

2022

Wheat Variety-Specific Response to Seeding Rate Under Intensive Management Conditions in Western Kansas in 2020–2021

R. P. Lollato

Kansas State University, lolato@ksu.edu

N. Giordano

Kansas State University, ngiordano@k-state.edu

L. Ryan

Kansas State University, lpryan@k-state.edu

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: <https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr>



Part of the [Agronomy and Crop Sciences Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Lollato, R. P.; Giordano, N.; Ryan, L.; Simão, L. M.; Soler, J. R.; and Pradella, L. O. (2022) "Wheat Variety-Specific Response to Seeding Rate Under Intensive Management Conditions in Western Kansas in 2020–2021," *Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports*: Vol. 8: Iss. 4. <https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.8306>

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright 2022 the Author(s). Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



Wheat Variety-Specific Response to Seeding Rate Under Intensive Management Conditions in Western Kansas in 2020–2021

Cover Page Footnote

We acknowledge Horton Seed Services for providing seed, land, and labor for completion of this project. This research was initiated following discussions with Rick Horton about wheat management for high yields.

Authors

R. P. Lollato, N. Giordano, L. Ryan, L. M. Simão, J. R. Soler, and L. O. Pradella

Wheat Variety-Specific Response to Seeding Rate Under Intensive Management Conditions in Western Kansas in 2020–2021

R.P. Lollato, N. Giordano, L. Ryan, L.M. Simão, J.R. Soler, and L.O. Pradella

Summary

Wheat response to seeding rate is variable and depends on resource availability during the growing season (e.g., fertility, moisture, and temperature). Our objective was to evaluate winter wheat population and grain yield responses to seeding rate and its interaction with variety in a highly-managed production system where manageable stresses were limited. This study was established to evaluate the response of the wheat varieties Joe, WB-Grainfield, Langin, and LCS Revere to five seeding rates ranging from 200,000 to 1,000,000 seeds per acre. The site was managed by growers that consistently win state and national wheat yield contests near Leoti, KS. The trial was established on September 25, 2020, after a long summer fallow in sorghum residue, approximately 10 days after a 0.3-in. rainfall event, ensuring good stand establishment. The fall was dry, but spring conditions were favorable for high yields with cool temperatures and about 11 inches of precipitation. There were significant effects of seeding rate and variety on stand count, but the interaction was weak ($P = 0.12$). Main effects suggested that the stand count increased with increases in the seeding rate (from 252,265 to 521,347 plants per acre), with the 800,000 and 1,000,000 seeds/a rates attaining the highest stands. However, we note that final populations were closer to the target population at lower seeding rates as compared to higher seeding rates. Grain yield also depended primarily on variety and on seeding rate, with no interaction between both effects. Grain yield ranged between 97 and 101.3 bushels per acre for the seeding rates ranging between 600,000 and 1,000,000, and from 89.9 to 93.3 bu/a for lower seeding rates. Langin was the highest yielding variety (102 bu/a), followed by LCS Revere and WB-Grainfield (94.7–97.5 bu/a), and lastly by Joe (90.3 bu/a). These results suggest that wheat grain yield responses to seeding rate were not dependent on variety, with optimum seeding rates as low as 600,000 seeds/a. We note that increasing seeding rates beyond 600,000 seeds/a led to numerical but not statistical increases in yield.

Introduction

Wheat responses to seeding rate are inconsistent, ranging from quadratic to positive linear, quadratic-plateau, plateau-negative linear, and even inexistent (Jaenisch et al., 2019, 2022; Fischer et al., 2019; Lollato et al., 2019). The quadratic response suggests that there is an optimum population to optimize yields. In this case, populations below the optimum may limit crop yields due to sub-optimum stands, and populations above the optimum may limit crop yields due to increased disease pressure, insects, lodging,

or insufficient resources such as fertility. Recently, some Kansas evidence suggested that wheat responses to seeding rate were dependent on the level of resource availability of the environment (Bastos et al., 2020). In high-yielding environments (greater than 90 bu/a) where the crop is not limited by resources (including fertility levels, and optimal temperatures and moisture for tillering), crop yield was unresponsive to plant population. Similar results were derived from the Kansas Wheat Yield Contest (Lollato et al., 2019) and from studies with intensively managed wheat in Kansas (Jaenisch et al., 2019) and in Mexico (Fischer et al., 2019). Meanwhile, in average (65 bu/a average) and low (45 bu/a average) yielding environments, wheat responded to increases in plant population up until about 25 to 31 plants per square feet (approximately 1.1 to 1.35 million plants/a), leveling out at greater populations (Bastos et al., 2020). The optimum plant population might also depend on the variety's tillering potential (Bastos et al., 2020), as varieties with greater tillering potential might require less population to maximize yields when compared to varieties with lower tillering potential (Jaenisch et al., 2022).

The majority of the studies evaluating wheat yield response to seeding rate were performed under standard management conditions, not excessively high fertility levels, or other management factors (e.g., Whaley et al., 2000; Lloveras et al., 2004; Bastos et al., 2020). Thus, in this study we aimed to understand wheat response to seeding rate in a scenario with highly available resources. This is relevant in a context in which the increases in food production are needed to feed an increasing global population, especially in regions characterized by actual yields well below the potential yields, such as in Kansas and neighboring states (Jaenisch et al., 2021; Lollato and Edwards, 2015; Lollato et al., 2017; 2019; Patrignani et al., 2014). Since resource availability and variety-specific tillering capacity seem to govern wheat yield response to plant population, our objective was to evaluate the grain yield response of different winter wheat varieties to seeding rate, including extremely low seeding rates, in a highly-managed commercial field in western Kansas.

Procedures

A field experiment was conducted during the 2020–2021 winter wheat growing season in a commercial wheat field near Leoti, KS. The research plots comprised of seven 7.5-in. spaced rows wide and were 30-ft long. A two-way factorial treatment structure was established in a completely randomized block design and included four commercial wheat varieties (i.e., Joe, Langin, WB-Grainfield, and LCS Revere) and five seeding rates (200,000, 400,000, 600,000, 800,000, and 1,000,000 seeds/a). All seeds were treated with insecticide and fungicide seed treatment to avoid potential stand losses due to pests (Pinto et al., 2020). The experiments were planted on September 25, 2020, after a long summer fallow in sorghum residue; wheat was the second crop after manure application (5 tons per acre, providing about 150 pounds of N and P). In-furrow diammonium phosphate was applied with the seed at 50 pounds of product per acre. Management of the field consisted of 40 pounds of N per acre, with 3.5 ounces per acre Rave herbicide in February, 180 pounds of N per acre as urea on March 10, and 13 ounces per acre of Nexicor fungicide at heading. Combined with the soil fertility available at sowing, all the manageable stresses were likely reduced. Harvest occurred using a Massey Ferguson XP8 small-plot, self-propelled combine.

A total of 15 individual soil cores (0- to 24-in. depth) were collected from each location and divided into 0- to 6-in. and 6- to 24-in. increments for initial fertility analysis. The individual cores were mixed to form one composite sample, which was later analyzed for base fertility levels (Table 1). In-season measurements included stand count (measured about 20–30 days after sowing) and grain yield at harvest maturity (corrected for 13% moisture content). Statistical analysis of the data collected in this experiment was performed using a two-way ANOVA in PROC GLIMMIX procedure in SAS v. 9.4. Non-linear regression analyses was used to test the grain yield response to plant population, and the residuals from this relationship were subjected to ANOVA to test the effect of wheat variety.

Results

Weather Conditions

The 2020–2021 growing season was dry in the fall (0.4 inch precipitation) and winter (2.3 inch precipitation), with water supply only representing 1 and 31% of crop water demand. The spring, however, had 8.7 inches of precipitation that represented 90% of crop water demand (Table 1). This, together with mild temperatures, ensured high yielding conditions in the experiment location. These mild spring conditions are not typical of the study region, which is usually characterized by high likelihood of water and temperature stresses (Couedel et al., 2021; Lollato et al., 2020; Sciarresi et al., 2019).

Seeding Rate and Variety Effects on Stand Establishment and Grain Yield

There was a significant seeding rate effect on final stand establishment (Table 3). Overall, increases in seeding rate resulted in greater stand count, as expected. However, we note that final populations were closer to the target population at lower seeding rates as compared to higher seeding rates. For instance, the target population of 200,000 plants/a resulted in 252,265 plants/a; while the target of 1,000,000 plants/a resulted in 521,347 plants/a. This is usually observed in seeding rate studies (Bastos et al., 2020). There was also a variety effect on final stand establishment, where Joe resulted in more plants per acre than Langin or WB-Grainfield, and LCS Revere had statistically the same population as all other varieties (Table 3).

Grain yield was affected by seeding rate and by variety independently, with no variety $\times$ seeding rate interaction, suggesting that varieties responded similarly to seeding rate (Table 3). Overall, there was a linear-plateau grain yield response to seeding rate, increasing from 89.9 bu/a in the 200,000 seeds/a rate, to anywhere from 97 to 101.3 bu/a in the seeding rates ranging from 600,000 to 1,000,000 seeds/a, with no significant statistical differences among the higher seeding rates. The variety Langin had the highest grain yield (102.1 bu/a), followed by LCS Revere and WB-Grainfield (94.7 to 97.5 bu/a), and finally Joe had the lowest grain yield (90.3 bu/a).

The overall relationship between plant population and grain yield is shown in Figure 1a. Grain yield showed a quadratic relationship as a function of plant population, with the highest yields visually observed between the populations of 300,000 and 550,000 plants/a. Analysis of the residuals of this relationship as affected by wheat variety indicated a significant variety effect (Figure 1b). This analysis evaluates the

effect of variety on grain yield when the effect of plant population is accounted for. LCS Revere out-yielded the expected yield for a given population by 8.3 bu/a, while WB-Grainfield and Langin were 0.7 to 3.7 bu/a from the expected yield for a given population. Joe yielded 4.3 bu/a less at a given population than the yield that would be expected for that population level.

Preliminary Conclusions

This trial provided information on wheat response to seeding rate within a highly managed scenario, during a dry growing season. At yield levels ranging between 90 and 102 bu/a, wheat response to seeding rate was independent of variety, and yield maximized at 600,000 seeds/a. Yield increases reported for seeding rates beyond 600,000 seeds/a were not statistically significant.

Acknowledgments

We acknowledge Horton Seed Services for providing seed, land, and labor for completion of this project. This research was initiated following discussions with Rick Horton about wheat management for high yields.

References

- Bastos, L.M., Carciochi, W., Lollato, R.P., Jaenisch, B.R., Rezende, C.R., Schwalbert, R., Vara Prasad, P.V., Zhang, G., Fritz, A.K., Foster, C. and Wright, Y., 2020. Winter wheat yield response to plant density as a function of yield environment and tillering potential: A review and field studies. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 11, p.54.
- Couëdel, A., Edreira, J.I.R., Lollato, R.P., Archontoulis, S., Sadras, V. and Grassini, P., 2021. Assessing environment types for maize, soybean, and wheat in the United States as determined by spatio-temporal variation in drought and heat stress. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, 307, p.108513.
- Fischer, R.A., Ramos, O.M., Monasterio, I.O. and Sayre, K.D., 2019. Yield response to plant density, row spacing and raised beds in low latitude spring wheat with ample soil resources: an update. *Field crops research*, 232, pp.95-105.
- Jaenisch, B.R., de Oliveira Silva, A., DeWolf, E., Ruiz-Diaz, D.A. and Lollato, R.P., 2019. Plant population and fungicide economically reduced winter wheat yield gap in Kansas. *Agronomy Journal*, 111(2), pp.650-665.
- Jaenisch, B.R., Munaro, L.B., Bastos, L.M., Moraes, M., Lin, X. and Lollato, R.P., 2021. On-farm data-rich analysis explains yield and quantifies yield gaps of winter wheat in the US central Great Plains. *Field Crops Research*, 272. Article No. 108287.
- Jaenisch, B.R., L.B. Munaro, K.S. Jagadish, and R.P. Lollato. 2022. Modulation of wheat yield components in response to management intensification to reduce yield gaps. *Frontiers in Plant Science*. 13:772232. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2022.772232>.
- Lollato, R.P. and Edwards, J.T., 2015. Maximum attainable wheat yield and resource-use efficiency in the southern Great Plains. *Crop Science*, 55(6), pp.2863-2876.

- Lollato, R.P., Edwards, J.T. and Ochsner, T.E., 2017. Meteorological limits to winter wheat productivity in the US southern Great Plains. *Field Crops Research*, 203, pp.212-226.
- Lollato, R.P., Ruiz Diaz, D.A., DeWolf, E., Knapp, M., Peterson, D.E. and Fritz, A.K., 2019. Agronomic practices for reducing wheat yield gaps: a quantitative appraisal of progressive producers. *Crop Science*, 59(1), pp.333-350.
- Lollato, R.P., Bavia, G.P., Perin, V., Knapp, M., Santos, E.A., Patrignani, A. and DeWolf, E.D., 2020. Climate-risk assessment for winter wheat using long-term weather data. *Agronomy Journal*, 112(3), pp.2132-2151.
- Patrignani, A., Lollato, R.P., Ochsner, T.E., Godsey, C.B. and Edwards, J.T., 2014. Yield gap and production gap of rainfed winter wheat in the southern Great Plains. *Agronomy Journal*, 106(4), pp.1329-1339.
- Pinto, J.G.C.P., Munaro, L.B., Jaenisch, B.R., Nagaoka, A.K. and Lollato, R.P., 2019. Wheat Variety Response to Seed Cleaning and Treatment after Fusarium Head Blight Infection. *Agrosystems, Geosciences & Environment*, 2(1), pp.1-8.
- Sciarresi, C., Patrignani, A., Soltani, A., Sinclair, T. and Lollato, R.P., 2019. Plant traits to increase winter wheat yield in semiarid and subhumid environments. *Agronomy Journal*, 111(4), pp.1728-1740.

Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. Persons using such products assume responsibility for their use in accordance with current label directions of the manufacturer.

Table 1. Initial soil fertility measured at wheat sowing during the 2020-2021 growing season for the trial conducted near Leoti, KS

Depth	pH	NO ₃ -N	P-M	K	Ca	Mg	S	OM %	CECS meq/ 100 g	Sand %	Silt %	Clay %
inch		----- ppm -----										
0-6	6.8	16.2	118.6	793.2	2,497.2	324.5	7.1	2.1	20.88	18.00	54.00	28.00
6-24	7.0	12.5	40.2	716.8	2,858.4	497.9	6.3	1.9	22.81	16.00	48.00	36.00

Variables include, respectively, soil pH, nitrate-N, Mehlich phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, organic matter, cation exchange capacity, and soil texture (sand, silt, and clay percent).

Table 2. Weather conditions including average maximum (Tmax) and minimum (Tmin) air temperatures, and cumulative precipitation and reference evapotranspiration (ETo) near Leoti, KS, during the 2020–2021 growing season

Season*	Tmax	Tmin	Precipitation	ETo	WS:WD**
	°F	°F	inch	inch	
Fall	61.2	29.4	0.1	10.8	0.01
Winter	47.0	20.9	2.3	7.4	0.31
Spring	74.8	47.5	8.7	9.6	0.90

*Fall: October 1 - December 31. Winter: January 1 - March 31. Spring: April 1 - June 30.

**Water supply (WS) to water deficit (WD) ratio.

Table 3. Stand count and grain yield of four winter wheat varieties (WB-Grainfield, Joe, LCS Revere, and Langin) as affected by seeding rate ranging from 200,000 to 1,000,000 seeds/a

Factor	Description	Plant population	Grain yield
		(plants/a)	(bu/a)
Seeding rate (seeds/a)	200,000	252265 d*	89.9 c
	400,000	358482 c	93.3 bc
	600,000	411590 b	99.3 a
	800,000	488597 a	101.3 a
	1,000,000	521347 a	97 ab
Variety	WB-Grainfield	400791 b	94.7 b
	Joe	439738 a	90.3 c
	LCS Revere	405748 ab	97.5 b
	Langin	379548 b	102.1 a
Test of fixed effects	SRATE	<.0001	0.0002
	VAR	0.0267	<.0001
	SRATE × VAR	0.1287	0.8956

SRATE = seeding rate. VAR = variety.

*Significance of fixed effects resulting from the ANOVA as well as post-hoc mean grouping. Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at $P = 0.05$.

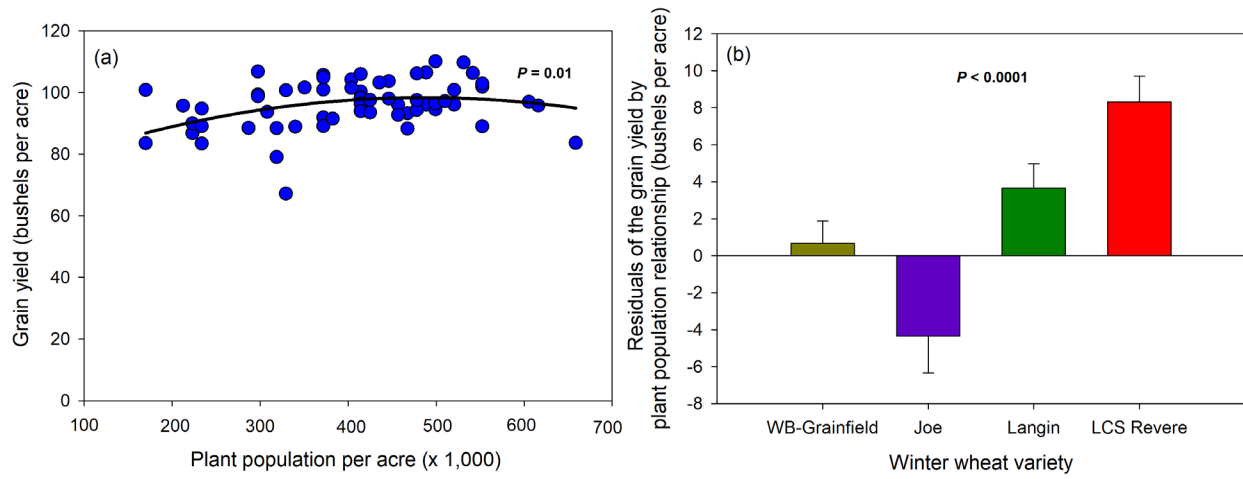


Figure 1. (A) Winter wheat grain yield as function of plant population across all varieties and seeding rates evaluated, and (B) analysis of variance of the residuals of the relationship of grain yield by plant population as affected by winter wheat variety. Data represents one location near Leoti, KS, during the 2020–2021 growing season.