

Long-Term Tillage and Crop Rotation Trial

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Objective

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

Material and Methods

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Soil Type	Mahaska, Nira
Previous Crop	Varied by crop rotation
Hybrid/Variety	Corn–Pioneer 1108Q; Soybean–Mershman Osage 2025E
Planting Date	Corn–May 6, 2021; Soybean–May 3, 2021
Row Spacing	30 in.
Seeding Rate	Corn at 36,000 seeds per acre; soybean at 150,000 seeds per acre
Tillage	Fall ST, CP, DR and MP-October 15, 2020 Spring soil finisher (except NT and ST)-April 28, 2021
Fertilizer	No fertilizer applied in the fall of 2020; 22-104-120 applied April 3, 2020 and 0-0-220 applied on November 19, 2019 to all plots
Nitrogen	UAN at 240 lb. N/acre for corn following corn and second-year corn—April 20, 2021; an additional 50 lb. N/acre as UAN was applied June 2, 2021 due to excess rainfall
Harvest Date	Corn-October 21, 2021; soybean-October 5, 2021
Experimental Design	Randomized complete block design
Replications	Four
Treatments	No-tillage (NT), strip-tillage (ST), chisel plow (CP), deep rip (DR), moldboard plow (MP)

Results

	Continuous Corn Rotation	Corn-Corn-Soybean Rotation	Corn-Soybean Rotation
Tillage System	corn yield (b	soybean yield (bushels/ acre)	
No-tillage	153.0	174.3	65.5
Strip-tillage	145.0	168.0	66.3
Chisel plow	146.9	177.2	64.1
Deep rip	155.9	177.2	69.0
Moldboard plow	169.4	184.1	59.9
	P = 0.6638	P = 0.4665	P = 0.6977

Key Takeaways

- In 2022, tillage systems did not statistically affect corn or soybean yields in any of the crop rotations. This could be a result of extreme yield variability due to excess rainfall, ponding and extended periods of saturated soils.
- For both the continuous corn and the corn-corn-soybean rotations, there was a trend for higher corn yields associated with more intensive tillage systems.
- A continuous corn yield drag of 22.1 bushels/acre (12.5%) was observed compared with the second-year corn yields from the corn-corn-soybean rotation.