# Swine Manure as a Nitrogen Source at Side-dress for Grain Corn

Glen Arnold, Ohio State University Extension Educator, Putnam County Jon Rausch, Program Director, Animal Manure Management Albert Maag, Putnam County Soil and Water Conservation District

# **Objectives:**

- To compare corn yield response to nitrogen applied at side-dress as swine manure and UAN 28%.
- To compare yield response from soil compacted with loaded manure tanker with traditional UAN 28% system.

# **Background**

Crop Year: 2008 Soil test: pH 6.4, P 48 ppm, K 163 ppm,

Cooperator: Dennis Niese OM 2.35%

County: Putnam Planting Date: April 23, 2008
Nearest Town: Leipsic Row Width: 30 inch
Drainage: Tile-40 ft spacing Herbicides: Cinch

Drainage: Tile-40 ft spacing Herbicides: Cinch Soil type: Lucas silty clay loam Insecticide: n/a

Tillage: Conversation tillage Harvest Date: October 17, 2008

Previous Crop: Soybeans PSNT test: 14 ppm

Variety: Pioneer 32T85

#### Methods

A randomized block design with three treatments and five replications was used. Plots were six rows (15 feet) wide and 620 feet long. Liquid swine manure from a finishing building was applied via incorporation using a 2400 gallon Husky tanker equipped with an AerWay toolbar.

The swine manure and 28% UAN were applied on the same day while the corn was in the two leaf stage. The fully loaded manure tanker was used for the soil compaction treatments. Field conditions were dry at the time of application.

The 28% UAN application rate was 180 units of Nitrogen per acre or 60 gal/ac. The target swine manure application rate was 180 units of nitrogen per acre or 5,000 gallons per acre. The swine manure test results were higher in nitrogen than expected. Manure samples indicated 41 pounds of available nitrogen per 1,000 gallons. Swine manure treatments received 201 pounds of nitrogen,  $112 \text{ lb/ac } P_2O_5$  and  $157 \text{ lb/ac } K_2O$ .

#### Swine Finishing Manure Analysis

Nutrient	lbs. per 1,000 Gallons
Nitrogen (available the 1 <sup>st</sup> year)	40.31
Phosphorus as P2O5	22.15
Potassium as K2O	31.37

Weather conditions during the time of manure application were sunny and 80 degrees. The plot received above average rainfall for the first half of the growing season and very little rainfall during the second half of the growing season.

Treatment Summary	Description
Treatment 1 (T1)	60 gal/ac UAN 28%
Treatment 2 (T2)	60 gal/ac UAN 28% + compaction
Treatment 3 (T3)	5,000 gal/ac swine manure

### **Results and Discussion**

## Yield Summary

Treatment	Yield (bu/ac)
Average of five 28% UAN reps (T1)	168.5 a
Average of five 28% UAN + compaction reps (T2	2) 169.7 a
Average of five manure reps (T3)	169.8 a
LSD (0.	05) NS

The results of this plot indicate no statistical difference for yield between any of the treatments. Firm field soil conditions during application may have mitigated soil compaction. Swine manure appears to be a satisfactory source of side-dress nitrogen for corn.

In 2008, 28% UAN cost \$0.80 per pound or \$144.00 per acre (\$0.80 x 180 units) plus the cost of application. The manure was available from the farmer's swine finisher building at no cost. Application costs for the manure would vary depending on the farm's equipment and labor costs.

# **Acknowledgments:**

The authors would like to thank Mark Berning, owner of Barnyard Supply and an AerWay representative for his continued cooperation and support of this research. The authors would also like to thank Dennis and Jerry Niese and Niese Custom Pumping for the use of their fields, swine manure and manure handling equipment. The authors would also like to thank the Ohio Pork Producers and Ag Credit for their financial support of this research.

For more information, contact: Glen Arnold OSU Extension, Putnam County 124 Putnam Parkway Ottawa, OH 45875 419-523-6294 arnold.2@osu.edu

