

On-Farm Comparison Results Gross-Rhode

FINAL

Nebraska Soybean & Feed Grains Profitability Project

FINAL

<i>Years:</i>	2009-2010
<i>Title:</i>	Using Biosolids
<i>Crop:</i>	Soybeans/Corn
<i>NSFGPP Operator:</i>	Vaughn Gross-Rhode, Dodge County
<i>Private Industry Cooperator:</i>	Dave Varner
<i>Objective:</i>	To determine & document the profitability of using Biosolids as a nutrient in a corn/soybean rotation.
<i>Treatments:</i>	No Biosolids vs. Biosolids

April 2011

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Results: 2009

Soybeans (Hoegemeyer 303NRR)

Variables

None

Biosolids

Prob >/T/

Yield, bu/ac @ 13%

42

64

<0.0001 ***

Moisture, %

11.9

12.1

0.0107 **

Test Wt, lbs/bu

56.2

55.9

0.3392 ns

Plants, 1000/ac

135.6

135.0

0.9229 ns

Planting Date:

Harvest Date: 11/6/09

Soil Test: 10/8/09

Check: Org. Matter 1.7, Bray P, 4.4, Zn 1.1

Biosolids: Org. Matter 1.8, Bray P, 16.0, Zn 2.0

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Results: 2010

Corn (Hoegemeyer 80412)

<u>Variables</u>	<u>Check</u>	<u>Biosolids</u>	<u>Prob >/T/</u>
Yield, bu/ac @ 15.5%	152	160	0.112 ns
Moisture, %	14.5	14.9	0.0834 *

Cost/ac

Planting Date: 5/7/10

Harvest Date: 11/1/10

Summary: The application of Biosolids resulted in a significant increase in seed yield; however, moisture content at harvest was higher where Biosolids had been applied. The increase in seed yield is likely due to phosphorus in the Biosolids applied to this low phosphorus soil. In 2010, corn yields were not increased significantly; however, grain moisture was increased slightly. Plot was very variable due to excess rain.