

Double Cropping Corn and Soybean: Risk or Reward?

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Background

- Corn and Soybean are the top two row-crop commodities in terms of acres and value in South Carolina
 - Corn value in 2023 – \$286,125,000
 - Soybean value in 2023 - \$208,709,000
- Over time input prices (fertilizer, pesticides, fuel, equipment costs, land rent, etc) have increased
 - Many inputs have drastically increased since COVID-19
- Corn and Soybean are often grown in rotation; shared equipment; disease and weed benefits

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Background – South Carolina

• Planting Dates

- Corn - March 15 to April 30 (normal window)
- Soybean Full Season – March 25 to June 15
 - Ultra Late – July 25 to August 20

• Harvest Dates

- Corn – July 25 to Oct 1 (normal window)
- Soybean – Early (Sept 5 to Oct 10) Normal (Oct 20 to Dec 10)
- Corn Hybrids – 112 to 120 RM
- Soybean Varieties – MG 4 to 8



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Improving Total Farm Profit

• Increase Yield

- Irrigation?
- Hope and Pray for a “Good” Year

• Increase Price

• Reduce inputs or input costs

- Increase efficiency
- Are we trading yield or quality for this?

• Increase Production per Acre

- Double Cropping
- Intercropping



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Double Cropping Corn and Soybean

- Double Cropping is not a “new” concept
- Double Cropping Corn and Soybean has been conducted in GA for several years with varying levels of success
- Interest from farmers primarily in Clarendon County, SC where corn and soybean crops dominate production
 - Good, productive soils
 - Irrigation
 - Aggressive farmer mentality
- Estimated 5,000 acres planted to this system in 2020
- Estimated 20,000+ acres planted to this system in 2023



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Double Cropping Corn and Soybean



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Problem/Research Questions

- Can we double-crop corn and soybean in South Carolina? Frost?
- Can we do this profitably?
- What is the last day I can plant soybeans and make a crop?
- Should I be concerned with plant parasitic nematodes?
- What maturity group soybean should I plant? Corn hybrid?
- Will the use of N at-plant increase yield or plant height?
- Other factors?



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Important Factor – Plant Height

- This system needs plant height for harvestability
 - Varietal?
 - Agronomically influenced?
 - Maturity Group?
- How does yield work into this?



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Agronomic Challenges



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Agronomic Challenges



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Equipment Solutions



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Developing BMP's

- Four Independent Trials:
 - **Trial 1:** Two RM corn hybrids harvested at three different moistures followed by four different MG soybean
 - **Trial 2:** Evaluation of corn and soybean nematicides in double-crop scenarios (Counter 20G & AgLogic15G)
 - **Trial 3:** Evaluation of at-plant nitrogen on ultra-late planted soybean
 - **Trial 4:** Evaluation of row spacing on ultra-late planted soybean (30-inch rows vs. 15-inch rows) & Seeding Rate

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Evaluating Planting Date and Maturity Group – Trial 1

Soybean Planting Date/MG

- Two corn hybrids
 - 113 and 120 RM
- Two corn planting dates
 - March 15 and April 15
- Harvest at 3 moisture contents
 - 25, 20, and 15.5%
- Followed by 4 soybean maturity groups
 - 4, 5, 6, and 7 MG
- Treatments were arranged in a split-plot design with corn planting date as the main effect with 4 replications



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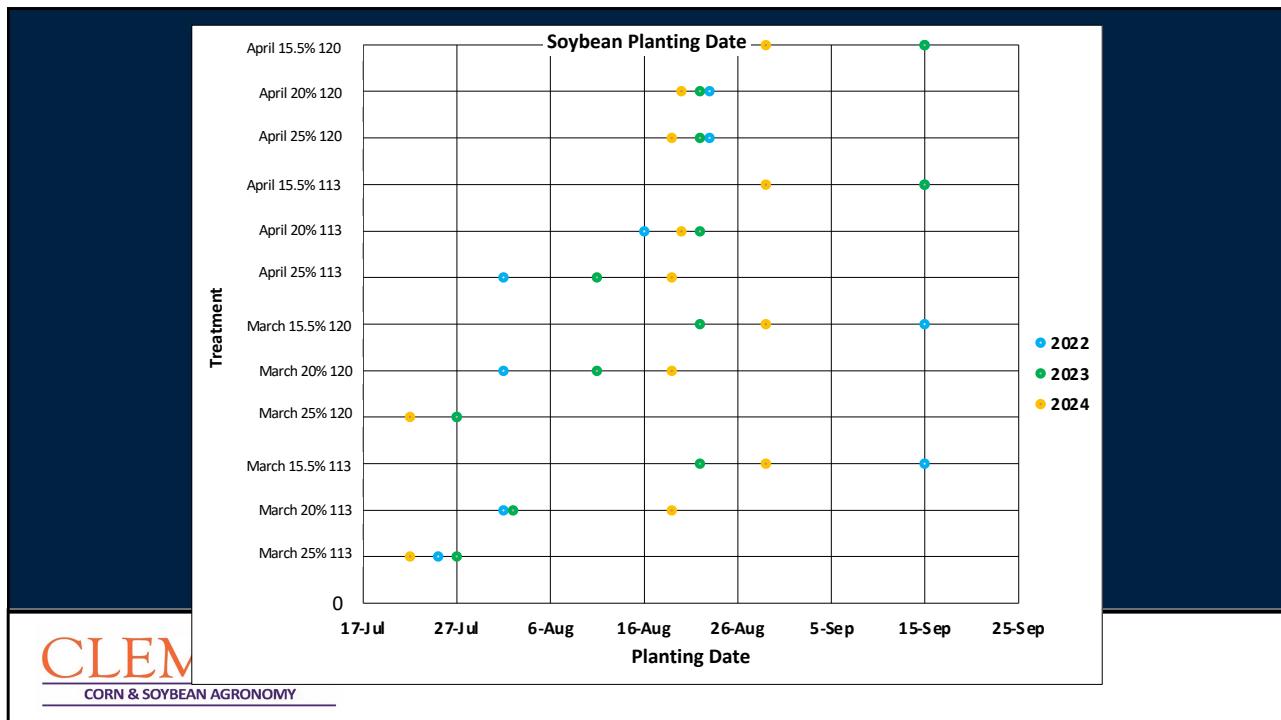
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Evaluating Planting Date and Maturity Group

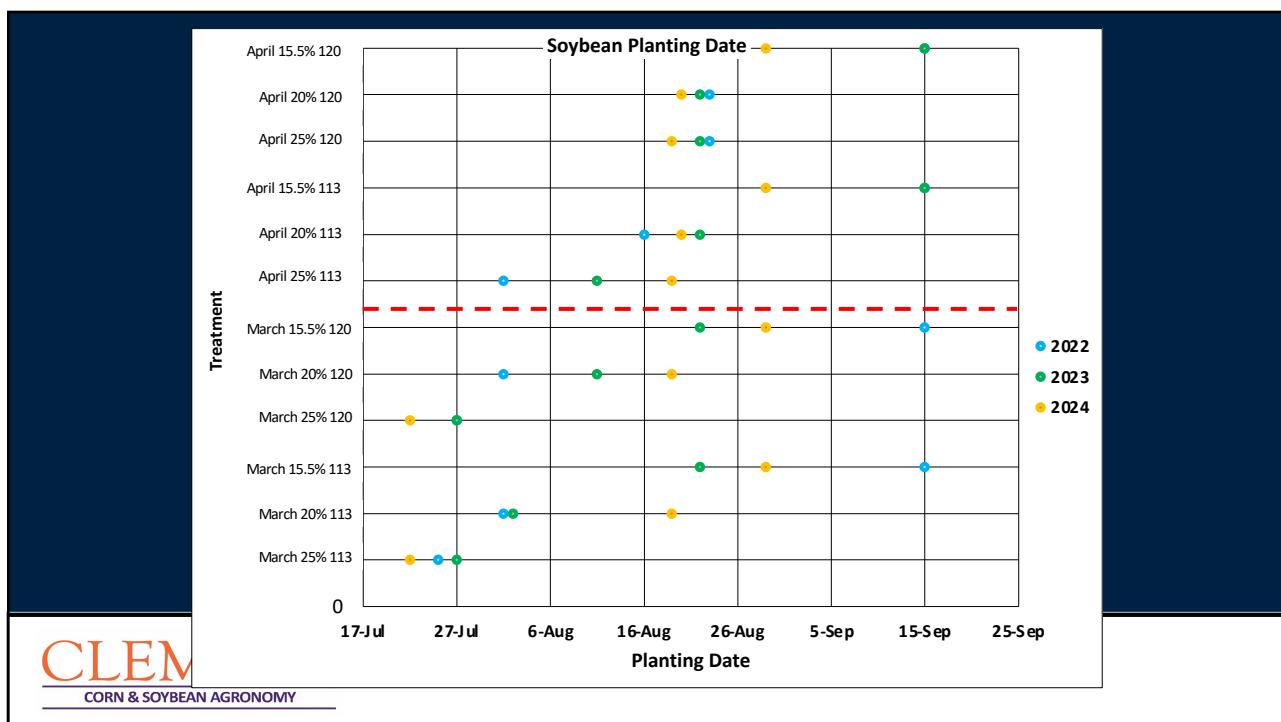


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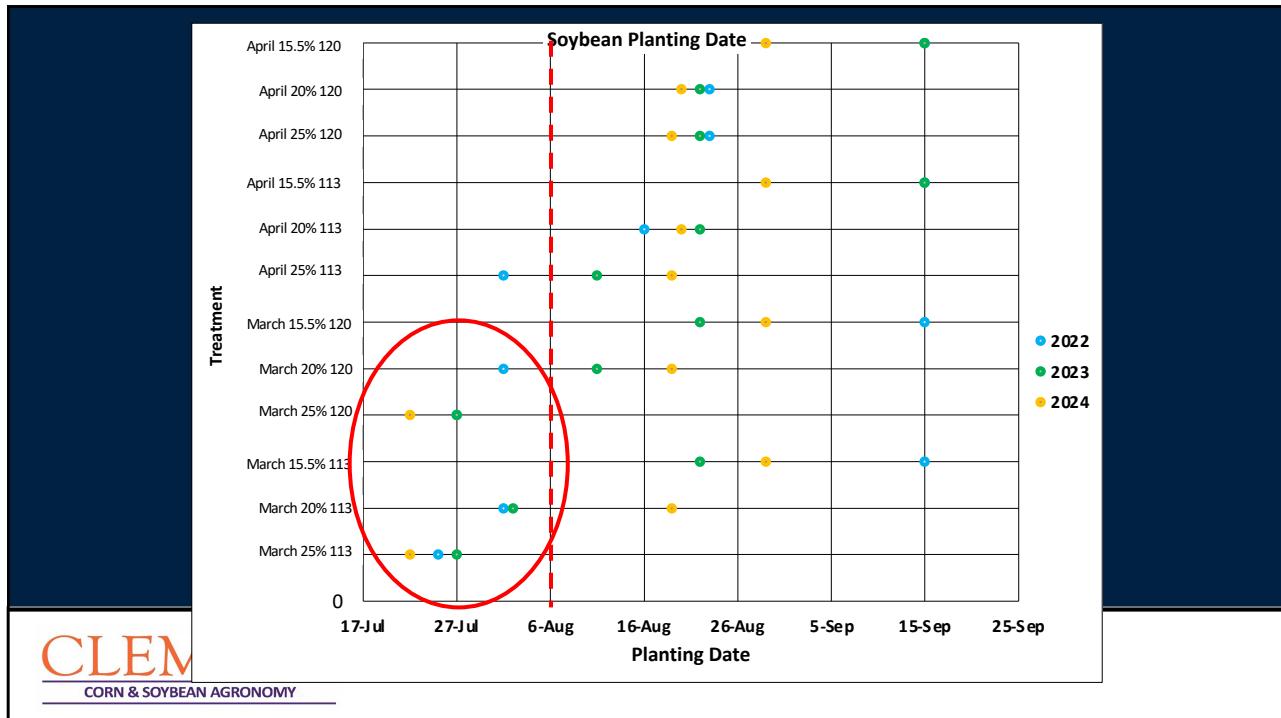
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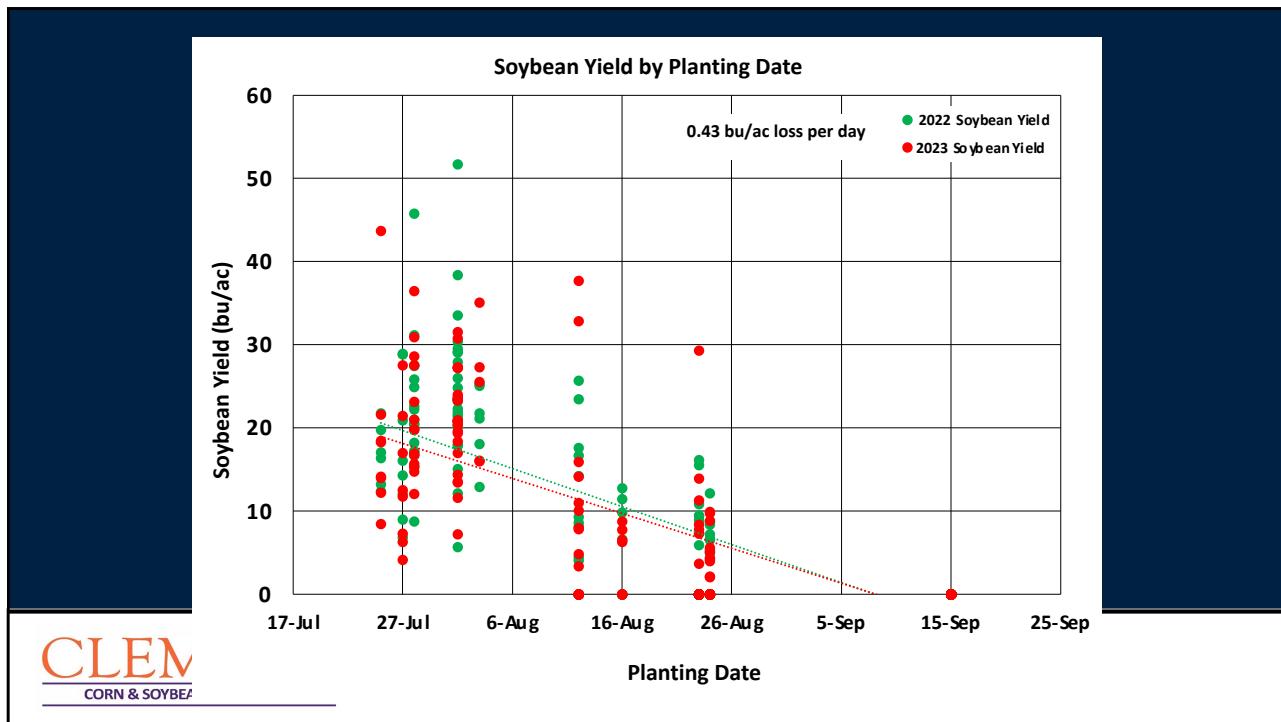
How to Achieve Appropriate Soybean PD?

- Corn must have a March planting date
 - Heat-driven crop – get in early, expect to harvest earlier
- Understand that corn needs to be harvested at high moisture
 - Grain dryer is a must
 - Drying costs need to be realized upfront
 - Commodity price or drying fuel considerations?
 - Our data suggest that corn harvested at 20% moisture or higher
- Hybrid selection in terms of maturity is flexible
 - Plant full season first or select early hybrid for this system
 - Corn yield is the first and foremost decision!

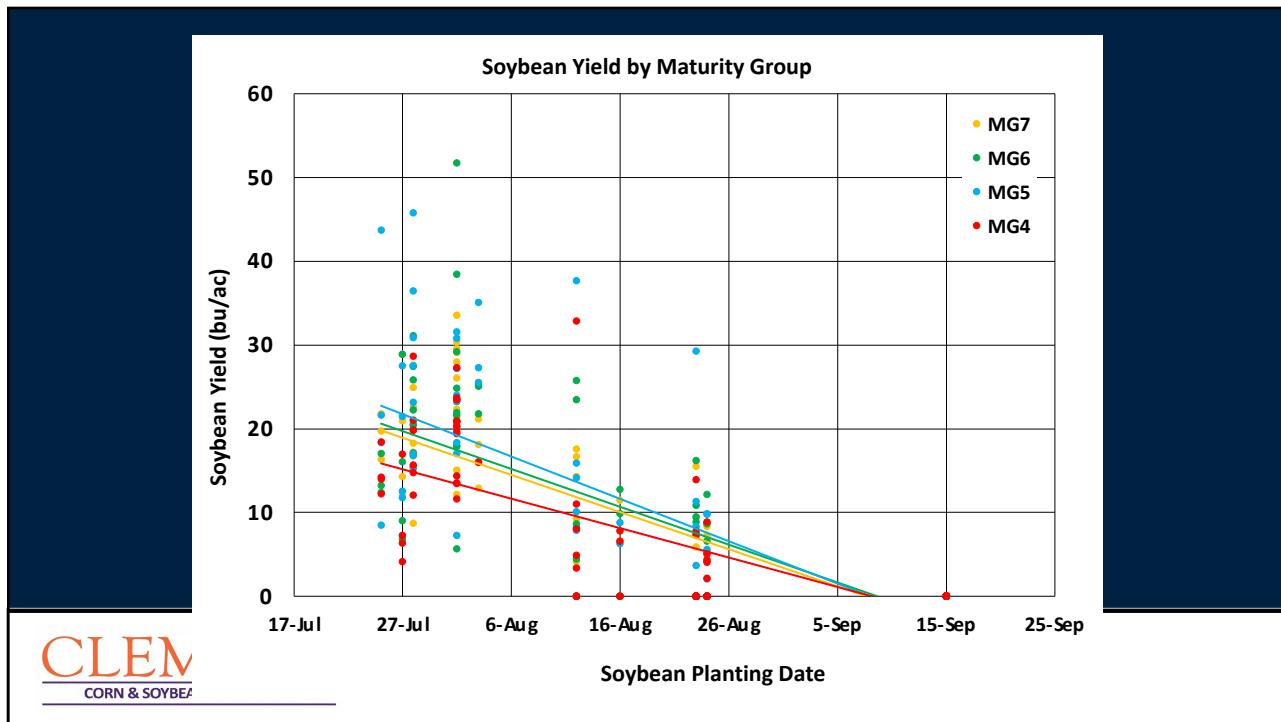


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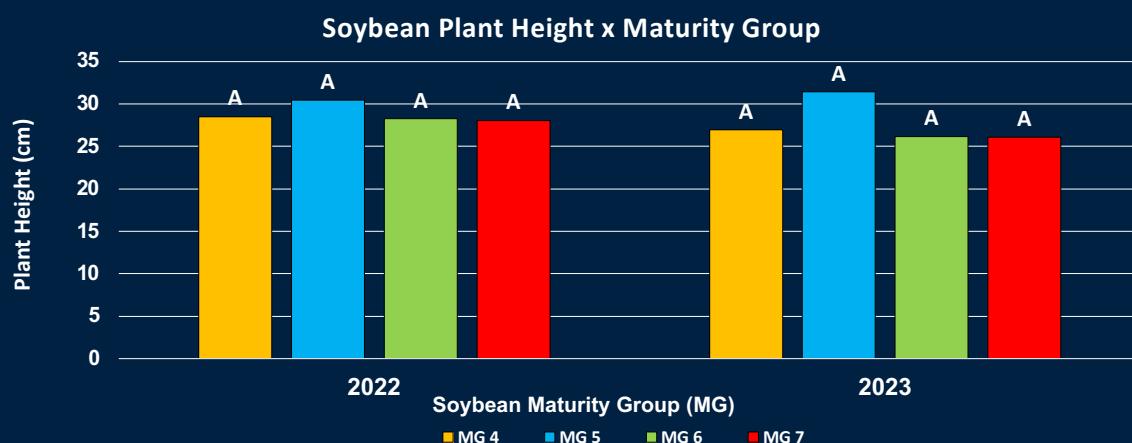
Evaluating Planting Date and Maturity Group - Conclusion

- Soybean planting date is highly dependent on corn planting date and harvest moisture
- Flexibility in hybrid selection across years
- Soybean maturity group did influence grain yield at certain planting dates, where the MG 4 underperformed. Varietal?
- Understanding yield potential and yield loss per day will help gauge when to stop planting ~ August 7-10th
- What about plant height??



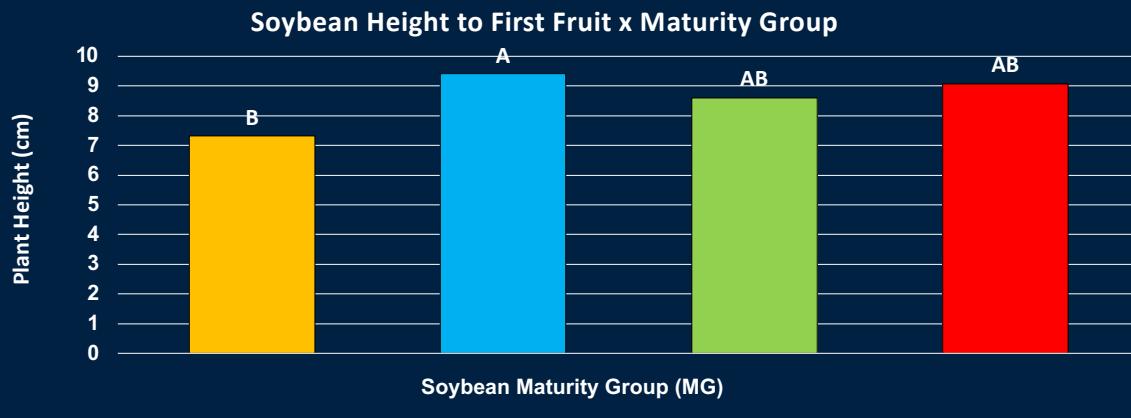
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Maturity Group Effects on Plant Height



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Maturity Group Effects



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Should we be concerned with Nematodes?

Species	Corn	Cotton	Soybean	Peanut
Southern Root-knot	300	100	100	Nonhost
Peanut Root-knot	300	Nonhost	100	50+
Soybean cyst	Nonhost	Nonhost	50	Nonhost
Columbia lance	100	75	50	Nonhost
Lesion	500	100+	150	25+
Stubby root	40+	??	50	50+
Ring	200+	400	200	50+
Sting	4	8	4	8+
Reniform	Nonhost	250	100	Nonhost
Spiral	500	800+	600	200

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Nematode – Trial 2

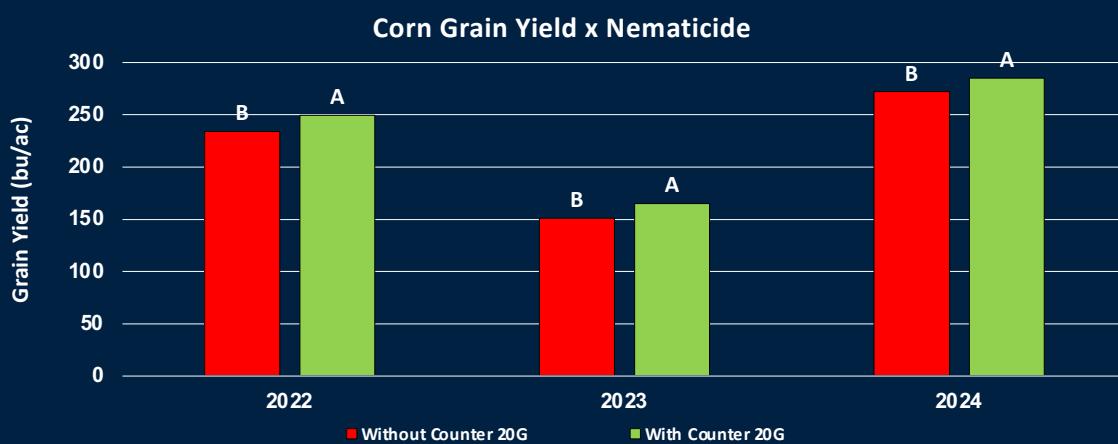
- SRK Nematode is the primary target in this research, however, all species were identified with sampling
- Corn with and without Counter 20G
 - Nematode sampling at plant, V4, and harvest
 - Root sampling at V4
- SRK resistant and susceptible with and without AgLogic 15G
 - Nematode sampling at plant, V4, and harvest
 - Root sampling at V4



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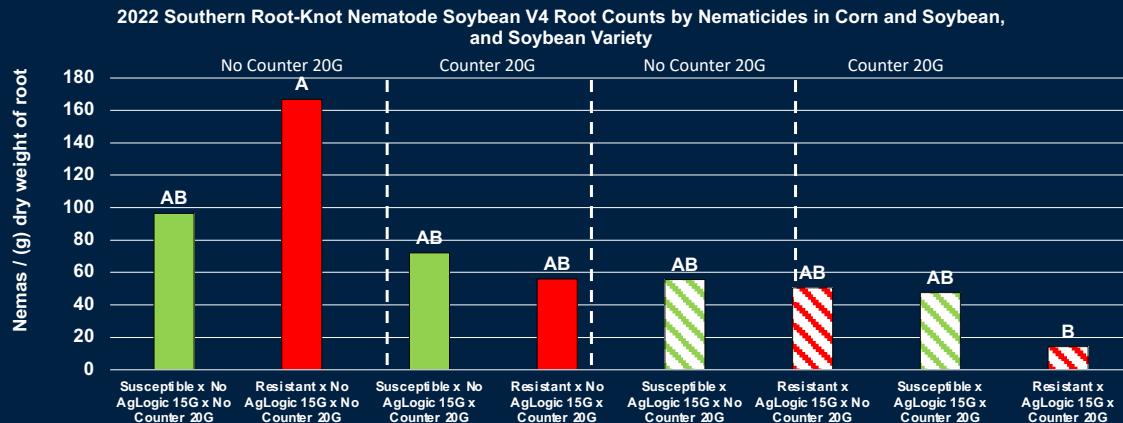
Nematode - Results



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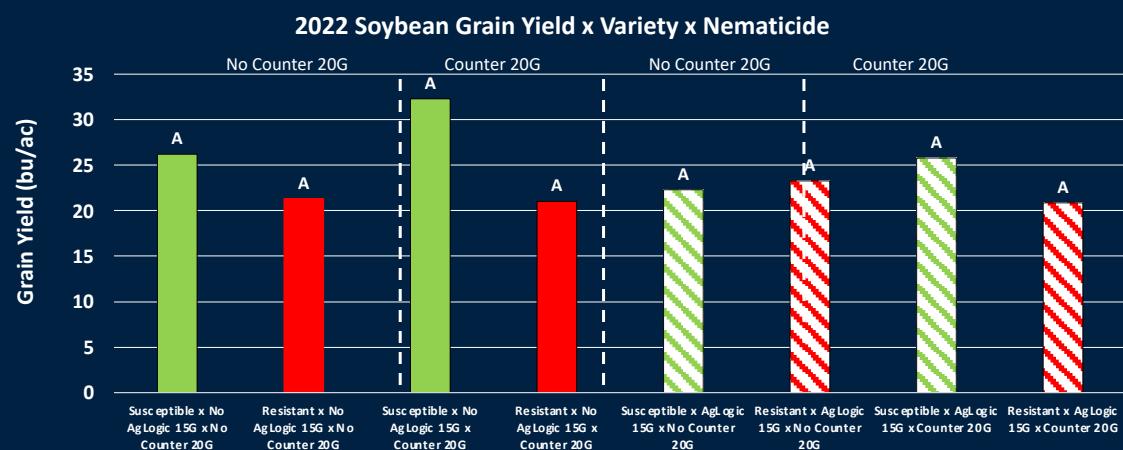
Nematode - Results



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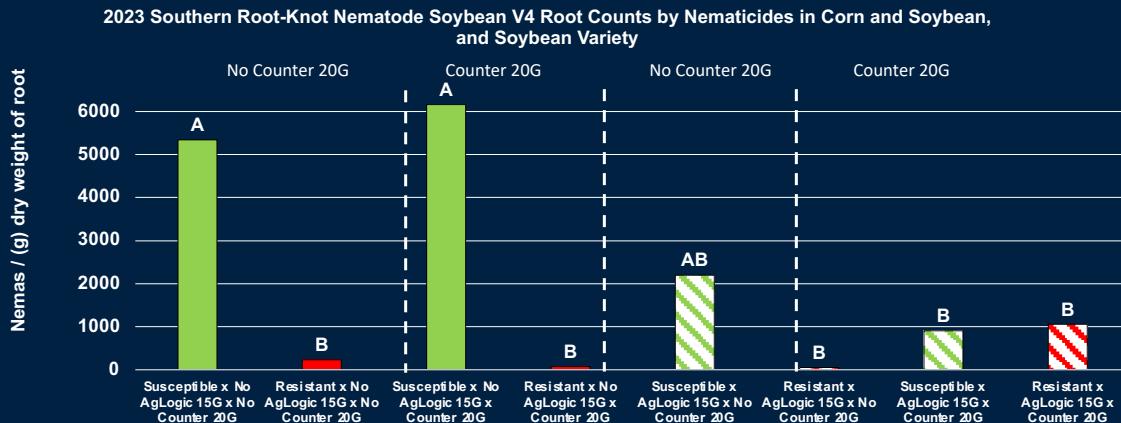
Nematode - Results



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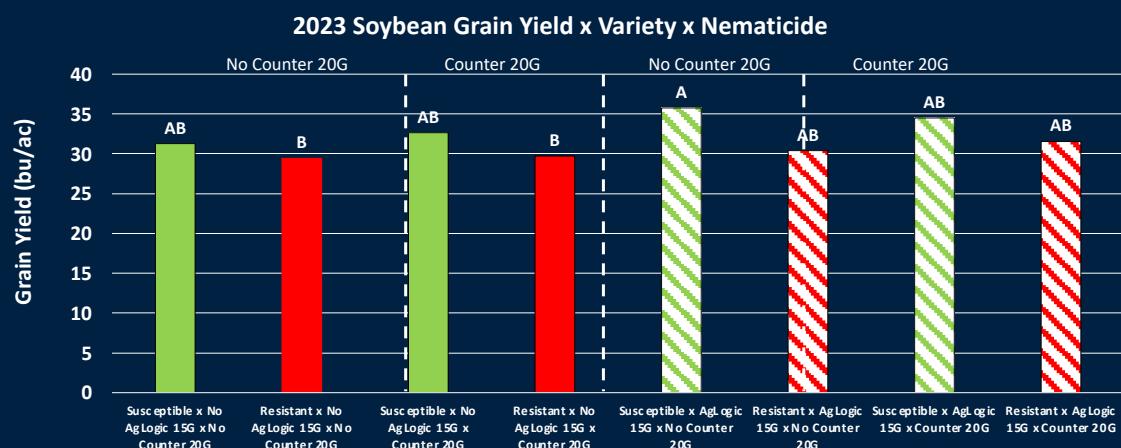
Nematode - Results



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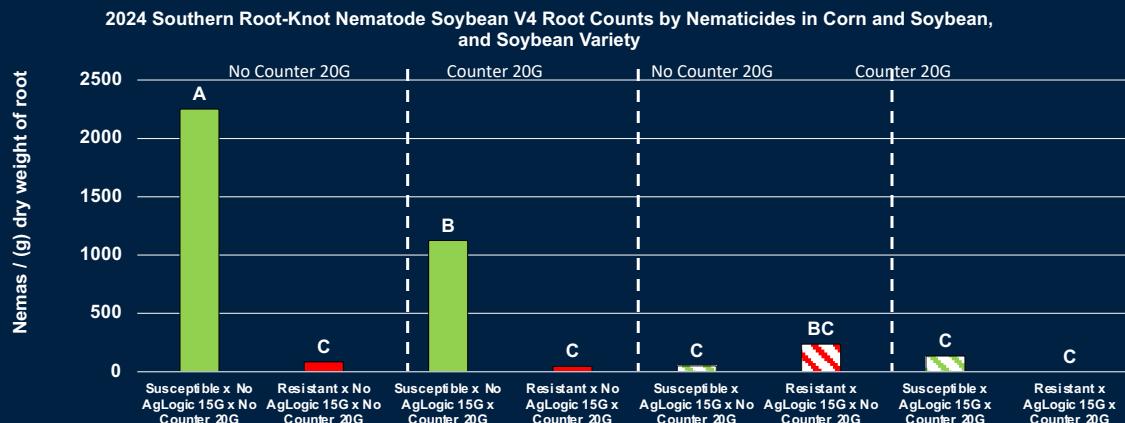
Nematode - Results



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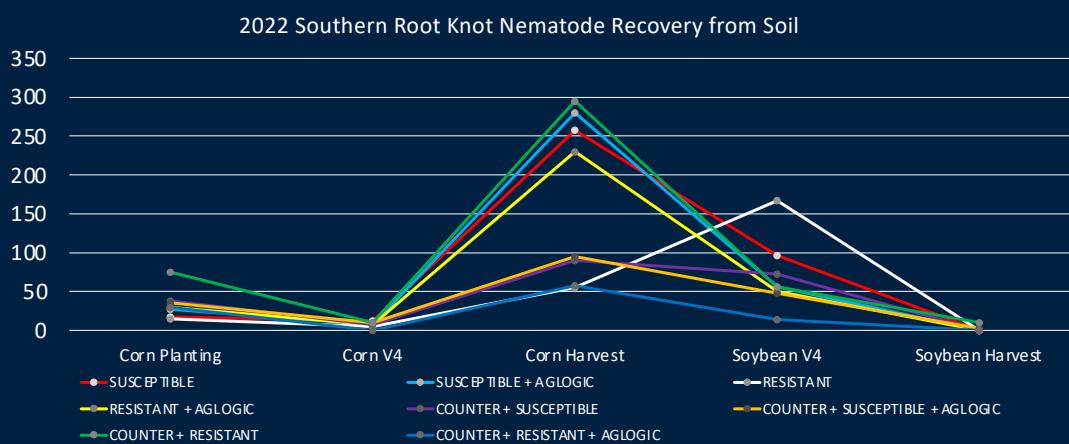
Nematode - Results



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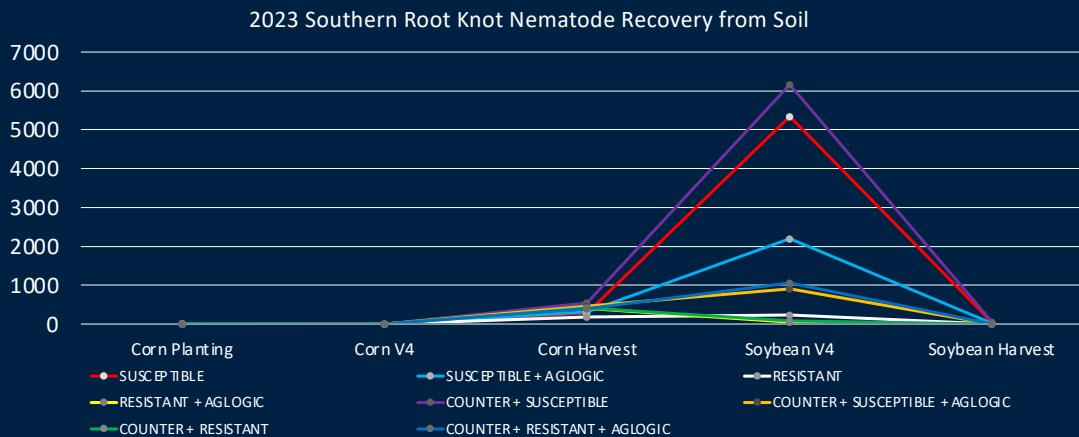
Nematode - Results



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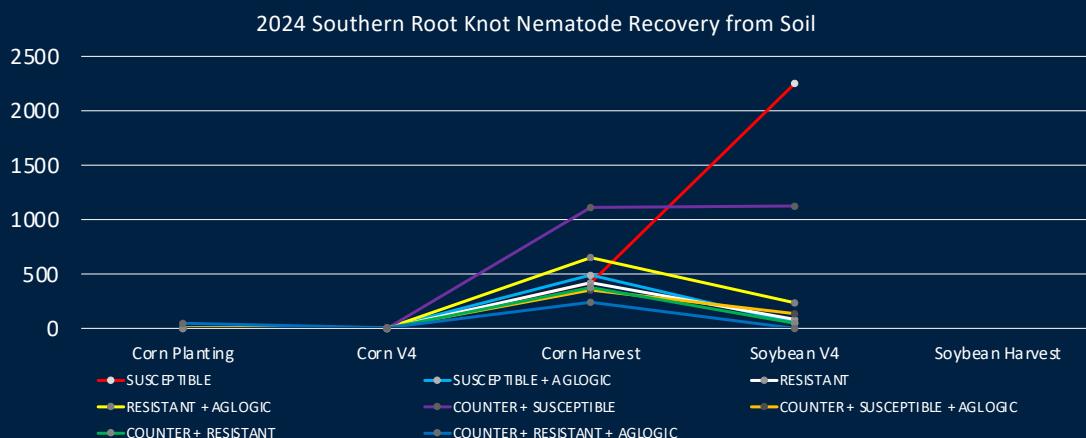
Nematode - Results



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Nematode - Results



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Nematode - Conclusion

- Counter 20G did impact corn grain yield every year with an on-average increase of 14 bu/ac when Counter 20G was used.
- Counter 20G x AgLogic 15G x SRK resistant soybean variety significantly impacted recovery of SRK nematode from soybean roots
- Combination of nematicide and soybean variety did not impact soybean grain yield
 - Variety alone seemed to have biggest impact



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At Plant N – Trial 3

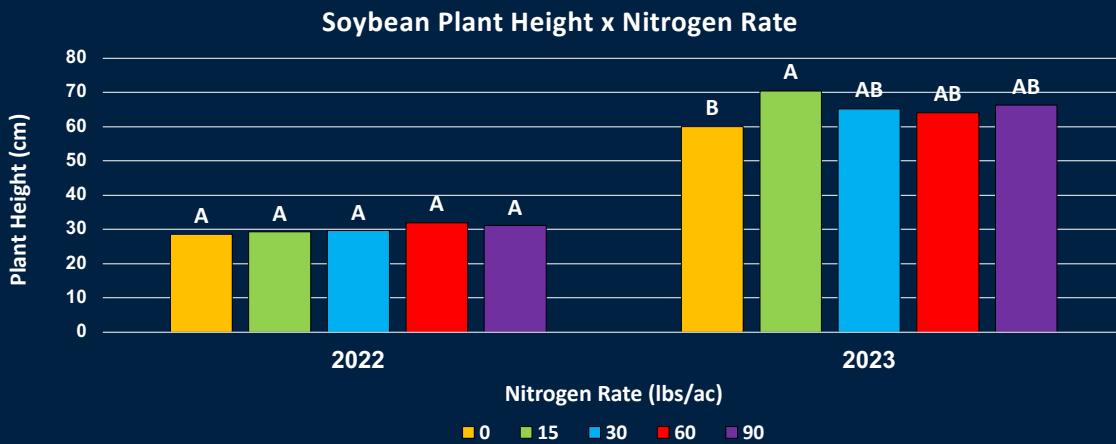
- Soybean was planted in August following corn
- Ammonium nitrate was spread following planting at rates of 15, 30, 60, and 90 lbs of N
- 0 lbs of N was included as a check
- Will we influence plant height?



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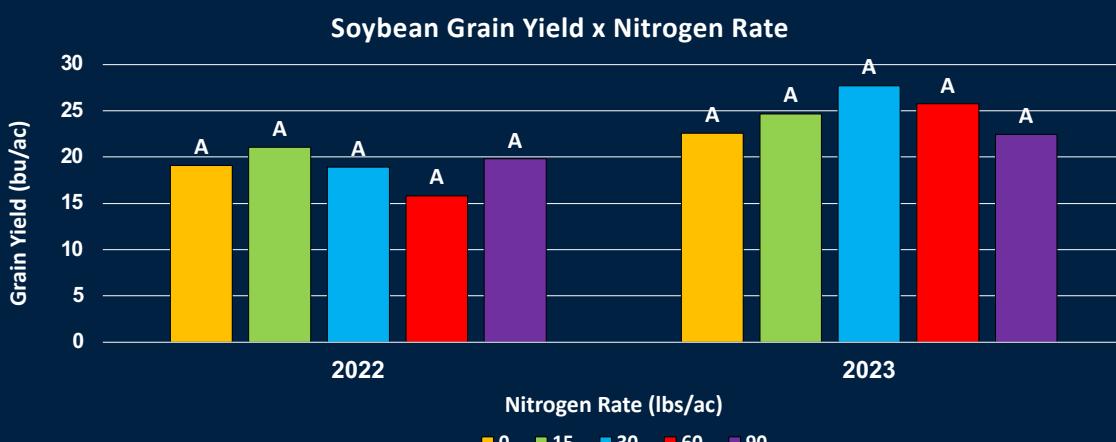
At Plant N - Results



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At Plant N - Results



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At Plant N - Conclusion

- Previous research has shown that minor yield increases can be seen in soybeans with additions of N applied
- NO yield advantage in soybeans with the use of supplemental N rarely will show an economic advantage
- Based on our results we only improved plant height in 2023 with additional N supplied to soybean; we did not see the same in 2022.



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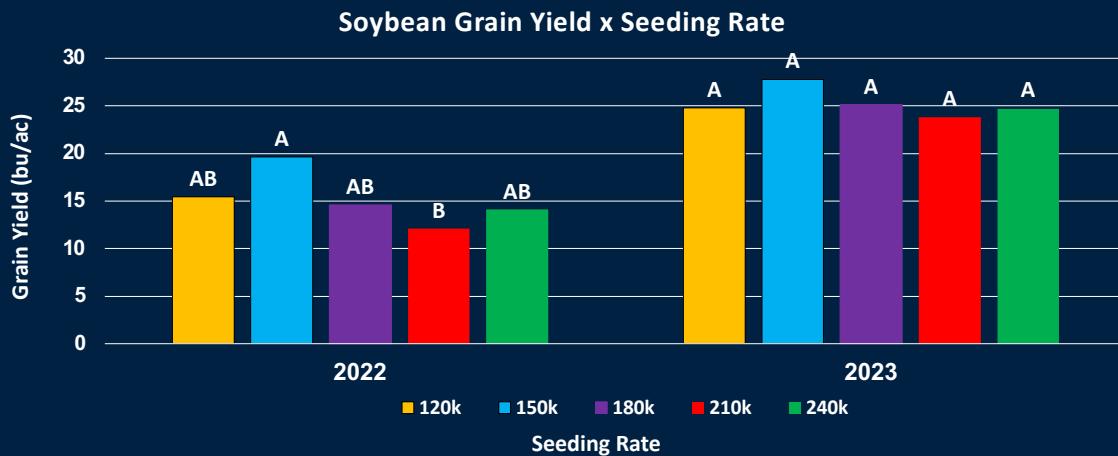
Row Spacing and Seeding Rate – Trial 4

- Soybean was planted in early August following corn
- Evaluated soybean seed rates: 120k, 150k, 180k, 210k, 240k
- Evaluated soybean row spacing: 15in vs 30in
- Strip-tillage used for both row spacings



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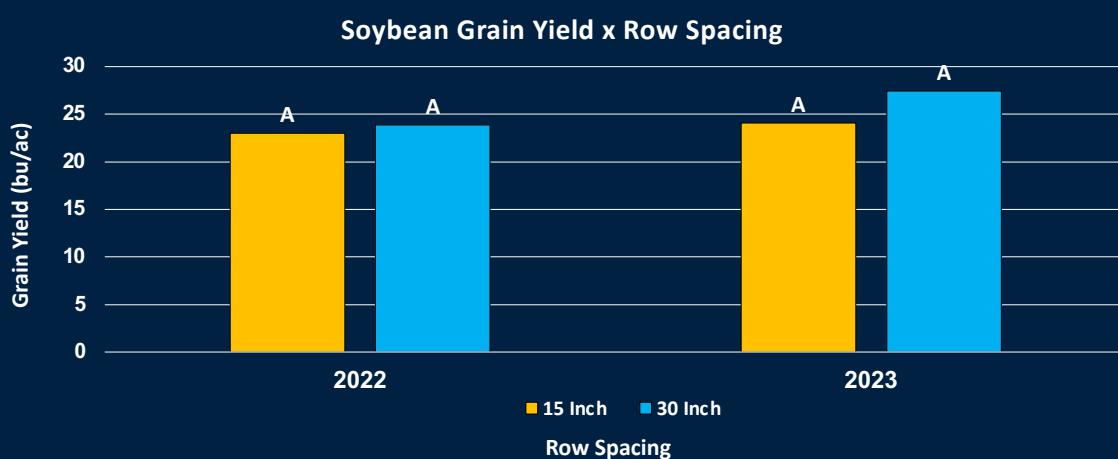
Seeding Rate - Results



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Row Spacing - Results



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Seed Rate/Row Spacing - Conclusion

- In 2022 – 150k seed/ac significantly impacted grain yield and numerically in 2023, are we seeing a trend?
- In 2022 & 2023 – row spacing did not significantly impact grain yield.
 - Strip-till effect?
- How does the seed rate need to be adjusted as the planting window progresses?
- Are we currently planting too high of a seeding rate?



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Double Cropping Economics - 2023

Revenue	Corn - Irrigated	Soybean - Irrigated	DC Corn - Irrigated	DC Soybean - Irrigated
Projected Yield (bu/ac)	210	65	210	30
Futures Price	\$6.00	\$12.62	\$6.00	\$12.62
Expected Crop Revenue	\$1,260.00	\$820.30	\$1,260.00	\$378.60
Direct Expense				
Seed	\$104.00	\$55.00	\$104.00	\$55.00
Fertilizer	\$393.52	\$134.02	\$393.52	\$0.00
Crop Protection	\$95.52	\$128.22	\$95.52	\$50.00
Crop Insurance	\$8.63	\$6.76	\$8.63	\$0.00
Drying Cost	\$44.73	\$2.77	\$63.00	\$0.00
Irrigation Energy	\$54.00	\$27.00	\$54.00	\$27.00
Labor	\$6.08	\$7.15	\$6.08	\$7.15
Machinery	\$39.45	\$43.43	\$39.45	\$43.43
Total Direct Expenses	\$745.93	\$408.99	\$764.20	\$187.22
Total Profit / Acre	\$514.07	\$411.31	\$495.80	\$191.38
			Total DC Profit / Acre	\$687.18



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Double Cropping Economics - 2024

Revenue	Corn - Irrigated	Soybean - Irrigated	DC Corn - Irrigated	DC Soybean - Irrigated
Projected Yield (bu/ac)	210	65	210	30
Futures Price	\$4.80	\$9.70	\$6.00	\$9.70
Expected Crop Revenue	\$1,008.00	\$630.50	\$1,008.00	\$291.00
Direct Expense				
Seed	\$104.00	\$55.00	\$104.00	\$55.00
Fertilizer	\$393.52	\$134.02	\$393.52	\$0.00
Crop Protection	\$95.52	\$128.22	\$95.52	\$50.00
Crop Insurance	\$8.63	\$6.76	\$8.63	\$0.00
Drying Cost	\$44.73	\$2.77	\$63.00	\$0.00
Irrigation Energy	\$54.00	\$27.00	\$54.00	\$27.00
Labor	\$6.08	\$7.15	\$6.08	\$7.15
Machinery	\$39.45	\$43.43	\$39.45	\$43.43
Total Direct Expenses	\$745.93	\$408.99	\$764.20	\$187.22
Total Profit / Acre	\$262.07	\$221.51	\$243.80	\$103.78
			Total DC Profit / Acre	\$347.58



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Economics

Example:

- Average farmer plants 250 acres of double-crop soybean
- \$9.70 / bushel soybean
- 30-bushel yield

\$46,805 Profit?



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BMP's

Understandings:

- Time is critical
- Irrigation is recommended
- Residue management can be a challenge
- Corn must be dried



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BMP's

Lessons Learned:

- Corn needs to be planted in March
- Some flexibility with RM of corn hybrid
- Corn harvest likely needs to occur between 28-20% MC
- Economic benefit from using Counter 20G??
- Pick the best soybean variety for yield and plant height regardless of MG – no benefit in MG 4
- Plant as early as possible until around August 7-10th
- ~150k seed/ac on 30-inch rows can achieve max yield

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BMP's

Lessons Learned:

- What happens if early frost?
 - 2022 we had early frost on Oct 16th
 - Estimated yield loss 10-15% but not total failure
- What happens if we have an active hurricane season?
 - Less irrigation cost
 - In 2023, we had some issues with excessive water
 - In 2024, planting was impacted by Tropical Storm Debbie



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Future Work

Several aspects still to learn:

- Herbicide programs
- Continued varietal screening and evaluation
- Further economic analysis
- Publications in academic journals
- New chapters in production guides
- YouTube videos



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Acknowledgements

Bennett Harrelson

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Questions?

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