

## Miscellaneous Trials

Several on-farm trials don't fall into easy categories, but that doesn't make them any less **Ron and Maria Rosmann**, for example, who compared corn populations in their transition system, also looked at soybean planting rates. They compared 171 thousand seeds per thousand seeds ([Table 5](#)). They observed no difference in either crop yield or weed suppression between the two planting populations.

Ted and Donna Bauer in the cutest picture in On-Farm Research history, (that doesn't involve piglets or calves)



**Ted and Donna Bauer** compared purchased soybean seed with farm-grown seed (same was cleaned and germination tested by a neighbor ([Table 5](#))). There was no yield difference after accounting for handling, storage, and the lost sales opportunity, planting farm-grown more profitable by over seven dollars per acre. This was the third year they have done the result has always been similar.

The Bauers also carried on a comparison of mid-October and early-November corn harvest they began two years ago. In the first year, the late harvest clearly came out ahead, while the economics favored the early harvest. In 1994, moisture-corrected yields were 7.5 bushels with the early harvest ([Table 5](#)). But because of drying and handling costs, the November was more profitable, even taking into account the value of the yield difference. Ted also the combine moves more slowly through the moister corn encountered at the early harvest about the corn left on the ground due to late harvest? Ted is hoping for some open winter will allow his cattle to clean up those ears.

Tom and Irene Frantzen wanted to know how berseem clover would behave with oats. The berseem has potential as a green manure and a source of quick livestock forage. But how into their present cropping system? They compared oats seeded with berseem to oats with mammoth red clover ([Table 5](#)). In 1994, the berseem grew nearly as tall as the oats, making necessary to windrow the oat crop. Unfortunately, rains combined with the heavy berseem retard drying of the cut grain, so some oat yield was lost in the berseem strips. Tom notes the berseem clover may contribute more as a green manure for next year's corn than it does oat yields.

Table 5. TILLAGE & OTHER TRIALS					TILLAGE & OTHER TRIALS						
COOPERATOR	CROP	TREATMENT “A”		TREATMENT “B”		TRT “B”	DIFFERENCE				
		DESCRIPTION	YIELD (bu.)	DESCRIPTION		YIELD (bu.)	YIELD DIFF.	YLD LSD (bu.)	YLD SIG.	\$ BENEFIT OF TRT “A”	COMMENT
BAUER	SOYBEANS	19" BEAN ROWS	63.6	38" BEAN ROWS		60.8	2.8	0.9	*	(\$4.02)	
DAVIDSON	CORN	NO-TILL	134.8	RIDGE-TILL		135.4	-0.7	7.9	N.S.	(\$1.07)	NO-TILL HAD MORE GRASS, FEWER BROADLEAFED WEEDS
DAVIDSON	SOYBEANS	NO-TILL	38.8	RIDGE-TILL		38.4	0.4	0.9	N.S.	(\$16.47)	NO-TILL HAD SIGNIFICANTLY MORE GRASS
FRANTZEN	OATS	OATS W. BERSEEM CLOVER	64.0	OATS W. RED CLOVER		75.5	-11.5	6.6	*	(\$28.89)	
BAUER	CORN	10/13 HARVEST	168.6	11/2 HARVEST		161.1	7.5	—	—	(\$28.61)	(UNREPLICATED DEMONSTRATION) CATTLE WILL SCAVENGE DROPPED CORN
							OR, INCLUDING THE YIELD DIFFERENCE:			(\$13.61)	
BAUER	SOYBEANS	CLEANED, SAVED SEED	66.3	PURCHASED SEED		65.8	0.5	1.5	N.S.	\$7.47	
ROSMANN	SOYBEANS	61 LB/ACRE SEED (170,800 SEEDS)	67.1	68 LB/ACRE SEED (190,400 SEEDS)		67.4	-0.3	1.3	N.S.	\$2.02	NO OBSERVED DIFFERENCE IN WEED SUPPRESSION AT HIGHER CROP POP