CoRoN in Wheat

Leigh Nairn, Agronomist, GNRS

Location: DG & PL Nairn, Binnu

Plot Size & Replication: 40ft X 200m, 4 reps

Soil Type: Sandy Loam

Sowing Date: 04/06/14

Seeding Rate: Emu Rock 67kg/Ha

Paddock Rotation:
2013: Wheat

2012: Wheat

2011: Canola

Growing Season Rainfall: 220mm

Aim

To investigate the efficiencies of slow release Nitrogen applications to wheat at flag leaf emergence

Background

Nitrogen fertilization practices can have a profound effect on both yield and grain protein levels. With the high costs of fertilizers and their application methods, growers are always looking to maximize their efficiencies and one way a number of growers have looked towards in doing so, is to apply slow or controlled release liquid fertilizers such as CoRoN that provide more gradual N release, potentially reducing N losses through volatalisation and or leeching and extending N availability over a period of time to the plant. CoRoN is different to UAN or Urea in that it is unique formulation of urea and methlylene urea, with the latter form being slow release.

Trial Details

Fertiliser:	**Pre:**	Dapszc/Maxam @70kg/ha
	Post	Untreated: Nil
		Treated: 10L/ha CoRoN (GS31)
Herbicide:	**Pre:**	Trifluralin @1.8L/ha, Glyphosate @ 1.5L/ha
	Post:	Precept @1L/ha, Brom MA @ 600ml/ha

Results

Treatment	Avg. Yield	Avg Protein	Avg. hL Wt	Avg. Screenings	Costs	GM/Ha
Untreated	1.32	13.6	81.13	2.08	129.76	265.19
Coron	1.38	13.3	81.22	1.86	151.76	260.82

Key Messages

- Crop was sown very late to Emu Rock
- CoRoN only gave a slight increase in yield over untreated
- Trial should have had a UAN plot as a comparison

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