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CC106 General Fertilizer Recommendations for Central Nebraska

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General Fertilizer Recommendations for Central Nebraska
(Nonirrigated land)

Rate of Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Following alfalfa, clover, or</th>
<th>Following grass or grain crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-8 tons of manure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended pounds of available nitrogen, phosphate, potash per acre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Nitrogen</th>
<th>Phosphate</th>
<th>Potash</th>
<th>Nitrogen</th>
<th>Phosphate</th>
<th>Potash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats or barley</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain sorghums</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legumes***</td>
<td>Should not be reseeded</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>40*</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brome-alfalfa pasture</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New seedings of bromegrass for pasture</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>15-30</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass seed production**</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Old stands of bromegrass for hay or pasture--apply 50-70 pounds of nitrogen per acre

* On Phosphorus deficient soils.
** Applies especially to cool-season grasses such as brome, intermediate wheatgrass, etc.
*** Inoculation of the legume seed with reliable cultures is desirable.
Time and Method of Application

Farmers trying commercial fertilizers for the first time should place fertilized and unfertilized strips side by side in the field, in order to observe by direct comparison whether it pays to use the fertilizer.

A. Phosphate Fertilizers

1. Legumes--Broadcast and disk into the soil before planting.

B. Nitrogen Fertilizers

1. Corn or grain sorghums--Best applied with an attachment on the cultivator. The nitrogen fertilizer may be broadcast between the rows prior to the second cultivation.

2. Wheat--Broadcast in the spring before the grain is 6 inches tall. If a mixed fertilizer is used it should be applied in the fall before planting.

3. Oats and barley--Broadcast at planting or within 2 weeks after planting.

4. Bromegrass pasture--Broadcast in the fall (September or October) or early in the spring (before April 15.)

5. Bromegrass seed production:

   Solid stands--Broadcast in the fall (September, October) or early spring (before March 15.)

   Rows--Apply in the fall with an attachment on the cultivator or broadcast in the fall as a topdressing.

C. Mixed Fertilizers

Mixed fertilizers should be broadcast and disked in before planting. On land that is low in fertility a mixed fertilizer containing some nitrogen and the recommended amount of phosphate is desirable, especially on legume and small grain seedings.
D. Lime

Some fields may need lime for the successful growth of legumes. Before seeding legumes, soil samples should be tested and lime applied if the test shows a deficiency.

E. Potash

The soils of Nebraska are usually well supplied with potash. In experimental work over the state with commercial fertilizers, potash has usually not given a profitable response on most crops, except in isolated fields where the soil is sandy, acid, and deficient in potash.