

Long-Term Tillage and Crop Rotation Trial

Mark Licht—assistant professor, Department of Agronomy

Matt Schnabel—farm superintendent

Objective

Evaluate the long-term effects of tillage systems and crop rotations on grain yields and soil health.

Materials and Methods

Crop Year–2021

Soil Type: Galva	Clarion, Nicollet, Webster			
Previous Crop	varied by crop rotation			
Hybrid	corn: Golden Harvest G03R40-5222; soybean: Golden Harvest GH2011E3			
Planting Date	corn: April 27, 2021 soybean: April 30, 2021			
Row Spacing	30-in.			
Seeding Rate	corn at 35,000 seeds/acre soybean at 150,000 seeds/acre			
Tillage	Stalk chop of CP, DR and MP: October 18, 2020 fall ST, CP, DR and MP: November 3, 2020 Spring soil finisher (except NT and ST): April 23, 2021			
ertilizer	250 lb. MAP (11–52–0), 350 lb. potash (0–0–60), 50 lb. elemental sulfur/acre (0–0–0–90): fall 2020			
Nitrogen	NH ₃ at 184 lb. N/acre following soybean and 241 lb. N/acre following corn: April 22, 2021			
Harvest Date	corn: October 10, 2021 soybean: September 28, 2021			
Experimental Design	Randomized complete block design by corn brand			
Replications	Randomized complete block design			
Treatments	No-tillage (NT), strip-tillage (ST), chisel plow (CP), deep rip (DR), moldboard plow (MP)			

Results

Table 1. Yield, test weight, plant height, percent lodging, and	
germination of cereal rye varieties.	

	Continuous Corn Rotation	Corn-Soybean Rotation	Corn-Corn-Soybean rotation
Tillage System	corn yield (bushels/acre)		soybean yield (bushels/ acre)
No-tillage	-	-	54.3
Strip-tillage	-	-	55.8
Chisel plow	-	-	56.5
Deep rip	-	-	55.9
Moldboard plow	-	-	57.3
	•	•	P = 0.7327

Key Takeaways

- There were no reported corn yields due to windinduced lodging, which prohibited corn harvest for grain yield.
- There was not statistical effect of tillage system on soybean yield.