

# 2018 Michigan Wheat Field Day

## Soil Fertility & Nutrient Management Research

Kurt Steinke, Soil Fertility ([soil.msu.edu](http://soil.msu.edu))  
Seth Purucker, Graduate Student

June 2018

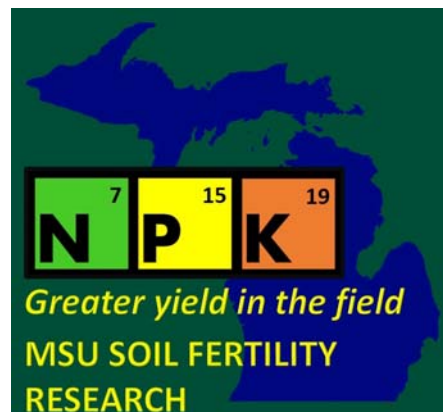
### Doing More With Less or Less With More?

- **WHAT?** Does integrating agronomic and nutrient management strategies together under an intensive management system improve grain yield or impact grain quality and profitability?
- **WHY?** Michigan growers continue to produce some of the greatest non-irrigated wheat yields in the country. Increased awareness of climate variability and soil spatial variability has growers seeking options to reduce the uncertainty and indecision when considering additional input applications
- Duplicate trials underway evaluating both soft red and soft white wheat response to individual and combination treatments
- Inputs evaluated include: seeding rate, weekly N application (i.e., spoon-feeding), autumn applied starter fertilizer (12-40-0-10S-1Zn), high-N rate, plant growth regulator, and fungicide



### Other Considerations:

- Lower than currently recommended seeding rates have continued to display optimal yield. Can intensive management at these lower seeding rates prolong the stay-green potential and affect grain fill, head size, and kernel number?
- Weekly spoon-feeding of N will limit the quantity of soluble N available for plant uptake and may impact disease and lodging susceptibility.



Additional research results and observations always available at [soil.msu.edu](http://soil.msu.edu)