

Center for Excellence

ON-FARM RESEARCH

2022





CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE

ON-FARM RESEARCH

Lenawee Conservation District

Forward

The 2022 Field Season marked the 26th year of the Center for Excellence. A big thank you to our participating farming operations who have hosted the plot work and field day for the past 25 years. It is not an easy task to run a business and try to implement plot work when weather doesn't cooperate, or equipment repairs slow the whole process down.

The spring of 2022 started off with the opportunity to get some early crops planted, but then mother nature intervened many crops were not planted until late May and through June. The comments I heard from many producers and I am paraphrasing, wish I had one more day to plant that field and it may have been perfect. As the summer progressed many areas of the county had timely and efficient rainfall. Wheat yields were good, Soybean yields were better than expected and some parts of the County reported record corn yields.

At the Center a couple of the soybean test plots were in the mid 70-bushel average for the field. Corn yields in the 250-bushel plus. Technology is amazing in agriculture and in the hands of great farmers good things happen.

The Center for Excellence field day in August was highlighted by the noon speaker, Dr. Aaron Wilson, Agriculture Weather and Climate Field Specialist with The Ohio State University Extension. He predicted a nice fall and sure enough that's what we had. The warm and sunny season which allowed fall projects such as drainage systems, erosion control projects with other fall field work. The nice fall allowed the 2023 plot work to get started with fall strip-tillage and disk ripping.

Wheat growers had plenty of time to get their wheat planted, but the late summer and fall was a dry one. Wheat struggled at first, but all seemed to germinate and show with time. The 26th Crops Day held on January 6, 2022 turned out to be a great program. We had a high number of people attended the day with over 150 people in attendance. Great to see farmers come out and enjoy the presentations, earn six RUP credits and having a great lunch.

We look forward to another year of great plot work at the Center and look to see you all back at our field days and winter meetings. Thank you to all the support from farmers and agri-businesses have given the Center for Excellence all these years.

Thomas Van Wagner

Center for Excellence

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Last Word for 2022



Tim Stutzman
Raymond and Stutzman Farms

It was a great year, I know I have said these the last 2-3 years, as unique as every year is we have had another great growing year, with mature good yielding crops. We never got wheat planted because of the wet fall in 2021. Due to the growing season, we had four great cuttings of alfalfa, +200-bushel corn, mid to high 50-bushel soybeans, even though it was dry. At the end of June (beginning of the season) when it started to rain, we got adequate 0.5-0.75 inches of rain at the right time (timely rains) the fall of 2022 was dry dry dry, which made primary tillage expensive. We used very little propane to dry our crops this year, mother nature did it for us. All in all, we would do it again, we are looking forward to the 2023 season. Hopefully it will bring cheaper input costs.

When was the last time we had the ideal spring? Does anyone remember? This last year it took us just 5 days shy of 2 months to plant about 2100 acres. That being said, soybeans yields set a record for us and the corn yields were average to a little above average. As usual the weather played a huge role in yields. We started out planting soybeans, switched to corn, went back to soybeans, back to corn, and finished up with soybeans.

A big challenge for us about every year is trying to figure out why a certain field had such good yields and why a different field did so poorly. Our soils vary a lot which is a part of the yield difference. I also think that as we get spread out farther from our home base, we may not be aware of the rainfall differences, the intensity of the rain, and the timing of the rains.

That's what makes this life we have chosen interesting, every year is different.



Blaine Baker of Bakerlads Farm

2022 FARM PARTNERS & SPONSORS

Partners

Lenawee Conservation District
Bakerlads Farm
Raymond and Stutzman Farms
Michigan Soybean Promotion Committee

Sponsors

Crystal Flash, Farmer-Led Watershed Conservation/Erb Family Foundation, Fulton Soil & Water Conservation District, Gleaner Life Insurance Society, GreenStone Farm Credit Services, Haviland Drainage Products, John Marion Inc., Kemner-lott Benz & Auto Owners Insurance, Lenawee County Ag Advisory Committee, Lenawee County Farm Bureau, LG Seeds, Martin Equipment, Michigan Soybean Promotion Committee, Michigan Wheat Program, Midwest Energy and Communications, Monroe County Farm Bureau, New England Fertilizer Co. Nutrien Ag Solution, Prattville Fertilizer and Grain, Precision Ag Services, Inc., PT Consultants, Redline Equipment, River Raisin Watershed Council, The Andersons, Inc., TLC Credit Union, Triple K Irrigation, USDA-FSA & NRCS Michigan

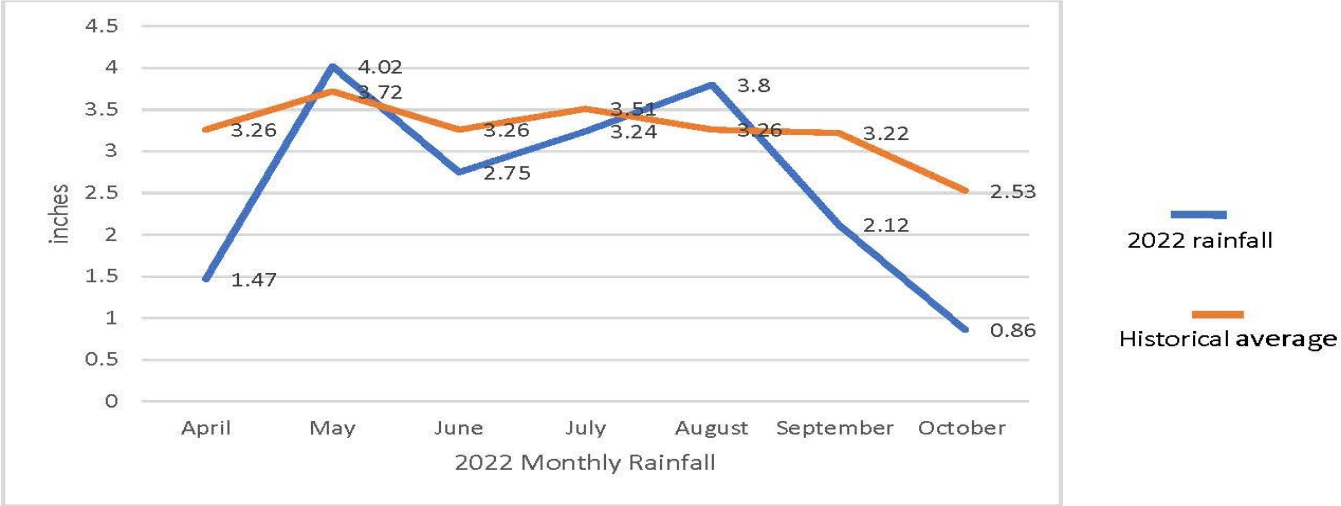
Additional Support

Ag Leader, Michigan State University, Michigan Farm Bureau, MAEAP, Green Field Ag, Pioneer Hi-Bred, MI Dept. of Agriculture & Rural Development, Lennard Ag Co., Sieler's Water Systems, Spring Party Store, Sunryze Dairy, The Ohio State University Extension



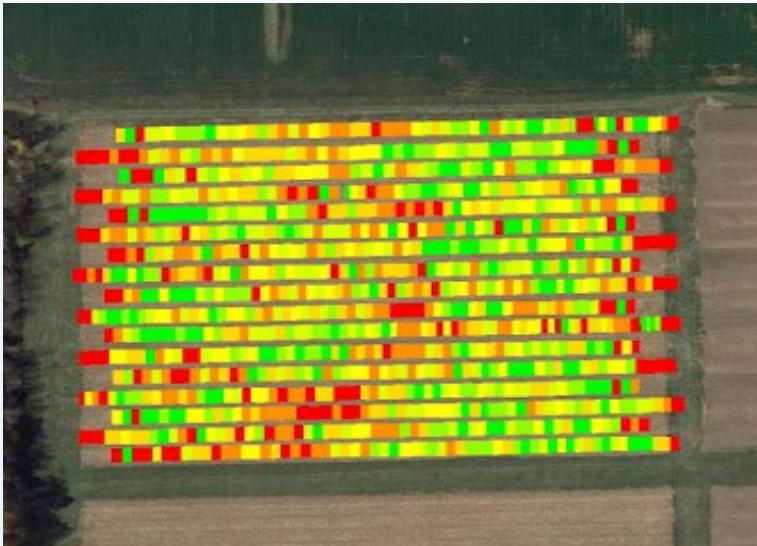
2022 RAINFALL DATA BAKERLADS FARM

Rainfall in 2022 was above average during planting time and turned dry through June, and closed the season with good rainfall to finish the crops. September and October were dry with lots of sunshine for crop harvest and any fall work.



Soybean Tillage Trials -Bakerlads Farm

OBJECTIVE: Continue the evaluation of long- term tillage trials and its relationship to yield, cost of production and soil health, with random replication tillage strips. This was the 26th year of tillage trials at the Bakerlads Farm. Over the years the type of tillage tools changed from moldboard plow and, chisel plow to disk rippers and, high speed disks. The four tillage systems currently being evaluated are Fall Strip-Till, Fall Disk Ripping, No-till. and spring vertical tillage. The 2022 crop year evaluated the spring tillage as compared to no-till due to a wet fall of 2021. Fall tillage could not be completed.



Replicated tillage strips of no-till and spring high speed disk yield map/

Note: Green is high yield, Red is lower yield

METHODS: The replicated tillage plots were reduced to two systems for 2022, no till and spring high speed disk, because of the wet 2021 fall. Each plot is replicated four times through the field. All of the plots were seeded with a cover crop of annual ryegrass in September of 2021. The plots were planted on the same day in 30 foot wide strips. Data was collected via a calibrated combine with harvest data recorded by each pass. Strips or partial strips compromised by weather are eliminated or adjusted for strip size.

PLANTING DATE: JUNE 6, 2022

POPULATION: 120,000 SEEDS/AC

VARIETY: PIONEER P230T99E



RESULTS: The mean average yield between the two tillage operations was not significant . The replicated data was very tight. The return to management after planting, burndown and tillage systems compared was +\$20.83 for no-till.

ECONOMIC DATA: From the data above it can be observed that the yield data is tight, with a 0.9 bu/acre mean yield difference among all of the tillage systems. It should be noted that the net return after tillage and planting was determined using 2021 custom rate value chart. Essentially there is very little yield difference regardless of the tillage system used.

The savings is primarily found in the labor and servicing debt on equipment to do tillage operations above and beyond the no-till planting system. The increase cost from doing spring tillage is \$20.83/ac. The no-till had the highest return to management after tillage and planting of \$605.53/acre compared to the spring tillage system of \$584.70/acre, a difference of an additional \$20.83/acre.

Tillage Systems Individual samples	No-till Bu/ac	Spring High Speed Disk Bu/ac	Net Income after planting, tillage & spraying	Gross Income Soybeans \$13.00/bu	Tillage Systems
1	48.77	49.4			
2	50.45	51	\$605.53	\$648.70	No-till
3	49.82	51.6	\$584.70	\$660.40	Spring High Speed Disk
4	50.59	51.38			
Mean Average	49.9	50.8	+20.83 No-till		
CV 1.82 LSD 1.58 No significant yield difference Custom rate No-till planting \$25.17 One pass with high-speed disk \$50.53 Chemical burndown \$18.00/ac No-till only					



Soybean Row Spacing Trials -Bakerlads Farm

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate row spacing on yield with planters that control singulation and depth in the planting of soybeans. The seed drop was Michigan State University recommendations for 30-inch row spacing and the participating grower for the 15-inch row spacing.

METHOD: Alternate rows of soybeans were planted in late June with a Horsch Planter with splitter units of 15-inch row. A White Planter was used to plant 30-inch row in the remaining alternating strips. All crops were no-tilled. Seeding population was based on Michigan State University recommendations and landowner decision. The 30-foot strips were harvested with a harvester with a 20-foot wide table.

PLANTING DATE: JUNE 21ST, 2022 **POPULATION (SEED DROP):** 15" 120,000 SEEDS/AC 30" 135,000 SEEDS/AC
VARIETY: PIONEER P26T23E

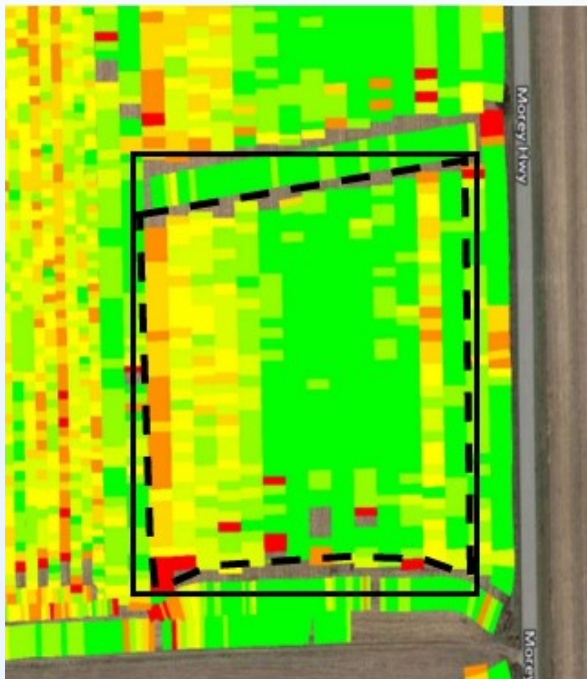


RESULTS: There was no significant yield difference with four random samples used in the data. There was a 15,000 seed/acre planting rate difference between the two systems and a higher cost/acre for planter use. The same soybean variety was used in each treatment and field was planted in late June.

Individual Trials	15-inch Row Spacing yield bu/ac	30-inch Row Spacing 1 Yield bu/ac	Net Income after planting and seed cost	Gross Income Soybeans \$13.00/bu.	Row Spacing/seed drop 30-inch 135,000/ac 15-in 120,000/ac
1	53.81	51.44			
2	52.72	47.4	\$589.09	\$673.40	15-inch Harvest stand 93,000
3	51.2	53.6	\$590.70	\$681.20	30-inch Harvest stand 90,800
4	49.28	55.76			
Mean Average	51.8	52.4			
CV 4.88 LSD 3.71 No significant yield difference 140,000 seed/unit \$69/unit Planting cost: \$25.17/ac 15 in splitters \$24.00/ac 30 inch					

Soybean Population Trial -Bakerlads Farm

OBJECTIVE: The population study is in its fourth year at the Bakerlad Farms. The increased cost of soybean seed with all of the technology that the product provides, has brought higher input costs for cash grain farmers. The planter technology has provided farmers new technology to improve singulation and emergence for corn and soybean crops. The precision planting process which could include hydraulic down pressure on individual rows, electric drives, and seed firmers has a cost that goes with it. Could the new planter technology pay for itself over a period of time through increased yields plus the reduction of inputs to obtain competitive yields? Using planter technology, improved varieties along with good soil health practices allow producers to reduce planting populations as part of a high yielding production system.



METHOD: Randomized plots were installed to guarantee a minimum of three replications on four seeding populations. These include: 60,000, 90,000, 120,000 and 150,000 seed drop at planting. All plots were no-till into corn stalks and annual rye cover crop. A Horsch 16-row planter with splitter units were electric drives, hydraulic downforce. Row cleaners were used for optimum seed singulation and depth control.

Planting Date: June 20th, 2022

Variety: 31T643RE

RESULTS: There was a significant yield difference in this study at the 60,000-population compared to the higher seeding rates. The 90,000-population study and higher had no significant yield advantage. There was a spread of \$43.62 in the trial just in seed costs. There was a plus \$21.45/acre average net return for the 91,500 seed drop

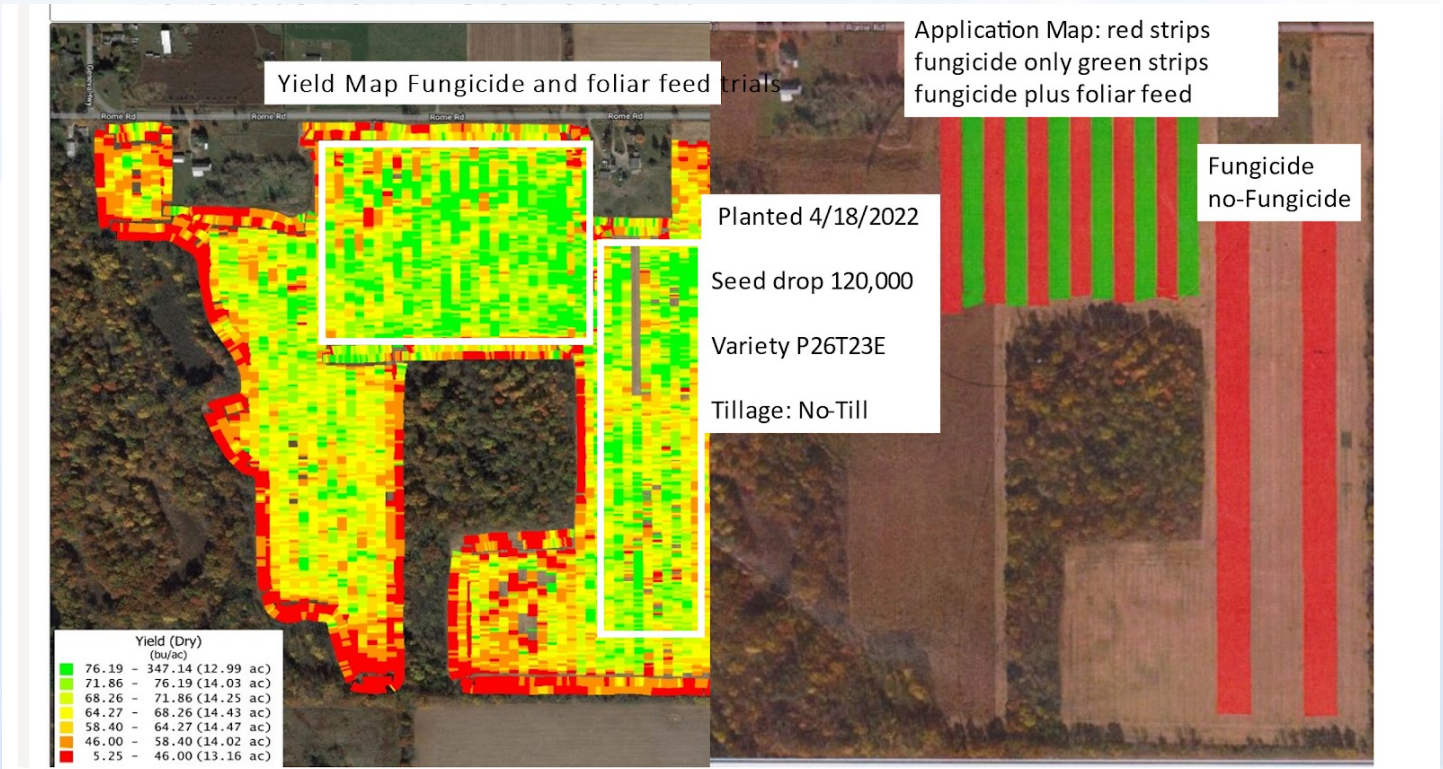
as compared to the higher seeding rates. There was a yield increase across the field from west to east, even though the field was planted later in the growing season. The weather was substantial for the beans.

Average Seed Drop at Planting	121,200	63,180	91,500	151,700
1	49.03	43.83	53.95	54.14
2	54.8	50.92	58.6	55.41
3	54.35	43.88	48.5	54.95
Mean	52.7 a	46.2 b	53.7 a	54.8 b
Gross Return/ac @ \$13.00 /bu soybeans	\$685.10	\$600.60	\$698.10	712.4
Net Return/ac After the cost of seed	\$625.46	\$596.46	\$653.00	\$637.63
LSD 6.85 CV 7.01 significant difference				1 unit-140,000 seeds \$69/unit

2022 Fungicide and Foliar Feed Enhancement Trials

OBJECTIVES: There are two separate plots on this field. First, evaluate the potential yield enhancement from adding a foliar fertilizer at the R1-R3 stage of soybeans growth. Second, evaluate the yield potential of a fungicide application as compared to no fungicide.

METHOD: The entire field was no-tilled and sprayed with Delaro Fungicide at R1 in the first study. The foliar feed product was later sprayed after the fungicide application in alternating strips. The fungicide application plot versus no fungicide application was done with Delaro at the R1 stage in alternating strips. All the soybeans in this trial were from the first soybean field to be planted. April 18th, 2022



-Bakerlads Farm

RESULTS: There was no yield enhancement with the application of foliar fertilizer to the operation as indicated by the information in the chart. It takes about 1.2 bushel yield increase to pay for the product plus application.

Individual Trials	Fungicide Dale-ro Dry bu/ac	Fungicide with Foli-ar Feed Dry bu/ac	Net Income After spraying \$	Gross Income Soybeans \$13.00/bu	Treatments
1	77.45	74.97			
2	75.83	74.68	\$943.47	\$972.40	Fungicide only
3	75.69	75.74	\$910.44	\$955.00	Fungicide plus foliar feed
4	77.45	71.58			
5	74.74	69.23			
6	67.44	74.64			
Mean Average	74.8	73.5			+ \$34.40/ac for fungicide only
CV 4.31 LSD 5.84 No significant yield difference			Fungicide cost \$28.93/ac. Foliar feed cost: \$15.63/ac Includes application cost		

RESULTS: The yield difference with the application of Delaro fungicide was significant by a plus 2.9 bushel per acre, but due to the price of Delaro the return was a +\$11.37 back to management for the treatment. Takes +2 bushels at current prices to pay for product and application.

Individual Strips	Fungicide Dalero Dry bu/ac	No Fungicide Dry bu/ac	Net Income After Treatment	Gross Income Soybeans \$13.00/bu	
1	70.7	68.91			
2	71.55	67.25	\$896.67	\$925.60	Fungicide
3	71.3	68	\$855.30	\$855.30	No Fungicide
Mean Average	71.2	68.1	+\$11.37		
CV 0.95 LSD 1.51 significant yield difference Fungicide/application cost \$28.93/ac.					

Foliar Feed Enhancement Trials

-Raymond and Stutzman Farm

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate the potential enhancement to yield through the application of a foliar feed at the R1-R3 stage soybeans

METHOD: Vertical tillage was used on the entire field. The soybeans were drilled on May 26, 2022 using the variety; Becks 6149. The seed drop at planting was 140,000 seeds/acre. Priaxor fungicide was sprayed at the R1 stage and foliar feed was sprayed at the R3 stage of soybean growth.

RESULTS: There was no yield enhancement with the application of foliar fertilizer to the operation as indicated by the information in the chart. It takes about 1.2 bushel yield increase to pay for the foliar feed product plus application. Showing no significant yield difference from the foliar feed application.



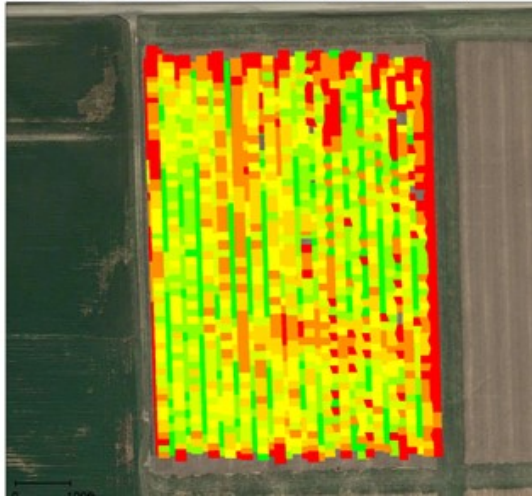
Individual Strips	Fungicide Priaxor Dry bu/ac	Fungicide with Foliar Feed Dry bu/ac	Net Income After Treatment	Gross Income Soybeans \$13.00/bu	Treatments
1	82.2	74.74			
2	73.85	71.81	\$970.77	\$999.70	Fungicide only
3	77.03	73.58	\$921.33	\$965.90	Fungicide plus foliar feed
4	74.63	77.2			
Mean Average	76.9	74.3			+ \$50.8/ac for fungicide only
CV 4.11 LSD 5.37 No significant yield difference			Fungicide cost \$28.93/ac. Foliar feed cost: \$15.63/ac product and application cost		



Corn Tillage Trials -Bakerlads Farm

OBJECTIVE: The Center For Excellence was founded on the basis of doing long term tillage trials. Farmers were struggling with highly erodible land compliance plan that sometimes required no-till row crops on certain fields. They wanted some answers! Farmers are still very interested in trying to install a less aggressive tillage system on their farm. There was no fall tillage in 2021 due to the wet weather. The only comparison for 2022 was no-till verses spring high speed disk.

Grain Harvest - 2022 - Lidster 1 (Corn 16-22%)



2022 yield map, replicated tillage strips

METHOD: The replicated tillage plots were reduced to two systems for 2022, no till and spring high speed disk, because of the wet 2021 fall. Each plot is replicated four times through the field. All of the plots were seeded with a cover crop of annual ryegrass in September of 2021. The plots were planted the same day at 30 foot wide strips. Data was collected via a calibrated combine with harvest data recorded by each pass. Strips or partial strips compromised by weather are eliminated or adjusted for strip size.

Planting Date: June 5, 2022

Variety: P0157AM

Population: 31,000

Tillage: High Speed Disk & No-Till

RESULTS: The replicated plots show there was no significant yield difference between the spring high speed disk program verses the no-till with cover crop program. The return to management after planting, burndown and tillage systems compared was + \$15.13 for no-till. The 26 years of tillage trials show very few years of significant yield differences in the tillage systems except in extreme weather years. In a dry year the no-till demonstrated a significant yield difference.

Tillage Systems Individual samples	No-till Bu/ac	Spring High Speed Disk Bu/ac	Net Income/ ac planting and tillage & burndown spray	Gross Income/ac Corn \$6.00/ bu	Tillage Systems
1	170.3	177.8			
2	174.3	179.48	\$976.83	\$1,020	No-till
3	174.9	169.9	\$961.70	\$1,037.40	Spring High Speed Disk
4	160.4	164.5	+15.13		
Mean Average	170.0	172.9			
V 4.0 LSD 11.85 no significant yield difference *25.17/ac for planter, auto steer and labor 1 pass with high- speed disk \$50.53/ac \$18.00/acre burndown spray (product and application)					

Application of Nitrogen in Corn V-4 and V-9 Using OptRx Sensor System

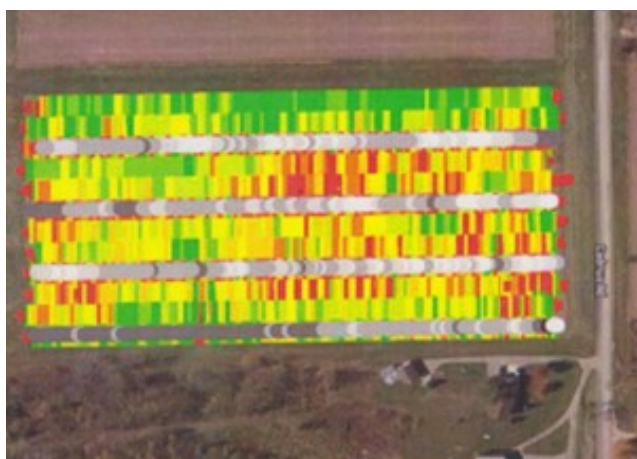
OBJECTIVE: Evaluate the Nitrogen efficiency and potential yield gain through post Nitrogen application at V-4 as compared to a late season application V-9

METHODS: Planting date: June 5, 2022

Variety: P0157AM

Seed Drop: 32,000 seeds per acre

60 units of Nitrogen were applied at planting time using 28% nitrogen next to the row on the entire plot. The OptRx nitrogen sensor was used on July 5, 2022 applying anhydrous ammonia in alternating strips. 111.65 lbs./acre average was applied at this time.. On August 3, 2022, the OptRx sensor applied 76.5 units/acre of nitrogen using Y drops and 28% nitrogen on the other alternating strips.



RESULTS: As itemized in the chart below, there was no significant yield difference between the two operations. What should be noted that, two forms of nitrogen were used in this trial. 28% was used on both trials, and the OptRx GPS sensor system was used both at the V-4 stage and the V-9 stage trial. 20% less nitrogen was used on the V-9 application. This resulted in a plus \$18.78 advantage for the V-9 application.

N Management Treatment OptRx Sensors	N Applied with OptRx	Total N 60# @ planting	Yield bu/ac	Gross Income \$	Cost of N \$	Return on Investment/ac. After N Cost \$
V-4 Application Anhydrous	111.65 lbs/acre	171.65 lbs.	160.1	960.6	169.92	790.68
V-9 Application Y drops 8/3/2022	26.4 gal. 76.5 lbs	136.5 lbs.	160.3	961.8	152.34	809.46
Statistics P<.05 CV 2.88 LSD 5.93		.93 lbs/bu. .85 lbs/bu.	No yield Difference	Corn \$6.00/bu	28% N 625/ton Anhydrous N 1,500/ton	18.78

Phosphorus Reduction Results

OBJECTIVE: Involve growers in participating in a field level study for reducing the commercial application of fertilizer in a row crop production system for a three year period.

METHODS: Evaluate soil test results in cropland fields and evaluate the tri-state fertilizer recommendation as compared to fertilizing portions of a field that has Bray P1 soil test levels of 10 ppm or less. Test strips are made in the field of 100 lbs of Map (crop removal) and yields evaluated on the test strips compared to the balance of the field. Soil tests will be done in the field after the three- year period and evaluated.

RESULTS: As indicated in the chart below. There are no significant yield differences in the fields where data was available. The savings of a one- year recommendation of Phosphorus fertilizer was huge on the 562 acres where we had data. The goal is to have producers look at this information and then implement using less commercial phosphorus as part of their farming operation.

Field Location	Field Acres	2022 crop	1 year spread MAP lbs/ac Tri-State	P reduction recommendations 10 ppm critical	Total lbs. P reduced actual implemented	Yield bu/ac no MAP Spread	Yield Bu/ ac P applied crop removal
Blissfield, MI	39.79	soybeans	53.75	0	1976	ND	ND
Medina Township	100	Soybeans	100	30	7000	56.6	55.9
Palmyra, MI	*91.3	ND					
	*156.9	ND					
	*20.9	ND					
Clayton, MI	51.6	soybeans	173	53.5	6140	46.2	44.4
	26	soybeans	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	19	Corn silage	140	8	2508	14.1 tons	14.3 tons
Morenci, MI	144.3	corn	93.1	10	11991	156.5	152.3
	69.3	corn	89.9	0	6230	201.7	204,2
	112.25	corn	38.45	0	4316	206.9	200.4
Total * not included in data	562		98.3 lbs/ acre	14.5/ lbs acre	40,161 @880/Ton	\$17,670	

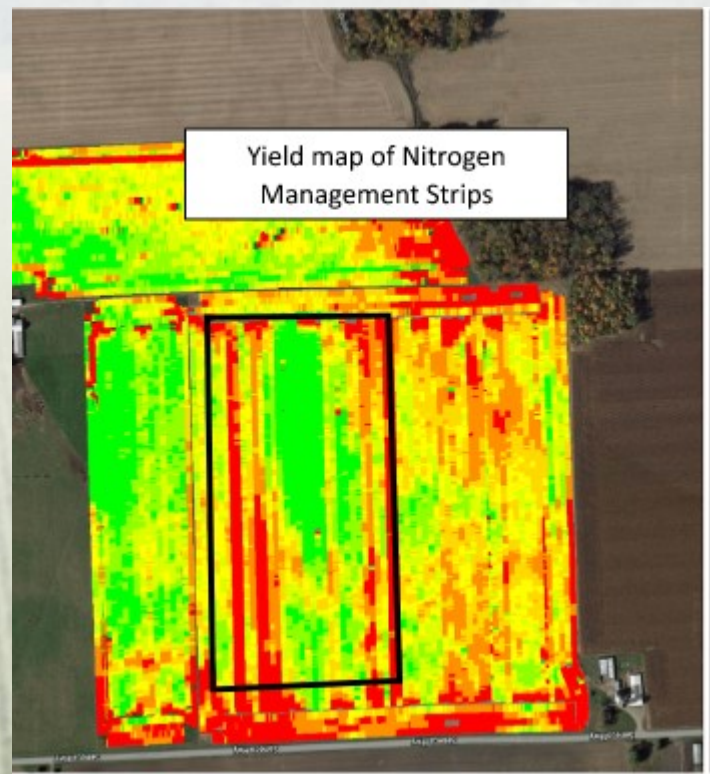
Nitrogen Management Trials -Raymond and Stutzman

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate the side by side comparisons of different nitrogen rates from planting, V-4 to V-9. Evaluate the yield response and production cost of these different applications.

METHOD: Corn was planted on May 10, 2022 using a Becks 6149 variety at 32,000 seeds per acre. 28% nitrogen was used in this trial both at planting and V-9 application. 60 lbs. of nitrogen was put through the planter on all trials with one trial receiving 300lbs. The 60 lbs of N at planting is the normal practice. The total amount of nitrogen selected for the trial was selected randomly by the producer. The post application of Nitrogen ranged from 60-180 lbs. of additional units of N.

RESULTS:

The yield map demonstrates in some of the strips the different nitrogen amounts applied. The two charts show side by side application of the different rates. The charts indicate the yield, total cost of N and the return to management based on these costs. (See the highlighted strips of the data) Each set of data was paired up as it moved across the field. The most productive part of the field based on organic matter and past yield data trial 4-10. As is noted the yield was just as high in bushels when using 120- 130 lbs. of Nitrogen as noted in trials 5, 10, 13. It should also be noted 300 lbs. of N at planting time didn't hold both in yield in any of the comparisons. Nitrogen was \$620 per ton and using \$6.00/acre corn.



Trials start on the right hand side and go from right to left.

Plot name	Plot number	Pre -Plant	Side-Dress	Total N Applied	Yield bu/ac	Gross Income \$	N Expense \$	Net income after N cost \$
60 lbs @ plantingt 0 lbs Sidedress	1	60	0	60	165	\$992.00	\$67.00	\$925.00
60 lbs @ planting V-8 OptRx	2	60	73	133	201	\$1,204.00	\$149.00	\$1,055.00
60 lbs. @ planting V5 20 gallons V8 OptRx	3	60	134	194	194	\$1,164.00	\$216.00	\$948.00
300 lbs @Planting	4	300	0	300	208	\$1,248.00	\$335.00	\$914.00
60 lbs @ Planting side-dress 60 lbs	5	60	60	120	258	\$1,550.00	\$134.00	\$1,416.00
60 lbs @-planting 120 lbs side-dress	6	60	120	180	248	\$1,490.00	\$201.00	\$1,289.00
60 lbs. @-Planting 180 lbs side dress	7	60	180	240	256	\$1,535.00	\$268.00	\$1,267.00
60 lbs. @Planting 180 lbs side dress	8	60	180	240	243	\$1,459.00	\$268.00	\$1,191.00
60 lbs. @ Planting 120 lbs side-dress	9	60	120	180	215	\$1,287.00	\$201.00	\$1,086.00
61 lbs. @ Planting side -dress 60 lbs	10	60	60	120	227	\$1,364.00	\$134.00	\$1,230.00
300 lbs. @ -Planting	11	300	0	300	206	\$1,238.00	\$335.00	\$903.00
60 lbs. @-planting V5-20 gallons V8 Optrx	12	60	130	190	172	\$1,034.00	\$212.00	\$822.00
60 lbs. @ Planting V-8 OptRx	13	60	70	130	192	\$1,149.00	\$145.00	\$1,004.00
60 lbs Preplant 0 lbs sidedress	14	60	0	60	110	\$662.00	\$67.00	\$595.00

2023 Center for Excellence Plot Work

Corn and Soybean Trials

- Strip-Till
- No-till
- Disk Ripping
- High Speed Disk and or Soil finisher
- Phosphorus reduction Strategy (lower critical level to 10 ppm)

Corn Trials

- Pop-Fertilizer compared to no pop-up
- Revisit OptRx sensor nitrogen management

Soybean Trials

- Population Studies (singulation)
- Fungicide/Foliar feed at R1(2nd year)
- Row spacing: 30 inch verses 15 inch
- Pop-Fertilizer compared to no pop-up





CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE

ON-FARM RESEARCH

Lenawee Conservation District

Please fill out this survey and send it to the Lenawee Conservation District at:

1100 Sutton Rd. Adrian, MI 49221 or to lenaweecd@macd.org

Your feedback is greatly appreciated!

-
1. The Center for Excellence is starting its 27th season. Would you like to see the Summer Field Day continue?
 Yes No
 2. The corresponding event to the Summer Field Day is our January Crops Day: Would you like to see this program continue?
 Yes No
 3. Would you like to see the format of the Summer programs change? Please select all that apply.
 Time of year length of program no changes needed Other:

4. What type of presentations/plot work/ trials would you like to see in the future?

Technology Equipment Demonstrators High powered Key note speakers
 Soil health Tillage Plots Cover crop plots Planting dates Population
 Varieties Singulation Row spacing Fertilizer plots Conservation
demonstration plots Fungicides Insecticides Organic Combine calibration
 Sprayer Calibration

5. Would you like to see the format of the Winter Crops Day Change?

Location Program length Time of year No Changes Necessary
 New Speaker topics? Keynote speaker, please list speaker ideas _____

6. Do you feel you are getting the most out of your time spent at both the Field Day and Crops Day?

Yes No

Check out more about the Lenawee Conservation District and Center for Excellence on our website and Facebook Page.

Visit our website for a chance to win a \$50 gift card to our tree sale by filling out our Natural Resources Assessment Survey

<https://lenaweeconservationdistrict.org/>

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