SO4 vs. AMS on Corn in Wisconsin

SO4 PELLETIZED GYPSUM

YIELD RESULTS

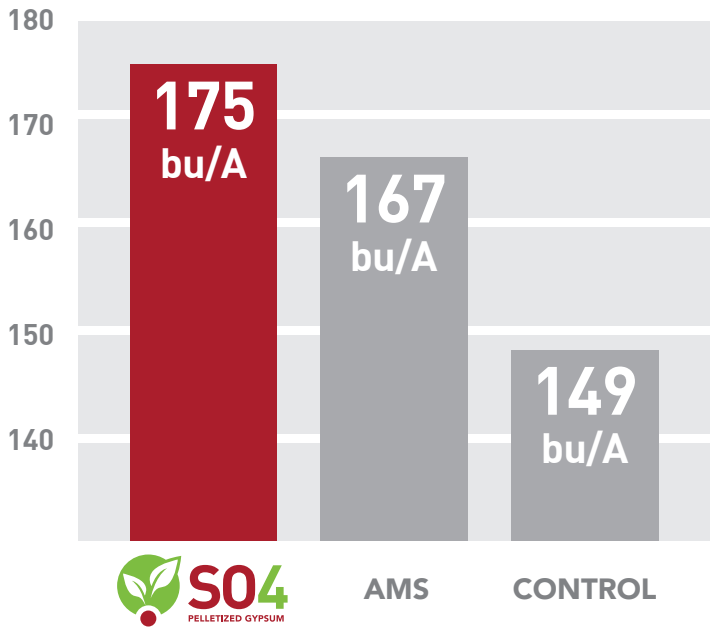
Average yield increase of 8 bu/A over AMS and 26 bu/A over no sulfur

Overview

A research trial was conducted by Agricultural Research Service of Wisconsin in 2018 to evaluate the yield impacts of SO4, AMS and no sulfur in Beloit, WI.

Background

- Sandy loam soil type
- 28 units sulfur/A from SO4 and AMS, applied June 7, 2018 (pre-plant)
- N-P-K equalized across plots
- Soil organic matter = 1.1%
- Soil CEC = 7.2; soil pH = 6.0
- Randomized complete block with four replications



STUDY FINDINGS

Control | AMS at 117 lbs/A | SO4 at 165 lbs/A

- SO4 delivered sulfur throughout the season, resulting in the highest yield among the three treatments.
- Lower yield demonstrated the leaching potential of sulfate-sulfur from AMS, which is 300x more soluble than SO4.
- Challenged the notion that when spring applied, "sulfate is sulfate." The solubility of a sulfur source is extremely important to maximize corn yield.
- These results support careful consideration of sulfur source on coarse textured soils.