Information Agriculture Conference Set for August 7-9, 2001

The popular Information Agriculture Conference series continues with InfoAg 2001 scheduled for August 7, 8 and 9. Organized by PPI/PPIC/FAR, InfoAg 2001 will take place at the Adam's Mark Hotel – Airport, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dr. Harold F. Reetz, Jr., PPI Midwest Director, is serving as conference planning coordinator. With over 70 hours of presentations and workshops, the program will include updates on machinery, data analysis techniques, yield mapping, remote sensing, variable-rate application, site-specific nutrient management, communications options, simulation tools, and more. As with previous Information Agriculture Conferences, an exhibit area will feature some of the latest in site-specific systems, data management, and communications technology. There will also be a return of the special CyberDealer sessions targeting the business aspects of incorporating site-specific management systems into services of retail supply and consulting businesses.

Individual registration fee for InfoAg 200l is $350.00 until July 15 and $450 thereafter.

More information and details are available by phone at (605) 692-6280 or fax (605) 697-7149, or the website at **www.ppi-far.org/infoag**.

TABLE 2. Probability of obtaining a positive economic return from starter fertilizer to corn for several corn relative maturity ratings at various planting dates on soils with very high P and K levels.

	Planting date							
Relative maturity	**4/25**	**5/1**	**5/5**	**5/10**	**5/15**	**5/20**	**5/25**	**5/30**
	probability, %							
90	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
95	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
100	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
105	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
110	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65

and increase to 45 percent if planted on May 30. For a longer-season hybrid, such as 110-day corn, the probability of a positive economic return would be 30 percent if planted on April 25 and increase to 65 percent if planted on May 30.

Corn response to starter fertilizer has traditionally been associated with cool, wet growing conditions. This research indicates that planting date and relative maturity are also important factors. While soil test K appeared important for determining probability of response, soil test P was not. This study demonstrates that responses are possible, and in some cases highly probable, where starter applied at late planting dates of long-season hybrids appears to hasten maturity and result in greater yield potential, even on very high testing soils.

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