

# Twin Rows for Corn Production

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## Objective

To evaluate the effect of twin rows on corn yield.

## Background

Cooperator:	Tom Weiler	Fertilizer:	250 lb/A 0-0-60 + 180 lb/A NH <sub>4</sub>
County:	Morrow		200 lb/A 19-19-19 at planting
Nearest town:	Chesterville	Herbicides:	PRE: Define 10 oz/A; Balance
Soil Type:	Sloan silty clay loam		1.5 oz/A; Atrazine 1.5 lb/A
Previous Crop:	Soybeans		POST: Distinct 5 oz/A
Drainage:	Systematically tiled	Hybrid:	Pioneer 34B23
Tillage:	Conventional	Planting Date:	April 28, 2001
Soil Test:	pH 7.0, P 23 ppm, K 154 ppm	Planting Rate:	30,200 seeds/A
		Harvest Date:	October 22, 2001

## Methods

Two treatments were used in this trial twin rows and 30-in rows. The trial used four replications in the following non-randomized arrangement: 1-2-2-1-1-2-2-1. The plots were each six rows wide and 884 feet long. The complete plot was harvested. Both treatments were planted at a rate of 30,200 seeds/A. For the twin rows, two passes were made so that the rows were approximately 5 to 7 inches apart. The complete treatments were harvested and weighed with a weigh wagon.

## Results

**Table 1. Corn Yield.**

Treatment	Yield (bu/A)
Twin Rows	186.5
30-in rows	191.4
LSD (0.05)	NS
F	3.5
CV (%)	2

## Summary and Notes

The effect of width of row on yield of corn has been studied for some time. Trials with 15-, 20-, 30-, 38-, and 60-inch widths have been previously studied. Our goal was to plant two rows 5 to 7 inches apart, spreading the plants out to capture more light and nutrients from the soil, to see if yield would increase. Our theory was not supported as yields from twin rows were not significantly different than yields from normally planted 30-in rows.

## Acknowledgment

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