Sweet Corn - Processing

Management Highlights

- Target pH: **6.5**
- Split N applications to increase N use-efficiency in sweet corn. Broadcast and incorporate the first application prior to plowing. Band-place a small amount with the planter. Sidedress the remainder later in the season.

Yield Goals

Yield of sweet corn is influenced by many factors beyond soil test results and fertilizer application. Cultivar selection, planting date, weather conditions, soil type and water-holding capacity, weed, insect and disease pressure and crop management practices are just a few. ***For that reason, the University of Delaware does not use yield goals in determining nutrient recommendations for vegetable crops at the present time. Instead, recommended rates are designed to produce maximum economic yields of high market quality in a good to average year.***

Growers should use these nutrient recommendations along with field history data, their knowledge of specific crop requirements, their management plans, and conditions from the current growing season to develop an appropriate fertilizer program for the crop.

Soil pH and Liming

The target pH for sweet corn on most Delaware soils is **6.5**. Soils that are higher in organic matter ("black" soils) have a lower target pH (5.6) because organic matter moderates some of the effects of excessive soil acidity (e.g., aluminum toxicity). The lime recommendation for a specific field is calculated from the soil pH and buffer pH measurements using the steps outlined in ***Calculating the Lime Requirement -- Chapter 3, Section 3.4.***

Avoid overliming in order to prevent deficiency of micronutrients such as manganese.

In most cases, the lime requirement can be met by either calcitic or dolomitic limestone. When soil test Mg is less than 38 FIVs, use dolomitic limestone to prevent Mg deficiency and increase soil Mg concentrations.

Nitrogen Management

The University of Delaware recommends a total nitrogen (N) application of **125-175 lbs N/ac** per growing season for sweet corn production for the processing market. Recommended rates, timing and method of application are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Nitrogen recommendations for sweet corn production for processing.

Application Time	Application Method	N Rate (lbs N /ac)
Prior to plowing	Broadcast	55 - 80
At planting	Band-place with the planter	20
2 weeks after emergence	Sidedressed	50 - 75

A Pre-sidedress Soil Nitrate Test has been developed for use in determining the need for sidedress N in sweet corn. Contact your county agent for information on sampling and using the PSNT test on sweet corn.

In all cases, fertilizer N rates should be reduced when planting into legume cover crops or when manure has been applied. To calculate the adjustment, see ***Nitrogen Rate Adjustments -- Chapter 3, Section 3.5.1.2.***

Phosphorus Management

Yield-limiting phosphorus (P) deficiency is rarely a concern on Delaware soils. Long-term applications of fertilizer and manures have resulted in P

accumulations on many soils that are capable of supplying crop needs for several years with no further additions.

To determine whether P fertilization is necessary for a specific field, conduct a routine soil test. University of Delaware P recommendations for sweet corn are dependent upon the soil test P value and the P requirement of the crop. A summary of those P recommendations is given in Table 2, at right.

Table 2. Phosphorus recommendations for sweet corn for processing.

Application Method and Timing	P Index Value			
	0-25	26-50	51-100	101 +
	---------- lbs P_2O_5 / ac ----------			
Broadcast prior to plowing	80	60	40	0
Band place with the planter	40	20	20	0*

*** For early plantings when soil temperatures are low, band 20 lbs P_2O_5/ac on soils testing above "Optimum" (e.g., 101+ FIVs).**

Potassium Management

The need for potassium (K) fertilization of sweet corn is best determined by a routine soil test. Potassium recommendations are based on the soil test K value and the K requirement of the A summary of University of Delaware K rates for sweet corn is given in Table 3.

Table 3. Potassium recommendations for sweet corn for processing .

Application Method and Timing	K Index Value			
	0-25	26-50	51-100	101 +
	---------- lbs K_2O / ac ----------			
Broadcast prior to plowing	80	60	40	0
Band place with the planter	40	20	20	0*

*** For early plantings when soil temperatures are low, band 20 lbs K_2O/ac on soils testing above "Optimum" (e.g., 101+ FIVs).**

Calcium and Magnesium Management

Calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) needs of sweet corn are usually met through routine liming. If the soil test Mg value is low (e.g., less than 38 FIVs) and liming is indicated, use dolomitic limestone to raise soil pH and increase soil Mg. If, however, liming is not necessary but Mg fertilization is still indicated, apply soluble Mg as Mg sulfate or Mg chloride to increase soil Mg. Appropriate application rates are given in Table 4.

Table 4. Application rates for soluble Mg as a function of Mg fertility index value.

Mg Index Value								
0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
---------- lbs soluble Mg / ac ----------								
80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0

Boron Management

Boron (B) deficiency may occur in sweet corn grown on Delaware soils. The best way to determine the need for B fertilization is with a soil test. Interpretation of and application rates based on the B soil test are summarized in Table 5. In the absence of a soil test, apply **1.0-2.0 lbs/ac of actual B** in a blended, broadcast fertilizer or as a soil or foliar spray. ***Avoid over-application of B to prevent plant injury from B toxicity.***

Table 5. Interpretation of the B soil test for sweet corn.

Soil Test Rating	Soil Concentration	Recommended Application
	--- lbs B/ac ---	--- lbs B/ac ---
Low	0.00 - 0.70	2.0
Medium	0.71 - 1.40	1.0
Optimum	> 1.40	0

Manganese Management

Manganese (Mn) deficiency may occur in sweet corn grown on Delaware soils, most often as a result of overliming soils that are naturally low in Mn. The University of Delaware Soil Testing Program uses

an availability index based on the soil test Mn value and soil pH to predict the likelihood of Mn deficiency. That availability index is calculated using the equation:

$$MnAI = 101.7 - (15.2 \times pH) + (2.11 \times ST\text{-}Mn)$$

where:

MNAI = Mn availability index
pH = water pH of the soil
ST-Mn = Mehlich 3 soil test Mn in lbs/ac.

Table 3-14 in ***Chapter 3, Section 3.5.5.2 (Manganese Management)*** gives a summary of MNAI values for various soil pH-soil test Mn combinations. Interpretations of the Mn availability index for sweet corn are given below in Table 5.

Table 5. Interpretation of the Mn availability index for sweet corn.

MnAI Value	Interpretation
Less than 17	Mn deficiency is likely at this soil pH and Mn concentration.
17 to 25	Mn deficiency is possible at this soil pH and Mn concentration. Monitor crop for symptoms.
Greater than 25	Mn deficiency is unlikely.

Suspected Mn deficiency can be confirmed by tissue analysis. Confirmed deficiency situations can be corrected in season by foliar applications of Mn of 1-2 lbs/ac of actual Mn as Mn sulfate, Mn oxide or Mn chelate. If deficiency is predicted by the availability index or was observed during the previous growing season, it can be prevented by an application of 8-10 lbs/ac of actual Mn in the fertilizer band. Band applications of acid-forming fertilizer, which lower the pH in the area of plant roots, may correct Mn deficiency without the addition of Mn fertilizer.

Other Nutrients

No other nutrients are known to be limiting to sweet corn production in Delaware.

Additional Information

See Soil Test Notes 1,4, 5 and 7 (Appendix 7) and **Extension Bulletin 137***: Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations - Delaware 2003* (Kee et al., 2003) for additional information concerning nutrient management of sweet corn for processing.