

G1429

## Estimating Winter Wheat Grain Yields

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Wheat growers are frequently confronted with the need to estimate wheat yields in the spring in order to make decisions about potential recropping. This NebGuide discusses three methods of estimating winter wheat yield.

The winter wheat growing regions of Nebraska are characterized by large fluctuations in weather conditions, particularly temperature and precipitation. Winter wheat often suffers as a result of these climatic fluctuations. Wheat growers are frequently confronted with the need to estimate wheat yields in the spring to decide about potential recropping. Determining a reasonable estimate of wheat yield allows growers to predict if it is in their best interest to destroy their wheat and plant a summer crop or leave the wheat for harvest. Before making such a decision, growers should be aware of any restrictions imposed by government programs, crop insurance, or previous herbicide use.

This NebGuide will discuss three methods of estimating winter wheat yield. Each method relies on several assumptions that may not be accurate for every season or situation. These assumptions presume that soil moisture and nutrients are adequate, and that weeds, insects and diseases are not affecting yields. Added to the uncertainty of yield estimates is wheat's ability to compensate for changes in the environment.

### Method 1

The first table (*Table 1*) is easy to use; however, it relies on several assumptions that are required to make a yield estimate in the fall or early spring prior to extensive tillering or stem elongation. These assumptions included:

- 1) that wheat plants, on the average, develop about five heads;
- 2) that each head, on average, develops about 22 kernels; and
- 3) that there are an average of 16,000 kernels per pound.



**This photo illustrates how a dry summer resulted in a loose seed bed and poor wheat stands the following spring. Wheat stand and vigor were best in the wheel tracks where soil was firmed at planting.**

**Table I. Estimated wheat yield potential.**

| Row spacing    | Number of plants/foot of row |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------------|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|                | 1                            | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| ----inches---- | ----- bushels/acre -----     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 6.0            | 10                           | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  |
| 7.5            | 8                            | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | —  | —  | —  | —  |
| 9.0            | 7                            | 13 | 20 | 27 | 33 | 40 | 47 | 54 | 60 | —  | —  | —  |
| 10.0           | 6                            | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | —  | —  |
| 12.0           | 5                            | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| 14.0           | 4                            | 9  | 13 | 17 | 22 | 26 | 30 | 34 | 39 | 43 | 47 | 52 |

Late-planted wheat and wheat seeds that do not germinate until later because of dry conditions will tiller less and have fewer heads.

To use *Table I*, count the number of plants per foot of row. It is best to use at least 5 feet of row in at least five sites within the field and calculate the average number of plants per foot of row. If the stands are uneven, for example the stand is better or worse in the wheel tracks, make sure your percentage of samples in these areas accurately represents the proportion of these areas in the whole field. Locate the column in the table that corresponds to your average number of plants per foot of row and then move down that column until it intersects with the row corresponding to your row spacing. This is your estimated yield.

**Method 2**

The second table (*Table II*) was developed using data collected from 1994 to 1998 as part of the Nebraska Wheat

Quality Tour. These tours were conducted near May 1, prior to head emergence in most of the state. Factors such as heavy weed/disease/insect infestations or inadequate soil moisture at the time of the tour may suggest fewer final heads and a lower yield potential than indicated in the table. In addition, the table becomes unreliable in situations of extremely low or extremely high tiller counts, or in years when crop development as of May 1 is well ahead or behind normal. For later season yield estimates, yield predictions can be made by substituting the actual number of heads per foot for tillers per foot.

To use the table, count the number of tillers per foot of row. Again, it is best to use at least 5 feet of row in at least five sites within the field and calculate the average number of plants per foot of row. Be sure your sample sites are representative of the field. Locate the column in the table that corresponds to your average number of tillers per foot of row and then move down that column until it intersects with the row corresponding to your row spacing. This is the estimated yield. The table was developed using data collected in the Nebraska Panhandle. For

**Table II. Estimating winter wheat yield after stem elongation for the Nebraska Panhandle.\***

| Row spacing    | Number of tillers/foot of row |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |    |     |    |     |  |
|----------------|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|--|
|                | 10                            | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45  | 50  | 55 | 60  | 65 | 70  |  |
| ----inches---- | ----- bushels/acre -----      |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |    |     |    |     |  |
| 6.0            | 22                            | 34 | 49 | 56 | 67 | 79 | 90 | 101 | 112 | —  | —   | —  | —   |  |
| 7.5            | 18                            | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81  | 90  | 99 | 108 | —  | —   |  |
| 9.0            | 15                            | 22 | 30 | 37 | 45 | 52 | 60 | 67  | 75  | 82 | 90  | 97 | 105 |  |
| 10.0           | 13                            | 20 | 27 | 34 | 40 | 47 | 54 | 61  | 67  | 74 | 81  | 88 | 94  |  |
| 12.0           | 11                            | 17 | 22 | 28 | 34 | 39 | 45 | 51  | 56  | 62 | 67  | 73 | 79  |  |
| 14.0           | 10                            | 14 | 19 | 24 | 29 | 34 | 38 | 43  | 48  | 53 | 58  | 63 | 67  |  |

\*To estimate yields in other Nebraska locations, multiply the table result by one of the following factors: southwest Nebraska, 0.9; central and south central Nebraska, 0.85; southeast Nebraska, 0.75.

other Nebraska locations, multiply the table result by the following factor:

- Southwest Nebraska — 0.9
- Central and South Central Nebraska — 0.85
- Southeast Nebraska — 0.75

Although these multipliers may appear to be in error — everyone knows that wheat fields in the semi-arid Panhandle usually yield less than fields to the east — on a per head basis the multiplier is correct. Wheat fields in the sub-humid portions of the state produce more heads/acre, but typically fewer kernels/head than in the Panhandle.

For example, if your winter wheat field is in southwest Nebraska and you have an average of 30 tillers per foot of row, and your row spacing is 10 inches, multiply the table result of 40 bushels/acre by 0.9 to get a yield estimate of 36 bushels/acre.

### Method 3

Use of the following formula prior to grain development will require the use of estimates, such as the average number of kernels per head. Using such estimates will potentially result in a less accurate yield prediction. Despite these potential errors, the formula provides a reasonable estimate for potential grain yield in Nebraska winter wheat. This formula is used by many hail adjusters in the state. If not all the parameters in the formula are known, some assumptions can be made. To use the formula, complete the following steps:

1. Count the number of heads (may count tillers to estimate heads) per foot of row in at least five sites within the field and calculate an average number of heads per foot for the selected field (select sites representative of the field).
2. Determine the average number of kernels/head (the product of number of spikelets/head x number of kernels/spikelet) from at least five heads at each of the five sites. On average, winter wheat in Nebraska contains 22 kernels/head. This average number of kernels/head should probably be adjusted downward for wheat that is doing poorly. How far down is a matter of speculation.
3. Measure the distance in inches between the rows.
4. Use your findings from Steps 1 to 3 in the following formula:

$$\text{Yield (bu/acre)} = [(\text{No. of heads/ft} \times \text{No. of kernels/head}) \div \text{Row space (inches)}] \times 0.48$$

For example, you have obtained the following information from 5 feet of row sampled at five locations in your field:

| Site  | No. of heads/5-feet of row | No. of kernels/5 heads |
|-------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1     | 164                        | 102                    |
| 2     | 129                        | 120                    |
| 3     | 172                        | 109                    |
| 4     | 145                        | 117                    |
| 5     | 140                        | 102                    |
| Total | 750                        | 550                    |

Average number of heads per foot of row =  $750 \div 25$  (5 foot of row x 5 sites) = 30.

Average number of kernels per head =  $550 \div 25$  (5 heads per site x 5 sites) = 22.

The row spacing is 12 inches.

To calculate the estimated yield, multiply the average number of heads per foot (30) by the average number of kernels per head (22). The result is 660. Divide 660 by 12 (row spacing in inches) to get 55. Finally, multiply 55 by 0.48 to arrive at the estimated yield of 26.4 bushels/acre.

No matter which of these methods you use, remember that they are only estimates. These estimates assume the plants are healthy, moisture is adequate, and weed control and fertility meet crop requirements. If you are considering recropping, don't forget about potential carryover from such wheat herbicides as Ally, Amber, Maverick, Tordon or other herbicides that may affect recropping options. It is also important to check with your crop insurance provider and the local Farm Service Agency office before destroying your winter wheat field.

### Determining Winter Survival

Occasionally growers wish to estimate wheat yield in the winter, prior to active wheat growth. The following method can be used to determine if dormant wheat plants are alive and likely to resume active growth in the spring:

1. Remove the top three inches of soil containing the plant crown (typically located 1 to 2 inches below the soil surface).
2. Thaw the samples and warm to room temperature.
3. Remove soil from the roots and wash with cool water to remove attached soil.
4. Cut off fall growth to within 1 inch above the crown and roots below the crown.
5. Rinse the crowns with cool water.
6. Place 10 wet crowns in a labeled plastic bag, inflate the bag and tie shut.

7. Place the bags in a lighted room, but not in direct sunlight.
8. Check the crowns in two days, rinse with cool water and re-inflate the bag.
9. After four days, the crown should show about two inches of new growth.
10. Plants that are not growing after six days should be considered dead when estimating survival.
11. Some plants may grow poorly and develop molds which live on dead or injured plants.

Remember, winterkill can be a very localized event, so select sample areas carefully and don't try to extrapolate results too widely. If winterkill is a problem, visit with the appropriate agencies before destroying your wheat crop and carefully plan your alternatives.

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