

PROGRAM INFORMATION

EQIP: ALERT - SIGN-UP DEADLINE FOR 2027 FUNDS IS

OCTOBER 16, 2026 - ALERT THIS HAS BEEN MOVED UP
BASICALLY ONE MONTH FROM PREVIOUS YEARS.

CSP: ALERT - SIGN-UP DEADLINE FOR 2027 FUNDS IS

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BASICALLY ONE MONTH FROM PREVIOUS YEARS.

NSWCP: APPLICATIONS CAN BE TAKEN ANY TIME.

APPLICATIONS MUST BE SIGNED BY THE OWNER. INSTALLATION
WORK CANNOT BE STARTED UNTIL APPROVED.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY GRANT: FOR PROGRAM
INFORMATION, CONTACT JOLENE JONES AT RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AT THE KEARNEY USDA SERVICE CENTER AT 308-455-9840 OR
AT JOLENE.JONES@USDA.GOV.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

AUG 28 – SEPT 7: NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

GOTO [HTTPS://WWW.STATEFAIR.ORG](https://www.statefair.org)

SEPT 7: LABOR DAY – GOV'T OFFICES CLOSED

SEPT 8: CNPPID BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

SEPT 15 - 17: HUSKER HARVEST DAYS

GOTO [HTTPS://WWW.HUSKERHARVESTDAYS.COM/EN/HOME.HTML](https://www.huskerharvestdays.com/en/home.html)

SEPT 16: TBNRD BOARD MEETING

How Much Water did I Apply in 2026?

As irrigation season comes to an end, you can read your flow meters and calculate how much water was pumped in 2026. Flow meters vary as to their unit outputs (ac-in * 0.01, gallons * 100, etc.). Simply subtract your beginning year reading from the ending year reading to get gross water pumped. See chart below to convert units to inches. Gross inches pumped is used for allocations, irrigation reports, etc. You can multiply gross inches pumped by an efficiency factor to calculate net water applied to the crop.

How to Calculate Gross Inches Pumped

- Acre-Inches / Acres = Inches Pumped
- Gallons Pumped / 27,154 / Acres = Inches Pumped
- (Acre-Feet * 12) / Acres = Inches Pumped

How to Calculate Net Inches Applied to the Crop

Inches Pumped x Efficiency Factor* = Net Inches Applied

*Efficiency Factors

Subsurface Drip Irrigation = 0.95

Pivot - low pressure drops = 0.90

- med. & low pressure impacts = 0.85

- high pressure = 0.80

Surge Valve = 0.80

Gated Pipe - with reuse = 0.7

- without reuse = 0.5

If you have any questions, you can call Curtis Scheele at
308-995-6121, Ext. 3 or email him at curtis.scheele@usda.gov.

CURTIS'S COLUMN

Are You Satisfied?

Do you make enough money that you are satisfied with the results? That is my question.

In the July 9th issue, #5, I wrote about profit or loss based off of nitrogen expense and yield income. We all know there is more to profit or loss than just nitrogen and yield. There are irrigation costs, seed costs, tillage, tractor and equipment costs, fuel, cover crops, baling stalks, etc. on the farming side. Then there is marketing, investments, secondary income, etc. that all play a part in one way or another in a financial portfolio.

I am going to talk about nitrogen and irrigation expenses along with yield income. As far as the rest of a farming operations expenses and incomes, and the other portfolio items, that will have to remain in your jurisdiction.

Attached to this newsletter is a sheet that has four scenarios. Each scenario has two comparisons. One comparison shows profit/loss based on nitrogen expense and yield income. The second comparison adds irrigation expense to the nitrogen expense. Note how the added irrigation expense makes a difference on who makes the most profit.

Back to my original question, "Do you make enough money that you are satisfied with the results?" Does our marketing, investments, and secondary income mask our knowledge of whether or not nitrogen and irrigation expenses and yield income make or lose us money? Do we make enough money from our other sources to satisfy our needs that we do not calculate nitrogen and irrigation expenses with yield income to see if we are making or losing money from these three items?

From my original question, are you satisfied with the results? I was asked, how much do I think we are over-applying nitrogen. My answer is 40 lbs per acre. Does that mean everyone. No. I've seen some 20 lbs over and I have seen some 80 lbs over. I base my answer from many UNL On-Farm Research results, TAPS results, USDA programs, etc.

If we can save JUST 20 lbs per acre of nitrogen at \$0.70 per lb, that equates to a \$14.00 per acre savings. On a 130 acre pivot, that equates to \$1820.00 per pivot annually.

- 10 Pivot Farm = \$18,200.00 per year
- 20 Pivot Farm = \$36,400.00 per year
- 30 Pivot Farm = \$54,600.00 per year

It's more than just peanuts. This is real money towards a newer vehicle. Could be a college fund for your kids. Maybe one should let their spouse know this information and see if they are satisfied with the results. I will leave that up to you all.

From my original question again, are you satisfied with the results? A few years ago, the nitrates in the groundwater were still trending higher. I am assuming that's still the case. We all want what's better for our kids and grandkids. Do we want to pass on to them the job of cleaning the water by paying for it or through hampered farming because of regulations? Or can we teach them how to be better stewards of finances as well as our natural resources so they are better prepared to handle these tough situations if they happen; while trying to get the nitrate levels lower ourselves in the meantime?

Again, check out the attachment to this newsletter. I hope this makes you think. One needs to be honest with their own situation. Try comparisons on your fields. Learn from them. Hopefully, you can make a few more dollars while protecting our water at the same time.

CNPPID NOTES



Irrigation Season Ending, Maintenance Begins

Centrals 84-day scheduled irrigation season ends this week with the headgates closing on Friday September 4th. With the headgates closing and as the canals drain down, this will begin the maintenance season for the irrigation department.

As a reminder, we ask neighbors to be mindful of fencing on Central property, so we don't have to ask them to move fence while we do our work. We do understand that it is convenient for some people to use our maintenance roads along their fields to place electric fence. However, it becomes more work and frustration for everyone if a fence needs to be moved or if repairs are needed to the canal roads and banks caused by cattle.

So, we're asking that folks are cognizant about fencing and keep fences and cattle off the maintenance roads and out of the canals. We would also like to remind those with pivot crossing permits that they are responsible for filling in the pivot tracks.

We appreciate your help and hope you have a safe and bountiful harvest this year!

Find us at www.cnppid.com or @CNPPID on Facebook, Instagram, X and LinkedIn.

Visit Colors of Water Tool <https://cnppid-cow.vercel.app>

TRI-BASIN NRD NEWS



Chemigation Inspections

Call 308-995-6688 to schedule chemigation inspections so your permit can be renewed next year. An inspection must be done every three years on a system to renew.

Flow Meter Readings:

Irrigation Water Management (Water Use) Forms will be ready to pick up in our office by Tuesday, September 8th or you can call us at 308-995-6688 for us to email or mail them to you. When picking up irrigation pipe or bedding down irrigation engines, remember to record the ending meter readings.

Tri-Basin Staff to Inspect Meters:

Tri-Basin NRD staff will begin annual irrigation meter inspections soon. Each year, we take readings from meters in a third of the district. This year we will be inspecting meters in Township Ranges of 14W, 18W, and 22W, and 5-22 of Gosper County (Union Township).

If you have irrigation wells in these townships and you put your meters in storage for the winter, please call 308-995-6688 to schedule an inspection.

Nitrogen Management Papers

Phase II and III Groundwater Management areas, be sure to call or stop in after harvest to get your Nitrogen forms.



NEBRASKA EXTENSION EXTRAS



More Tools To Make in Field Decisions

The University of Nebraska has added a new online tool to help producers make more informed in-field decisions about irrigation timing, rainfall, and soil moisture. The website, AgWeather.unl.edu, was developed by University of Nebraska Extension Agricultural Climatologist Steve Hu and Nebraska Extension Irrigated Cropping Systems Educator Steve Melvin.

AgWeather provides precipitation estimates for the previous 24, 48, and 72 hours, including both rain and snow. It also includes historical rainfall maps from previous years. These features can help producers compare recent precipitation with past patterns and better understand how much moisture may have been received across a field or area.

The site also includes Nebraska soil moisture maps. These maps show estimated soil moisture in the crop rooting zone for the previous day and previous month. In addition, producers can compare current soil moisture conditions with a 30-year average. This can be useful for identifying areas that are wetter or drier than normal and for putting current field conditions into a longer-term perspective.

Another helpful feature is the ability to view net soil moisture gain or loss over the past week or month. This information is calculated using precipitation and surface evaporation data. The maps are color-coded, with yellow indicating moisture loss and green indicating moisture gain. This can help producers quickly see where conditions may be drying out or where moisture has improved.

Together, the weather and soil moisture information on AgWeather can be a valuable tool for making seasonal crop and irrigation decisions. Producers may find it especially useful when deciding when to irrigate, evaluating field conditions after rainfall, or planning ahead for the next growing season.

Hu and Melvin plan to continue improving the site using producer feedback. Unlike some other Nebraska weather and climate data tools used by Extension, AgWeather was designed specifically with producers in mind. As the tool continues to develop, it has the potential to become an important resource for Nebraska crop producers looking for practical, field-level weather and soil moisture information.

Nebraska State Fair

Last day is Labor Day, September 7th.

Goto <https://www.statefair.org> for more information.

Husker Harvest Days

September 15 through September 17

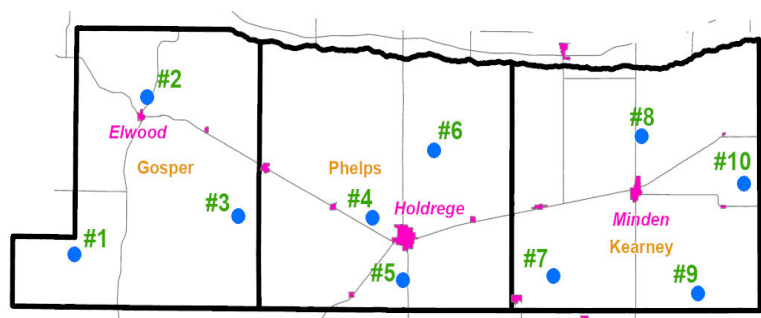
Goto
<https://www.huskerharvestdays.com/en/home.html>
for more information.

NAWMN CROP ET INFORMATION

Additional Information and other ET resources can be found at websites listed under "Crop ET Information" below.

$$\text{Inches of Crop Water Use (ET)} = \text{Reference ET} \times K_c$$

	Aug 17 – Aug 23		Aug 24 – Aug 30	
Site	Reference ET	Rain	Reference ET	Rain
1	1.50	0.44	1.70	2.10
2	1.40	0.72	1.40	0.86
3	1.30	0.20	1.60	0.95
4	1.40	0.12	1.50	0.20
5	1.40	0.06	1.60	2.90
6	1.20	0.04	1.40	1.20
7	1.30	0.47	1.50	0.12
8	1.20	1.08	1.40	0.06
9	1.20	1.20	1.40	0.50
10	1.20	1.89	1.50	0.03



2026 Map of TBAWMN Sites across the Tri-Basin NRD

Crop Coefficients (Kc)

Corn		Soybeans	
Stage	Kc	Stage	Kc
2 leaf	0.10	Cotyledon	0.10
4 leaf	0.18	1st Node	0.20
6 leaf	0.35	2nd Node	0.40
8 leaf	0.51	3rd Node	0.60
10 leaf	0.69	Beg. Bloom	0.90
12 leaf	0.88	Full Bloom	1.00
14 leaf	1.01	Beg. Pod	1.10
16 leaf	1.10	Full Pod	1.10
Silk – Beg. Dent	1.10	Beg. Seed	1.10
¼ Milk Line	1.04	Full Seed	1.10
Full Dent (½ Milk)	0.98	Yellow Leaf	1.00
¾ Milk Line	0.79	Beg. Mat.	0.90
Black Layer	0.60	Full Mat.	0.20
Full Maturity	0.10	Mature	0.10

CROP STAGE INFORMATION

Corn (R4.7-Beg Dent to R5.8-3/4 Milk Line stage): Stress at R5-1/4 Milk Line will reduce yield by kernel weight, not kernel number. At the beginning of R5, kernels have about 55% moisture.

Avg. daily water use from Aug 24 – Aug 30 was 0.16"-0.27".

Soybeans (R6-Full Seed to R6.5-Full Seed/Yellow Leaf stage): Rapid leaf yellowing over the plant begins shortly after R6. Root growth is complete after R6.5. Stress from R6 to R6.5 may cause large yield reductions. 0.0 inches needed for yield at R7-Beginning Maturity.

Avg. daily water use from Aug 24 – Aug 30 was 0.20"-0.27".

Aug 24-August 30 (10 of 10 TBAWMN sites reporting): Avg. weekly rainfall was 0.89 (range 0.03 to 2.90). Avg. weekly ET for corn was 1.44 and for soybeans was 1.63.

CROP ET INFORMATION

TBAWMN Sites: <https://www.tribasinrrd.org/tbawmn>

CropWatch: <https://cropwatch.unl.edu/gdd-etdata>

Texting: Sasha Hahn at TBNRD: 308-995-6688

CORN STAGE		DESCRIPTION
R5.5	Full Dent / 1/2 Milk Line	The starch line is half way down the kernel. Top half is hard, bottom half is softer near the cob.
R5.8	3/4 Milk Line	The starch line is 3/4 the way down the kernel, heading towards the cob.
R-6	Black Layer	The starch line has advanced to the cob. Physiological Maturity. Black layer formed, kernel moisture is between 25%-35% moisture. 0.0 inches needed for yield.
SOYBEAN STAGE		DESCRIPTION
R6	Full Seed	At least one pod whose cavities are completely filled with green seeds is present at one of the four uppermost main stem nodes that have fully developed leaves.
R6.5	Full Seed / Yellow Leaf	Leaves begin to yellow rapidly, beginning in the lower canopy and progressing upwards.
R7	Beginning Maturity	At least one normal pod that has attained its final mature color (tan or brown, depending on variety) is present on any main stem node. 0.0 inches needed for yield.

LAKE AND RIVER LEVELS

CNPPID Reservoir Elevation and Capacity as well as Platte River Flow data listed below and other locations can be found on CNPPID's website at <http://cnppid.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/lakeRiverData.html>.

	Sept. 3, 2026, 8:00 AM	1 Year Ago
El. & Cap. – Lake McConaughy	3201.2 ft - 22.2%	3221.8 ft - NA%
Inflows to Lake McConaughy	713 cfs	1150 cfs
Flows on the North Platte at North Platte	646 cfs	655 cfs
Flows on the South Platte at North Platte	713 cfs	1150 cfs
Flows on the Platte at Kearney	3 cfs	490 cfs

Sept. 7 – Labor Day – Music Video Youtube Link

Alabama: 40 Hour Week

<https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=youtube+alabama+40+hour+week&mid=925DA4D149950D09186A925DA4D149950D09186A&churl=https%3a%2f%2fwww.youtube.com%2fchannel%2fUCs8zgH54A3j8wODitBZB19g&FORM=VRDGAR>

Sept. 11 – Patriot Day – Music Video Youtube Link

Alan Jackson: Where Were You (When the World Stopped Turning)

<https://www.bing.com/search?q=youtube+world+stopped+turning+by+alan+jackson&PC=U531&cvid=304222a0166544f5b8c68224dfc2341c&FORM=ANAB01>

WEBSITES OF INTEREST

NRCS Nebraska www.ne.nrcs.usda.gov
 Farm Service Agency www.fsa.usda.gov
 TBNRD Home Page www.tribasinrrd.org/
 Central Irrigation District www.cnppid.com/
 UNL Cropwatch cropwatch.unl.edu
 UNL Extension extensionpubs.unl.edu/
 Drought Monitor <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/nadm/Home.aspx>
 No-till On The Plains www.notill.org
 Soil Health: www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/
 NE State Irrig Assoc www.nebraskastateirrigationassociation.org/

RAINFALL

Rainfall amounts listed below and other locations come from NeRAIN which can be found at website <https://nednr.nebraska.gov/NeRain/Maps/maps>.

Location:	Aug 20 – Sept 2	May 1 – Sept 2
Elwood 1.81 mi. NW:	0.95	13.37
Loomis 0.2 mi. SW:	0.37	14.22
Holdrege 0.49 mi. WNW:	NA	12.46
Minden 7.2 mi. W:	0.75	13.07
Minden 8.8 mi. ESE:	0.92	16.22

Average Rain for May-August in Holdrege = 14.21 Inches

*** If you wish to receive this newsletter via e-mail, or have any questions, comments or ideas, feel free to contact Curtis Scheele at the NRCS office in Holdrege or you can email him at curtis.scheele@usda.gov. ***

USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service

1609 Burlington Street
 PO Box 798
 Holdrege, NE 68949-0798
 308-995-6121, Ext. 3

309 Smith Street
 PO Box 41
 Elwood, NE 68937-0041
 308-785-3307, Ext. 3

1005 South Brown Street
 Minden, NE 68959-2601
 308-832-2280, Ext. 3

Central Nebraska Public Power & Irrigation District

415 Lincoln Street
 PO Box 740
 Holdrege, NE 68949
 308-995-8601



Tri-Basin Natural Resources District

1723 Burlington Street
 Holdrege, NE 68949
 308-995-6688



Nebraska Extension



1308 2nd Street
 Holdrege, NE 68949
 308-995-4222

PO Box 146
 Elwood, NE 68937
 308-785-2390

424 North Colorado
 PO Box 31
 Minden, NE 68959
 308-832-0645

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Nitrogen Versus Nitrogen/Irrigation Expense and Profit

On these 2 pages are 4 comparisons of UNL TAPS Competition results at the North Platte research farm. There are two charts for each comparison. The first chart of each comparison shows profit strictly from nitrogen expense and yield profit. The second chart does the same thing except it adds an estimated irrigation expense to the scenario.

Some information to help explain the charts:

- The line items on the charts all have the highest yield at the top and lowest at the bottom.
- There are 3 corn columns reflecting \$3, \$4, and \$5 corn for the profit side.
- Nitrogen is \$0.70 per lb and irrigation is \$11 per inch
- Like a stop light, most profit is green, second highest profit is yellow, third highest profit is pink.
- All comparisons is corn after soybeans on Cozad Silt Loam soil.
- Rainfall is in the heading of "Irrig". 250/260 Yield Goal UNL recommendation rates are in heading of "N".
- All 4 comparisons are in 4 different years. See rainfall amounts.

Dekalb 60-69 – "N" Expense Only							
OM = 2.4%	Pop x 1000	"N" 175/183	Irrig 14.9"	Yield 250/260	Corn \$3.00	Corn \$4.00	Corn \$5.00
Team 1	33	216	11.7	275	\$ 674	\$ 949	\$ 1224
Team 18	34	181	9.7	264	\$ 665	\$ 929	\$ 1193
Team 13	34	146	6.2	258	\$ 672	\$ 930	\$ 1188
Team 17	33.5	136	1.1	222	\$ 571	\$ 793	\$ 1015

Comparison Dekalb 60-69

Looking at nitrogen expenses only, top chart, the high nitrogen rate of 216 ended with highest yield and top profit for all three corn prices. A winner, right???

When including the irrigation expense, the top profit becomes Team 13 with all three corn prices at 146 lbs of nitrogen (37 lbs less than UNL's 260 yield goal recommendation of 183 lbs.) See bottom chart. Top yield became 3rd profitable on \$3.00 and \$4.00 corn. Held on to 2nd place with \$5.00 corn.

Top bushel of 275 outweighs a 258 yield. Pretty successful in the coffee shop. But, who made the most money?

Dekalb 60-69 – "N" & Irr Expense							
OM = 2.4%	Pop x 1000	"N" 175/183	Irrig 14.9"	Yield 250/260	Corn \$3.00	Corn \$4.00	Corn \$5.00
Team 1	33	216	11.7	275	\$ 545	\$ 820	\$ 1095
Team 18	34	181	9.7	264	\$ 559	\$ 823	\$ 1087
Team 13	34	146	6.2	258	\$ 604	\$ 862	\$ 1120
Team 17	33.5	136	1.1	222	\$ 559	\$ 781	\$ 1003

P1197AM – "N" Expense Only							
OM = 1.9%	Pop x 1000	"N" 182/192	Irrig 21.2"	Yield 250/260	Corn \$3.00	Corn \$4.00	Corn \$5.00
Team 7	34	171	7.3	227	\$ 561	\$ 788	\$ 1015
Team 16	34	216	4.5	225	\$ 524	\$ 749	\$ 974
Team 6	34	216	3.3	208	\$ 473	\$ 681	\$ 889
Team 14	34	181	3.0	198	\$ 467	\$ 665	\$ 863

Comparison Pioneer P1197AM

In this comparison, the top yield was most profitable when figuring nitrogen only expenses and when figuring both nitrogen and irrigation expenses.

The top yielding team used 171 lbs of nitrogen. That is 21 lbs lower than the 260 yield goal of UNL's recommended 192 lbs of nitrogen.

P1197AM – "N" & Irr Expense							
OM = 1.9%	Pop x 1000	"N" 182/192	Irrig 21.2"	Yield 250/260	Corn \$3.00	Corn \$4.00	Corn \$5.00
Team 7	34	171	7.3	227	\$ 481	\$ 708	\$ 935
Team 16	34	216	4.5	225	\$ 474	\$ 699	\$ 924
Team 6	34	216	3.3	208	\$ 437	\$ 645	\$ 853
Team 14	34	181	3.0	198	\$ 434	\$ 632	\$ 830

P1366AML – “N” Expense Only							
OM = 1.9%	Pop x 1000	“N” 194/203	Irrig 9.0”	Yield 250/260	Corn \$3.00	Corn \$4.00	Corn \$5.00
Team 15	31	234	15.0	249	\$ 583	\$ 832	\$ 1081
Team 4	32	224	14.5	243	\$ 572	\$ 815	\$ 1058
Team 11	34	229	14.9	235	\$ 545	\$ 780	\$ 1015
Team 27	32	184	10.4	231	\$ 564	\$ 795	\$ 1026

P1366AML – “N” & Irr Expense							
OM = 1.9%	Pop x 1000	“N” 194/203	Irrig 9.0”	Yield 250/260	Corn \$3.00	Corn \$4.00	Corn \$5.00
Team 15	31	234	15.0	249	\$ 418	\$ 667	\$ 916
Team 4	32	224	14.5	243	\$ 413	\$ 656	\$ 899
Team 11	34	229	14.9	235	\$ 381	\$ 616	\$ 851
Team 27	32	184	10.4	231	\$ 450	\$ 681	\$ 912

Comparison Pioneer P1366AML

Looking at nitrogen expenses only, top chart, the high nitrogen rate of 234 ended with highest yield and top profit for all three corn prices. A winner, right???

When including the irrigation expense, the top profit becomes Team 27 at \$3.00 and \$4.00 corn using 184 lbs of nitrogen (19 lbs less than UNL’s 260 yield goal recommendation of 203 lbs.) See bottom chart. It took \$5.00 corn to remain top profit with the highest nitrogen input and top yield by \$4.00 over Team 27.

How much nitrogen was over-applied? Could the UNL recommendation for a 260 yield goal of 203 lbs been just as profitable as the 234 lbs of nitrogen?

P1185AM – “N” Expense Only							
OM = 2.4%	Pop x 1000	“N” 136/145	Irrig 13.1”	Yield 250/260	Corn \$3.00	Corn \$4.00	Corn \$5.00
Team 16	34	144	7.8	285	\$ 754	\$ 1039	\$ 1324
Team 14	31	204	8.8	271	\$ 670	\$ 941	\$ 1212
Team 11	34	284	7.7	263	\$ 590	\$ 853	\$ 1116
Team 30	34.5	194	7.0	240	\$ 584	\$ 824	\$ 1064

P1185AM – “N” & Irr Expense							
OM = 2.4%	Pop x 1000	“N” 136/145	Irrig 13.1”	Yield 250/260	Corn \$3.00	Corn \$4.00	Corn \$5.00
Team 16	34	144	7.8	285	\$ 668	\$ 953	\$ 1238
Team 14	31	204	8.8	271	\$ 573	\$ 844	\$ 1115
Team 11	34	284	7.7	263	\$ 506	\$ 769	\$ 1032
Team 30	34.5	194	7.0	240	\$ 507	\$ 747	\$ 987

Comparison Pioneer P1185AM

In this comparison, the top yield was most profitable when figuring nitrogen only expenses and when figuring both nitrogen and irrigation expenses.

The top yield here applied what the UNL nitrogen recommendation was for a 260 yield goal; 144 lbs of nitrogen.

Summary:

- Sometimes high nitrogen rates get high yield, sometimes they don’t.
- Sometimes top yield is most profitable, sometimes it isn’t.
- All 4 scenarios, the most profitable, when including the irrigation expenses, was at or below the UNL recommendation for a 260 yield goal. (37 lbs below, 21 lbs below, 19 lbs below for \$3 and \$4 corn, and 1 lb below) I have yet to find anybody that applies nitrogen at or below the UNL recommendation for a 260 bushel yield goal.
- Profit comes from more than just nitrogen, irrigation, or yield. There are seed costs, tillage, fuel, equipment wear, etc. Everything for that crop must be included.
- One can say they are more profitable 7 out of 10 years. But, does one know how much profit or loss they have each year? What is the overall profit or loss over time in your operation?
- Trying less nitrogen or irrigation on a few acres may or may not make money in one year. Every year is different so one year doesn’t tell the story. But doing your own trials can teach you some things and in the long run, can make you more money. Isn’t that what we want, to make more money? In doing so, maybe we can also reverse the trend of increased nitrates in the groundwater making the Tri-Basin NRD and Nebraska a better place for our kids, grandkids, and future generations.