Narrow-Row Corn Evaluation
John Grimes, Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Agent

Objective
To compare the effects of 15-inch and 30-inch row spacing on corn yields.

Background
Cooperator: Jeff Duncan  Fertilizer: 4-13-39 (300 lbs/A, fall 1998)
County: Highland            28-0-0 (642 lbs/A, spring 1999)
Nearest Town: Hillsboro      Herbicides: Roundup Ultra (1 qt/A)
Tillage: No-till             Harness Extra (2.7 qt/A)
Previous Crop: Soybeans     Variety: Northrup King N70-05
Planting Date: May 5, 1999  Harvest Date: October 15, 1999

Methods
The narrow-row corn was planted with a six-row Kinze planter equipped for 15-inch rows. The
30-inch row corn was planted with a six-row John Deere 7200 planter. Treatments were
replicated four times in a complete randomized block design. Plots were 30 feet wide and ranged
in length from 1,424 to 1,486 feet.

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row Width</th>
<th>Planting Population (seeds/A)</th>
<th>Harvest Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-inch</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>143.3 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-inch</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>141.6 a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment means followed by the same letter are not significantly
different from each other at P = 0.05.
LSD = 4.96 bu/acre, CV = 1.56%

Summary and Notes
This plot achieved very respectable yields despite a general lack of moisture through the growing
season. There was no significant difference in yields between the 15- and 30-inch row spacing.
Experimental error was well controlled as indicated by the low coefficient of variation.

For additional information, contact: John Grimes
The Ohio State University Extension
grimes.1@osu.edu