

YIELD OF WINTER WHEAT IN A LONG-TERM CONTINUOUS NO-TILLAGE ROTATION OF CORN, WHEAT AND DOUBLE-CROP SOYBEANS

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RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:

Determine the economic contribution of wheat to the long-term productivity of the 3 crops/2 years rotation.

METHODS:

Location	Fayette County/Spindletop
Soil Type and Drainage	Maury silt loam – well drained
Previous Crop	Corn
Tillage	No-Tillage (Lilliston 9680)
Cultivar	Pioneer 2552
Planting Date & Rate	Oct. 14, 1999; 30.1 seed/sq. ft.
Harvest Date	June 23, 2000
Fertilizer: Nitrogen	– 40 lb N/ac as 34-0-0 on 3/2/00 80 lb N/ac as 34-0-0 on 3/22/00
Herbicides: Harmony Extra	– 0.65 oz/ac on 11/23/99 Harmony Extra – 0.5 oz/ac on 3/7/00
Fungicides: Tilt 3.2EC	– 4 fl oz/ac on 5/3/00

Results: Average of 4 replications – 89.4 bu/acre

CONCLUSIONS:

Yields were good, primarily because early planting caused crop development to be much less influenced by the drought. Both vegetative growth and kernel size were as expected. Historically, the yield of no-tillage wheat in these plots has been negatively related to the yield of the previous corn crop (see graph, next page). Average yield losses appear to be about 2 bu/ac of wheat for every 10 bu/ac in the preceding corn crop, with annual corn yields ranging between 90 and 190 bu/ac and annual wheat yields averaging between 40 and 80 bu/ac. The poor wheat yields observed in 1990 and 1999 were excluded from the relationship. This negative relationship probably exists because greater corn yields result in greater corn residue levels, which hinder wheat stand establishment and may reduce/delay wheat tillering.

Wheat Yield as Related to the Previous Year's Corn Yield

