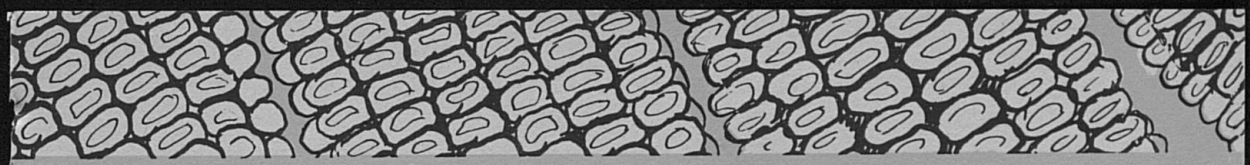
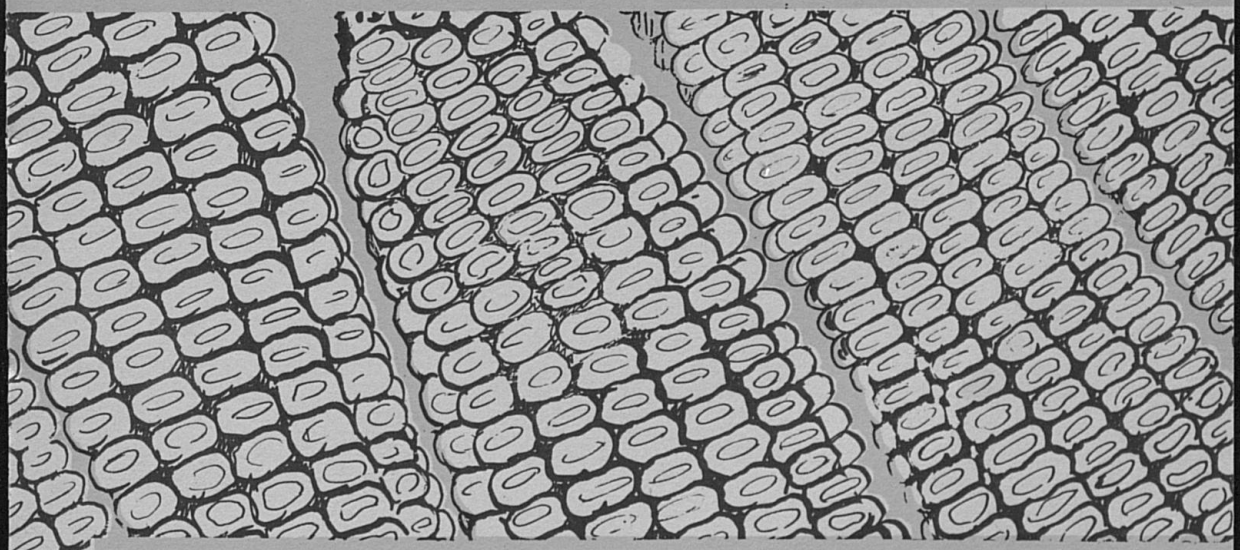


Results of the Kentucky Hybrid Corn Performance Test - 1959

By F. A. LOEFFEL, J. F. SHANE, and H. R. RICHARDS



PROGRESS REPORT 86

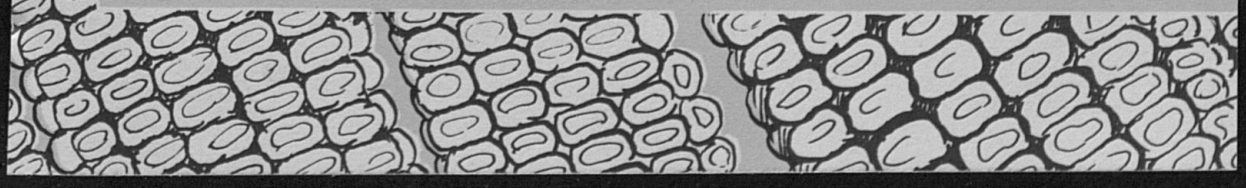
(Filing Code: 1-1)

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

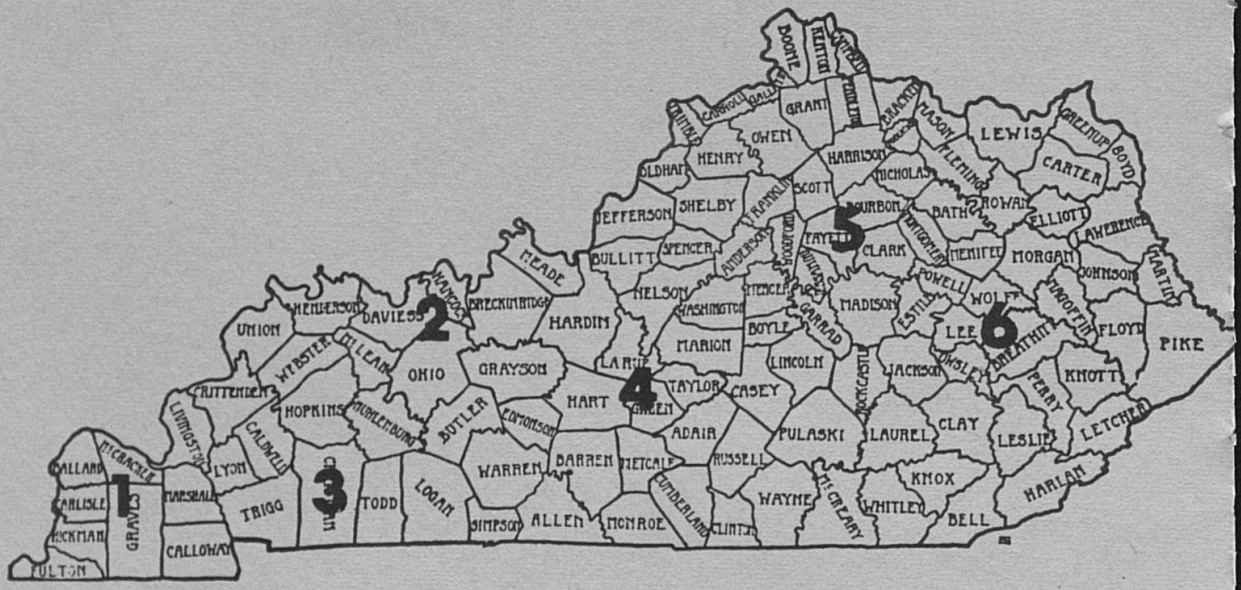
LEXINGTON

JANUARY 1960



TESTING LOCATIONS OF

THE KENTUCKY HYBRID CORN PERFORMANCE TEST



Area		Location	Cooperator
Western	1.	Wickliffe	James Wilson
	2.	Owensboro	Beverly Gregory
	3.	Hopkinsville	Murray Wall
Eastern	4.	Campbellsville	James Noe
	5.	Lexington	Ky. Agr. Exp. Sta.
	6.	Quicksand	Robinson Agr. Exp. Substation Charles M. Derrickson

Acknowledgment is made to Dr. John Hamlin, Director of the University of Kentucky Computing Center, for assistance in summarizing the results reported in this progress report.

RESULTS OF THE KENTUCKY HYBRID CORN PERFORMANCE TEST IN 1959

F. A. Loeffel, J. F. Shane and H. R. Richards

The objective of the Kentucky Hybrid Corn Performance Test is to provide an unbiased estimate of the relative performance of corn hybrids being sold in Kentucky. This information may then be used by farmers, seedsmen and research and extension personnel in determining which hybrid most nearly possesses the characteristics which are desired or required for a specific situation. The need for the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station to obtain this information is indicated by the continuing shift to hybrids by the farmers of Kentucky. Over 96 percent of the Kentucky corn acreage was planted to hybrids in 1959.

Despite many setbacks to the potential 1959 corn crop, final production estimates indicate that Kentucky farmers have enjoyed another bumper crop. A total of nearly 86 million bushels were produced in Kentucky on 1.8 million acres. The 1959 state average was 47 bushels which is exceeded only by the 1958 yield of 49 bushels. This is the fifth consecutive year in which the state yield average has been greater than 41 bushels.

A cool, dry spring enabled farmers to make unusually rapid progress in ground preparation and corn planting. Ten percent of the corn was planted in the state before April 28, especially in southern and western counties. However, a shortage of moisture became increasingly critical until May 10 when showers brought relief. For the week ending May 12, 92 percent of the weather-crop reporters indicated a moisture shortage. By May 19,

70 percent of the corn was planted as compared to 25 percent in 1958, but persistent rains for nearly a month delayed further progress. Cultivation was hampered by the wet soil conditions and weeds obtained a headstart to plague farmers throughout the season.

Very limited rains in late June and early July brought a threat of drought damage. The north-central part of the state was affected most severely. Early corn was damaged somewhat but the remainder was saved by rains occurring about July 20. A period of hot humid weather in late August and early September hastened maturity. Corn harvest was ahead of schedule until late October when rain slowed progress. By November 1, 75 percent of the crop had been harvested.

Kentucky average rainfall for the growing season, April through September, totaled 21.27 inches which is 1.64 inches below normal and 7.45 inches under 1958. The western half of the state received about average rainfall with locally excessive amounts while the eastern half received below average rainfall.

Northern, Southern, and Stewarts corn leaf blight were locally severe in many areas of the state. Most damage occurred in western Kentucky in the lower Ohio River valley.

The average yield for all hybrids grown at six locations in 1959 was 94.3 bushels. The highest test average was 97.4 bushels grown at Owensboro. The lowest test average was 91.3 bushels for the Campbellsville test.

EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

The performance test was conducted at six locations which represent corn-producing areas typical of the state. These locations together

with the name of the cooperator are listed on the inside of the front cover. These testing sites were grouped by geographical location into a western and eastern area for convenience in presenting the results. Yields from Wickliffe, Owensboro, and Hopkinsville were averaged for the western area. Similarly the yields from Campbellsville, Lexington, and Quicksand were averaged for the eastern Kentucky area.

Fifty hybrids which are available to the farmers of Kentucky through commercial trade channels were compared. These hybrids, developed by state and federal research agencies and by private seed companies, are listed in Table 1. Information concerning the seed source of the hybrid, the kernel color and the type of cross are presented. The type of hybrid is designated as follows: double cross, 4X; and a single cross as 2X. Seed of a single cross hybrid sells at a premium due to increased costs of producing seed. Forty-nine double crosses and 1 single cross were evaluated this year.

The pedigrees of hybrids developed by state and federal agencies are listed in Table 2. Agronomic information pertaining to the testing locations is presented in Table 3. Results of the Kentucky Hybrid Corn Performance Test are summarized for periods of 3 years, 2 years and 1 year and are presented in Tables 4-6 respectively. The hybrids are grouped in the tables on the basis of kernel color. Within groups the hybrids are listed in order of increasing moisture content. The reaction of the hybrids to Northern, Southern, and Stewarts leaf blight are summarized in Table 7. The hybrids in Table 7 are listed in alphabetical order.

Field Design.

Each hybrid was planted in 4 plots at each of the six locations with individual plots being 2 hills

wide and 5 hills long. These plots were located in different parts of the testing field to minimize cultural and soil differences.

Yield.

The corn from each plot was harvested and weighed individually. The yield of the hybrids was determined and is reported on the basis of bushels of shelled corn per acre with a moisture content of 15.5 percent. Adjustments were made for missing hills but not for other variation in stand. Therefore, the yields at each location reported in this progress report constitute an average yield of the 4 plots after all adjustments were made.

Moisture.

The moisture content at harvest is the best measure of relative maturity of hybrids which is available. A hybrid may be considered to be earlier than a second hybrid if its moisture content at harvest is consistently lower. Maturity thus determined is not absolute but is relative to the hybrids being compared.

Two moisture samples were taken for each hybrid by taking a sample from replication 1 and 2, and from replication 3 and 4. The moisture content in the grain was determined at harvest by removing 2 rows of kernels from each of 10 ears selected at random from each of two replications. The grain from the 20 ears was thoroughly mixed and the moisture content of a 100-gram sample was determined with a Steinlite moisture meter.

Erect Plants.

The percent erect plants is considered to be an estimate of the resistance of a hybrid to the total insect and disease complex affecting standing ability. This value is obtained by counting plants with stalks broken between the ear bearing node and

ground level and those which lean from the base at an angle of more than 30 degrees from the vertical. This sum is subtracted from the plants present and the difference divided by the total plants present to give the percent erect plants.

Ear Height.

Ear height, distance from the base of the plant to the point of attachment of the upper ear, was measured visually using a scale with one-foot intervals. Visual ratings were taken on four plots of each hybrid at each location.

Stand.

All tests were planted at the rate of 5 kernels per hill and the resulting plants thinned to 3 or 4 per hill. The percent stand was computed on the basis of the total plants present divided by the number of plants which would have been present if all had survived.

Disease.

Visual ratings of hybrid reaction to Northern, Southern, and Stewarts leaf blight diseases are recorded at each location when sufficient natural infection is present. A five-class rating scale is used.

INTERPRETATION

The performance of hybrids vary with weather conditions which change from season to season and from testing location to testing location in the same season. Since the weather conditions cannot be predicted at the time of planting, a farmer should plant a hybrid which has a good performance in an "average" season. The best estimate of hybrid performance for an "average" season is obtained by combining the results obtained from a large number of experiments grown in different years at a number of locations.

The information presented in Table 4 is the average of 17 individual experiments grown in 1957, 1958, and 1959. In Table 5 are summarized the results obtained from 11 experiments grown in 1958 and 1959. Table 6 contains information obtained from 6 experiments grown in 1959 at different locations in the state. For this reason, the information contained in Table 4 is the best estimate available for comparing the performance of corn hybrids for average growing conditions in Kentucky.

BE YOUR OWN JUDGE

Improvements in corn hybrids are constantly being made. An efficient corn producer will want to keep informed on these improvements and to determine if they will produce on his farm. For this reason, it is suggested that new hybrids be grown frequently on a trial basis in comparison with the hybrid or hybrids presently grown. A farmer often changes his entire corn acreage to a different hybrid. He then compares his old hybrid grown the previous year with the new hybrid grown the current year. Since the two hybrids were grown under different weather conditions, this comparison is not valid and often leads to incorrect decisions. Hybrids being compared should be grown in the same field using identical management practices. A good way to do this is to plant one-half bushel or one bushel of seed of the new hybrid in the center of a field being sure to mark it at planting time. At harvest, yield should be determined and other observational notes recorded. It is important to observe the hybrids frequently during the growing season as well. If this suggestion is followed, a corn grower will be able to select hybrids which most nearly fits his conditions.

Strip tests can also be used by individual farmers to determine the value of other factors contributing to production efficiency. It is important for a farmer to have an unfertilized

check strip, and a strip receiving twice the quantity of fertilizer that the remainder of the field received. This enables him to determine if his investment in fertilizer was profitable and whether he used too little or too much fertilizer. The number of corn plants per acre in Kentucky is generally too low for top production. Since seed corn costs so little, it seems a shame that farmers do not change the setting on the drill and test for yield at different rates of planting. It should be kept in mind, however, that plant population and fertility level must be kept in balance for efficient production.

DO YOUR PART TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARD
A 50 BUSHEL AVERAGE CORN YIELD IN
KENTUCKY IN 1960

Table 1. Hybrids tested in 1959.

Hybrid	Color	Cross	Source of Hybrids
AES 801	Y	4X	Agricultural Experiment
805	Y	4X	Station (North Central)
809	Y	4X	
Broadbent 337	W	4X	Broadbent Hybrids
402B	Y	4X	Cobb, Kentucky
Cardinal 9	W	4X	
107	Y	4X	
DeKalb 803A	Y	4X	DeKalb Agricultural
805	Y	2X	Ass'n. DeKalb,
812	Y	4X	Illinois
837	Y	4X	
869	Y	4X	
898A	Y	4X	
925	W	4X	
1028	Y	4X	
Funk G-91	Y	4X	Columbia Seed
G-134	Y	4X	Company, Eldred,
G-144	Y	4X	Illinois
G-512W	W	4X	
G-711AA	Y	4X	
Hagan H-7	Y	4X	R. M. Hagan
H-9	Y	4X	Owensboro, Kentucky
Ky 102	Y	4X	University of Kentucky
103	Y	4X	Agricultural Experiment
105	Y	4X	Station, Lexington,
106A	Y	4X	Kentucky
204	W	4X	
205W	W	4X	

Table 1. Continued.

Hybrid	Color	Cross	Source of Hybrids
Meacham M-3	W	4X	Meacham's Koreandale
M-5	W	4X	Farms, Morganfield,
M-7	W	4X	Kentucky
Ohio L-51	Y	4X	Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Wooster, Ohio
P.A.G. 401	Y	4X	Pfister Associated
434	Y	4X	Growers, Inc., Aurora,
633W	W	4X	Illinois and Huntsville, Alabama
Pioneer 309A	Y	4X	Pioneer Corn Company
309B	Y	4X	Tipton, Indiana
312A	Y	4X	
319	Y	4X	
1363	Y	4X	
Stull 100Y	Y	4X	Stull Brothers, Inc.
100YA	Y	4X	Sebree, Kentucky
101Y	Y	4X	
101YA	Y	4X	
108Y	Y	4X	
400W	W	4X	
400WC	W	4X	
500W	W	4X	
US 13	Y	4X	Experiment Station
523W	W	4X	(U.S.D.A.)

Table 2. Pedigrees of Experiment Station and U. S. hybrids tested in 1959.

Hybrid	Pedigree
AES 801	(WF9 x B7)(B10 x B14)
AES 805	(WF9 x 38-11)(C103 x Oh45)
AES 809	(WF9 x P8)(Oh43 x C103)
Ky 102	(Kys x 38-11)(K4 x L317)
Ky 103	(WF9 x 38-11)(K4 x L317)
Ky 105	(T8 x CI21E)(38-11 x Oh 7B)
Ky 106A	(WF9 x 38-11)(CI21E x Oh 41)
Ky 204	(K64 x 33-16)(K55 x Ky 201)
Ky 205W	(Ky 209 x Ky 211)(33-16 x H21)
Oh L51	(WF9 x Hy)(Oh 43 x Oh 45)
US 13	(WF9 x 38-11)(Hy x L317)
US 523W	(K55 x K64)(Ky 27 x Ky 49)

Table 3. Agronomic information pertaining to testing locations in 1959.

Location	Fertilizer Applied	Plants per Acre	Date Planted	Date Harvested	Experiment Average Yield	Experiment Average Moisture
1. Wickliffe	300# 8-8-8 (aldrin derivative)	11,200	May 2	Oct. 1	94.9	16.6
2. Owensboro	260# 4-16-16 175# Am. Nitrate	11,500	May 1	Sept. 28	97.4	17.4
3. Hopkinsville	300# 6-42-0 132# Anhydrous	14,450	April 27	Oct. 5	92.0	14.8
4. Campbellsville	300# 10-10-10 15T Manure	11,900	May 1	Sept. 24	91.3	16.8
5. Lexington	None (sod)	14,900	May 2	Oct. 15	94.8	16.6
6. Quicksand	300# 0-30-30 300# Am. Nitrate	18,450	May 6	Oct. 10	95.2	20.8

Table 4. Three-year summary of hybrids grown in 1957, 1958, and 1959.

Hybrid	Average Yield Bu./Acre			Maturity		
	State	Western Wickliffe Owensboro Hopkinsville	Eastern Campbellsville Lexington Quicksand	Harvest Ear Moisture %	Erect Plants %	Ear Height Ft.
YELLOW						
PAG 401	90.6	93.7	87.9	17.2	87.3	3.7
Pioneer 319	100.2	100.3	100.2	17.5	92.5	3.7
AES 801	89.0	90.5	87.7	17.7	93.3	3.5
Hagan H7	95.0	97.3	93.1	18.2	89.8	3.7
Stull 101Y	101.4	101.6	101.2	18.5	92.9	3.9
US 13	94.8	97.2	92.7	18.6	82.3	3.9
Funk G-91	96.7	95.3	98.0	18.7	90.2	3.8
DeKalb 805	104.2	107.4	101.4	18.8	93.6	3.5
Stull 100Y	103.9	105.7	102.3	19.0	93.6	4.0
Ky 106A	87.6	88.8	86.6	19.2	87.0	3.7
Funk G-134	98.5	103.0	94.5	19.2	91.3	3.8
Ky 103	92.1	94.3	90.2	19.3	82.1	4.1
Hagan H9	107.5	108.6	106.5	19.3	93.3	4.2
AES 805	98.4	99.4	97.6	19.5	90.9	3.7
Ohio L51	99.3	98.1	100.4	19.7	96.0	3.2

Ky 105	105.9	110.1	102.2	20.5	92.3	4.3
Pioneer 312A	100.5	102.2	99.2	20.5	92.8	3.8
Pioneer 309A	102.3	102.5	102.3	22.8	95.0	4.1
Yellow Average	98.2	99.8	96.9	19.1	90.9	3.8
WHITE						
Stull 400W	102.4	107.5	97.9	19.2	87.5	4.2
Meacham M-5	101.1	104.6	98.1	20.3	86.3	3.9
Ky 204	100.5	102.3	99.0	20.4	90.8	3.8
US 523W	102.6	108.8	97.1	20.4	86.1	4.0
Broadbent 337	105.3	113.2	98.4	20.6	88.4	4.0
DeKalb 925	106.0	112.3	100.4	20.6	88.1	4.1
PAG 633W	102.5	107.2	98.3	20.8	89.5	4.0
Funk G-512W	104.2	109.5	99.6	20.8	83.8	4.3
Meacham M-7	101.7	104.1	99.7	21.0	89.1	3.9
White Average	102.9	107.7	98.7	20.5	87.7	4.0
Over-all average	99.8	102.4	97.5	19.6	89.8	3.9

Table 5. Two-year summary of hybrids grown in 1958 and 1959.

Hybrid	Average Yield Bu./Acre			Maturity		
	State	Western Wickliffe Owensboro Hopkinsville	Eastern Campbellsville Lexington Quicksand	Harvest Ear Moisture %	Erect Plants %	Ear Height Ft.
YELLOW						
PAG 401	91.8	93.2	90.6	17.4	86.5	3.7
Pioneer 319	105.3	103.7	106.7	17.7	92.3	3.8
AES 801	93.4	91.8	94.8	17.8	92.7	3.6
Hagan H7	99.5	99.8	99.3	18.5	89.7	3.6
Funk G91	101.6	98.5	104.3	18.6	89.1	3.8
Stull 101Y	106.7	102.3	110.3	18.6	91.6	3.9
US 13	99.5	99.2	99.8	18.7	80.7	4.0
DeKalb 805	108.2	110.7	106.1	18.9	92.5	3.4
Ky 106A	90.3	89.0	91.3	19.2	84.7	3.6
Hagan H9	113.5	109.0	117.2	19.3	93.1	4.1
Stull 100YA	107.0	106.2	107.7	19.4	91.6	3.8
Stull 100Y	110.4	110.1	110.7	19.6	92.9	4.0
Funk G-134	102.1	106.7	98.3	19.6	89.9	3.8
Ky 103	97.6	97.2	98.0	19.7	80.8	4.1
AES 805	106.5	106.5	106.6	19.9	90.1	3.8
Ohio L51	105.4	102.5	107.9	20.3	96.0	3.2
Funk G-144	102.6	100.7	104.3	20.6	92.7	3.4

DeKalb 803A	95.7	96.6	95.0	20.6	87.2	3.6
Pioneer 312A	103.9	103.4	104.5	20.7	92.9	3.8
Ky 105	112.9	112.6	113.1	20.8	91.1	4.4
Broadbent 402B	115.3	114.3	116.1	21.1	92.7	4.4
DeKalb 1028	111.8	115.7	108.6	23.0	80.9	4.6
Pioneer 309A	108.7	105.8	111.2	23.3	94.2	4.1
Yellow Average	103.9	103.3	104.5	19.7	89.8	3.8
WHITE						
Stull 400W	108.1	110.0	106.5	20.0	86.5	4.3
Meacham M-5W	107.1	108.1	106.3	20.7	86.8	4.0
US 523W	109.4	109.8	109.0	20.8	88.1	3.9
Ky 204	107.4	105.8	108.8	20.9	91.4	3.9
PAG 633W	109.7	110.0	109.5	21.0	90.4	4.0
DeKalb 925	110.9	114.1	108.2	21.1	89.2	4.1
Broadbent 337	114.7	117.9	112.0	21.4	89.4	4.1
Funk G-512W	111.9	113.4	110.7	21.4	83.9	4.4
Meacham M-7W	106.4	104.9	107.8	21.4	90.2	3.9
White Average	109.5	110.4	108.8	21.0	88.5	4.1
Over-all average	105.4	105.3	105.7	20.1	89.5	3.9

Table 6. Annual summary of hybrids grown in 1959.

Hybrid	Average Yield Bu./Acre			Maturity		
	State	Western Wickliffe Owensboro Hopkinsville	Eastern Campbellsville Lexington Quicksand	Harvest Ear Moisture %	Erect Plants %	Ear Height Ft.
YELLOW						
PAG 401	88.9	93.7	83.9	15.1	80.5	3.7
AES 801	92.3	92.3	92.1	15.2	88.9	3.5
Pioneer 319	100.7	101.5	99.5	15.4	88.2	3.8
Stull 101Y	101.8	96.5	106.9	15.5	86.4	3.9
Hagan H7	96.6	99.2	93.8	15.8	86.6	3.7
DeKalb 869	89.7	95.2	84.0	15.8	85.2	3.7
Funk G-91	96.8	97.3	96.1	15.9	83.5	3.8
Cardinal 107	107.0	106.0	107.7	16.0	87.4	4.1
DeKalb 898A	95.3	95.5	94.8	16.0	76.7	4.0
DeKalb 805	102.6	108.5	96.5	16.1	86.8	3.5
Stull 101YA	108.5	105.3	111.4	16.2	82.2	4.2
Ky 106A	84.8	86.3	83.0	16.2	78.6	3.7
Hagan H9	107.5	104.7	110.0	16.3	89.9	4.1
US 13	97.6	96.6	98.4	16.3	70.8	3.9
AES 809	97.3	99.1	95.2	16.6	89.5	3.4
DeKalb 812	91.8	88.7	94.7	16.6	87.5	3.6
PAG 434	104.7	103.6	105.6	16.8	87.8	3.9
Stull 100YA	109.9	108.6	110.9	16.8	87.4	4.1
Stull 100Y	105.7	108.0	103.3	16.9	89.2	4.0
AES 805	102.6	104.2	100.7	16.9	86.4	3.9
Funk G-134	97.9	102.2	93.4	16.9	84.1	3.7
DeKalb 837	94.9	94.8	94.8	17.0	85.0	3.5

Ohio L51	99.4	98.7	99.8	17.1	93.8	3.3
Ky 105	107.0	106.9	106.9	17.3	85.2	4.3
Pioneer 1363	101.5	99.2	103.6	17.4	82.5	3.8
Stull 108Y	111.3	113.8	108.5	17.5	88.0	4.2
Broadbent 402B	109.4	110.3	108.3	17.6	88.2	4.4
Funk G-144	101.1	97.8	102.2	17.7	88.5	3.4
Ky 103	92.2	91.4	92.7	17.7	70.5	4.1
Pioneer 312A	99.1	98.0	100.0	18.0	88.6	3.9
Ky 102	91.3	90.4	92.0	18.1	72.5	4.5
DeKalb 803A	92.1	95.3	88.7	18.4	79.9	3.7
DeKalb 1028	107.0	111.0	102.8	19.4	73.4	4.6
Pioneer 309A	105.2	100.5	109.6	19.8	90.2	4.2
Pioneer 309B	108.8	103.8	113.6	20.7	89.2	4.2
Funk G-711AA	111.3	104.7	117.6	21.8	84.3	4.7
Yellow Average	100.3	100.3	100.1	17.1	84.5	3.9
WHITE						
Meacham M-3	89.3	89.5	88.8	14.6	74.3	4.0
Ky 205W	101.7	104.0	99.1	15.5	74.7	4.0
Stull 400WC	110.5	112.4	108.4	16.8	80.4	4.3
Meacham M-5	102.7	103.7	101.5	17.3	77.3	4.1
Stull 400W	102.6	103.7	101.3	17.3	78.0	4.4
US 523W	101.1	102.5	99.5	17.6	81.4	3.9
Ky 204	103.8	102.0	105.4	17.7	85.5	3.9
Broadbent 337	112.4	114.3	110.2	17.8	82.2	4.0
PAG 633W	105.2	103.9	106.3	17.8	84.8	4.1
Meacham M-7	101.5	99.8	102.9	18.0	83.6	4.0
DeKalb 925	105.5	109.0	101.8	18.1	82.2	4.2
Cardinal 9	100.5	102.6	98.1	18.2	89.3	4.0
Funk G-512W	108.3	108.9	107.4	18.5	75.1	4.4
Stull 500W	106.3	104.8	107.6	18.7	79.9	4.0
White Average	103.7	104.4	102.7	17.4	80.6	4.1
Over-all average	101.3	101.4	100.8	17.2	83.4	4.0

Table 7. Reaction of hybrids to leaf blight diseases 1/

Hybrids	Leaf Blight Resistance - 1959			Leaf Blight Resistance - 1957-9		
	Southern	Northern	Stewarts	Southern	Northern	Stewarts
YELLOW						
AES 801	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor
AES 805	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good
AES 809	Good	Good	Very Good			
Broadbent 402B	Very Good	Fair	Fair			
Cardinal 107	Good	Fair	Very Good			
DeKalb 803A	Good	Good	Poor			
DeKalb 805	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
DeKalb 812	Good	Poor	Fair			
DeKalb 837	Good	Fair	Good			
DeKalb 869	Fair	Fair	Poor			
DeKalb 898A	Poor	Fair	Poor			
DeKalb 1028	Good	Good	Very Good			
Funk G-91	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Funk G-134	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good
Funk G-144	Very Good	Fair	Very Good			
Funk G-711AA	Good	Fair	Very Good			
Hagan H7	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Hagan H9	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Very Good
Ky 102	Poor	Good	Very Good			
Ky 103	Poor	Very Good	Good	Poor	Very Good	Fair
Ky 105	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Fair	Good
Ky 106A	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Ohio L51	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Very Good
PAG 401	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor
PAG 434	Fair	Very Good	Good			

Pioneer 309A	Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good
Pioneer 309B	Good	Very Good	Very Good			
Pioneer 312A	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
Pioneer 319	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Pioneer 1363	Good	Very Good	Very Good			
Stull 100Y	Fair	Very Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good
Stull 100YA	Good	Very Good	Good			
Stull 101Y	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good
Stull 101YA	Good	Very Good	Good			
Stull 108Y	Good	Poor	Fair			
US 13	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Poor
WHITE						
Broadbent 337	Fair	Poor	Very Good	Fair	Poor	Good
Cardinal 9	Fair	Very Good	Fair			
DeKalb 925	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Very Good
Funk G-512W	Very Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Very Good
Ky 204	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair
Ky 205W	Fair	Fair	Good			
Meacham M-3	Good	Good	Good			
Meacham M-5	Good	Very Good	Fair	Good	Very Good	Good
Meacham M-7	Very Good	Fair	Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good
PAG 633W	Fair	Very Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair
Stull 400W	Very Good	Poor	Very Good	Good	Poor	Very Good
Stull 400WC	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good			
Stull 500W	Good	Very Good	Very Good			
US 523W	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good

1/ Resistance rating scale, excellent, very good, good, fair, and poor.

--- N O T E S ---

--- N O T E S ---

WHICH HYBRID SHOULD I PLANT?

A. Choose between white and yellow corn.

1. Yield of white and yellow hybrids is equal.
2. Feeding value is equal when ration contains protein supplement.
3. Midseason white hybrids may not pick as clean as earlier maturing yellow hybrids.
4. White corn usually sells at a premium price.
5. White hybrids may not stand as well as yellow hybrids of equal maturity.

B. Decide on maturity of hybrid.

1. A full-season hybrid will yield more than an early hybrid.
2. If corn is to be followed by fall sown small grains, plant an early or midseason hybrid.

C. Choose hybrid on basis of over-all performance.

1. Performance information from 3 years of testing is superior to information from 1 year.
2. Performance information from testing at 6 locations per year is superior to information from 3 locations per year.
3. Small differences among hybrids may not be important.
4. Consider maturity, erect plants, ear height and disease information as well as yield before making a selection.
5. A good standing midseason hybrid which yields less than a full-season hybrid may be the best choice.

D. Minimize importance of price in buying seed corn.

1. Cost of seed is very, very small in comparison to total cost of producing an acre of corn.

E. Buy enough seed to plant a minimum of 14,000 to 16,000 kernels per acre.

10M-1-60