

Short-term (2-yr) Effects of Crop Rotations and Nitrogen Rates on Winter Wheat Yield, Protein and Economics in North Central Montana

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Introduction

Growers in north central Montana ('Golden Triangle') have questions about risk management of cropping intensity and nitrogen (N) fertilizer strategies. A 10-yr study at Bozeman demonstrated economic resilience provided by variably-managed pea in rotation with wheat under contrasting available N fertility and uncertain wheat protein discount/premium schedules (Miller et al. 2015). A follow-on study was initiated in north central Montana to investigate whether this long-term response is also observed in a drier climates. Our objectives were to compare winter wheat yield and quality, agronomic efficiency of fertilizer use, and economic trade-offs in four alternative crop rotations managed with four different N fertility regimes. This study is planned to run for a minimum of six years at both sites. Here we report on the results for the first two years at both sites.

Methods

This plot-scale study began on farms in 2011 at Dutton (heavy clay) and 2012 at Big Sandy (sandy loam). Aragorn green pea was grown as the pulse grain crop at Dutton and a medium green lentil was grown at Big Sandy. This study includes four no-till cropping treatments in rotation with winter wheat, ranging from low to high agronomic risk: 1) Chem fallow, 2) Pea manure, 3) Pea or lentil harvested for grain, and 4) Spring wheat. All rotations were managed with four target N availability levels ranging from no fertilizer applied to 150% of recommended (3 lb available N per bushel of yield potential).

Soil nitrate N was measured 3 feet deep prior to wheat planting and additional legume credits were presumed for lentil or pea harvested for seed (9 to 13 lb N/acre) and for pea manure (18 to 26 lb N/acre). Target wheat yields were set to reflect a high potential yield; target yields after

fallow and pea manure rotation were set equal while target yield in the continuous wheat was reduced by 33%. The yield goal for the pulse-wheat rotation was set 10% greater than continuous wheat (thus requiring greater available N, but it translated into greater N fertilizer rates in only 25% of the cases).

The base price for pea or lentil was set at a 24-month average for publicly offered prices in Montana centered on harvest. The base price for wheat was set at a 36-month average with harvest at the 12-month point. Protein discount/premium schedules were applied in two ways based on data collected from 40 Montana grain elevators from 2001-2012. During those 12 years, relatively steep discount schedules occurred in five years and flat market schedules in seven years. Equations were generated to reflect the average of the 'steep' and 'flat' years in calculating net returns to land and management. For this report those net returns were averaged across 'steep' and 'flat' protein discount schedules.

Results

These results reflect only the first 2-year cycle of a study that is intended to run for 6-years to measure medium term crop rotation soil N and economic response. Wheat yield differed between sites with the fallow rotation producing the greatest yields on the heavy clay soil at Dutton (Figure 1a), while, surprisingly, the pea manure treatment produced the greatest yield on coarser soil at Big Sandy (Figure 1b).

Grain protein was generally highest at Dutton following pea manure, especially at low N availability (Figure 2a). Grain protein was greatest following both lentil and pea manure at Big Sandy, especially at 75% N availability (Figure 2b). The combination of higher yields and protein following pea manure than fallow at Big

Fertilizer Facts

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Sandy indicated pea manure supplied more N than fallow after only one year, a relatively unique finding.

The 2-year net returns at Dutton were greatest at the unfertilized and 50% of recommended N levels, reflecting a less than optimal growing season where target yields of 60 bu/acre were not achieved. At 50% of recommended N, 2-year net returns at Dutton were as follows: Fallow (\$126/acre) > Pea (\$96/acre) > Continuous wheat (\$67/acre) = Pea manure (\$59/acre). At Big Sandy, the 2-year net returns were generally greatest at 100% of recommended N, where the 45 bu/acre yield target was achieved. At full recommended N the 2-year net returns were as follows: Lentil (\$145/acre) > continuous wheat (\$114/acre) > pea manure (\$89/acre), with chem fallow (\$100/acre) not different from either continuous wheat or pea manure.

Fertilizer Facts

- In a suboptimal growing season, 50% of recommended N was generally more profitable than 100%, regardless of cropping system.
- In a near optimal growing season, 100% of recommended N was generally more profitable than both the below and the above recommended N rates.
- Pea manure supplied more N than fallow after only one year in a sandy loam soil during a wetter than normal year.

References

Miller, P.R., A. Bekkerman, C.A. Jones, M.A. Burgess, J.A. Holmes, and R.E. Engel. 2015. Pea in rotation with wheat reduced uncertainty of economic returns in southwest Montana. *Agronomy Journal* (Accepted Sep 28, 2014).

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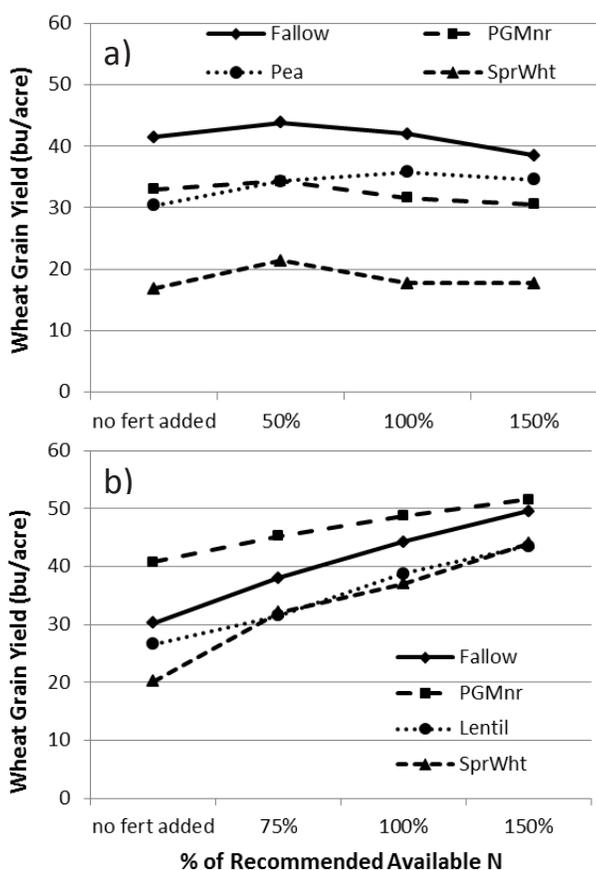


Figure 1a and b. Winter wheat grain yield following either fallow, pea green manure, spring wheat, or pea or lentil grain on a) heavy clay soil at Dutton (2012) and b) sandy loam soil at Big Sandy (2013) at 12% moisture.

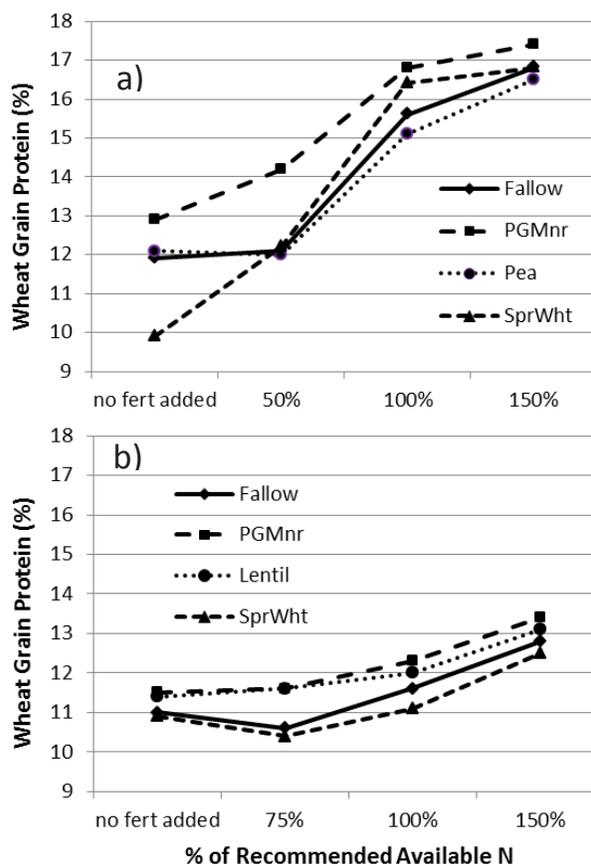


Figure 2a and b. Winter wheat grain protein following either fallow, pea green manure, spring wheat, or pea or lentil grain on a) heavy clay soil at Dutton (2012) and b) sandy loam soil at Big Sandy (2013) at 12% moisture.

Edited by Clain Jones, Extension Soil Fertility Specialist, and Kathrin Olson-Rutz, Research Associate

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