## Agz me with Pop-Up Increases Corn Yield by 13.2 bu and 15.0 bu Pop-Up alone DID NOT provide an advantage at North Dakota State University in Carrington, ND

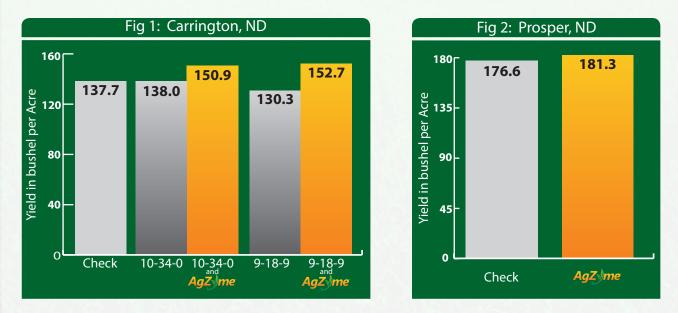
Ag Concepts Corp completed a study of the effect of AgZyme<sup>®</sup> on corn at Carrington, North Dakota at North Dakota State University during the 2014 growing season.

This test examined the difference in yield and when adding two types of pop-up fertilizer with and without 12.8 oz of AgZyme<sup>®</sup> in furrow at planting. A total of five treatments were examined. A check treatment was compared to treatments of 10-34-0 with and without AgZyme<sup>®</sup>, and 9-18-9 with and without AgZyme<sup>®</sup>.

The overall yield results of the test on can be seen in Fig. 1. The check treatment yielded 137.7 bu, 10-34-0 treatment yielded 138.0 bu, 10-34-0 with AgZyme<sup>®</sup> yielded 150.9 bu, 9-18-9 yielded 130.3 bu, and 9-18-9 with AgZyme<sup>®</sup> yielded 152.7 bu. Each treatment with AgZyme<sup>®</sup> **showed statistically significant yield increases, while the pop-up treatments did not provide an advantage.** 

This test demonstrates the importance of efficient nutrient uptake. Providing pop-up fertilizer alone in the form of 10-34-0 did not lead to a yield increase, but when that fertilizer was applied with AgZyme<sup>\*</sup> significant yield increases were realized. *AgZyme<sup>\*</sup> worked as designed, increasing nutrient uptake by activating soil microbiology, ensuring that the nutrients applied as the pop-up were taken into the plant.* 

Testing at a second location, Prosper, ND was also completed comparing 12.8 oz of AgZyme<sup>®</sup> to a check. Due to weather conditions AgZyme<sup>®</sup> was not applied as preferred, in furrow, but was dribbled in a band above the seed row. According to the researcher, "+4.7 bushel per acre increase despite late, wet spring complicating planting protocol followed by excessive wet conditions throughout June." AgZyme<sup>®</sup> produced a numerical increase in yield even in very challenging conditions. Yield results can be seen in Fig. 2.



2014 in Carrington, ND by Joel Ransom and Michael Ostlie of North Dakota State Unversity