2011 CMDC
Science Behind High Yield Soybean Production
Wortmann

Use & Copyright
The materials in this document were developed by and for use by University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension in the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The materials are copyrighted by the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska–Lincoln on behalf of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension. All rights are reserved.

Copies may be printed for individual personal use; however, these materials cannot be republished in print, on another Web site or used commercially without prior written permission. To seek permission to print a publication for educational use, please email us at dpittman1@unl.edu.

Disclaimer
Reference to commercial products or trade names in these publications is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension is implied.

2011 University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension CMDC
High yield alternatives

1. Starter N
2. Foliar application of N-P-K-Zn-Fe-Mn-Mg
3. Breaking apical dominance for more branching (clipping or herbicide (Cobra) application
4. Seed inoculation (Optimize 400)
5. Seed anti-oxidant treatment (Bioforge) for improved tolerance to stress

Background of tillage, >200,000 seed/acre, 20" rows, irrigation as needed beginning in R3, strobilurin application. No manure applied. Four locations (SMFD sites).

2011CMDC-Wortmann (1)

Lime use to amend acid soils

In 2010, soil tests with and without lime applied were: Mehlich-3 P 25 and 12 ppm; pH 6.0 and 5.4, and Zn 1.1 and 0.8 ppm.

2011CMDC-Wortmann (2)

Lime use to amend acid soils

Determine the variability in soil pH. Is variable rate or site-specific application justified?
- How should lime be applied?
  - blanket application
  - management zones
  - grid sampling
  - on-the-go sensor mapping?

2011CMDC-Wortmann (3)

2011CMDC-Wortmann (4)