

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Publications from USDA-ARS / UNL Faculty

U.S. Department of Agriculture: Agricultural
Research Service, Lincoln, Nebraska

10-19-2005

Corn Stalk Nitrate Concentration Profile

W. Wilhelm
USDA-ARS

G. E. Varvel
USDA-ARS, gevarvel@windstream.net

J. S. Schepers
Corn Stalk Nitrate Concentration Profile, james.schepers@gmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/usdaarsfacpub>



Part of the [Agricultural Science Commons](#)

Wilhelm, W.; Varvel, G. E.; and Schepers, J. S., "Corn Stalk Nitrate Concentration Profile" (2005).
Publications from USDA-ARS / UNL Faculty. 169.
<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/usdaarsfacpub/169>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the U.S. Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Research Service, Lincoln, Nebraska at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Publications from USDA-ARS / UNL Faculty by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

Corn Stalk Nitrate Concentration Profile

W. W. Wilhelm,* G. E. Varvel, and J. S. Schepers

ABSTRACT

The end-of-season stalk nitrate test provides a method of assessing the N available to the corn (*Zea mays* L.) crop during the latter part of the season. This study was conducted to determine how stalk nitrate test results and interpretations are affected by sample composition. Stalks were collected from three field sites and separated into phytomers (node plus internode above), which were subdivided into three or five segments after length was measured. Nitrate-N concentration of phytomers decreased linearly from the soil to the ear. Within a phytomer, segments also decreased acropetally (from base to apex). Node tissue $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration did not differ from that of the internode segment immediately above the node. Weighted means were used to compute $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration of stalk samples collected 5 cm higher (from 20 to 40 cm above the soil) or lower (from 10 to 30 cm above the soil) on the stalk than in the original method (from 15 to 35 cm above the soil). Although the three samples (10–30, 15–35, and 20–40 cm) differed in $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration, the difference was only about 15% compared with the 25% difference in sampling position (± 5 cm of 20-cm sample length). The phytomer nearest the soil had 35 to 40% greater $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentrations than the section of stalk 15 to 35 cm above the soil. Critical values delineating yield-limiting, adequate, and excessive N availability should be modified if stalk sections other than the standard 15 to 35 cm section are used. However, the qualitative nature of the stalk nitrate test and the range of $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentrations observed with reasonable corn cultural practices ($1000\times$) make this test quite robust and precise definition of sample composition and critical values less necessary.

THE END-OF-SEASON corn stalk nitrate test (hereafter referred to as the *stalk nitrate test*) was proposed and advocated by Binford et al. (1990) as a method of determining if excessive or insufficient N was available to the corn crop during the latter part of the season. In the test, 20-cm segments of corn stalks (between 15 and 35 cm above the soil) are collected from several plants (~ 10), dried, ground, and analyzed for nitrate-N. Nitrate-N concentrations $< 700 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ plant tissue indicate that available N limited grain yield; whereas, nitrate-N concentrations $> 2000 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ indicate excessive amounts of N were available to the crop (Binford et al., 1992). Other researchers have evaluated the proposed test and concur that when stalk nitrate concentrations are great ($> 2000 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$), excessive levels of N were available to the crop (Varvel et al., 1997). These studies suggest that the stalk nitrate test can be used as a postmortem to determine if yield-limiting or excessive N were present. Historical

knowledge of crop N need may be used by producers to guide future fertilizer-N management thereby improving profitability and reducing environmental degradation.

To be a useful crop management tool, methods for collecting and analyzing samples must be straightforward and reasonably flexible so producers and consultants can adapt to field conditions as they gather samples. It is unrealistic to assume that samples will always be exactly 20-cm long and can always be collected between 15 and 35 cm above the ground under field situations. For example, if samples are collected after combine harvest, the specified stalk segment (Binford et al., 1990) may be destroyed or severely damaged and therefore inappropriate for use in assessing late-season N nutrition of the crop. The objective of this study was to determine the distribution of nitrate by phytomer (node and the internode above) within stalks of corn and how stalk nitrate test results and interpretations would be affected if samples were collected from a portion of the stalk different from that specified in the original method (Binford et al., 1990).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

At physiological maturity, stalks were collected from 20 corn plants grown in a rainfed, general production field at the Agronomy Havelock Farm, Lincoln, NE, to conduct initial analyses (designated the *20-stalk experiment* in the remainder of the paper). NC+ hybrid 4880 was planted in late April at about 49 000 plants ha^{-1} . Nitrogen was applied pre-plant at 140 kg ha^{-1} as anhydrous ammonia. Weeds were controlled by a combination of pre-emergence herbicides and cultivation. Crop yield was 6.35 Mg ha^{-1} . Stalks were randomly assigned to 1 of 10 replications. Leaves were removed and stalks air-dried before processing. During processing, stalks were cut immediately below each node. Each phytomer was further divided into six pieces: the node and five equal-length pieces of each internode. Comparable components (i.e., node from the first phytomer above the soil or the third internode segment of the second phytomer down from the ear) from the two stalks in each replication were combined and ground with a Wiley mill¹ (Thomas-Wiley Co., Philadelphia, PA) to pass a 2-mm screen. Nitrate was extracted and analyzed with a nitrate electrode (Wilhelm et al., 2000).

Corn stalks were collected from two experiments including continuous corn and corn-soybean [*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.] cropping systems and N rates as treatments. The first experiment was irrigated (designated the *irrigated experiment* in the remainder of this paper) and established near Shelton, NE, on a Hord silt loam (fine-silty, mixed, mesic, Pachic Haplustoll). The experiment was part of the research component of

USDA-ARS, 120 Keim Hall, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583-0934. This paper is a joint contribution of the USDA's Agricultural Research Service and the Agricultural Research Division of the Univ. of Nebraska. Published as Journal Series no. 14914. Received 21 Mar. 2005. *Corresponding author (wwilhelm1@unl.edu).

Published in Agron. J. 97:1502–1507 (2005).
Nitrogen Management
doi:10.2134/agronj2005.0085
© American Society of Agronomy
677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison, WI 53711 USA

¹ Mention of products and equipment are for information only and do not imply endorsement of products by the authors, USDA-ARS, or University of Nebraska, Agricultural Research Division.

Abbreviations: E–1, first phytomer below the ear node; E–2, second phytomer below the ear node; S+1, first phytomer above the soil; S+2, second phytomer above the soil.

the Nebraska Management System Evaluation Area (MSEA) project to develop crop and soil management practices that reduce nitrate contamination of groundwater. The study was designed with four randomized complete blocks. Treatments were applied in a split-split-split plot arrangement. Treatment factors included cropping system (whole plot), corn hybrid (subplot), and N fertilizer application rate (sub-subplot). Sub-subplots were 15.2 m long by 7.2 m (eight rows) wide. Details of the experimental design and crop management practices were presented by Varvel et al. (1997). For the current study the continuous corn and corn-soybean rotations, the Pioneer brand hybrids '3162' and '3417', and the 0, 100, and 200 kg N ha⁻¹ treatments were sampled. Corn was seeded in late April in 91-cm rows at 71 600 seeds ha⁻¹. Liquid urea-ammonium nitrate solution (28-0-0) was applied with the seed at the rate of 11 kg N ha⁻¹. Nitrogen treatments were applied by broadcasting granular ammonium nitrate (34-0-0) in early June.

The second experiment was rainfed (designated as the *dry-land experiment* in the remainder of this paper) and was located on the Agronomy Farm at the University of Nebraska Agricultural Research and Development Center near Mead, NE, on a well-drained Sharpsburg silty clay loam (fine, smectitic, mesic Typic Argiudoll). Seven cropping systems (three monocultures, two 2-yr rotations, and two 4-yr rotations) with three rates of N fertilizer were included in the entire experiment. For this study, only the continuous corn and corn-soybean cropping systems were used. Cropping system treatments were assigned to 9 by 32 m experimental units in five randomized complete blocks. Three subplots (9 by 10 m), separated by 1-m alleys, were randomly assigned N rates of 0, 90, or 180 kg N ha⁻¹. Nitrogen was broadcast as ammonium nitrate in early June. The Pioneer brand hybrid '3162' was planted in early May at 47 000 seed ha⁻¹ in 76-cm rows.

At both sites, cultural practices were similar to those used by local producers. Previous crop residue was shredded in late November. All plots were tilled with a tandem disk before planting. Weeds were controlled using combinations of pre-emergence herbicides, cultivation, and hand weeding.

Ten plants were collected after physiological maturity, but before combine harvest, from the treatment combinations used in this study from each block in both experiments. Plants were cut at the soil surface and again above the primary ear node. Leaves were removed. Stalks were bundled, labeled, and air-dried before processing.

During processing in preparation for nitrate analysis, the number of phytomers was recorded. Stalks were separated into phytomers. Length of each phytomer was measured and recorded. Phytomers were further divided into thirds. All comparable pieces (that is, same phytomers and same third [distal, middle, or proximal]) from plants collected from each experimental unit were combined, dried at about 60°C, and ground with a Wiley mill to pass a 2-mm screen. Nitrate was extracted and analyzed with a nitrate electrode as in the 20-stalk experiment.

Data were subjected to analysis of variance within experiments using the MIXED procedure in SAS (Littell et al., 1996). Classification variables were block, rotation, N rate, hybrid (in the irrigated study), phytomer, and segment. The block effect and all interactions with block were considered random in the analysis. When sources of variation were declared significant by analysis of variance ($\alpha = 0.05$), the *t* test was used to separate means. When appropriate, single degree-of-freedom contrasts were employed to dissect significant treatment and interaction effects.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

20-Stalk Experiment

The corn stalk is composed of a number of tissues, but the two most noticeable on initial inspection are nodes and internodes. Since these tissues have different structure, appearance, and function, it is logical to assume that nitrate concentration might differ as well. Protocol for the stalk nitrate test states that stalk tissue from 15 to 35 cm above the ground be collected for analysis. This 20-cm sample may be composed of a range of relative proportions of node and internode tissue, from all internode to several nodes and all or portions of several internodes. Analysis of data from nodes and internodes from the four phytomers analyzed in the 20-stalk experiment was used to test the assumption that node and internode tissue differ in nitrate concentration and to determine the effect sample composition (fraction of node and internode tissue) has on estimated nitrate concentration.

All stalks collected for this study had at least four phytomers between the soil and the ear node, but some had as many as seven. To compare tissue with similar function and position, we processed only the phytomers immediately above the soil and below the ear and labeled them by position relative to the soil and ear, not with respect to their order of initiation. That is, we analyzed the two phytomers immediately above the soil and designated them S+1 and S+2. In addition, we analyzed the two phytomers immediately below the ear, E-1 and E-2. Zero to three phytomers between these phytomers were not analyzed.

Phytomers differed greatly in NO₃-N concentration, decreasing from the soil (S+1; 4590 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹) to the ear (E-1; 134 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹; Table 1). Although both linear and quadratic components of the relationship between phytomer and NO₃-N concentration were significant ($P < 0.0001$), the linear component was the stronger ($F_{\text{linear}} = 981$ vs. $F_{\text{quadratic}} = 27$). The large discontinuity between E-2 and S+2 occurred because the four phytomers did not represent continuous phytomers on all plants (as explained in the previous paragraph).

Segments also differed in NO₃-N concentration (Table 1). Again both the linear and quadratic components of variation were significant, but the linear component dominated the relationship. We conducted single degree-of-freedom comparisons to determine if node tissue differed from internode tissue in NO₃-N concentration. First we compared Segment 0 (the node) with Segment 1 (the segment immediately above the node). These tissues did not differ ($P > F = 0.94$; Table 1). Second, we compared Segment 0 to the average NO₃-N concentration in all internode tissue (Segments 1-5). Again, this contrast was not significant ($P > F = 0.63$). Lastly, we compared NO₃-N concentration among the internode segments within a phytomer near the node (Segments 1 and 2) with those far from the node (Segments 4 and 5). These groups differed ($P > F < 0.001$) in NO₃-N concentration. The NO₃-N concentration patterns described above were similar for all phytomers as

Table 1. Mean NO₃-N concentration and analysis of variance of stalks from 20-stalk experiment. Corn plants were grown with no irrigation near Lincoln, NE.

Segment†	Phytomer‡				Mean
	E-1	E-2	S+2	S+1	
	mg NO ₃ -N kg ⁻¹				
0 (node)	175	382	3643	4657	2214
1	163	423	3628	4699	2228
2	124	332	3870	5026	2338
3	105	189	3304	4796	2098
4	93	155	2820	4456	1881
5	146	126	2261	3906	1610
Mean	134	268	3254	4590	2061
Source			df	F	P > F
Phytomer			3	361	<0.001
	linear		1	981	<0.001
	quadratic		1	27	<0.001
Segment			5	4	0.004
	linear		1	13	0.001
	quadratic		1	4	0.038
	node vs. adjacent segment		1	<1	0.944
	node vs. internode		1	<1	0.628
	Segments 1 and 2 vs. Segments 4 and 5		1	1016	0.001
Phytomer × segment			15	1	0.475

† Segment: 0, node; 1–5, fifths of the internode above the node.

‡ Phytomer: E-1, first phytomer below the ear node; E-2, second phytomer below the ear node; S+2, second phytomer above the soil; S+1, first phytomer above the soil.

indicated by the nonsignificant phytomer × segment interaction ($P > F = 0.48$, Table 1).

Irrigated and Dryland Experiments

More than 50% of the 480 plants sampled from the irrigated experiment had five phytomers between the soil and ear. At the dryland experiment nearly 75% of the 300 plants sampled had five phytomers between the

soil and ear. For simplicity and ease of data analysis and presentation, only data from stalks with five phytomers were included in the data presented.

All first-order sources of variation, except hybrid, significantly affected the NO₃-N concentration in the corn stalk from the soil surface to the ear node under irrigated conditions (Table 2). Although several interactions involving hybrid were significant sources of varia-

Table 2. Sources of variation, degrees of freedom, *F* value, and probability of a greater *F* for stalk NO₃-N concentration determined on corn grown near Shelton, NE (irrigated experiment).

Source	Numerator		Denominator		<i>F</i> value	<i>P</i> > <i>F</i>
	df		df			
Crop sequence (Crop seq)	1		8.9		7.00	0.027
Hybrid (Hyb)	1		8.9		0.15	0.710
Nitrogen rate (N rate)	2		20.3		106.75	<0.001
Phytomer (Phyto)	4		130.0		213.14	<0.001
Segment (Seg)†	2		320.0		41.91	<0.001
Crop seq × Hyb	1		8.9		0.01	0.918
Crop seq × N rate	2		20.3		3.75	0.041
Crop seq × Phyto	4		130.0		16.94	<0.001
Crop seq × Seg	2		320.0		0.22	0.805
Hyb × N rate	2		20.3		1.12	0.347
Hyb × Phyto	4		130.0		14.31	<0.001
Hyb × Seg	2		320.0		5.07	0.007
N rate × Phyto	8		130.0		72.75	<0.001
N rate × Seg	4		320.0		12.34	<0.001
Phyto × Seg	8		320.0		2.14	0.032
Crop seq × Hyb × N rate	2		20.3		1.21	0.320
Crop seq × Hyb × Phyto	4		130.0		1.02	0.717
Crop seq × Hyb × Seg	2		320.0		0.78	0.462
Crop seq × N rate × Phyto	8		130.0		5.66	<0.001
Crop seq × N rate × Seg	4		320.0		1.36	0.247
Crop seq × Phyto × Seg	8		320.0		2.01	0.045
Hyb × N rate × Phyto	8		130.0		3.40	0.001
Hyb × N rate × Seg	4		320.0		1.70	0.151
N rate × Phyto × Seg	16		320.0		2.97	<0.001
Hyb × Phyto × Seg	8		320.0		2.60	0.009
Crop seq × Hyb × N rate × Phyto	8		130.0		1.31	0.350
Crop seq × Hyb × N rate × Seg	4		320.0		0.22	0.926
Crop seq × N rate × Phyto × Seg	16		320.0		1.11	0.348
Crop seq × Hyb × Phyto × Seg	8		320.0		1.11	0.356
Hyb × N rate × Phyto × Seg	16		320.0		1.52	0.090
Crop seq. × Hyb × N rate × Phyto × Seg	16		320.0		0.44	0.972

† Section of corn stalk, each section represents one-third of phytomer.

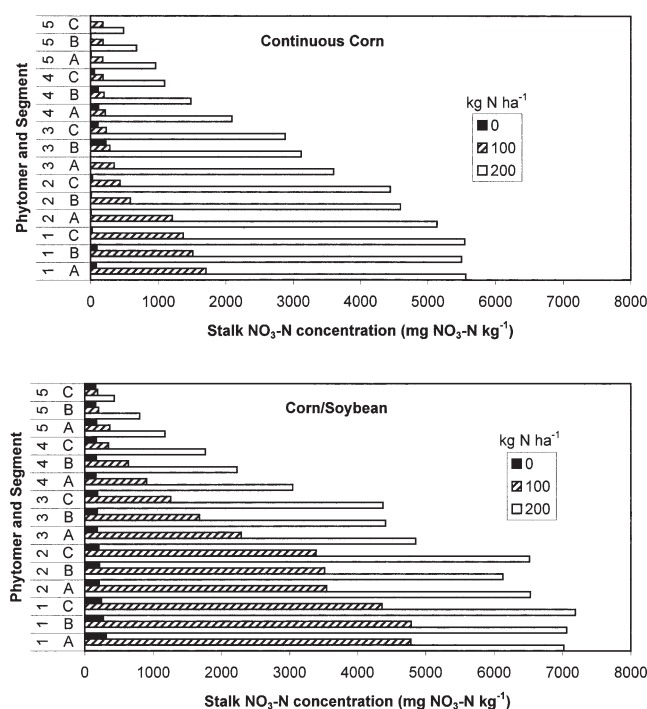


Fig. 1. Mean $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration of stalk segments determined on corn (mean of two hybrids) grown near Shelton, NE (irrigated experiment). On the y axis, digits designate phytomers (1 = nearest the soil; 5 = subtending the ear); letters designate segments of phytomers.

tion, all were caused by slight differences in slope of the linear association between factors and not the direction of the relationship (data not shown). Therefore, to simplify presentation of data, means over hybrids are reported in Fig. 1. Of the third-, fourth-, and fifth-order interactions, only crop sequence \times N rate \times phytomer, crop sequence \times phytomer \times segment, hybrid \times N rate \times phytomer, and N rate \times phytomer \times segment were significant sources of variation.

In the dryland experiment all sources of variation were significant except crop sequence, crop sequence \times N rate \times segment, and the crop sequence \times phytomer \times segment interaction (Table 3). Generally, sources of variation involving crop sequence were of less impor-

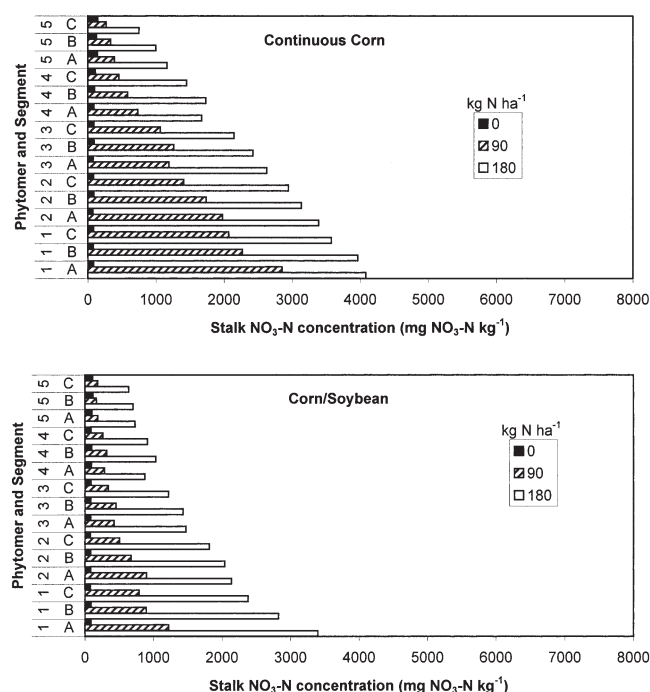


Fig. 2. Mean $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration of stalk segments determined on corn (Pioneer Brand hybrid 3162) grown near Mead, NE (dryland experiment). On the y axis, digits designate phytomers (1 = nearest the soil; 5 = subtending the ear); letters designate segments of phytomers.

tance, as indicated by comparatively lesser F values, in determining $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration of the corn stalk than other management practices.

In both the irrigated and dryland experiments, stalk $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration increased linearly as applied N increased ($P < 0.001$). Consistent with the observation in the 20-stalk experiment, stalk $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration decreased linearly for both phytomers ($P < 0.001$) and segments ($P < 0.001$) as their position neared the ear.

Comparing results between the irrigated and dryland experiment, it is apparent that more N was available to plants late in the season in the irrigated experiment (Fig. 1) than the dryland experiment (Fig. 2). Mean stalk nitrate concentration was $1729 \text{ mg NO}_3\text{-N kg}^{-1}$ in

Table 3. Sources of variation, degrees of freedom, F value, and probability of a greater F for stalk $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration determined on corn grown near Mead, NE (dryland experiment).

Source	Numerator		Denominator		F value	$P > F$
	df		df			
Crop sequence (Crop seq)	1		1.2		7.13	0.190
Nitrogen rate (N rate)	2		17.5		85.34	<0.001
Phytomer (Phyt)	4		96.2		93.45	<0.001
Segment (Seg) [†]	2		230.0		99.00	<0.001
Crop seq \times N rate	2		17.5		4.67	0.024
Crop seq \times Phyt	4		96.2		6.44	<0.001
Crop seq \times Seg	2		230.0		3.83	0.023
N rate \times Phyt	8		96.2		31.22	<0.001
N rate \times Seg	4		230.0		28.94	<0.001
Phyt \times Seg	8		230.0		11.30	<0.001
Crop seq \times N rate \times Phyt	8		96.2		2.37	0.023
Crop seq \times N rate \times Seg	4		230.0		1.75	0.140
Crop seq \times Phyt \times Seg	8		230.0		0.85	0.564
N rate \times Phyt \times Seg	16		230.0		3.97	<0.001
Crop seq \times N rate \times Phyt \times Seg	16		230.0		2.27	0.004

[†] Section of corn stalk, each section represents one-third of phytomer.

the irrigated experiment compared with 986 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹ for the dryland experiment. In the irrigated experiment stalk NO₃-N concentration was greater in the corn grown in rotation with soybean (2194 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹) than the continuous corn (1264 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹). However, in the dryland experiment, the opposite was true: corn-soybean rotation, 725 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹; continuous corn, 1247 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹. The contrasting response from the dryland and irrigated experiments may appear illogical since more N would be taken up by the greater production of both stover and grain under irrigation. In addition, the greater yield with irrigation would also result in greater N removal in the grain. Fertilizer application rates differed slightly between the irrigated and dryland experiments. Nitrogen fertilizer was applied to both corn and soybean in the irrigated experiment, but only to the corn in the dryland experiment. As a result, during a 2-yr period (one cycle of the corn-soybean rotation) the greatest N-rate treatment with continuous corn in the dryland experiment received 360 kg N ha⁻¹ while the plots used for the rotated corn received only 180 kg N ha⁻¹. In the greatest N-rate treatment in the irrigated experiment, both the continuous corn and rotated corn treatments received 400 kg N ha⁻¹. The difference in procedures likely explains part of the apparent dichotomy in results seen in Fig. 1 and 2. Soil was generally much drier during grain filling for the dryland experiment than the irrigated experiment. With drier soil, rate of mineralization would be reduced and less N was available to the dryland crop (Varvel and Peterson, 1990). Lastly, irrigation water used for the irrigated study contained 30 mg NO₃-N L⁻¹, resulting in about 60 kg N ha⁻¹ applied to the experiment over the course of the irrigation season, in increments of about 10 kg N ha⁻¹ from stages V10 through R5 (Ritchie et al., 1986).

Phytomers and segments, and their interactions with other classification factors, were significant sources of variation for NO₃-N concentration under both dryland and irrigated conditions (Tables 2 and 3). Both fractions of the stalk showed a strong linear ($P < 0.001$) acropetal (from base to apex) decline in NO₃-N concentration. In all cases, interactions were related to the magnitude of the linear decline in NO₃-N concentration, not the sign or existence of the relationship.

The primary purposes of this work was to determine the impact of collecting and analyzing stalk segments for NO₃-N that differed from the one defined in the original report on the stalk nitrate test by Binford et al. (1990). As discussed above, stalks were divided into phytomers and segments within phytomers before analysis for NO₃-N. In addition, the length of each phytomer was recorded before it was divided. These data allow calculation of the NO₃-N concentration of a 20-cm portion of stalk normally used for the stalk nitrate test, based on weighted means, and comparison of that concentration to other values. The first concern is the impact of tissue (node and internode tissue) composition of the sample. The second concern is the impact of error in sample collection. That is, what is the impact of collecting a sample lower or higher on the stalk than specified by Binford et al. (1990). Lastly, for several

Table 4. Mean NO₃-N concentration of stalk segments from 10 to 30, 15 to 35, and 20 to 40 cm above the soil from the irrigated and dryland experiments.

Segment†	Experiment	
	Irrigated	Dryland
	mg NO ₃ -N kg ⁻¹	
10–30 cm	2556	1151
15–35 cm	2273	993
20–40 cm	2015	858
SE	216	84

† 10 to 30 cm is 5 cm nearer the soil than the segment specified for the end-of-season stalk nitrate test (15–35 cm; Binford et al., 1990); 20 to 40 cm is 5 cm farther from the soil than specified.

reasons (Wilhelm et al., 2001), we have found collecting samples composed of one phytomer from the base of the stalk more convenient than following the procedures outlined by Binford et al. (1990). The reasons include our concern about relative tissue component of the sample and ease of sample handling. Frequently we collect stalk nitrate samples in conjunction with plant dry matter sampling. Since the plants are already cut at the soil surface, collecting the basal phytomer is easier than cutting the stalk at 15 and 35 cm above the soil line and risking misplacing or mislabeling the detached 0- to 15-cm segment of stalk.

Data from the 20-stalk experiment refute our assumption that node and internode tissue would have different NO₃-N concentrations (Table 1). Node tissue averaged 2214 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹ and internode tissue 2031 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹ (Table 1). The average internode NO₃-N concentration exaggerates the true difference because of the linear decline in NO₃-N concentration along the internode. Mean NO₃-N concentration of the node was 2214 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹; mean concentration for the segment of internode immediately above the node was 2228 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹ (Table 1).

Using data on NO₃-N concentration and length of each stalk segment from the irrigated and dryland experiments, we calculated the NO₃-N concentration for three 20-cm segments of each sample; 10 to 30, 15 to 35, and 20 to 40 cm above the soil. These represent a sample collected 5 cm lower on the stalk than specified by Binford et al. (1990), as specified in the stalk nitrate test, and 5 cm above the specified segment, respectively. The two samples offset 5 cm from the specified segment represent a sampling difference of 25% of the 20-cm specified segment length. In both experiments shifting the sampled segment of stalk significantly affected the reported NO₃-N concentration (Table 4). The NO₃-N concentration estimated from the segments collected 5 cm nearer the soil or 5 cm nearer the ear than specified in the test, resulted in only a 10 to 15% difference in NO₃-N concentration. Although this error would change the assessment of N availability for samples with NO₃-N concentrations near the critical values, 700 and 2000 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹, the general outcome of the test would not be changed because of the extremely wide range of NO₃-N concentrations observed in field samples and the somewhat nonspecific nature of the critical value (Binford et al., 1990; 1992). Plus or minus 15% of the critical values, 640 to 860 and 1700 to 2300 mg NO₃-N

Table 5. Mean NO₃-N concentration of stalk segments from 15 to 35 cm above the soil and the first phytomer above the soil from the irrigated and dryland experiments.

Segment	Experiment	
	Irrigated	Dryland
	mg NO ₃ -N kg ⁻¹	
15–35 cm	2273	993
First phytomer	3193	1714
SE	362	112

kg⁻¹, respectively, could be used as critical ranges to define N-limiting, N-adequate, and N-excessive conditions. Since the test is more qualitative than quantitative, these relatively small differences will not greatly affect recommendations. This is especially true when one recognizes that NO₃-N concentrations can range more than three orders of magnitude for reasonable production practices in use for corn production in the Corn Belt.

Lastly, we assessed the impact of sampling one phytomer, immediately above the soil surface, on stalk nitrate test recommendations. Measured NO₃-N concentrations differed, in both the irrigated and dryland experiments, for the 15- to 35-cm length specified by Binford et al. (1990) and the phytomer nearest the soil (Table 5). The difference in NO₃-N concentrations between the two methods is great enough that the critical values of 700 and 2000 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹ (Binford et al., 1990) should be adjusted upward. Regressing sample NO₃-N concentrations from the standard sampling procedure against the concentrations for the first phytomer resulted in slopes of 1.57 and 1.21 for the dryland and irrigated studies, respectively. As suggested by Wilhelm et al. (2001), an increase in critical values of 35 to 40% would be appropriate when sampling lower parts of the stalk. This adjustment would result in critical values of 950 to 1000 and 2700 to 3000 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹ for the break points between N-limited yield and adequate N

for optimum yield and adequate N for optimum yield and N in excess of that needed for optimum yield.

In summary, the end-of-season stalk nitrate test is foremost a robust, qualitative diagnostic tool to determine if yield-limiting, adequate, or excessive amounts of N were available to the corn crop during grain fill. To be useful, critical values must be defined. However, as Binford et al. (1992) suggested, it is futile to attempt to define critical values too precisely. As long as samples are collected from section of stalk similar to that described by Binford et al. (1990, 1992), critical values near those they suggested serve to differentiate conditions of yield-limiting, adequate, and excessive N availability. Truly yield-limiting conditions usually result in stalk NO₃-N concentrations that are far less than 700 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹. Likewise, excessive N applications result in stalk NO₃-N concentrations much greater than 2000 mg NO₃-N kg⁻¹.

REFERENCES

- Binford, G.D., A.M. Blackmer, and N.M. El-Hout. 1990. Tissue test for excess nitrogen during corn production. *Agron. J.* 82:124–129.
- Binford, G.D., A.M. Blackmer, and B.G. Meese. 1992. Optimal concentration of nitrate in cornstalks at maturity. *Agron. J.* 84:881–887.
- Littell, R.C., G.A. Milliken, W.W. Stroup, and R.D. Wolfinger. 1996. SAS system for mixed models. SAS Inst., Cary, NC.
- Ritchie, S.W., J.J. Hanway, and G.O. Benson. 1986. How a corn plant develops. Spec. Rep. 48. Iowa State Univ. of Science and Technol.–Coop. Ext. Service, Ames, IA.
- Varvel, G.E., and T.A. Peterson. 1990. Nitrogen fertilizer recovery by corn in monoculture and rotation systems. *Agron. J.* 82:935–938.
- Varvel, G.E., J.S. Schepers, and D.D. Francis. 1997. Chlorophyll meter and stalk nitrate techniques as complimentary indices of residual nitrogen. *J. Prod. Agric.* 10:147–151.
- Wilhelm, W.W., S.L. Arnold, and J.S. Schepers. 2000. Nitrate electrode analysis of corn stalk samples. *Agron. J.* 92:186–189.
- Wilhelm, W.W., G.E. Varvel, and J.S. Schepers. 2001. Corn stalk nitrate concentration profile: Implications for the end-of-season stalk nitrate test. p. 708–709. In W.J. Horst et al. (ed.) *Plant nutrition: Food security and sustainability of agro-ecosystems through basic and applied research*. Proc. of the Int. Plant Nutrition Colloquium. Kluwer Academic Publ., Dordrecht, the Netherlands.