Using VRN and SaMZ Maps to improve your yields

VRN

VRN (Variable Rate Nitrogen)

SaMZ

SaMZ (Satellite Derived Management zones)

Now you have two ways to use Variable Rate Technology (VRT). By using either VRN and/or SaMZ you will be able to improve your yields and save money at the same time.
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Field Insite VRT (Variable Rate Technology)

VRN

Variable Rate Nitrogen

SaMZ

Satellite Derived Management zones

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VRN

VRN (Yield Potential Maps) are yield maps that are derived from satellite images that measure biomass (green color) to determine yield estimates. These maps are taken every year and can change on a year to year basis due to environmental changes (flooded areas, drought conditions, etc.). When comparing these images to an actual harvested yield map, there is an 85-95% correlation. Because yield has a direct correlation with biomass in grass crops (corn or wheat), these images can be used to determine yield.

Where to use VRN?

Think of YOUR . . .

• Fields that will be planted to a grass crop such as corn or wheat.
• Fields that have corn yield variations of greater than 10 bushels.
• Fields that have wheat yield variations of greater than 4 bushels.
• Fields that have areas with high end yield potential.
• Fields that are rented on a year to year contract.
• Check book when nitrogen fertilizer prices are high.

SaMZ

SaMZ are zone maps that are derived from many different images that are compared to each other and then normalized to develop distinct zones that are present in a given field. These maps may take into account 10-15 years of YPM, soil organic matter maps, soil maps, etc. These maps DO NOT change on a year to year basis, and can be used to pull soil samples for 5-7 years. They work to determine zones on any type of crop whether it is grass or legume.

Note: These maps do not determine yield estimates, they only determine differences in a field and need soil samples taken from each zone to aid in fertility recommendations.

Where to use SaMZ?

On every field, especially . . .

• Any field with variation that is going to have soil samples taken.
• Fields that have drastic nutrient level changes from year to year composite samples.
• Fields that show nutrient deficiencies in areas across the field.
• Fields that have numerous different soil types across the field.
• Fields that need nutrient builds for immobile nutrients. (P, K, Zn, etc.)
• Fields that are going to be a non grass crop where YPM doesn’t work.
• Fields that have been grid sampled or where you are thinking about grid sampling.

For More Information, Call:

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