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Foliar Burn and Wheat Grain Yield Responses Following Topdress-Applied Nitrogen and Sulfur Fertilizers

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Abstra

The mos o winter wheat (T solution (30-0-0) , there are some ularly at later 2 to evaluate and qua , any subsequ Ammonium nitrate (ere topdress plications, digital ir estimate the perc g N rate with no difference in the percentage of burn being observed between sources. At GS 32,

foliar burn again increased with increasing N rate; however, UAN-S resulted in significantly greater foliar burn than UAN at both N rates. Despite the increased foliar damage that occurred when UAN-S was topdress-applied at GS 32, there was no reduction in grain yield compared with UAN or either of the soil-applied sources at either growth stage. Although there was no evidence of a grain yield response to added S in this study, many soil types common to the Coastal Plain of Virginia are likely to lack sufficient S for optimum winter wheat production.

Keywords: Nitrogen Sulfur Foliar fertilizer Winter wheat

Effects of foliar application of amino acid liquid fertilizers, with or without Bacillus amyloliquefaciens SQR9, on cowpea yield and leaf microbiota.
Source: Public Library of Science (PLoS)
Wheat leaf properties affecting the absorption and subsequent translocation of foliar-applied phosphoric acid fertiliser
Source: Springer Science and Business Media LLC
NH4+arrests AUX1-mediated lateral root emergence
Source: Wiley
Corn Response to Sulfur Application in Coastal Plain Soils1
Source: Wiley

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