# **Evaluation of Sulfur on Wheat Yields (1999-2000)**

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## **Objective**

To evaluate the effect of sulfur on soft-red winter wheat yield.

## **Background**

Cooperator: Defiance Ag Research Assoc. Soil test: pH 7.1, P 36 ppm

County: Defiance K 250 ppm (08/11/99)
Nearest Town: Defiance Organic Mater 3.9%

Drainage: Surface Fertilizer: Material (N-P-K-S)

Soil type: Paulding Clay Ammonium Sulfate (21-00-00-24)

Roselms Silty Clay Thiasol (12-00-00-24) No-till Urea (45-00-00-00)

Previous Crop: Soybeans Planting Date: 10/9/1998, 10/28/1999 Variety: Pioneer 25R26 Row Width: 7.5-inch

Harvest Date: 7/9/1999, 7/8/2000

### **Methods**

Tillage:

Experimental design was a randomized complete block replicated three (3) times in 1999 and four (4) times in 2000. All plots received the recommended phosphorous (P) and potassium (K) applications based on Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations, Bulletin E-2567. All plots, in both years received 40 lbs/A of nitrogen (N) in the fall and 60 lbs/A of N in the spring (one application). The source of fall applied sulfur (S) was ammonium sulfate in combination with urea to reach the 40 lbs/A of N application. The 1999 control and 1999 spring sulfur received urea as a fall nitrogen source where as the 2000 plots all received a fall application of liquid nitrogen solution (28%). Liquid nitrogen solution (28%) was used for all spring nitrogen applications. The source of all spring applied S was Thiasol. Thiasol was used in combination with a liquid nitrogen solution to achieve a total of 60lbs N/A.

### 1999 Sulfur Treatments

 $Fall \ Sulfur = 20 \ lbs/A \ of \ S \ applied \ in \ the \ fall \\ Spring \ Sulfur = 20 \ lbs/A \ of \ S \ applied \ in \ spring \\ Split \ Sulfur = 10 \ lbs/A \ of \ S \ in \ the \ fall \ followed \ by \ 10 \ lbs/A \ of \ S \ applied \ in \ the \ spring \\ Control = no \ sulfur \ applied \\$ 

#### 2000 Sulfur Treatments

Spring Sulfur = 20 lbs/A of S Spring Sulfur = 10 lbs/A of S Control = no sulfur applied

All plots were treated equally regarding herbicide and fungicide applications. Plot size was approximately 30ft X 500ft. All post applications were made with a Spra-Coupe with a 45 foot boom or a commercial applicator with a 90 foot boom. The center 22.5 ft was harvested from treatment. Yield was determined by a calibrated GPS combine yield monitor. All treatments were individually harvested with the same combine. Fifteen foot borders were maintained around the field perimeter.

#### **Results**

**Table 1**. Impact of sulfur application on wheat yield, 1999.

Variety 25R26	Average Yield (bu/A)
Fall Sulfur	62.9
Spring Sulfur	61.5
Fall + Spring Sulfur	63.6
Control (no sulfur)	61.2
LSD (0.05)	Not significantly different

**Table 2**. Impact of sulfur application on wheat yield, 2000.

Variety 25R26	Average Yield (bu/A)
Spring Sulfur 10 lbs/A	59.1
Spring Sulfur 20 lbs/A	57.5
Control (no sulfur)	59.9
LSD (0.05)	Not significantly different

### **Summary**

The addition of sulfur had no significant effect on grain yield in either year studied. Significant effects from sulfur on wheat yields have be documented on coarse-textured, sandy soils and/or soils with low organic matter levels of 1.5 percent or lower. A high-yielding wheat crop will take up about  $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs of sulfur for each bushel produced. Finer-textured, loam or clay soils or soils with higher levels of organic matter of 2.0-4.0 percent retain and provide the necessary sulfur for the wheat crop. It is also suspected that rainfall contains high enough levels of sulfur to contribute to sulfur needs of the wheat crop. Although Ohio farmers are solicited to add sulfur into their production practices for winter wheat, this study does not support the practice.

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