

Fertility Management of Irrigated Sunflowers

A wide-angle photograph of a sunflower field under a clear blue sky. In the foreground, a large sunflower is prominent on the left, and another large sunflower is on the right. The field extends to the horizon.

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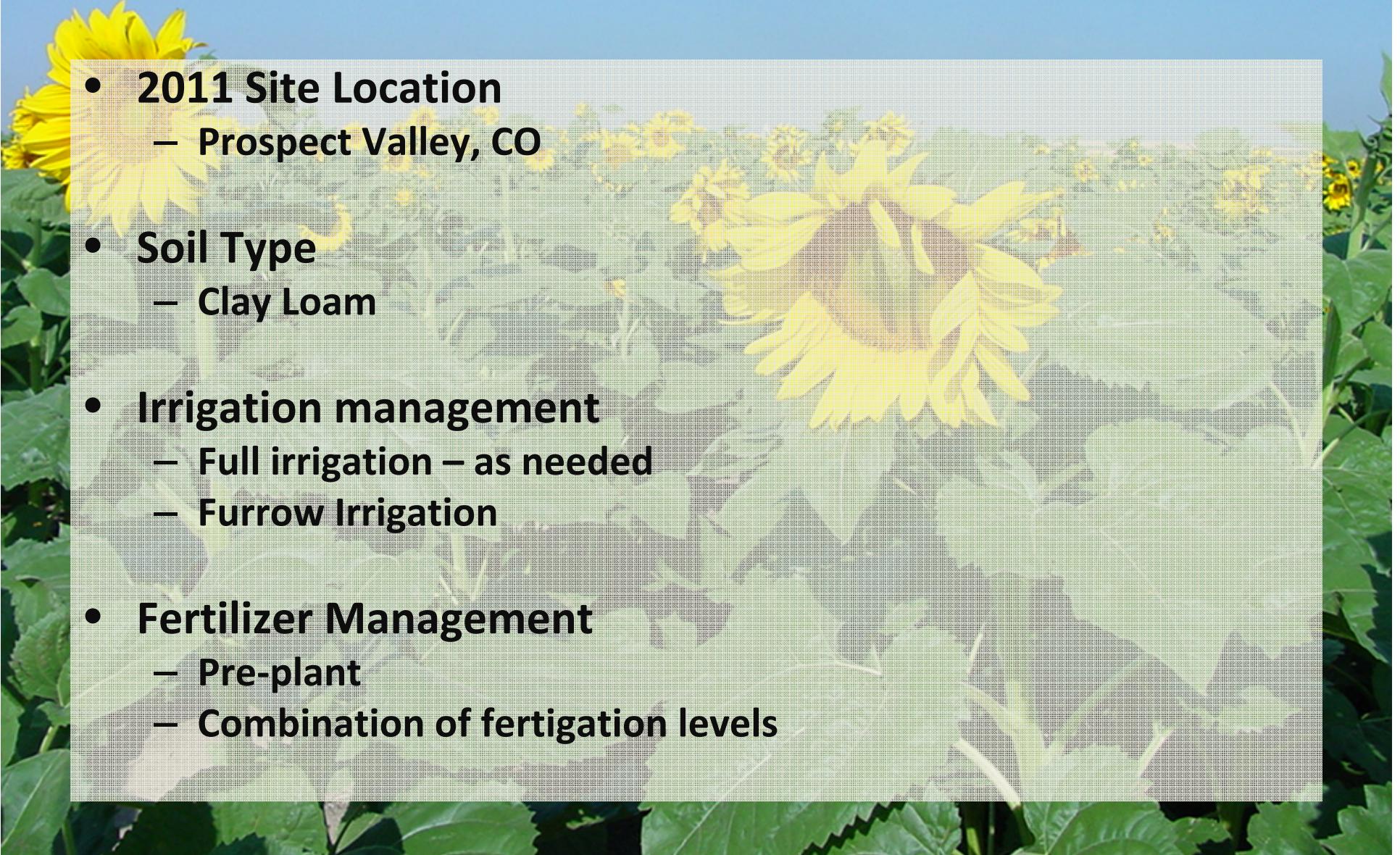
Research Associate
Colorado State University



Colorado Water Institute

Fertility Management

- 2011 Site Location
 - Prospect Valley, CO
- Soil Type
 - Clay Loam
- Irrigation management
 - Full irrigation – as needed
 - Furrow Irrigation
- Fertilizer Management
 - Pre-plant
 - Combination of fertigation levels



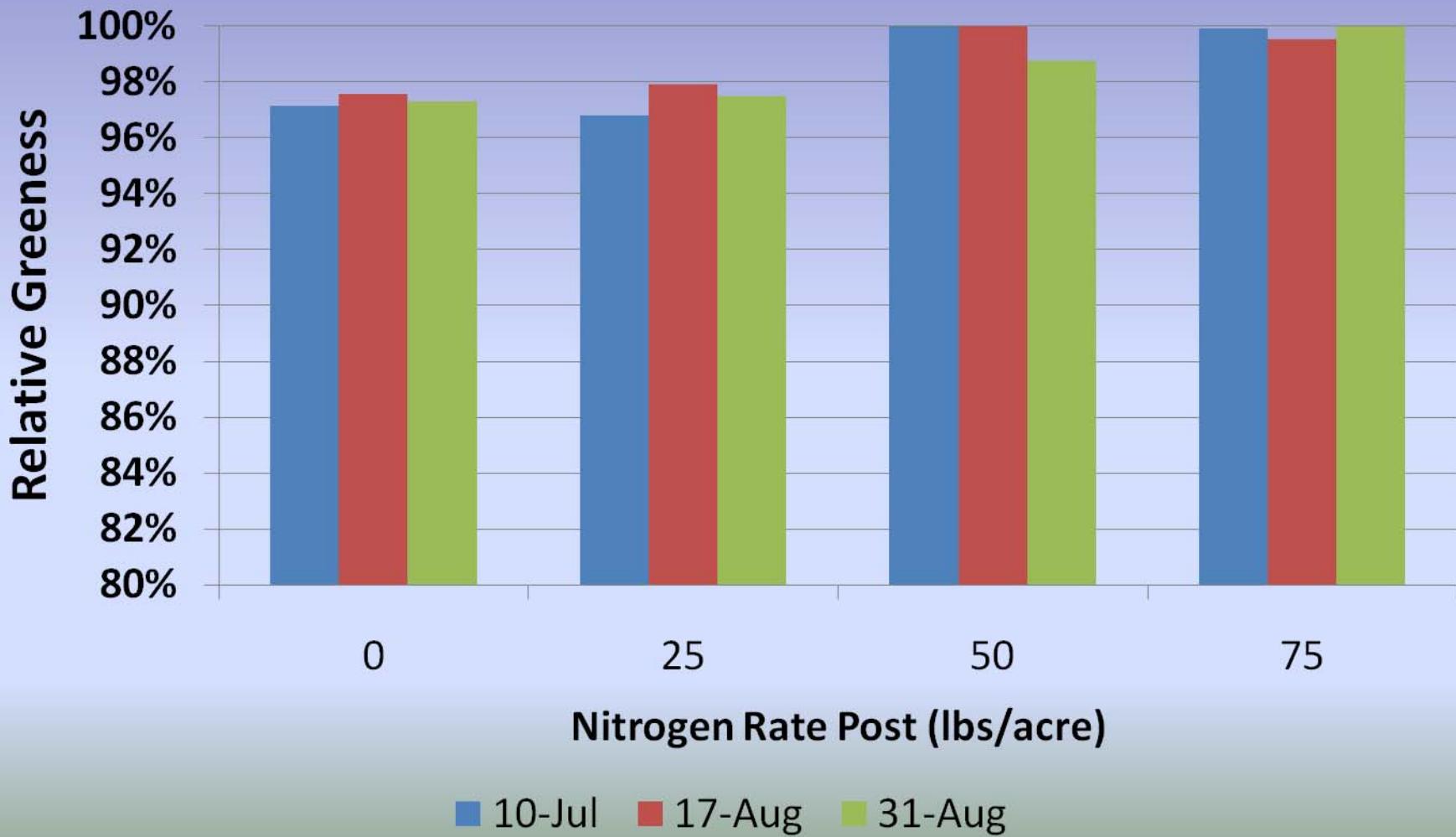
Fertility Management

- Measurements
 - Grain Yield
 - Soil Nitrogen
 - Chlorophyll Readings (SPAD)
 - Measurement of green pigment
 - Relative greenness of crop
 - Indication of nitrogen stress
 - Used in corn production



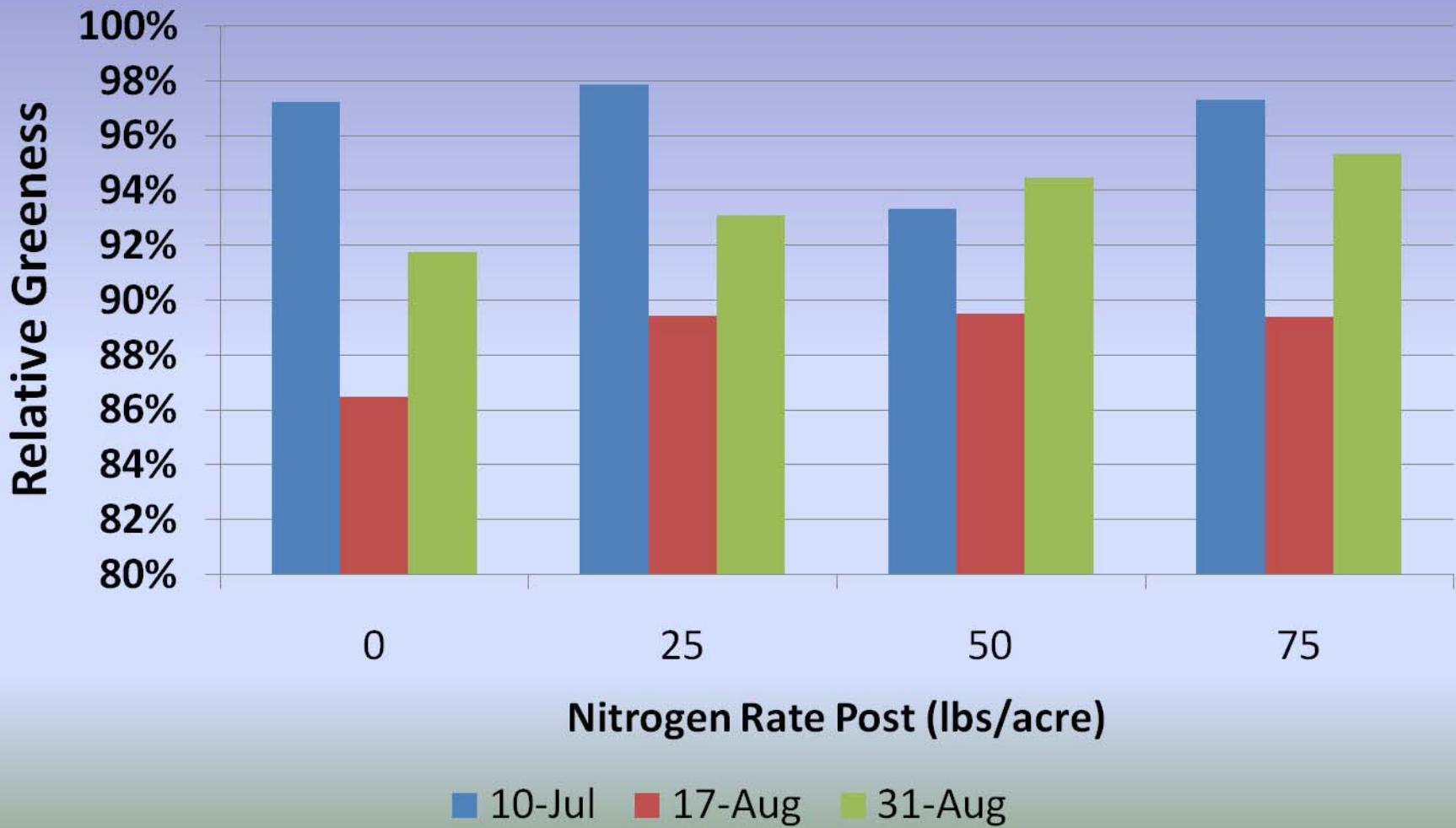
Chlorophyll Response to N

75 lbs N Pre-plant

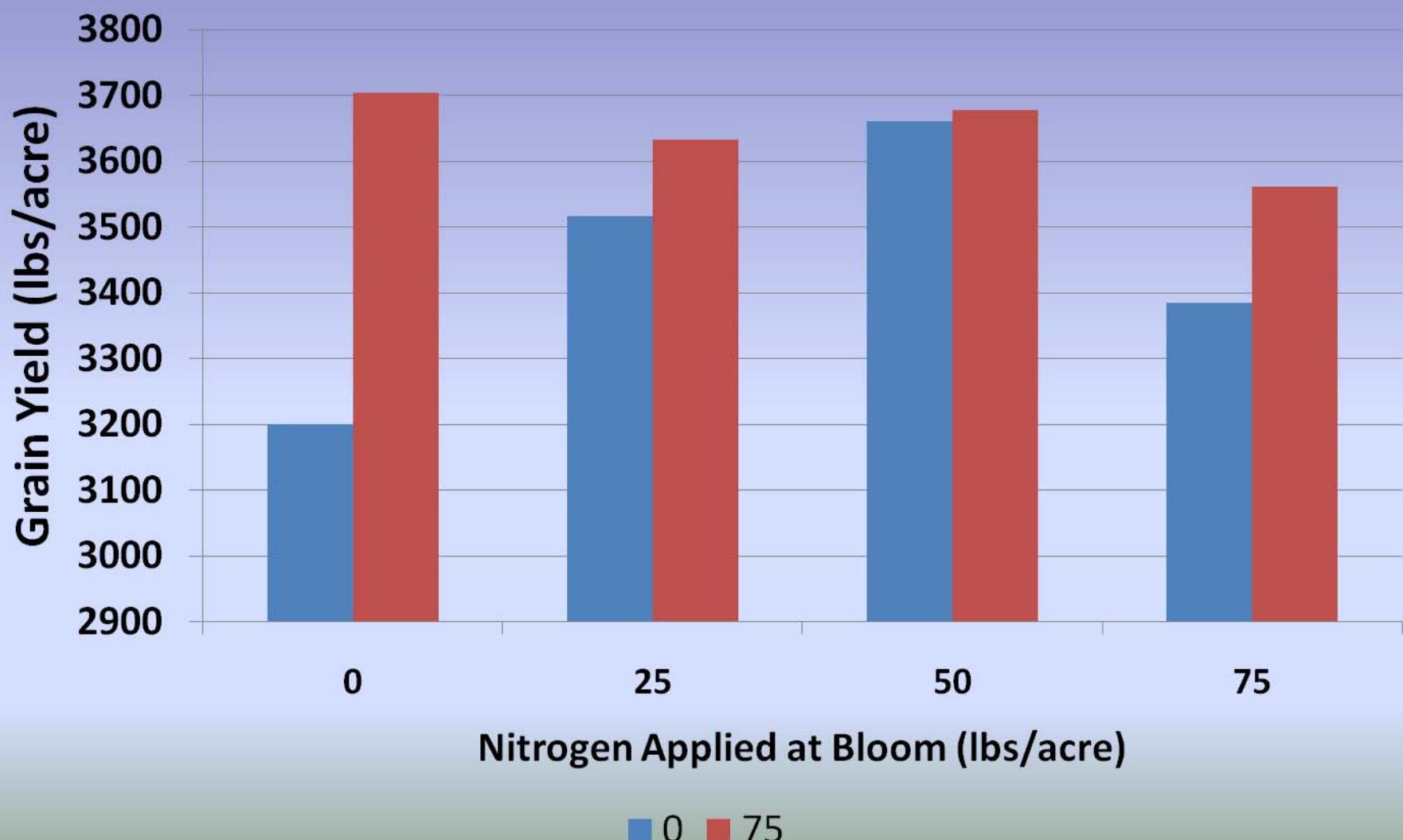


Chlorophyll Response to N

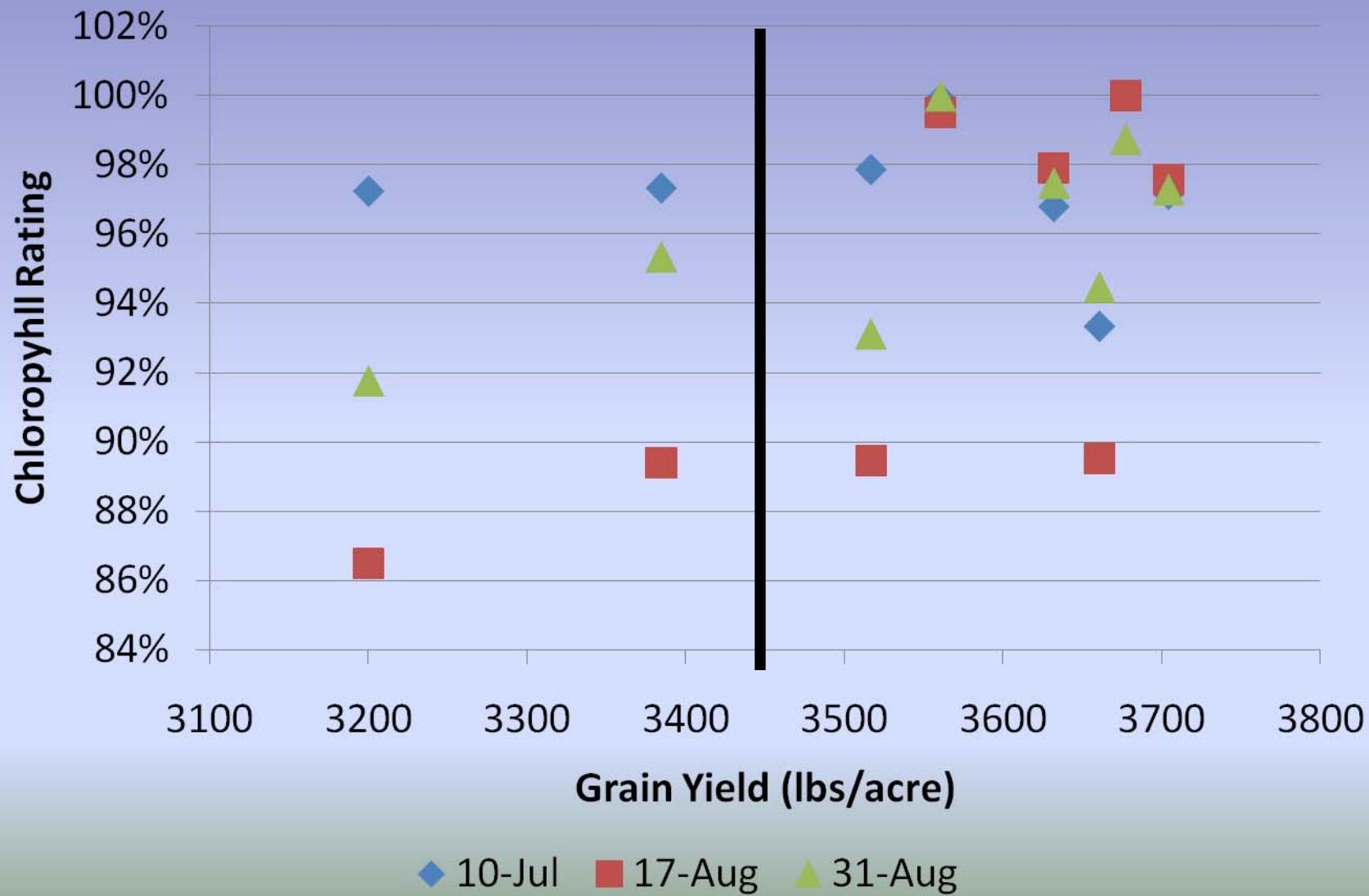
0 lbs N Pre-plant



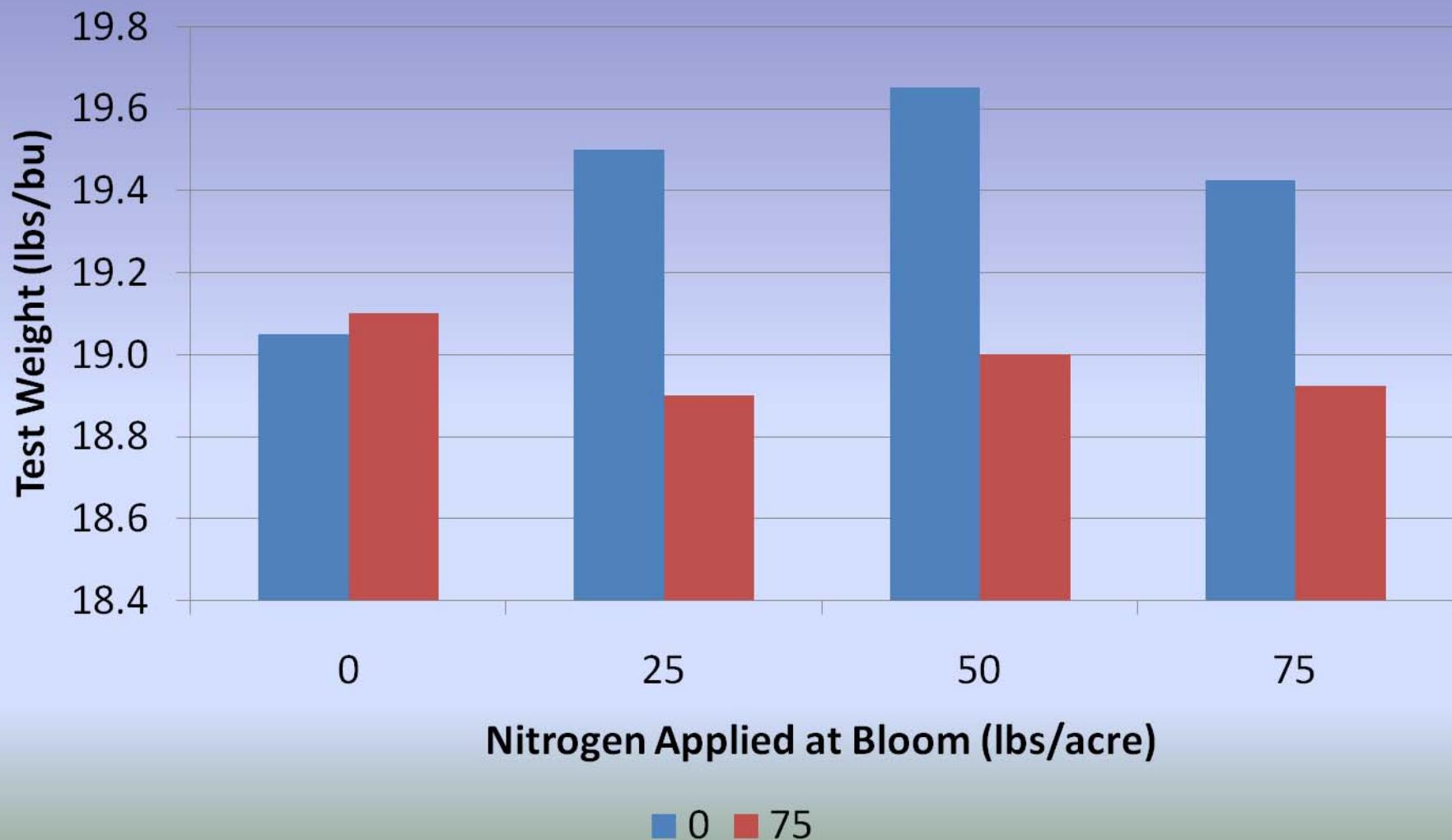
Confection Sunflower Yields



Chlorophyll vs Grain Yield

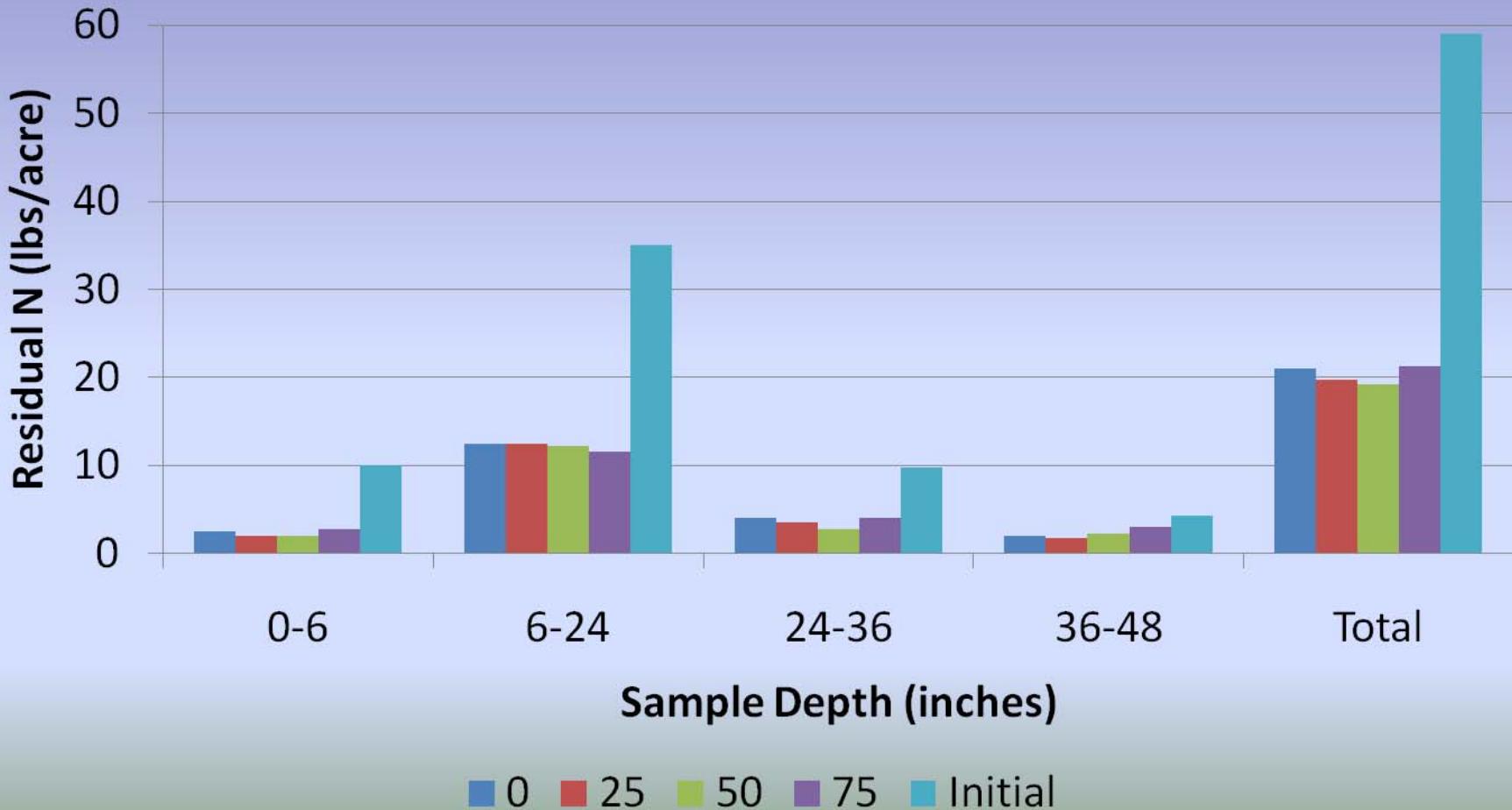


Confection Sunflower Test Weight



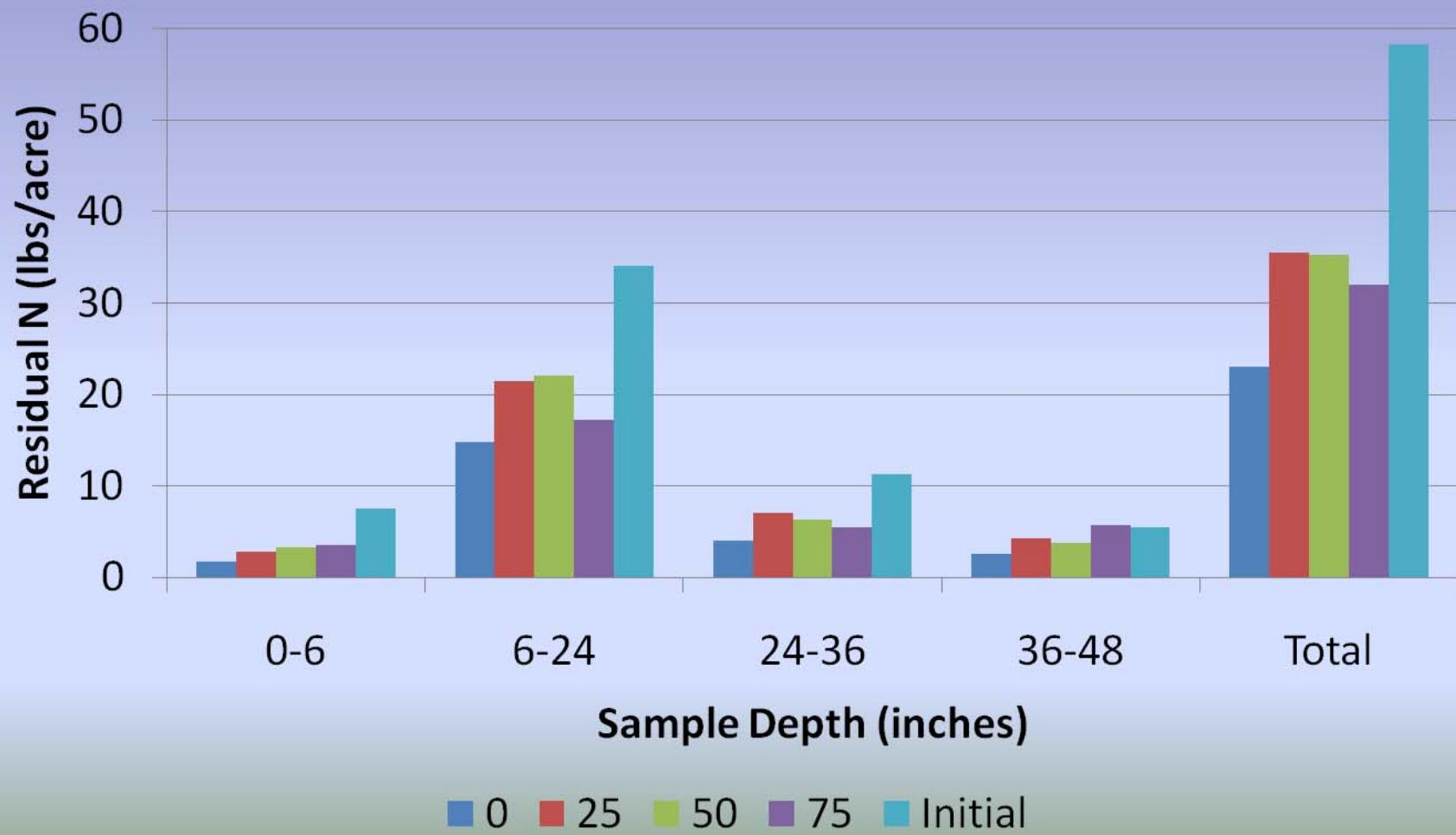
Residual Nitrogen

0 lbs Pre-plant



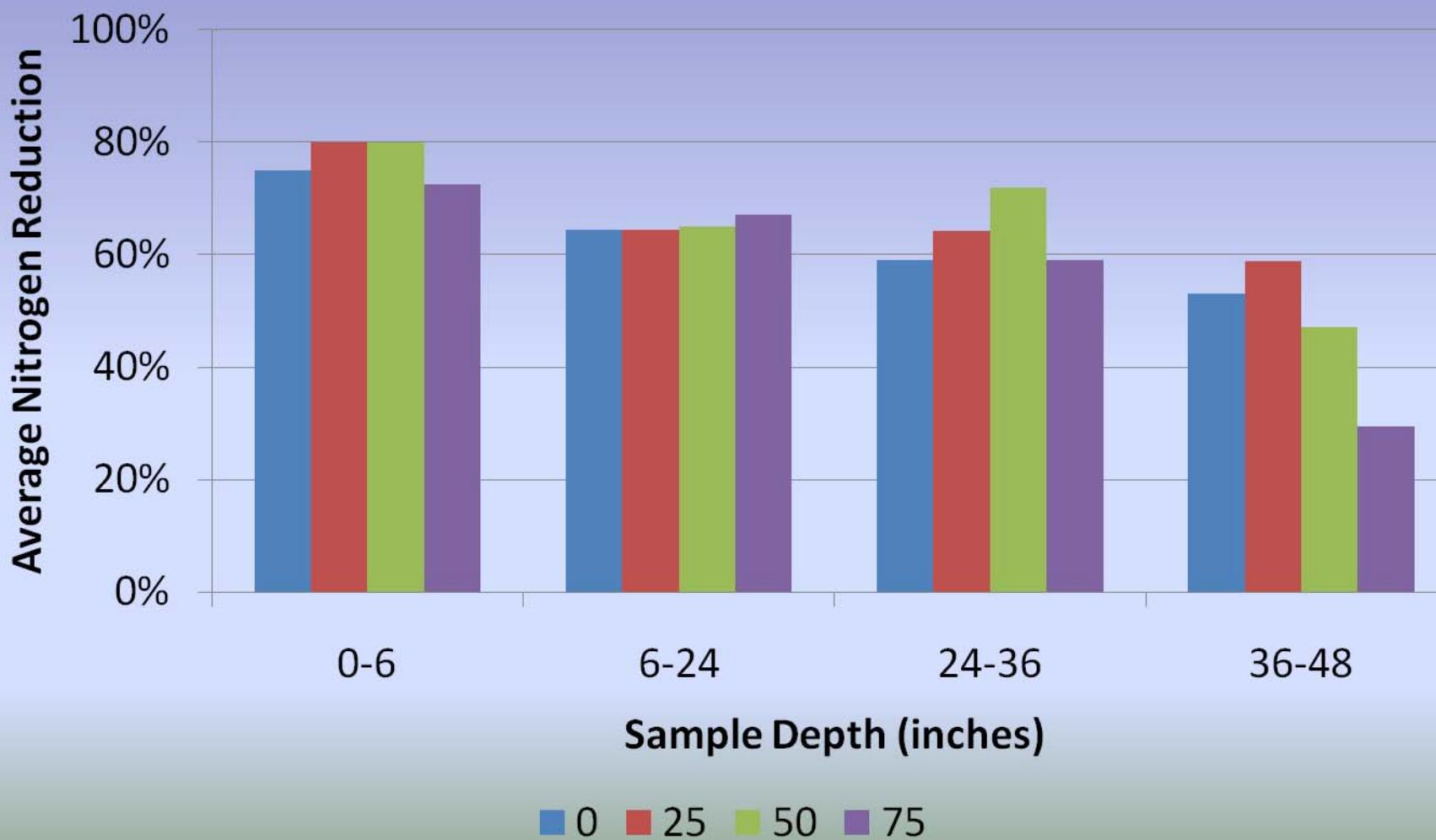
Residual Nitrogen

75 lbs Pre-plant



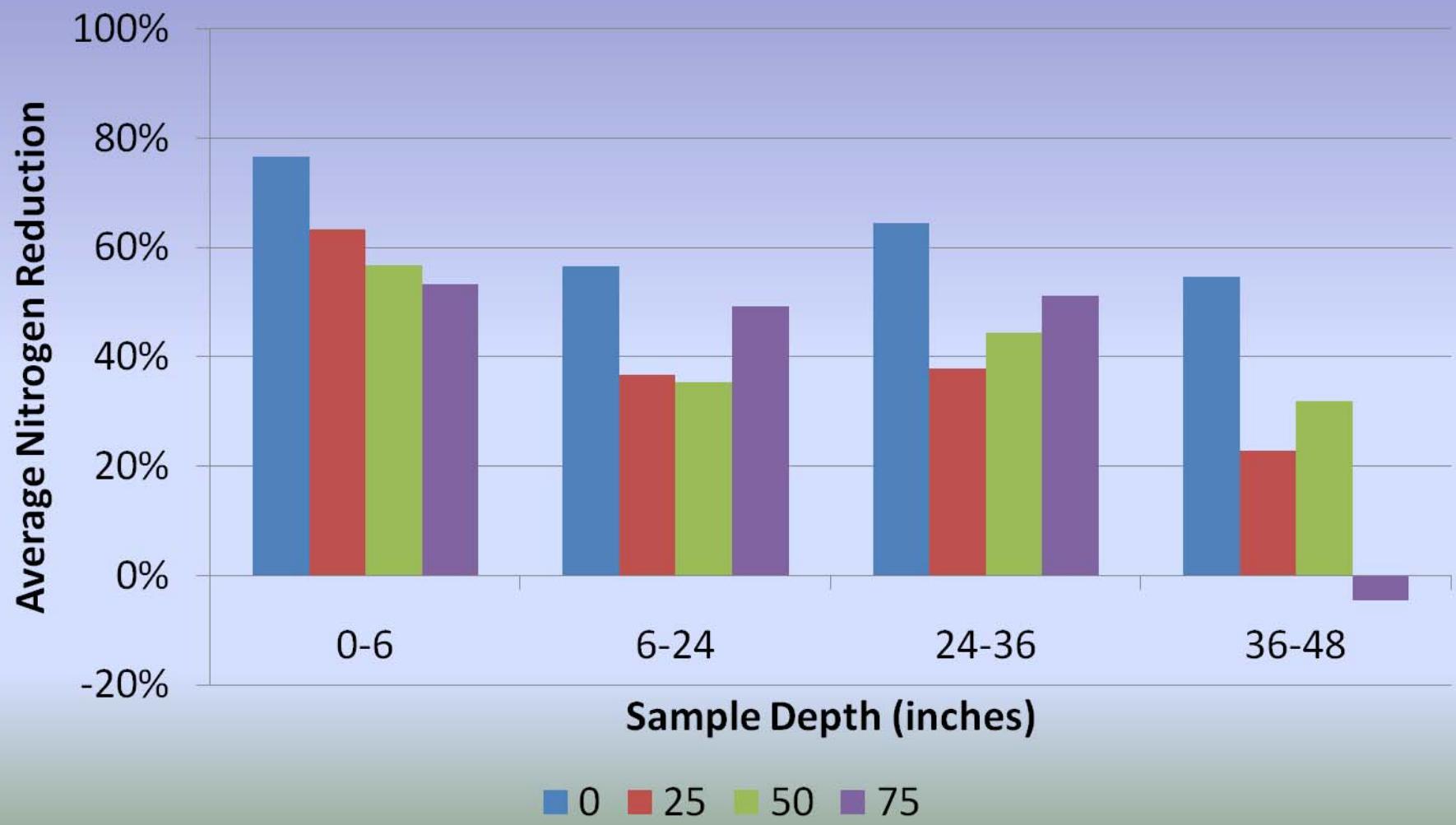
Nitrogen Removal

0 lbs Pre-plant

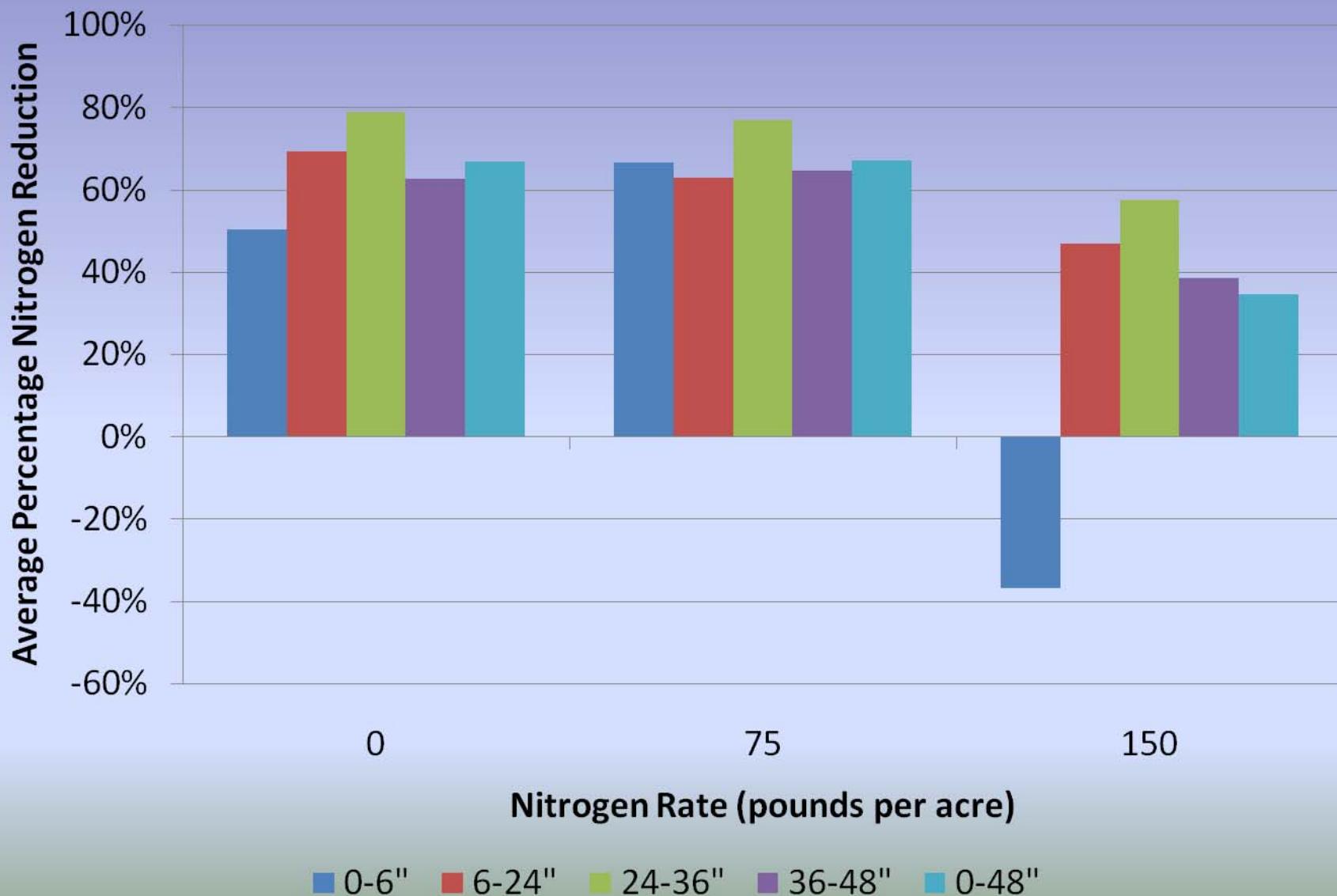


Nitrogen Removal

75 lbs Pre-plant

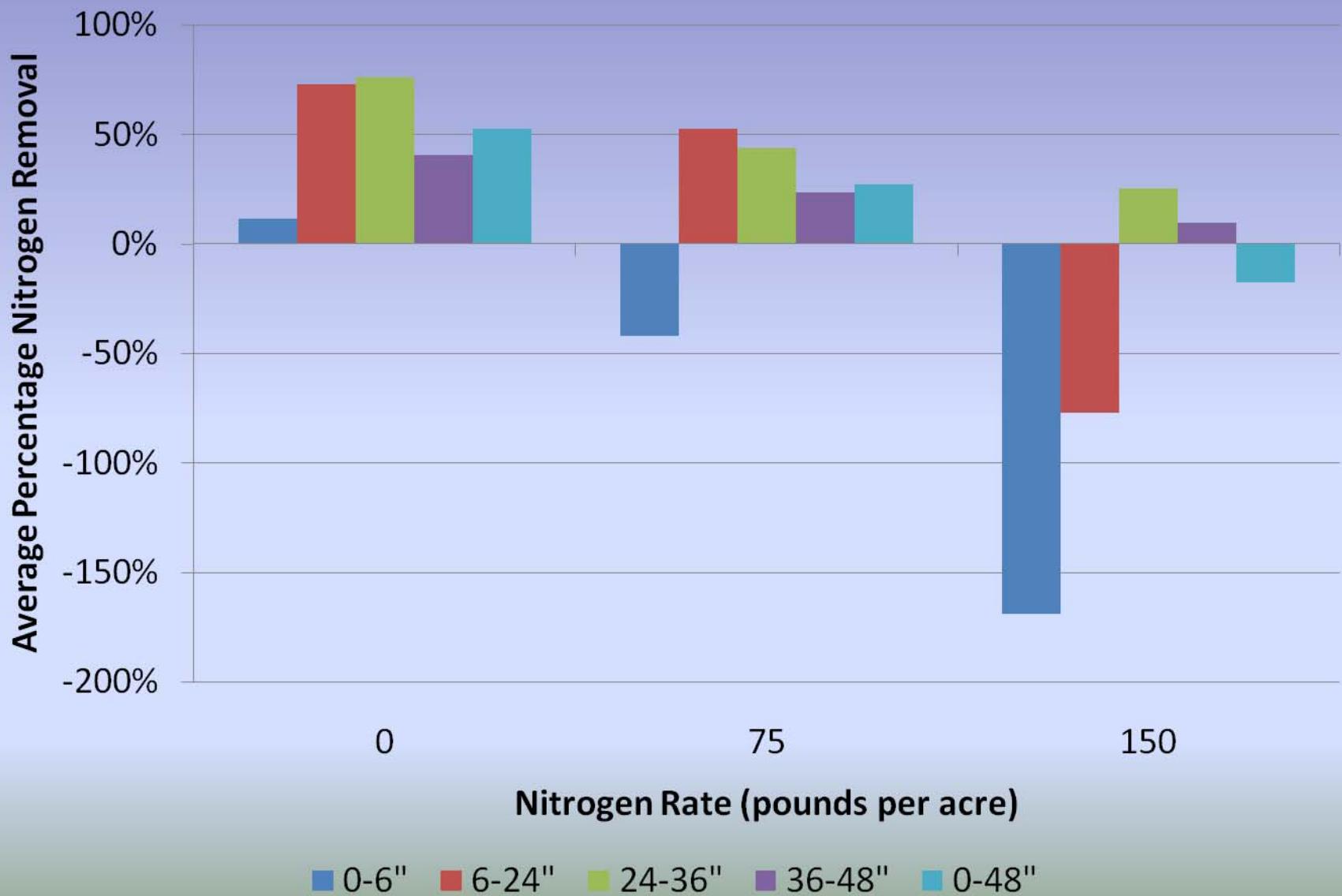


Nitrogen Reduction By Sunflowers 2006 and 2009



Nitrogen Removal By Sunflowers

2010



Conclusion

- Application of 75 lbs pre-plant N was better than no pre-plant N.
- An application of 25 to 50 lbs/acre N at bloom increased yields similar to that of 75 lbs N pre-plant.
- Sunflowers reduced residual N by 50% or more with proper N rates.
- Are nitrogen recommendations high for irrigated sunflowers?
- Can Chlorophyll Ratings be utilized in fertility management?