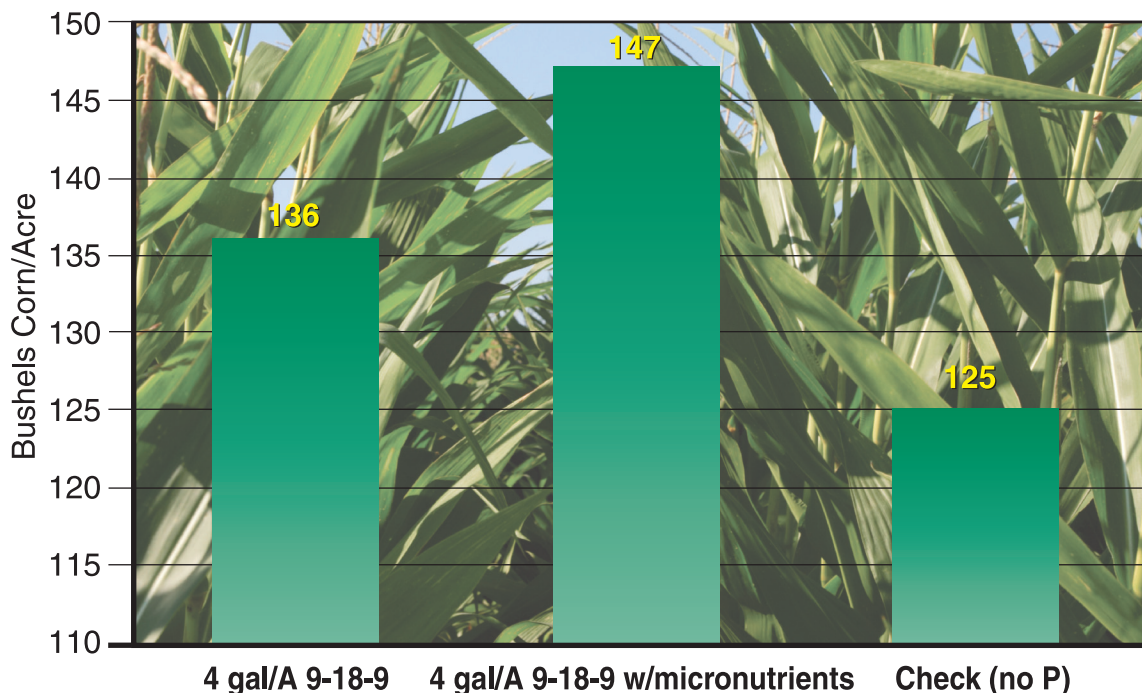


# PureGrade Liquid Plant Food



## 9-18-9 w/ Micronutrients Boosts Corn Yields<sup>1</sup>



The addition of 9-18-9 and micronutrients was very effective in increasing the yield of field corn in this study. 9-18-9 alone, increased yield by 11 bushels per acre. By adding micronutrients to the 9-18-9, yield was increased by 22 bushel per acre over the check treatment.

The micronutrients of zinc, manganese and iron were added to the 9-18-9<sup>2</sup> and placed into the seed furrow during planting. The micronutrients were EDTA chelated for maximum seed safety and effectiveness at low rates.

Of the micronutrients added in this study, zinc is often the most important for corn. Zinc deficiencies often occur where root growth is restricted, such as in cold and wet growing conditions or in compacted soils. Fields that have terrace cuts, been leveled for irrigation or have experienced soil erosion will often respond to zinc applications. High pH soils and wherever the topsoil has been removed are other areas where applying zinc is important. Because zinc moves only slowly in the soil, banding, in the seed furrow or very close to the row, is the preferred method of application.

Crops such as corn, grain sorghum, barley, edible beans, canola, cucumbers, potato, soybeans and tobacco require zinc application when soil tests show low levels.

Micronutrient deficiencies can be detected by soil testing. By applying needed micronutrients with starter fertilizer, early season crop deficiencies can be avoided.

<sup>1</sup> Kansas State University

<sup>2</sup> The 9-18-9 used in this study was a low salt, neutral pH, noncorrosive, starter fertilizer comparable to Nutra-Flo's GoldStart 9-18-9. While 9-18-9 was used in this study, Nutra-Flo's low salt 6-24-6 would be expected to yield similar results. The micronutrients used are comparable to Nutra-Flo's EDTA chelated micronutrients.