

# Yield Monitors and Soil Fertility: Where Are We Now?

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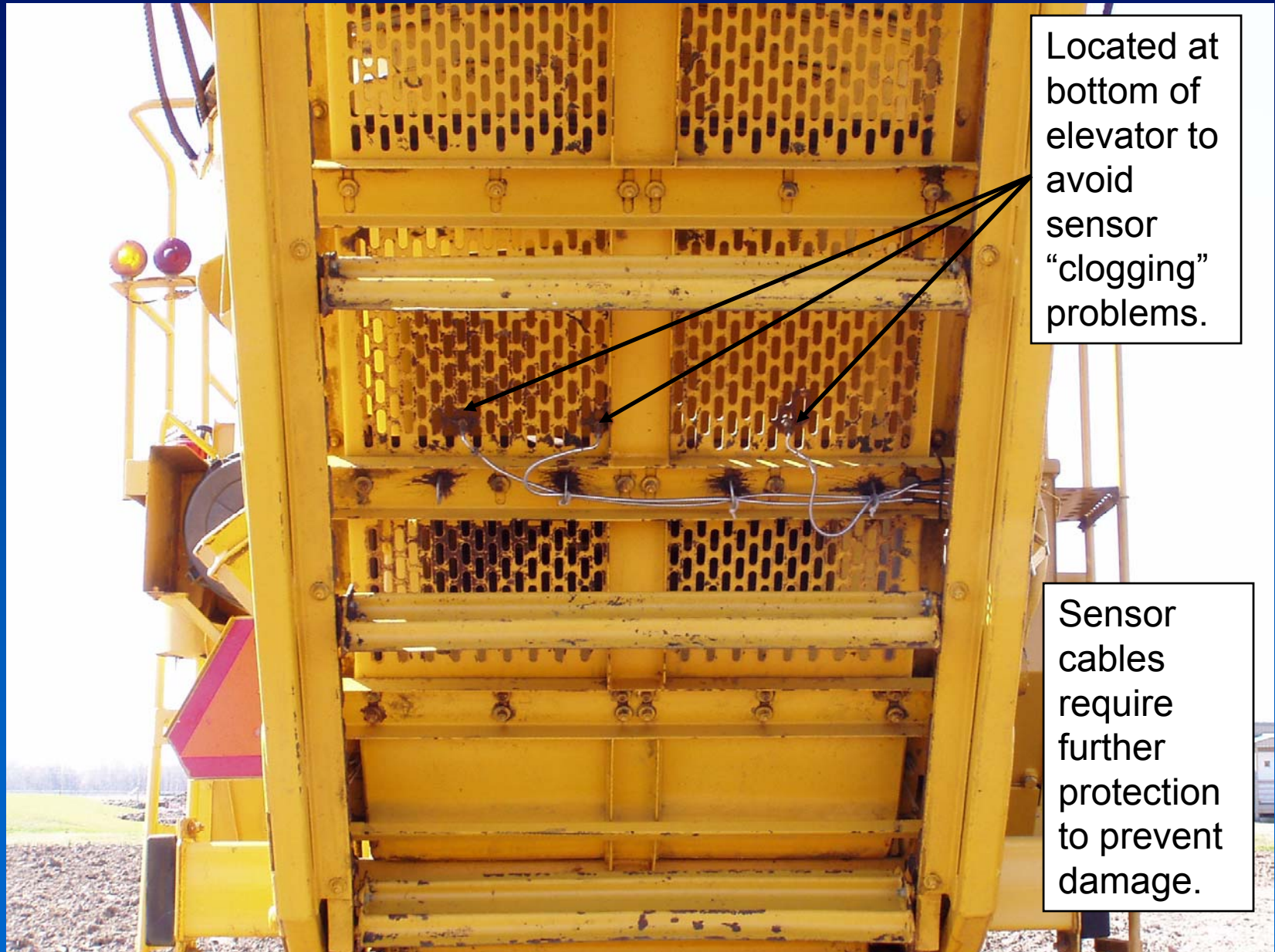
USDA/ARS, Sugarcane Research Laboratory



# Yield Monitoring in Sugarcane

- Research Goals for 2009
  - Upgrade Display and software.
    - Simplify data entry.
    - Enable entry of truck weights for grower calibration purposes.
    - Provide current and total yield estimate.
  - Install monitors on grower combines and test under harvest conditions.
    - Ellendale Plantation
    - Ouachita Fertilizer (White Star Farms)
  - Test accuracy of monitor at estimating truck/wagon weights.
  - Develop yield maps for several locations.
  - Determine durability of monitor.

# Experimental Yield Monitor (Optical Sensor Location)



Located at bottom of elevator to avoid sensor "clogging" problems.

Sensor cables require further protection to prevent damage.

# Experimental Yield Monitor (Optical Sensor Location)



Optical sensors are largely "self-cleaning" through "scouring" action of billets.

# Experimental Yield Monitor (Optical Sensor Location)



# Experimental Yield Monitor (Original Display Monitor)



- Raw Sensor Output
- lbs Instantaneous
- Total lbs
- Input calibration constant.

(C)

## Experimental Yield Monitor (Field Testing)



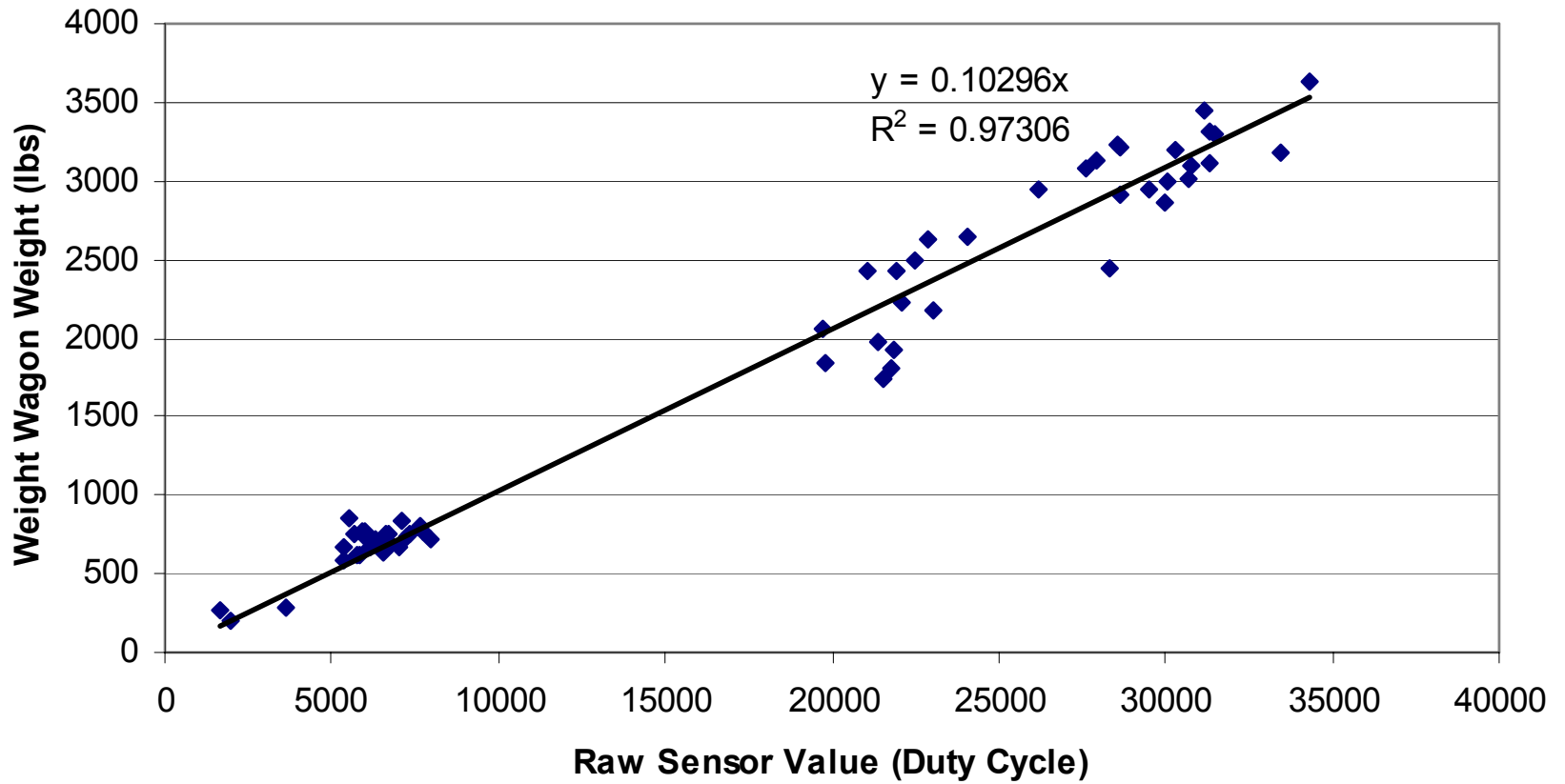
## Experimental Yield Monitor (Field Testing)





# Experimental Yield Monitor (Under Elevator Optical Sensor)

**Under Conveyor Fiber Optic Duty Cycle Yield Monitor  
Newer Mounting Location and Method for Fibers**



# Experimental Yield Monitor (New Display Monitor)



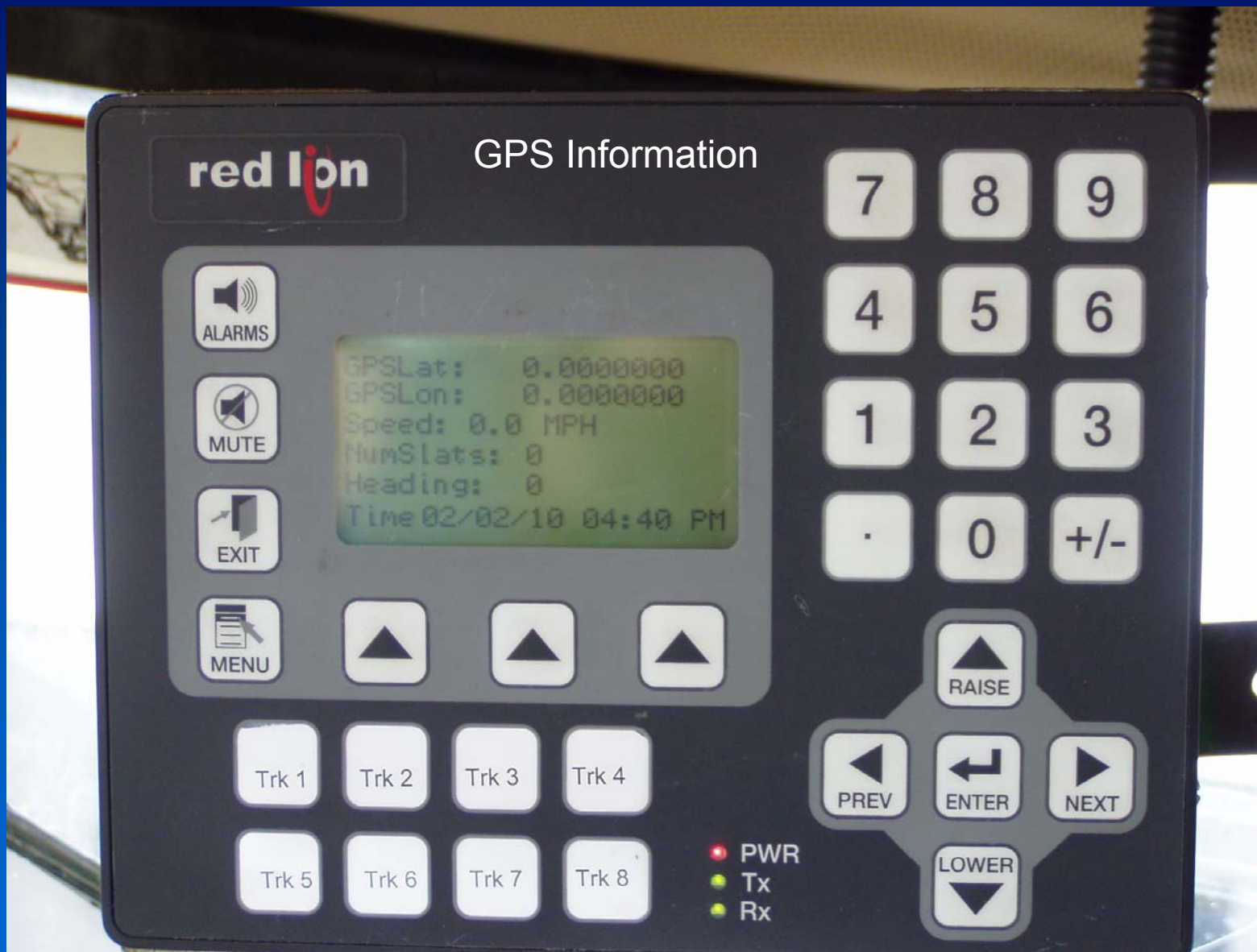
# Experimental Yield Monitor (New Display Monitor)



# Experimental Yield Monitor (New Display Monitor)



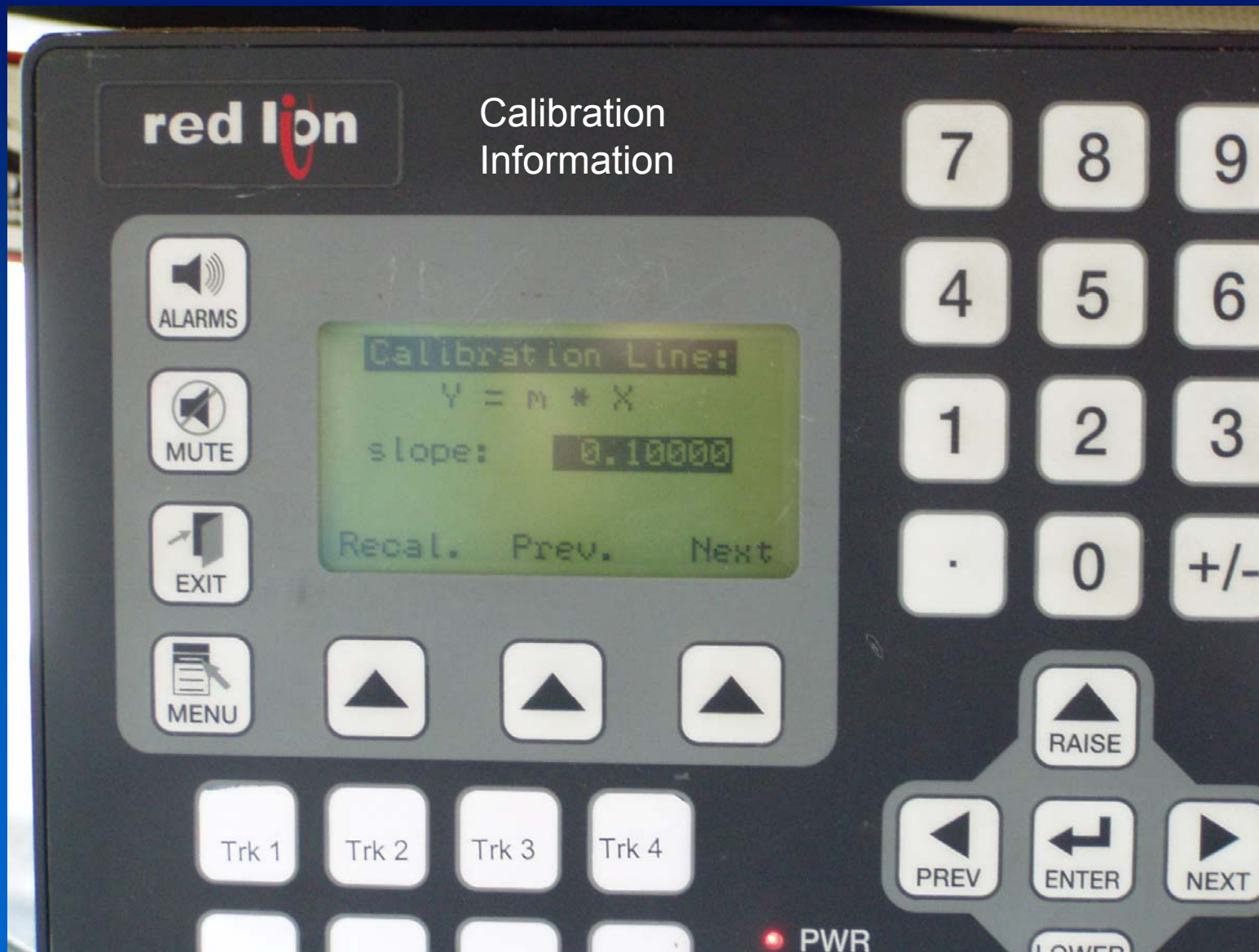
# Experimental Yield Monitor (New Display Monitor)



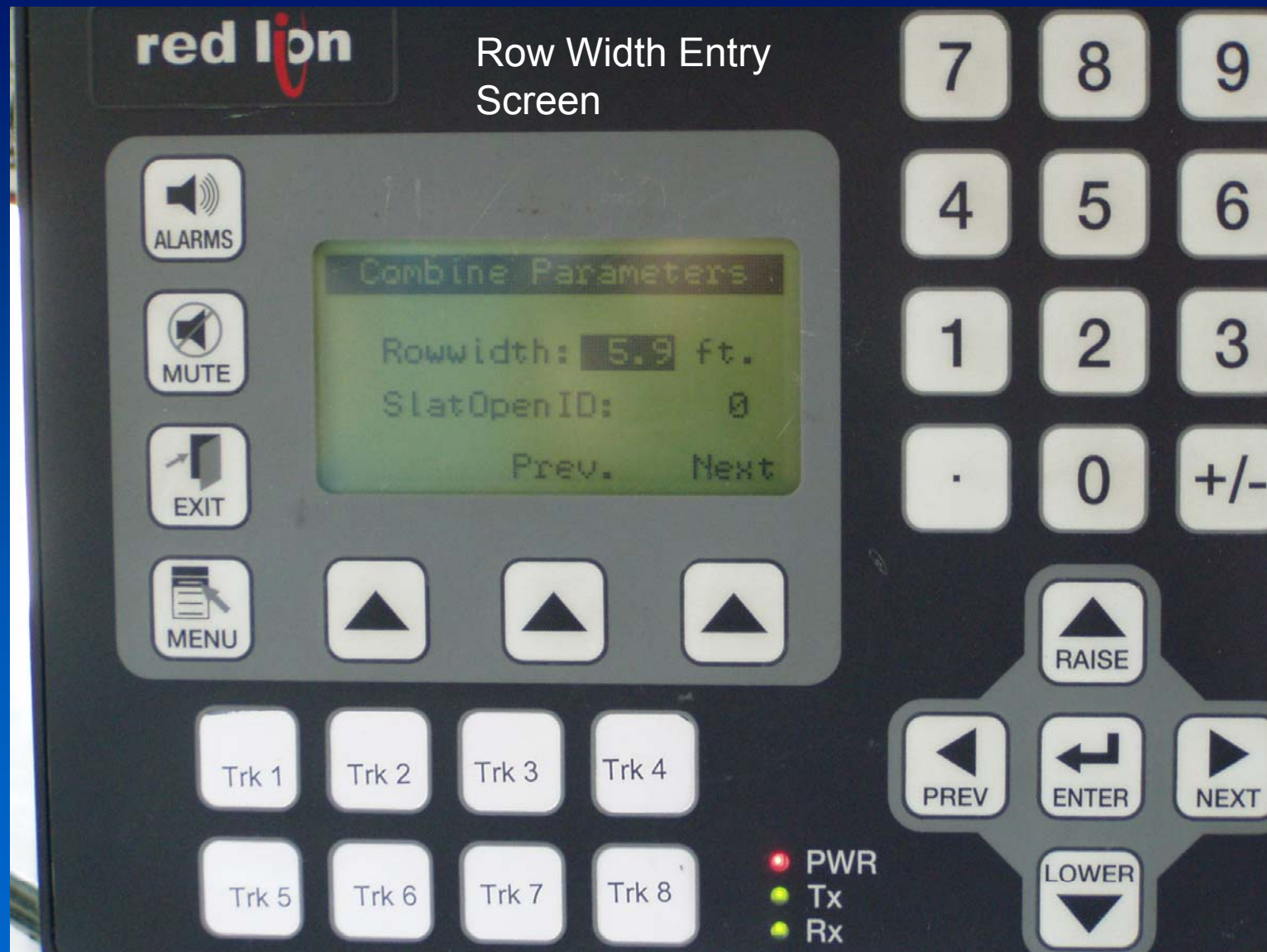
# Experimental Yield Monitor (New Display Monitor)



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# Experimental Yield Monitor (New Display Monitor)





## Percent Error for Wagon Weights Using Same Day Calibration

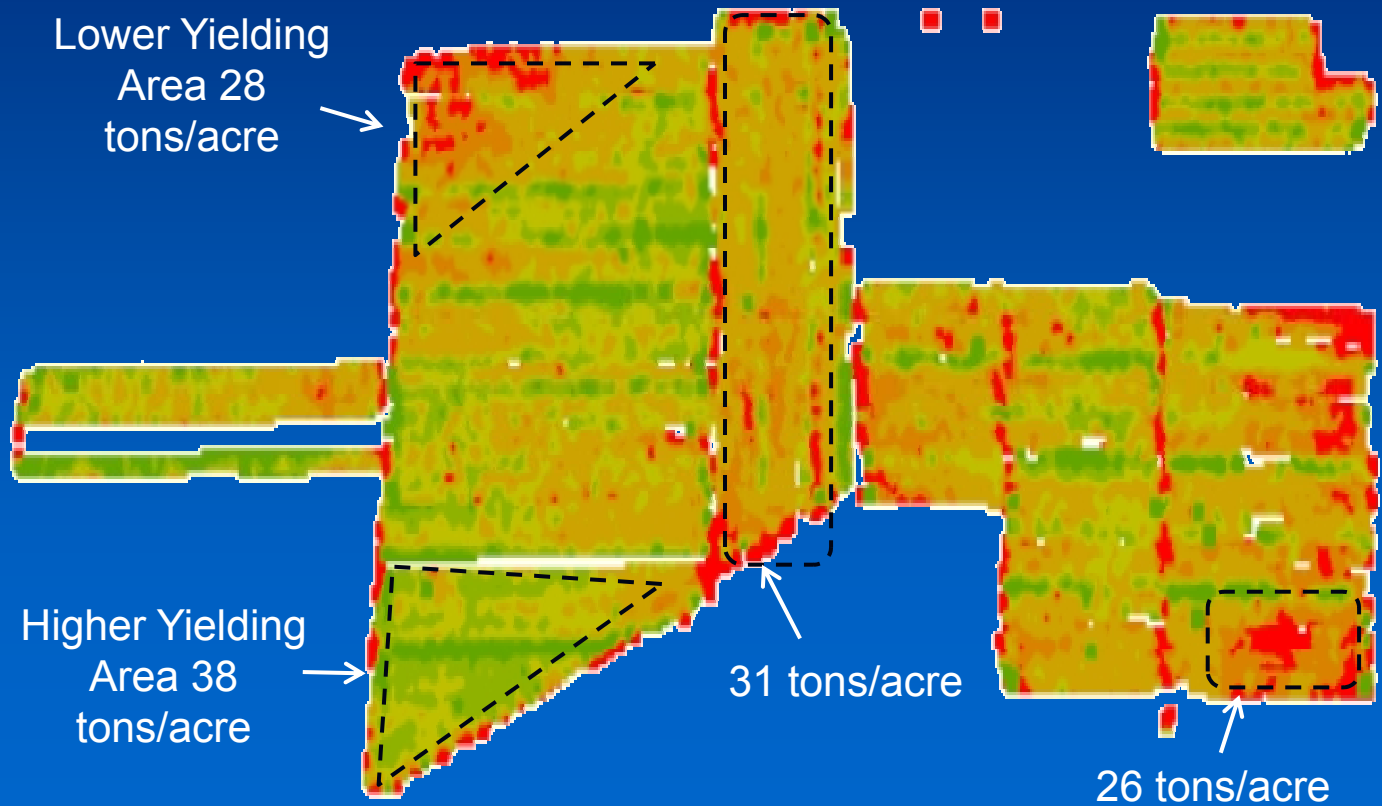
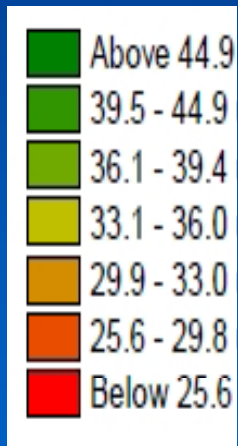
Raw Sensor Reading	Actual Weight (lbs)	Estimated Weight (lbs)	Error (%)
411000	43200	42000	2.78
460000	46222	47007	1.70
437000	45420	44657	1.68
475000	47560	48540	2.06
		Aver. Error	2.05
		St. dev.	0.51

# Yield Monitor Errors for 1 Week of Operation

- Individual errors averaged to determine one error value (since each additional load updated the calibration equation and gave a new % error for each load).
- Average Error: 2.53%  
Stdev = 2.55

<u>Date</u>	<u>Actual Weight</u>	<u>Estimated Weight</u>	<u>Error (%)</u>
11/9/2009	44380	45756.67	3.10
11/9/2009	46980	45394.72	3.37
11/9/2009	45840	48119.58	4.97
11/9/2009	49300	43175.13	12.42
11/10/2009	49080	48819.5	0.53
11/10/2009	46100	44392.45	3.70
11/10/2009	46900	46748.94	0.32
11/10/2009	46420	45578.87	1.81
11/10/2009	46480	46850.31	0.80
11/10/2009	45100	44559.46	1.20
11/10/2009	48040	50727.44	5.59
11/10/2009	47960	45719.53	4.67
11/10/2009	50020	49127.42	1.78
11/10/2009	44300	42580.2	3.88
11/10/2009	46900	49215.67	4.94
11/11/2009	47000	47499.8	1.06
11/11/2009	44860	45616.29	1.69
11/11/2009	44380	44283.93	0.22
11/11/2009	45080	43707.78	3.04
11/11/2009	46420	47269.5	1.83
11/11/2009	49220	51283	4.19
11/11/2009	51200	51842.86	1.26
11/11/2009	51084	51578.6	0.97
11/11/2009	45260	45000.90	0.57
11/11/2009	45380	45658.79	0.61
11/13/2009	44660	45242.46	1.30
11/13/2009	46320	46532.50	0.46
11/15/2009	46140	45929.4	0.46
		<b>Average:</b>	<b>2.53</b>
		<b>Stdev</b>	<b>2.55</b>

# Field Yield Maps



# Summary Yield Monitor Trials

- Linear calibration results were obtained for the below conveyor yield monitor using raw sensor readings and weigh wagon weights.
- The average errors were 3.5% (+/- 10%) for the below conveyor monitor on weigh wagon loads. The error decreased as load weight increased.
- The below conveyor monitor achieved a 2.0% accuracy per day on wagon weights near 46,000 lbs and maintained a 2.5% overall accuracy (standard deviation 2.55) for one week when calibration loads were added per day.
- The monitor could be used to develop yield maps that could be used to identify low yielding areas of the field requiring further management inputs.

# Nitrogen Experiments 2009







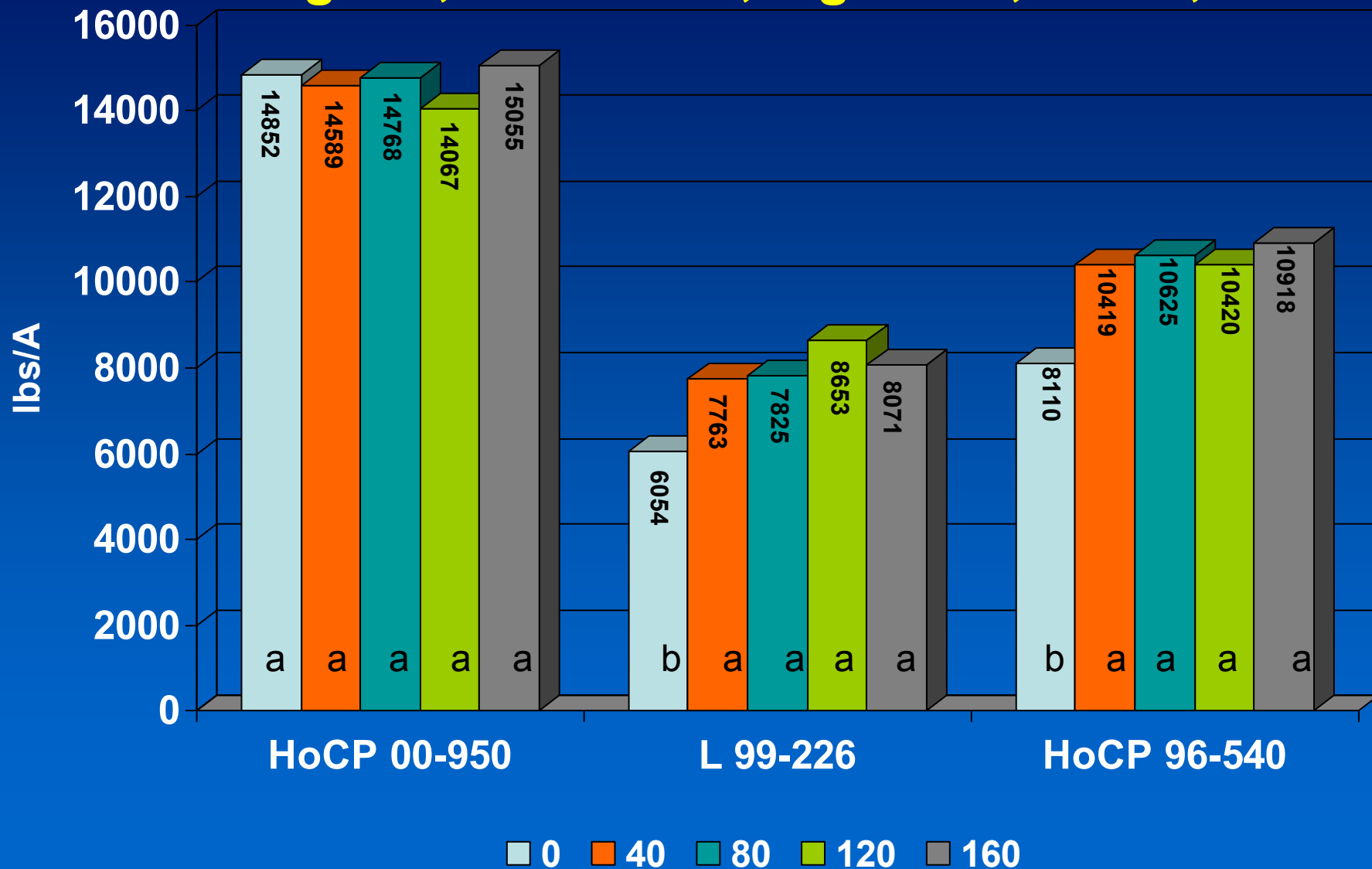
# USDA & LSU Cooperative Nitrogen Fertilizer Experiments (2007-2009)

- Varieties: HoCP 96-540, L 97-128, Ho 95-988, CP 89-2143, L 99-226, Ho 00-950, L01-283, L 79-1002.
- Crop Age: PC, 1R, 2R, 3R
- Soil Type: Light, Heavy
- Harvest Date Effects: HoCP 96-540, PC, 1R (Nov. 1, Dec. 4, Jan. 4)
- N rates: 0, 40, 80, 120, 160 lbs N/A (32% UAN)
- A total of 35 studies



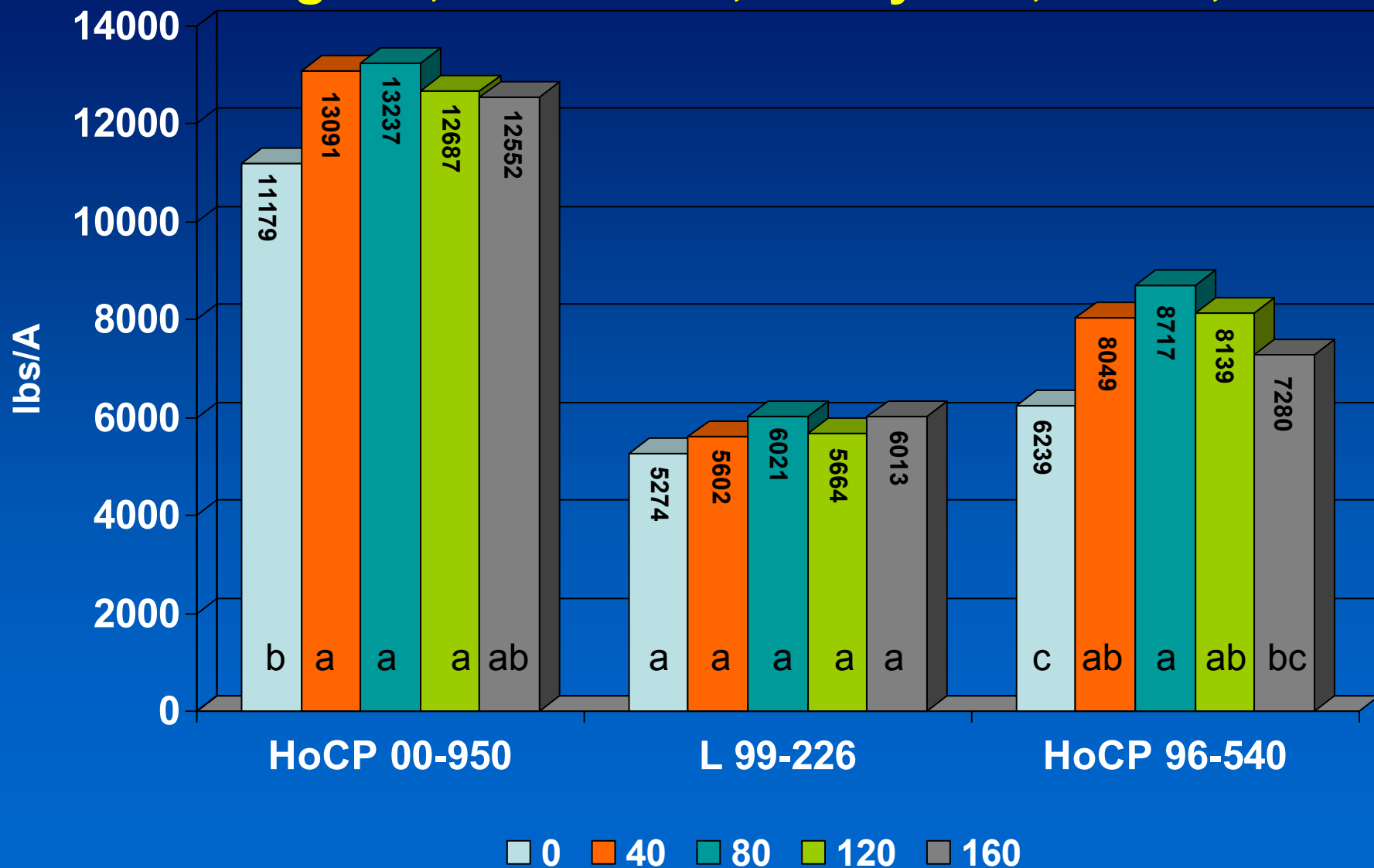
# Varietal Response to Nitrogen Fertilizer

## Sugar/A, Plant Cane, Light Soil, USDA, 2009



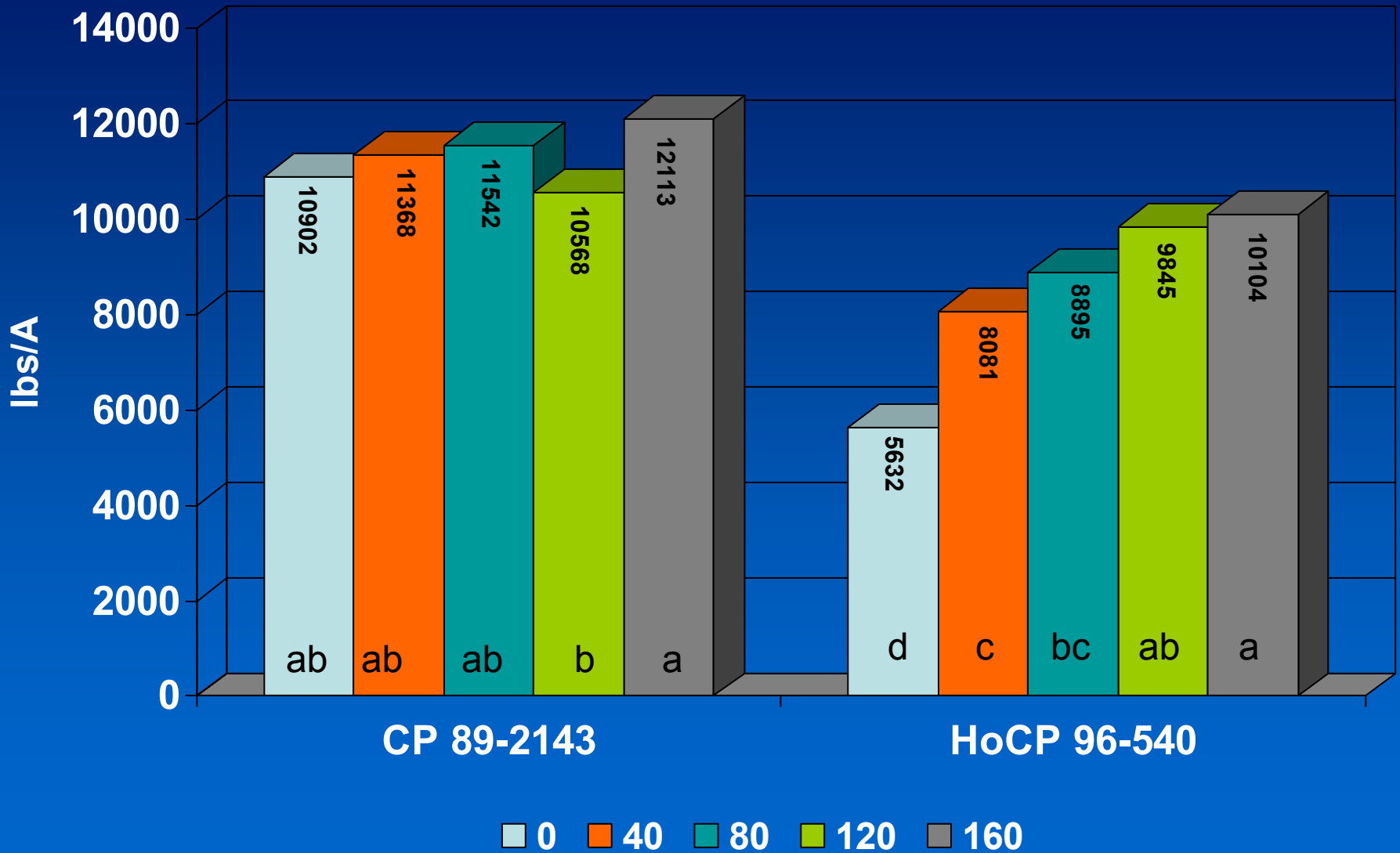
# Varietal Response to Nitrogen Fertilizer

## Sugar/A, Plant Cane, Heavy Soil, USDA, 2009



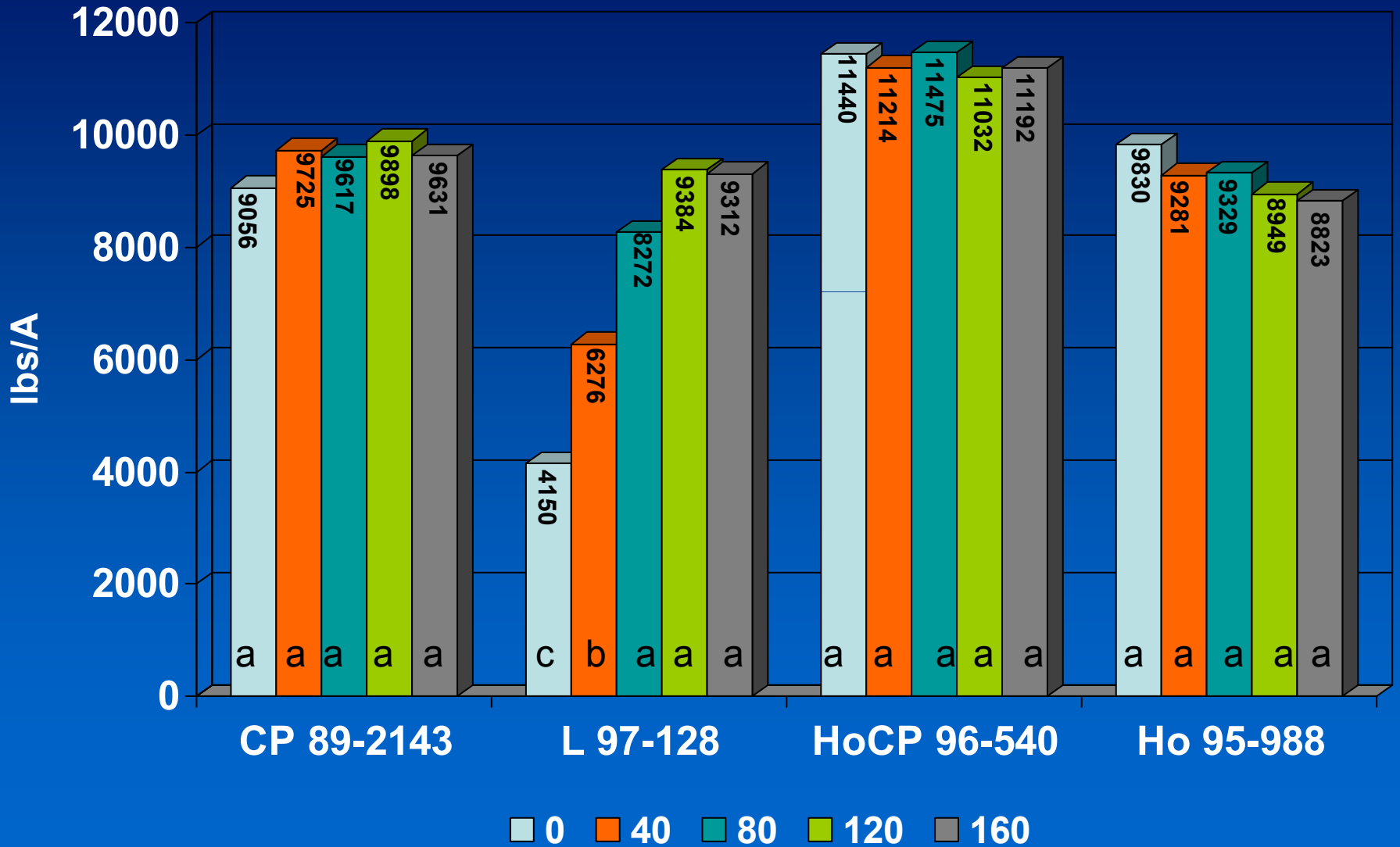
# Varietal Response to Nitrogen Fertilizer

## Sugar/A, Plant Cane, USDA, 2008



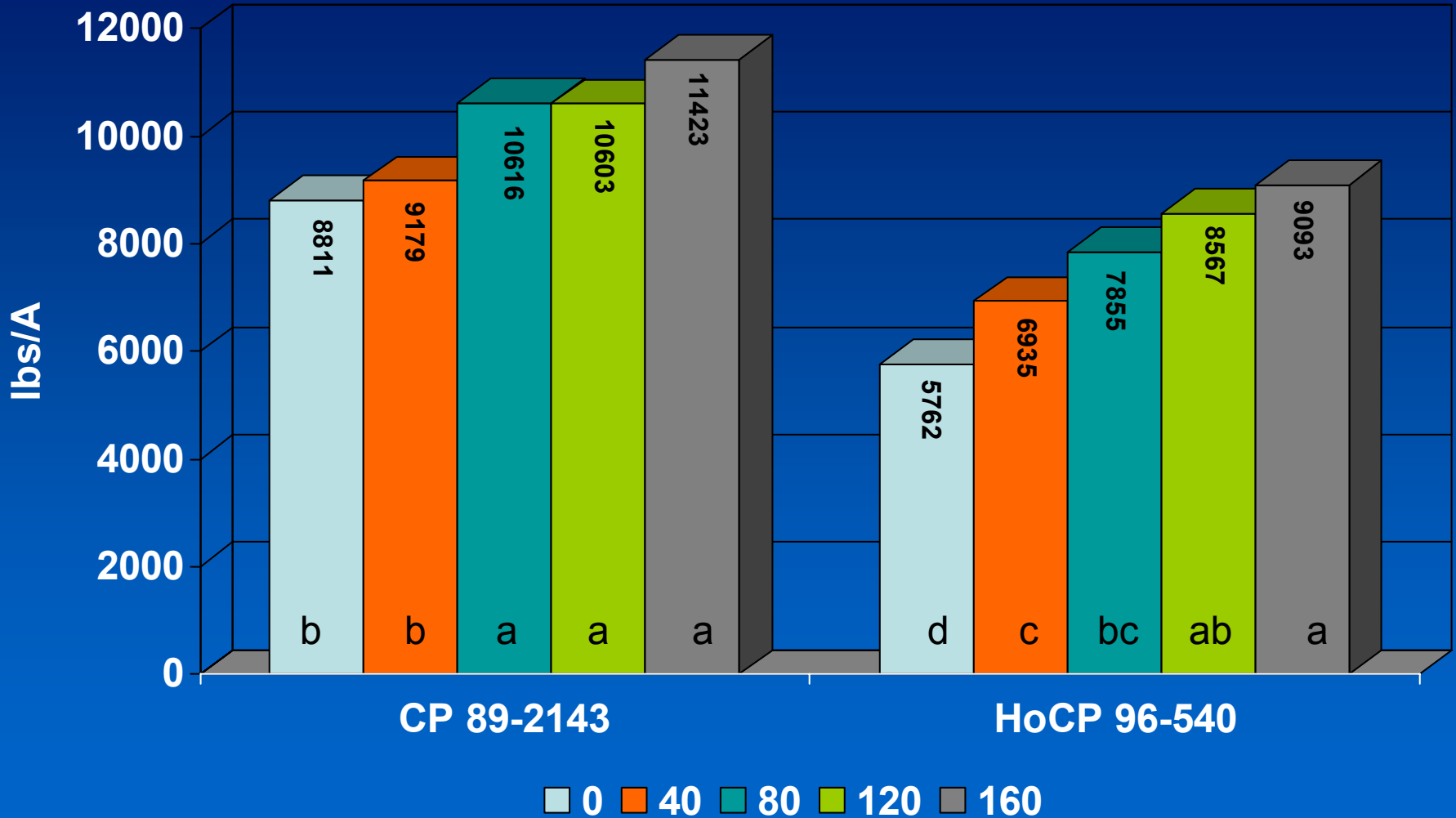
# Varietal Response to Nitrogen Fertilizer

## Sugar/A, Plant Cane, USDA, 2007



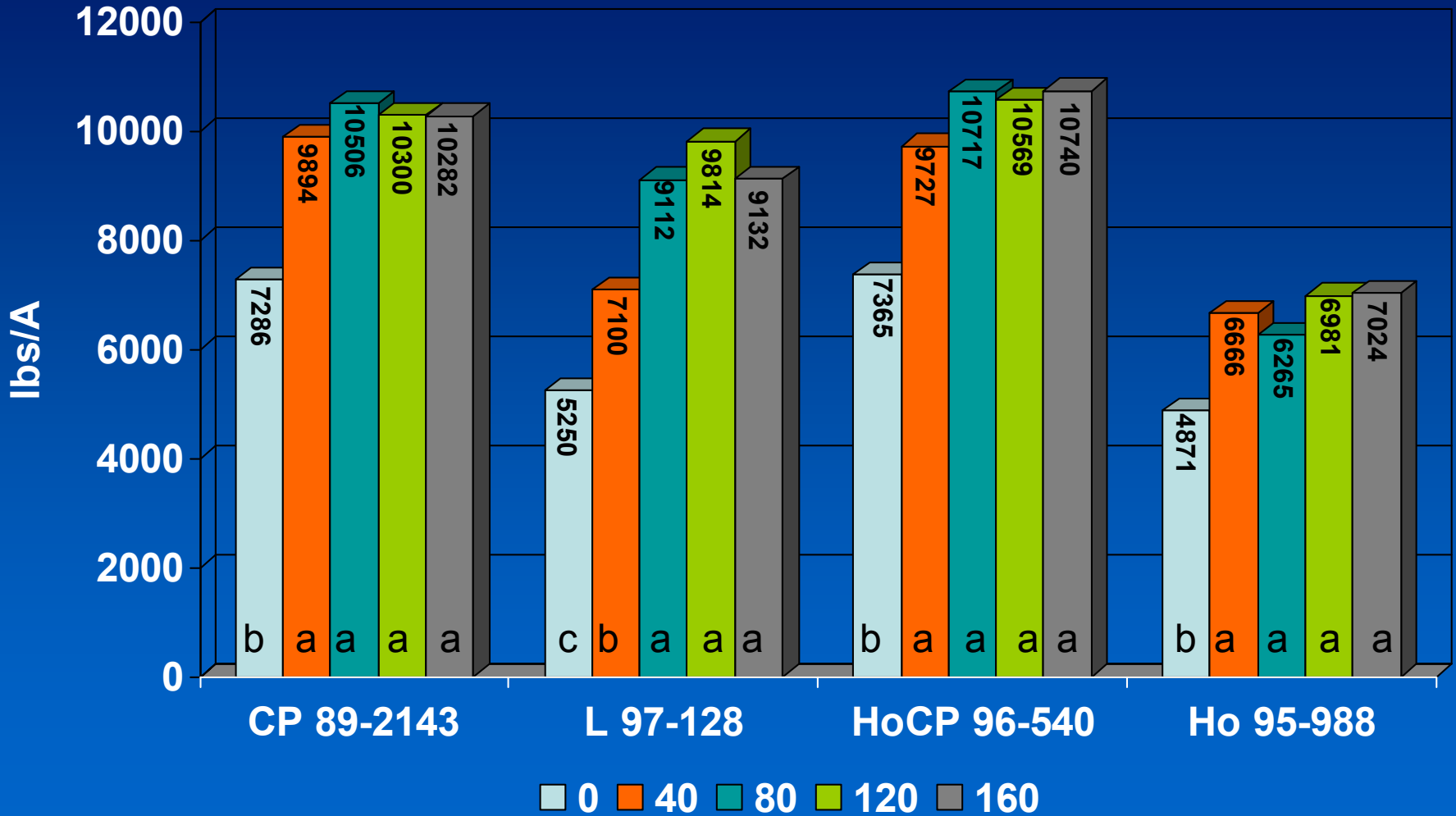
# Varietal Response to Nitrogen Fertilizer

## Sugar/A, 1<sup>st</sup> Stubble, USDA, 2008



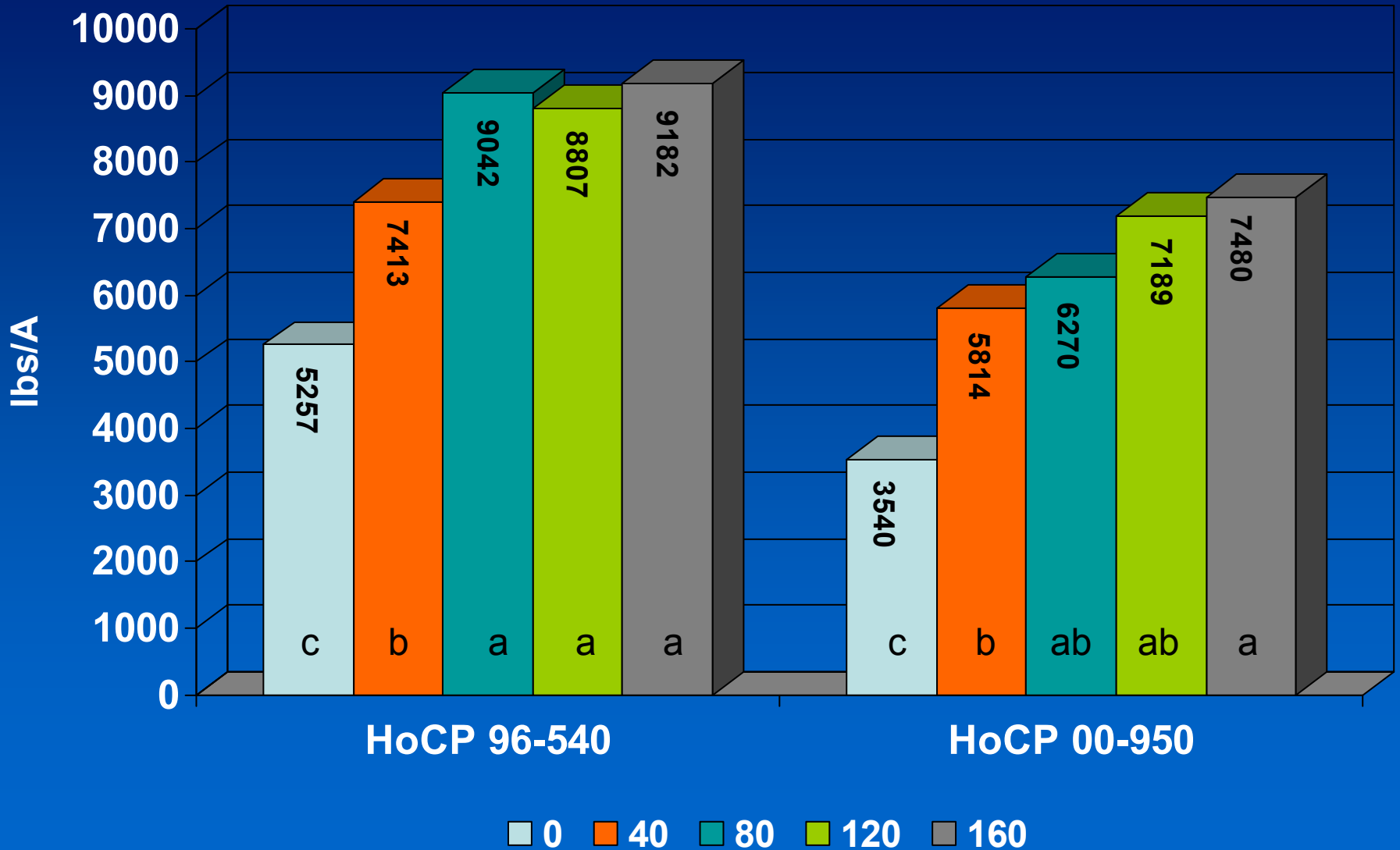
# Varietal Response to Nitrogen Fertilizer

## Sugar/A, 1<sup>st</sup> Stubble, USDA, 2007



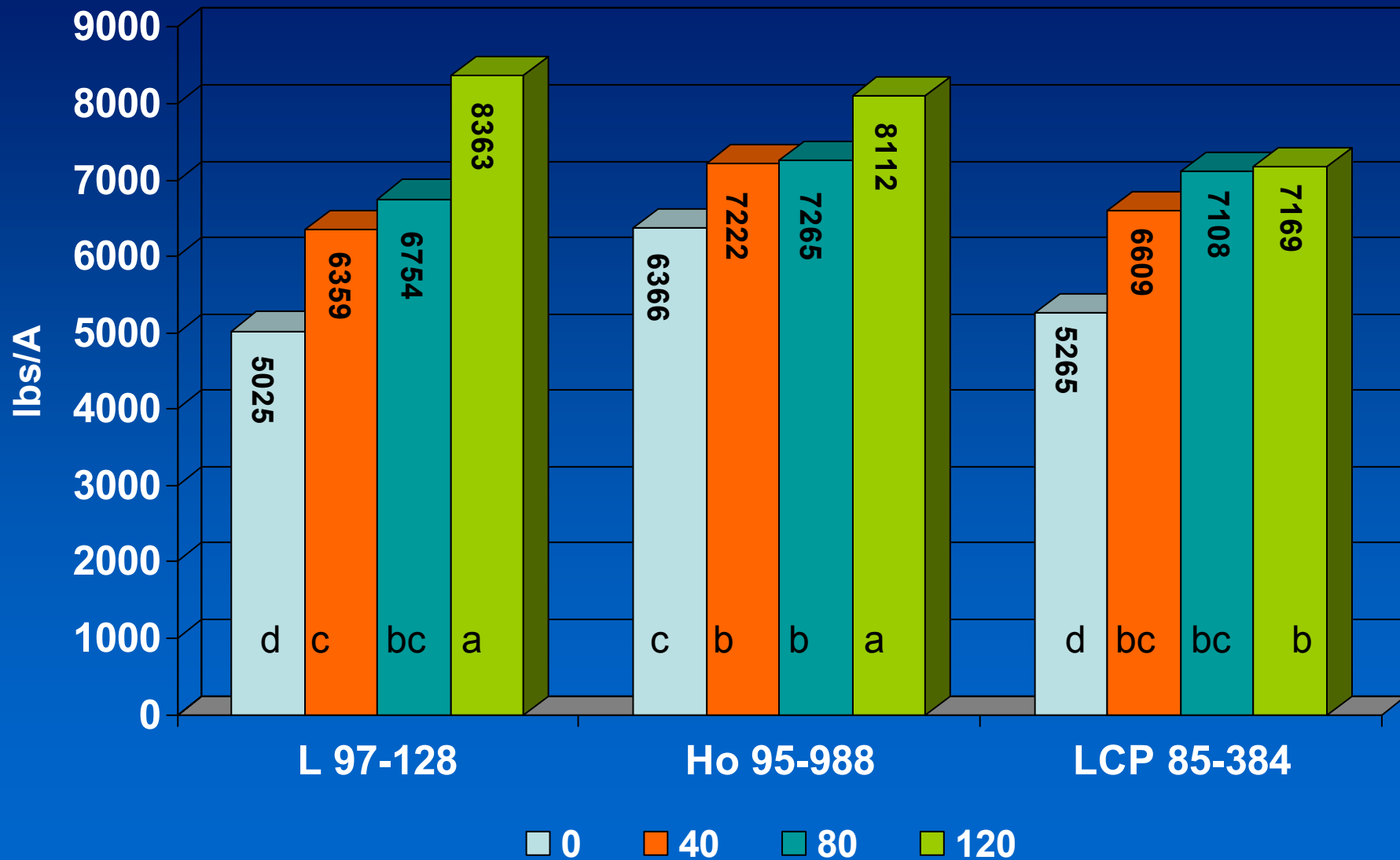
# Varietal Response to Nitrogen Fertilizer

## Sugar/A, 2<sup>nd</sup> Stubble, USDA & LSU, 2008



# Varietal Response to Nitrogen Fertilizer

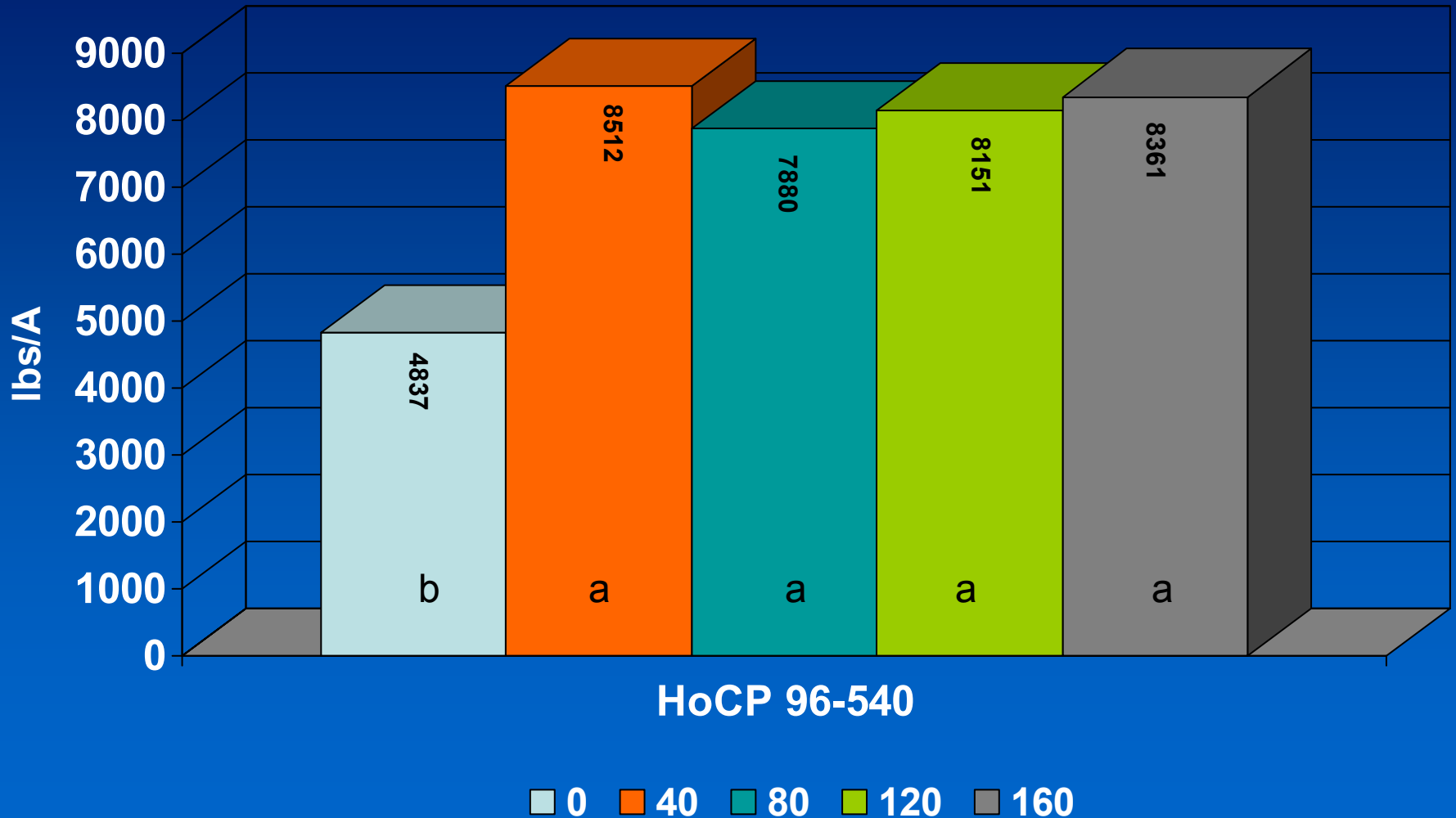
## Sugar/A, 2nd Stubble, St. Gabriel, 2007





# Varietal Response to Nitrogen Fertilizer

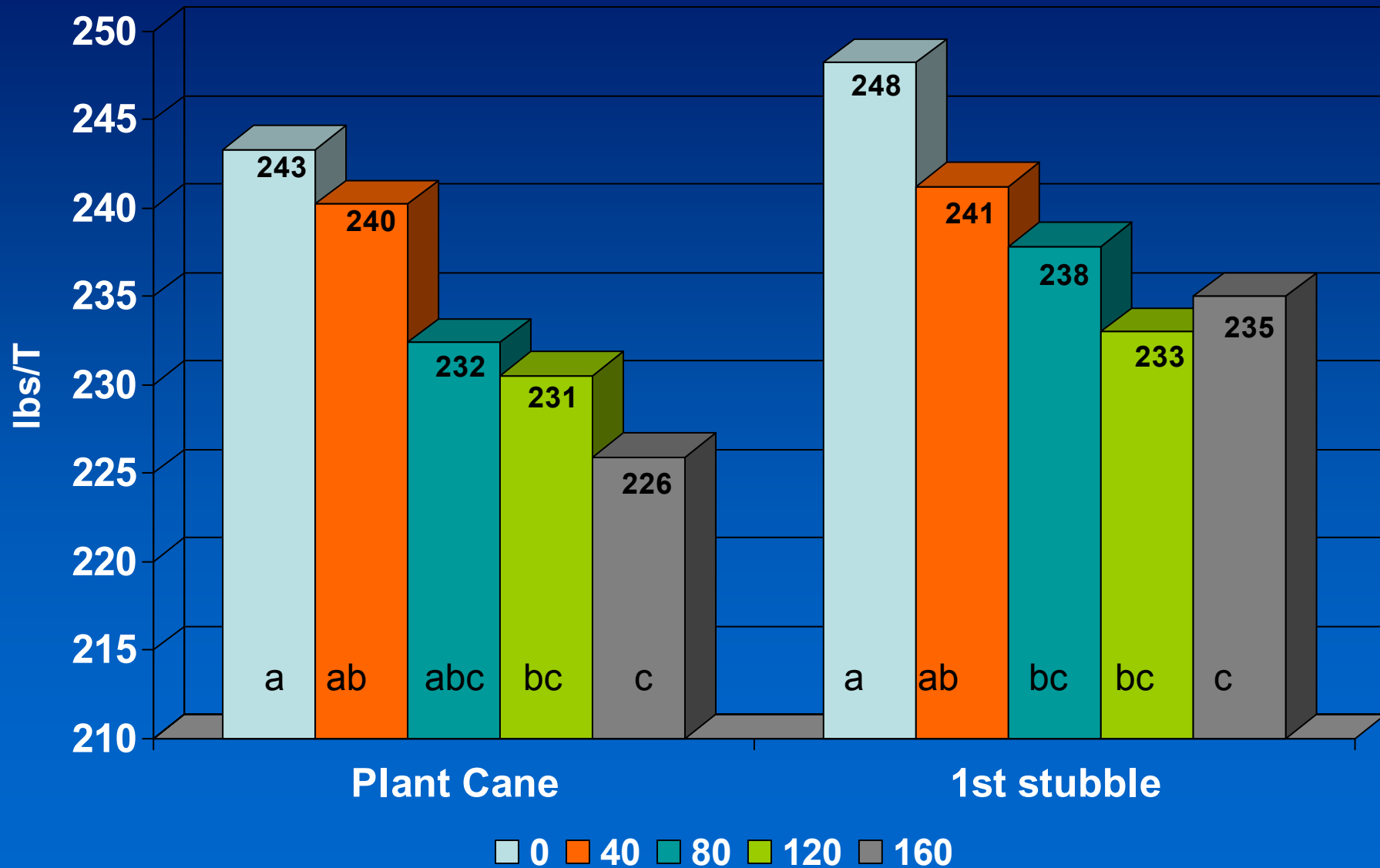
## Sugar/A, USDA, 3rd Stubble, 2009



# Summary of Nitrogen Studies (2007-2009)

- Optimum N Rate – 80-100 lb N/A,  
HoCP 96-540, Plant cane, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> stubble.
- Optimum N Rate - 80-120 lb N/A,  
L 97-128 & Ho 95-988, Plant cane, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>  
stubble.
- Optimum N Rate – 80 lb N/A,  
HoCP 00-950, PC, 2<sup>nd</sup> stubble.
- Optimum N Rate – 80 lb N/A,  
L 99-226 & L 01-283, PC.
- Optimum N Rate – 80 lb N/A,  
CP 89-2143 Plant cane and 1<sup>st</sup> stubble.
- Yields were higher on light soils and N  
requirements were slightly higher for heavy soils.

# Effect of Nitrogen Rate on TRS in PC and 1R HoCP 96-540



# Nitrogen Fertilizer Recommendations for 2010

- **Plant cane: light soils:** 60-80 lb N/A
- **Plant cane: heavy soils:** 80-100 lb N/A
- **Stubble cane: light soils:** 80-100 lb N/A
- **Stubble cane: heavy soils:** 100-120 lb N/A
- Recommendations take into account data from multiple years and soil types.
- Note that these recommendations assume a proper soil pH and an application date of April 1 - 30.

# Phosphorus and Potassium Fertilizers

- While it is true that money can be saved in the short term by not applying P & K, it is doubtful that this practice can be continued over the long term.
- Recent research has demonstrated a positive yield response to K fertilizer (Jim Wang et al., 2007 and 2008).
- Soil testing becomes very important when P & K fertilizers are not applied on a regular basis. This practice will “mine” soil P&K levels over time.
- Currently recommendations specify that P & K fertilizer should be applied to soils testing low or very low.

**Questions ?**

