The Effect of Plant Population on Corn

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Objective

Numerous studies have been conducted to determine the effect of plant population on corn. Populations have generally increased over the years but there is still a wide variation of populations among producers.

The objective of this study is to determine what population is most economical.

Background

Cooperator:	County Home Farm	Fertilizer:	$N = 147\#, P_2O_5 = 69\#,$
County: Nearest Town:	Morrow Mt Gilead	Herbicides:	BicepII Magnum 2.3 qt.
Drainage:	Moderately drained		GramoxonePlus 1.3 pt.
Soil Type:	Centerburg Silt Loam	Planting Date:	May 7, 2005
Tillage:	No-till	Planting Rate:	See table
Previous Crop:	Soybeans	Row Width:	30-inch
Variety:	Croplan 503RR2	Harvest Date:	Nov. 25, 2005
Soil Test:	pH = 7.0		
	P = 44 ppm		
	K = 120 ppm		

Method

This study consisted of four replications in a randomized complete block experimental design. The treatments were 12-rows wide and approximately 500-feet long. All treatments were planted with a J. D. 7000 planter traveling at 4.5 mph. The entire plot was harvested and treatments weighed using a weigh wagon. Populations were counted on June 9th by counting plants in two side-by-side rows for the length of 17-feet 4 inches (1/1000 of an acre) and the average means reported.

Results

Table 1. The Effect of Plant Population on Corn Yield

Desired Population

at Planting	Counted Population	Cost of Additional	Yield (Bu./Ac.)
	<u>(a)</u>	Seed, \$/acre (b)	
26,100	27,380	-	173.4 A
30,200	30,580	4.61	178.6 A
35,600	37,250	10.69	178.8 A
			LSD $(0.05) = 7.9$
			CV = 2.58

- (a) The average plant population measured on June 9th
- (b) The cost per unit of corn used to calculate this value was \$90 per 80,000 seed unit. The cost is in addition to 26,100 seeds/acre.

Summary

There was no significant difference between any of the plant populations in this study. These results are similar to those printed by most Universities and seed corn companies.

Acknowledgement

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