

## **IMPROVED PLACEMENT FOR**

## Greener, Healthier Corn

When Jack Fombelle of Atwood, Illinois, first saw 360 Y-DROP, he found the concept of applying nitrogen at the base of the plant appealing. Jack had already been applying nitrogen at V10-V11, and believed it provided an extra punch prior to tasseling and grain fill. The placement advantage of 360 Y-DROP is what really caught his attention.

In 2016, Jack incorporated 360 Y-DROP into his nitrogen management plan. He saw a three- to five-bushel advantage using 360 Y-DROP in side-by-side trials with coulter application.

"It made us comfortable knowing that the nitrogen was right there for the roots to access immediately, instead of having to grow out into the middle of the row to get to the nitrogen that is there."

Jack's typical nitrogen management plan consists of fall anhydrous, additional nitrogen at planting, and then, sidedress, or applying 32% at planting followed by a sidedress application.

Last season, Jack split his fields into two application zones. Half of each field had nitrogen applied using coulter, and the other half had nitrogen applied with 360 Y-DROP. The coulter application was done on June 17th, 2017 and the 360 Y-DROP application was done four days later -a couple of days ahead of forecasted rain.

Jack did these side-by-side comparisons on two farms. One was corn on corn that had 120 pounds applied at planting and 100 pounds applied around V10. The other farm was corn on soybeans, which had 100 pounds of fall anhydrous, 45 pounds of nitrogen at planting, and 40 pounds at V10.

Five days after application, Jack said he noticed a different in the crop between the two application methods.

"The corn we Y-DROPPED was drastically greener, and I could tell it was intercepting more light and the stalk had a lot more girth. The corn that had the coulter application eventually got the nitrogen but took a little longer."

With his typical nitrogen management plan, Jack applies around 200 pounds of total nitrogen. Using 360 Y-DROP, Jack hopes to cut down the total amount of applied nitrogen to 180 pounds — a savings of about \$10 per acre.

"I think if we use less nitrogen up front, we can apply it later in the season and add more yield potential. We should be able to cut back the total amount of nitrogen we use, which ultimately is better for the environment than having it wash away."

