

CORN HYBRIDS FOR GRAIN 2026



INTRODUCTION

Corn hybrid performance is annually evaluated in official hybrid trials (OHTs) by LSU AgCenter researchers to provide Louisiana farmers, seedsmen, county agents and consultants with unbiased performance data for commercial corn hybrids submitted for evaluation by private companies. Selection of superior hybrids that are well adapted for a given region is essential for maximizing yield and profit.

HYBRID SELECTION

Hybrid selection is one of the most important decisions for producers, and there are many different hybrids available on the market. Soil conditions, irrigation practices and cultural practices vary among growers throughout the state; consequently, hybrid performance also varies based on soil type, irrigation, planting date, environmental conditions and location.

Grain yield is the primary trait considered by producers when selecting hybrids; however, maturity, lodging, shuck cover, ear placement and disease resistance also warrant consideration. Yield data from multiple locations can offer guidance as to hybrid performance consistency.

Hybrid maturity is categorized using relative maturity (RM) or growing degree day (GDD) rating systems. These two methods are based on the number of days or degree days required to reach physiological maturity. Louisiana producers grow early, mid- and full-season hybrids, with 112-day to 121-day hybrids producing optimal yield. Full-season hybrids do not consistently out-yield mid-season hybrids, and there is more variability in yield among hybrids within a given RM category than there is between maturity groups.

Hybrids that remain green later into maturity usually retain better

stalk strength and have less lodging potential. Shuck cover is important for protecting the ear and kernels from weathering and fungi. When planted late during the recommended window, hybrids will grow taller because of higher day and night temperatures and resulting internode elongation. Therefore, ear placement will be higher when compared to earlier planting dates, which may increase lodging potential. Consider planting a hybrid that has a low ear placement late during the planting season.

Corn hybrids have different insect and herbicide traits conferred by biotechnology and should be chosen based on the best fit for your production system. More information regarding available transgenic traits for insect and weed control are available in the LSU AgCenter Insect Pest Management Guide at www.lsuagcenter.com/portals/communications/publications/management_guides/insect_guide and the Suggested Chemical Weed Control Guide at www.lsuagcenter.com/portals/communications/publications/management_guides/louisiana%20suggested%20chemical%20weed%20control%20guide#title5.

To assist producers with hybrid selection, the LSU AgCenter conducts annual corn OHTs at several locations across the state, providing unbiased information on hybrid performance across different soil types and environmental conditions. In 2025, 34 hybrids were evaluated in the OHTs. Locations of these trials included the LSU AgCenter Dean Lee Research and Extension Center, Alexandria; LSU AgCenter Northeast Research Station, St. Joseph; and LSU AgCenter Macon Ridge Research Station, Winnsboro (Tables 5-8). Agronomic details for each location are included in Table 1. Selection criteria abbreviations and descriptions are defined in Table 2.

In addition to the OHTs, 14 on-farm core block demonstrations were conducted throughout the corn-growing areas of Louisiana by farmers and LSU AgCenter extension agents (Tables 9-24). This information should be used to complement OHT results.

Table 1. Locations and agronomic milestones for the official corn hybrid trials, 2025.

Location	Soil Type	Previous Crop	Planting Date	Harvest Date	Row Spacing	Seeding Rate	Irrigated
Alexandria (DLRS)	Coushatta Silt Loam	Soybeans	3/11/2025	8/8/2025	38'	36,000	No
St. Joseph (NERS SL)	Silt Loam	Cotton	3/19/2025	8/13/2025	38'	36,000	No
St. Joseph (NERS C)	Clay	Cotton	3/19/2025	8/7/2025	38'	36,000	No
Winnsboro (MRRS)	Gigger-Gilbert Complex	Corn	3/26/2025	8/25/2025	40'	36,000	Yes

Abbreviations: DLRS=Dean Lee Research and Education Station, NERS SL=Northeast Research Station - silt loam, NERS C=Northeast Research Station - Sharkey clay, MRRS=Macon Ridge Research Station

Table 2. Performance attributes measured in the official corn hybrid trials, 2025.

Trait	Abbreviation	Description
Yield	YLD	Grain yield, bushels per acre (bu/a), adjusted to 15.5% moisture
Grain moisture	GM	Grain moisture at harvest (%)
Test weight	TW	Volume weight of grain (lb/bu)
Plant population	PP	Plant population (no./a)
Mid-silking date	MS	Silking date of 50% of plants, days after planting (DAP)
Plant height	PH	Height from ground to the flag leaf (inches)
Ear height	EH	Height from ground to where primary ear attaches to the plant (inches)
Husk cover	HC	Visual rating of how well kernels are covered; 1=closed and 3=open husk
Lodging	LOD	Plants that are lodged at harvest, 0-9, where 0=none and 9=all
Harvest weight	HW	Core block harvest weight (lbs)
Plot width	PW	Core block plot width (in)
Row length	RL	Core block row/plot length (ft)
Dry weight	DW	Core block harvest weight adjusted to 15.5% moisture
Curvularia leaf spot	CRV	0-9, where 0=no disease and 9=complete destruction
Northern corn leaf blight	NCLB	0-9, where 0=no disease and 9=complete destruction
Southern corn leaf blight	SCLB	0-9, where 0=no disease and 9=complete destruction
Common rust	R	0-9, where 0=no disease and 9=complete destruction
Southern rust	SRST	0-9, where 0=no disease and 9=complete destruction

For a better understanding of how corn hybrids performed in Louisiana, please refer to the OHT data first. Choose the hybrids that performed well overall and those that performed well in the region most representative of your growing area. Finally, cross reference on-farm core block data and weather data (Table 3) for consistency with the OHT data for your chosen hybrids to improve your capability of choosing hybrids that will perform well on your farm

Table 3. Total rainfall by month in inches at each location.

Month	MRRS	NERS	DLRS
March	4.77	2.95	4.21
April	7.17	6.38	4.12
May	7.44	9.33	9
June	5.06	3.79	6.18
July	3.59	2.68	5.45
August	1.47	1.32	6.08

PROCEDURES

The OHTs were conducted using a randomized complete block experimental design with four replications. Analyses of variance and least significant differences (LSD) were calculated only if differences existed at the 90% confidence level. If differences were significant, an LSD at the 10% probability level was calculated. If the LSD (0.10) for yield in a trial is 10 bushels per acre, there is a 10% chance that two hybrids with a reported yield difference of 10 bushels per acre are genetically equal and a 90% probability they have differences in genetic potential in that particular environment. LSD values are

influenced by how well soil fertility, stand establishment, plot length, harvest efficiency and other variables are controlled and by the number of replications for each hybrid. The letters NS are used in the tables to indicate lack of significance (not significantly different) at the 10% probability level. The coefficient of variation (CV) reflects the magnitude of experimental error (random variation not accounted for by hybrids and replications) in relation to the trial mean. A high CV means that relative differences among hybrids were not consistent among replications, which reduces the precision of the test. Yield data for 2025 across locations as well as 2024 data for repeated hybrids is summarized in Table 4. Individual location summaries are in Tables 5 through 8.

Table 4. Summary of yield performance of corn hybrids in the 2025 official trials.

Company	Hybrid	DLRS ¹	NERS SL	NERS C	MRRS	2025 Avg.	2024 Avg.	2023 Avg.
Revere	1627 TC	107.0	201.7	138.8	152.1	149.9	185.2	–
Revere	1839 TC	125.2	235.9	171.2	167.7	175.0	185.6	–
Gateway	2716 VT2 Pro	109.7	212.7	161.2	148.9	158.1	–	–
Gateway	3919 TRE	109.7	232.1	160.1	165.8	166.9	–	–
Republic	Crows5444 VT2P	74.0	216.8	140.6	133.9	141.3	–	–
Republic	Crows5859 TRE	126.1	231.4	155.5	150.5	165.9	–	–
Integra ²	6410R	107.3	213.3	139.6	142.8	150.8	–	–
Integra ²	6864R	99.1	230.8	150.4	133.7	153.5	–	–
Integra	6915 VT2P	99.2	239.2	163.1	145.6	161.8	–	–
BH Genetics	8939 TRE	114.1	225.0	162.1	146.7	162.0	186.1	–
WinnField	CP5336VT2P	111.7	218.1	150.8	153.7	158.6	–	–
WinnField	CP5363TRE	115.6	230.2	165.1	140.5	162.8	–	–
WinnField	CP5682TRE	108.4	242.9	149.7	139.2	160.0	–	–
WinnField	CP5893TRE	99.2	224.0	165.3	150.5	159.8	180.2	188.8
WinnField	CP5911VT2P	128.9	231.4	172.2	165.3	174.4	–	–
Dyna-Gro	D56TC44	105.6	220.7	133.4	134.5	148.5	175.6	182.7
Dyna-Gro	D58TC94	113.4	235.3	150.6	159.4	164.6	–	–
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	119.3	224.5	153.7	140.9	159.6	177.3	189.9
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	112.1	230.6	168.9	161.1	168.1	168.2	–
Bayer	DKC110-41RIB	105.8	203.0	132.2	154.5	148.9	173.2	–
Bayer	DKC111-35RIB	102.1	203.4	146.5	152.3	151.1	–	–
Bayer	DKC114-43RIB	98.8	218.7	125.4	124.0	141.7	–	–
Bayer	DKC114-99	104.2	200.2	152.1	151.6	152.0	178.8	–
Bayer	DKC116-62	97.0	238.4	145.7	154.2	158.8	–	–
Bayer	DKC119-30	108.1	215.2	163.7	147.6	158.7	–	–
Bayer	DKC68-35	110.1	230.8	152.1	162.3	163.8	183.6	189.7
Pioneer	P11616PWE	107.4	225.2	140.7	133.3	151.6	–	–
Pioneer	P13777PWUE	114.7	232.7	164.6	145.4	164.3	166.7	–
Pioneer	P13841PWUE	118.7	231.0	160.2	129.6	159.9	176.1	–
Pioneer	P14364PWUE	101.6	217.1	139.4	128.2	146.6	–	–
Pioneer	P18216PWE	111.2	237.1	141.3	123.1	153.2	–	–
Pioneer	P18986PWE	119.0	223.6	143.8	128.6	153.8	–	–
Progeny	PGY 2314TRE	100.0	204.1	146.2	155.4	151.4	187.7	194.4
Progeny	PGY 2419TRE	114.1	214.3	158.4	154.9	160.4	–	–
LSD (P=0.10)		23.5	16.9	24.6	23.5			
CV (%)		18.4	6.4	13.8	13.7			
Grand Mean		108.8	223.3	151.6	146.4			

¹All yields expressed in bushels per acre and adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

²Hybrid is non-Bt.

Table 5. Official corn hybrid trial, Dean Lee Research Station and Extension Center, Alexandria, 2025.

Company	Hybrid	PP (No./A)	PH (in)	EH (in)	HC (1-3)	NCLB ¹	SCLB	GM%	TW (lb/bu)	YLD (bu/A) ²
WinField	CP5911VT2P	29,918.8	72.3	32.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	14.6	52.4	128.9
Republic	Crows 5859 TRE	31,466.3	69.2	32.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	53.4	126.1
Revere	1839 TC	31,638.5	67.9	31.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	15.2	53.6	125.2
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	32,326.3	66.2	28.8	1.3	0.0	0.8	17.1	55.1	119.3
Pioneer	P18986PWE	28,199.5	72.8	30.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	17.0	55.6	119.0
Pioneer	P13841PWUE	29,403.0	64.1	26.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	13.8	53.9	118.7
WinField	CP5363TRE	29,746.8	64.9	27.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	14.2	55.6	115.6
Pioneer	P13777PWUE	31,122.5	67.1	26.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	14.9	55.3	114.7
Progeny	PGY 2419TRE	29,231.3	65.8	31.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	14.7	54.0	114.1
BH Genetics	8939 TRE	28,887.0	66.4	32.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	15.3	53.7	114.1
Dyna-Gro	D58TC94	31,466.5	69.0	32.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	16.7	54.8	113.4
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	29,919.0	68.8	32.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	14.0	52.9	112.1
WinField	CP5336VT2P	28,027.5	64.8	28.2	1.8	0.0	0.5	15.1	54.8	111.7
Pioneer	P18216PWE	29,747.0	65.7	27.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	54.8	111.2
Bayer	DKC68-35	34,561.5	67.5	28.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	15.6	55.7	110.1
Gateway	3919 TRE	28,199.3	68.9	33.6	1.3	0.5	0.5	14.5	53.0	109.7
Gateway	2716 VT2 Pro	27,855.5	67.2	29.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	14.6	55.4	109.7
WinField	CP5682TRE	28,371.5	68.7	31.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	14.7	51.4	108.4
Bayer	DKC119-30	29,231.3	65.2	27.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	15.1	56.2	108.1
Pioneer	P11616PWE	29,918.8	64.5	25.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	13.6	55.1	107.4
Integra ³	6410R	31,122.8	58.9	24.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	14.7	55.9	107.3
Revere	1627 TC	29,747.3	64.8	26.2	1.3	0.0	0.3	14.1	54.2	107.0
Bayer	DKC110-41RIB	27,683.8	63.9	28.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	13.7	53.3	105.8
Dyna-Gro	D56TC44	29,746.8	65.2	26.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	14.5	55.0	105.6
Bayer	DKC114-99	34,389.5	65.0	28.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	54.5	104.2
Bayer	DKC111-35RIB	28,543.5	63.0	24.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	54.5	102.1
Pioneer	P14364PWUE	26,824.0	65.6	23.7	1.0	0.0	0.5	13.3	52.9	101.6
Progeny	PGY 2314TRE	32,498.3	64.5	27.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	14.6	54.7	100.0
WinField	CP5893TRE	28,887.3	65.2	31.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	14.9	57.3	99.2
Integra	6915 VT2P	29,403.0	71.7	33.2	1.3	0.3	0.8	14.8	52.8	99.2
Integra ³	6864R	29,059.0	63.7	27.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	54.3	99.1
Bayer	DKC114-43RIB	31,122.8	60.3	24.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	56.1	98.8
Bayer	DKC116-62	28,887.0	63.7	28.7	1.3	0.0	0.3	14.3	55.3	97.0
Republic	Crows 5444 VT2P	31,466.5	60.5	23.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	10.8	41.8	74.0
	LSD (P=0.10)	5,094.2	2.9	2.6	0.6			1.9	5.7	23.5
	CV (%)	14.5	3.7	7.7	43.3			11.2	9.0	18.4
	Grand Mean	29,959.4	65.9	28.7	1.2			14.7	54.1	108.8

¹Diseases are rated on a scale of 1-9, 9 being the worst.

²Constant rainfall lead to heavy nutrient leaching, which negatively impacted plant height and yield.

³Hybrid is non-Bt.

Numbers shaded within a column are not significantly different from the numerically greatest value.

Table 6. Official corn hybrid trial, Northeast Research Station, St. Joseph (silt loam soil), 2025.

Company	Hybrid	PP (No./A)	PH (in)	EH (in)	HC (1-3)	CRV ¹	SR	R	NCLB	GM%	TW (lb/ bu)	YLD (bu/A)
WinField	CP5682TRE	32,670.3	84.2	43.6	1.3	2.8	3.3	1.8	2.5	11.3	51.2	242.9
Integra	6915 VT2P	31,982.3	87.8	45.6	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.3	2.0	13.3	55.3	239.2
Bayer	DKC116-62	30,090.8	79.4	39.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.0	13.9	56.5	238.4
Pionner	P18216PWE	33,358.0	78.6	38.5	1.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	13.3	57.7	237.1
Revere	1839 TC	31,810.3	85.1	45.4	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	13.7	55.2	235.9
Dyna-Gro	D58TC94	30,606.5	85.4	43.6	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.0	1.3	13.8	57.8	235.3
Pionner	P13777PWUE	33,014.0	82.3	37.4	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.0	1.5	13.6	57.9	232.7
Gateway	3919 TRE	32,326.3	85.7	45.9	1.3	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.8	13.6	55.0	232.1
Republic	Crows 5859 TRE	32,670.0	80.8	41.3	1.5	3.0	2.8	1.5	1.8	13.4	56.1	231.4
WinField	CP5911VT2P	32,498.3	84.4	43.7	1.5	2.5	2.3	0.8	2.5	14.3	55.4	231.4
Pionner	P13841PWUE	34,045.5	74.7	36.8	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.8	14.1	56.9	231.0
Bayer	DKC68-35	31,122.5	82.9	37.7	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.8	14.3	59.0	230.8
Integra ²	6864R	31,638.3	77.8	38.5	1.0	2.8	2.3	1.5	2.3	13.8	57.0	230.8
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	32,326.3	84.5	46.3	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.0	13.5	54.4	230.6
WinField	CP5363TRE	34,217.5	79.3	38.8	1.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.3	12.5	57.5	230.2
Pioneer	P11616PWE	32,326.0	78.8	35.9	1.0	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	13.0	57.7	225.2
BH Genetics	8939 TRE	26,136.3	85.6	45.8	1.5	2.8	2.5	1.5	1.8	13.7	55.3	225.0
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	32,842.3	80.2	38.6	1.5	2.3	2.5	1.5	2.3	13.9	57.7	224.5
WinField	CP5893TRE	30,950.5	84.6	43.1	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.8	14.8	59.0	224.0
Pionner	P18986PWE	32,326.3	85.4	38.2	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	15.0	56.9	223.6
Dyna-Gro	D56TC44	33,701.8	80.6	39.4	1.0	4.5	3.3	1.8	2.3	13.2	57.6	220.7
Bayer	DKC114-43RIB	28,199.3	76.7	36.1	2.5	4.3	2.3	2.3	1.5	13.8	59.4	218.7
WinField	CP5336VT2P	33,701.8	80.0	39.0	1.5	2.8	2.5	1.5	1.8	13.1	58.1	218.1
Pionner	P14364PWUE	31,294.5	78.0	37.2	1.0	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.5	12.2	55.9	217.1
Republic	Crows 5444 VT2P	30,950.5	76.5	35.3	1.5	4.0	2.3	1.0	2.5	13.0	57.8	216.8
Bayer	DKC119-30	34,905.5	81.2	40.1	1.0	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.3	15.6	57.5	215.2
Progeny	PGY 2419TRE	31,638.5	81.7	40.4	1.8	3.0	1.5	2.8	1.0	12.0	53.9	214.3
Integra ²	6410R	31,982.3	76.3	38.1	1.5	4.8	2.8	2.0	3.0	12.5	57.0	213.3
Gateway	2716 VT2 Pro	29,747.3	86.3	42.1	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.8	13.6	57.2	212.7
Progeny	PGY 2314TRE	31,122.3	81.3	38.0	2.5	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.5	12.3	56.0	204.1
Bayer	DKC110-41RIB	29,231.3	76.7	35.7	2.0	4.5	3.0	1.8	1.8	12.4	56.8	203.0
Bayer	DKC111-35RIB	29,747.0	77.9	36.3	1.8	3.3	3.3	2.3	1.5	12.0	56.6	203.4
Revere	1627 TC	32,498.3	80.4	38.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.8	12.1	55.2	201.7
Bayer	DKC114-99	32,669.8	80.6	40.3	1.5	5.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	11.8	54.1	200.2
	LSD (P=0.10)	3,843.6	3.7	2.8	0.7					0.9	1.2	16.9
	CV (%)	10.3	3.9	5.9	37.2					5.5	1.9	6.4
	Grand Mean	31,774.9	81.2	40.0	1.5					13.3	56.5	223.3

¹Diseases are rated on a scale of 1-9, 9 being the worst.

²Hybrid is non-Bt.

Numbers shaded within a column are not significantly different from the numerically greatest value.

Table 7. Official corn hybrid trial, Northeast Research Station, St. Joseph (clay), 2025.

Company	Hybrid	PP (No./A)	PH (in)	EH (in)	HC (1-3)	CRV ²	SR	R	NCLB	GM%	TW (lb/ bu)	YLD (bu/A)
WinField	CP5911VT2P	30,950.5	72.9	37.8	1.5	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	14.5	56.6	172.2
Revere	1839 TC	32,498.3	75.8	38.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.8	14.5	56.0	171.2
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	34,389.8	76.3	39.6	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.3	2.3	14.4	55.4	168.9
WinField	CP5893TRE	29,231.0	70.8	33.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.8	15.6	59.2	165.3
WinField	CP5363TRE	28,371.8	71.5	34.9	1.0	5.0	2.8	1.5	2.0	14.1	57.1	165.1
Pioneer	P13777PWUE	31,638.3	74.3	33.3	1.5	3.0	1.8	1.5	2.3	13.5	57.7	164.6
Bayer	DKC119-30	31,982.5	71.5	32.9	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.3	2.0	16.0	58.6	163.7
Integra	6915 VT2P	30,262.8	74.9	37.7	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.8	15.3	55.8	163.1
BH Genetics	8939 TRE	26,824.0	74.3	37.0	0.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	15.0	56.5	162.1
Gateway	2716 VT2 Pro	28,199.5	77.7	38.2	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.3	2.3	14.2	58.0	161.2
Pioneer	P13841PWUE	32,154.3	68.7	32.7	0.9	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	13.3	55.2	160.2
Gateway	3919 TRE	30,606.8	72.8	37.4	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.3	2.8	14.9	55.8	160.1
Progeny	PGY 2419TRE	34,561.5	73.8	34.8	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	14.2	56.2	158.4
Republic	Crows 5859 TRE	33,014.0	74.2	37.5	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.8	16.5	55.7	155.5
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	30,262.8	70.4	32.9	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.5	15.0	58.2	153.7
Bayer	DKC68-35	28,371.5	69.2	30.0	0.9	2.5	2.0	2.8	2.0	16.6	58.0	152.1
Bayer	DKC114-99	15,131.3	71.9	34.5	1.0	3.3	1.5	2.0	2.8	14.9	58.1	152.1
WinField	CP5336VT2P	32,326.0	72.6	35.2	1.5	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.3	14.2	56.8	150.8
Dyna-Gro	D58TC94	30,778.8	70.4	33.7	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	16.1	59.1	150.6
Integra ¹	6864R	25,104.5	70.1	35.4	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	15.4	58.4	150.4
WinField	CP5682TRE	35,249.3	74.4	37.4	1.0	3.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	14.6	56.2	149.7
Bayer	DKC111-35RIB	27,167.8	69.8	32.8	2.6	3.3	1.8	1.3	2.8	14.1	57.6	146.5
Progeny	PGY 2314TRE	27,683.8	72.3	34.4	2.5	3.0	1.8	1.5	1.8	13.6	56.7	146.2
Bayer	DKC116-62	31,466.3	67.4	33.0	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.3	16.3	57.5	145.7
Pioneer	P18986PWE	22,353.0	77.0	33.0	0.9	2.0	0.8	0.5	2.8	14.7	56.7	143.8
Pioneer	P18216PWE	21,665.5	71.6	32.9	0.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	14.2	56.7	141.3
Pioneer	P11616PWE	33,013.8	67.7	29.8	1.6	2.8	1.0	1.5	1.5	13.9	56.8	140.7
Republic	Crows 5444 VT2P	34,045.8	68.8	31.8	1.5	3.8	2.3	1.3	2.5	14.7	57.4	140.6
Integra ¹	6410R	30,950.8	67.8	30.7	1.9	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.3	14.2	57.0	139.6
Pioneer	P14364PWUE	33,185.8	70.0	30.1	1.3	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	14.3	54.3	139.4
Revere	1627 TC	22,009.3	69.8	32.0	2.5	3.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	15.3	56.3	138.8
Dyna-Gro	D56TC44	24,244.8	68.2	30.0	1.0	4.5	3.3	3.0	2.3	14.4	57.0	133.4
Bayer	DKC110-41RIB	33,357.8	70.3	32.4	1.5	4.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	12.7	55.3	132.2
Bayer	DKC114-43RIB	26,480.0	67.2	29.6	1.3	3.3	1.3	0.5	1.3	15.9	57.9	125.4
	LSD (P=0.10)	9,196.9	3.7	2.8	0.7					1.3	0.9	24.6
	CV (%)	26.7	4.4	7.1	40.0					7.7	1.4	13.8
	Grand Mean	29,398.0	71.6	34.0	1.6					14.7	56.9	151.6

¹ Hybrid is non-Bt.

² Diseases are rated on a scale of 1-9, 9 being the worst.

Numbers shaded within a column are not significantly different from the numerically greatest value.

Table 8. Official corn hybrid trial, Macon Ridge Research Station, Winnsboro, 2025.¹

Company	Hybrid	PP (No./A)	PH (in)	EH (in)	HC (1-3)	CRV ²	SR	R	NCLB	GM%	TW (lb/ bu)	YLD (bu/A) ³
Revere	1839 TC	30,222.8	80.6	37.3	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.0	13.8	55.7	167.7
Gateway	3919 TRE	24,831.5	79.5	35.6	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.0	14.0	55.6	165.8
WinField	CP5911VT2P	29,569.3	80.1	34.2	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	13.6	56.0	165.3
Bayer	DKC68-35	27,282.3	75.2	29.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	14.3	55.3	162.3
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	28,916.0	83.6	36.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	13.8	55.8	161.1
Dyna-Gro	D58TC94	27,935.8	78.2	32.1	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	14.2	55.6	159.4
Progeny	PGY 2314TRE	28,262.5	74.3	31.3	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.0	13.8	55.6	155.4
Bayer	DKC110-41RIB	29,569.3	72.4	28.6	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.5	13.7	56.0	154.5
Progeny	PGY 2419TRE	31,529.8	76.7	32.6	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	14.2	55.4	154.9
Bayer	DKC116-62	27,445.5	73.2	30.7	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	14.3	55.2	154.2
WinField	CP5336VT2P	26,628.5	75.9	31.5	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	13.8	55.8	153.7
Bayer	DKC111-35RIB	28,262.3	74.9	29.4	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	2.0	13.5	56.3	152.3
Revere	1627 TC	28,915.8	74.9	31.7	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	14.3	55.1	152.1
Bayer	DKC114-99	27,281.8	76.7	35.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.0	13.9	55.8	151.6
WinField	CP5893TRE	29,405.8	83.4	37.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	14.2	55.3	150.5
Republic	Crows 5859 TRE	29,569.3	78.7	34.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.5	13.7	55.7	150.5
Gateway	2716 VT2 Pro	27,282.3	80.1	34.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	14.2	55.3	148.9
Bayer	DKC119-30	28,098.8	75.8	31.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.3	13.8	56.1	147.6
BH Genetics	8939 TRE	27,935.8	82.3	37.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	13.9	55.6	146.7
Integra	6915 VT2P	31,039.5	82.7	36.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	14.1	55.5	145.6
Pioneer	P13777PWUE	32,673.3	77.7	30.3	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	13.7	55.9	145.4
Integra ⁴	6410R	27,609.3	73.0	30.7	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.8	13.9	55.7	142.8
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	29,896.0	74.1	29.6	2.0	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.0	13.6	56.1	140.9
WinField	CP5363TRE	28,589.0	74.1	30.7	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	13.9	55.8	140.5
WinField	CP5682TRE	24,995.0	77.7	33.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	14.0	55.5	139.2
Dyna-Gro	D56TC44	27,445.5	74.3	29.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.3	14.0	55.7	134.5
Republic	Crows 5444 VT2P	29,242.5	66.4	26.7	1.8	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.3	13.5	56.3	133.9
Integra ⁴	6864R	30,549.8	73.8	30.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	15.1	54.1	133.7
Pioneer	P11616PWE	25,485.3	73.9	30.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	13.7	56.0	133.3
Pioneer	P13841PWUE	30,059.5	72.7	31.2	1.0	1.8	0.5	1.5	1.5	13.9	55.8	129.6
Pioneer	P18986PWE	30,549.5	81.6	30.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.3	14.0	55.6	128.6
Pioneer	P14364PWUE	33,490.3	73.3	29.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	13.6	56.2	128.2
Bayer	DKC114-43RIB	28,589.0	69.4	29.3	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.5	13.9	55.9	124.0
Pioneer	P18216PWE	26,628.8	74.8	29.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.0	13.5	56.3	123.1
	LSD (P=0.10)	4,711.1	4.6	3.1	0.5					0.4	0.5	23.5
	CV (%)	14.0	5.1	8.4	27.5					2.7	0.7	13.7
	Grand Mean	28,699.6	76.3	32.0	1.6					13.9	55.7	146.4

¹ This test was sprayed with a fungicide between the VT (tassel) and R1 (silking) growth phases.

² Diseases are rated on a scale of 1-9, 9 being the worst.

³ This test had a substantial presence of common corn smut in multiple areas (hot spots) throughout the field which most likely negatively impacted yield. Infection was not consistent with hybrid, therefore no ratings were taken. Fungicides are often not effective for smut control, and smut is most commonly only a problem in extremely wet seasons.

⁴ Hybrid is non-Bt.

Numbers shaded within a column are not significantly different from the numerically greatest value.

Table 9. 2025 core block demonstration summary for silt/sandy loam soil locations (yield expressed in bu/A).

Hybrid	Avoyelles (Coushatta Silt Loam/ Clay)	Beauregard (Sandy Loam)	Caldwell (Herbert Silt Loam)	East Carroll (Sandy Loam)	Point Coupee (Commerce Silt Loam)	Rapides (Coushatta Silt Loam)	Richland (Sandy Loam)	St. Landry (Sandy Loam)	Tensas (NERS) (Silt Loam)
BH8721 VT2P	176.9	182.1	238.7	220.6	205.9	250.3	190.3	195.7	178.7
BH8939 TRE	171.5	181.0	259.3	231.0	228.4	224.7	221.8	195.1	177.6
CP5682 TRE	181.3	190.2	240.5	230.0	N/A ¹	234.0	206.0	199.0	160.3
CP5911 VT2P	185.3	219.4	247.5	234.6	N/A ¹	250.9	228.7	201.0	187.2
D58VC74	193.0	177.2	236.4	223.0	220.6	236.2	219.1	200.2	N/A
D60TC45	190.3	206.1	244.3	230.4	231.4	245.0	221.9	201.1	N/A
DKC 114-99 VT4Pro	191.1	209.1	231.2	241.9	214.5	242.9	233.0	209.8	214.9
DKC 119-30 VT4Pro	185.9	209.5	236.9	244.1	224.9	245.1	208.1	194.3	218.1
P13777 PWUE	162.1	186.8	199.1	223.9	212.2	231.4	223.6	196.0	198.9
P13841 PWUE	186.1	186.1	223.4	205.8	200.2	236.2	205.1	199.5	182.9
PGY 2314 TRE	172.8	169.3	N/A ¹	220.7	204.3	238.9	213.2	189.0	N/A ¹
PGY 2419 TRE	173.2	196.6	N/A ¹	228.7	216.4	241.3	194.6	203.6	N/A ¹

¹ Hybrid was not yet recieved by time of planting and/or agent pickup of seed.

Table 10. 2025 core block demonstration summary for clay, alluvial and Gilbert-Gigger-Egypt soil type locations (yield expressed in bu/A).

Hybrid	Avoyelles (Coushatta Silt Loam/Clay)	Franklin (Gilbert- Gigger-Egypt)	Franklin (MRRS) (Gilbert-Gigger-Egypt)	Madison (Sharkey Clay)	Oauchita (Alluvial)	West Carroll (Coushatta Silt Loam)
BH8721 VT2P	176.9	226.5	151.9	151.2	204.8	233.2
BH8939 TRE	171.5	240.2	157.0	179.5	239.7	219.7
CP5682 TRE	181.3	235.6	144.4	174.7	229.2	218.3
CP5911 VT2P	185.3	231.6	150.2	183.7	219.7	219.5
D58VC74	193.0	235.5	N/A	182.1	233.6	240.9
D60TC45	190.3	239.3	N/A	181.2	237.6	241.7
DKC 114-99 VT4Pro	191.1	225.1	147.7	180.8	229.0	230.6
DKC 119-30 VT4Pro	185.9	234.0	145.4	186.1	237.1	242.0
P13777 PWUE	162.1	234.8	121.0	174.1	239.8	236.8
P13841 PWUE	186.1	224.9	136.0	164.4	207.9	232.1
PGY 2314 TRE	172.8	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	183.4	N/A ¹	232.2
PGY 2419 TRE	173.2	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	181.7	N/A ¹	233.3

¹ Hybrid was not yet recieved by time of planting and/or agent pickup of seed.

Table 11. Avoyelles Parish

Community: Bordelonville
 County agent: Justin Dufour
 Cooperators: Jeffrey Bordelon
 GPS coordinates: 31.093586232102155, -91.93389127133096
 Previous crop: Corn
 Planted plant population: 32,000
 Row spacing (inches): 36

Soil type: Coughatta silty clay/silt loam
 N rate (lbs/acre): 200
 Tillage type: Conventional
 Date planted: 3/18/25
 Date harvested: 8/8/25
 Weigh wagon or yield monitor: Weigh wagon

Company	Hybrid	HW (lbs)	Harvest Moist (%)	PW (in)	RL (ft)	Acreage Per Plot	DW (lbs)	Bu/A Raw	Bu/A Adjusted	Test Wt (lbs)	Rank ¹
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	5,666	13.8	180	1,553	0.5	5,780.0	189.2	193.0	59.2	1
Bayer	DKC 114-99 VT4Pro	5,566	13.1	180	1,553	0.5	5,724.1	185.9	191.1	57.2	2
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	5,632	14.5	180	1,553	0.5	5,698.7	188.1	190.3	55.5	3
Pioneer	P13841 PWUE	5,408	12.9	180	1,553	0.5	5,574.4	180.6	186.1	58.3	4
Bayer	DKC 119-30 VT4Pro	6,448	14.3	180	1,824	0.6	6,539.6	183.3	185.9	56.8	5
WinField	CP5911 VT2P	6,450	14.6	180	1,824	0.6	6,518.7	183.4	185.3	57.4	6
WinField	CP5682 TRE	5,384	14.8	180	1,553	0.5	5,428.6	179.8	181.3	55.7	7
BH Genetics	BH8721 VT2P	5,158	13.2	180	1,553	0.5	5,298.4	172.2	176.9	58.7	8
Progeny	PGY 2419 TRE	6,070	15.2	180	1,824	0.6	6,091.6	172.6	173.2	56.7	9
Progeny	PGY 2314 TRE	5,084	14	180	1,553	0.5	5,174.2	169.8	172.8	57.1	10
BH Genetics	BH8939 TRE	5,956	14.4	180	1,824	0.6	6,033.5	169.3	171.5	59.1	11
Pioneer	P13777 PWUE	5,588	13.5	180	1,824	0.6	5,720.3	158.4	162.1	59.2	12

¹ Rank is based on Bu/A adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Table 12. Beauregard Parish

Community: DeRidder
 County agent: Mike LaVergne
 Cooperators: David Smith
 GPS coordinates: 30.790642, - 93.420765
 Previous crop: Sorghum
 Planted plant population: 29,000

Row spacing (inches): 30
 Soil type: Sandy loam
 N rate (lbs/acre): 190
 Tillage type: No till
 Date planted: 3/25/25
 Date harvested: 8/20/25
 Weigh wagon or yield monitor: Weigh wagon

Company	Hybrid	HW (lbs)	Harvest Moist (%)	PW (in)	RL (ft)	Acreage Per Plot	DW (lbs)	Bu/A Raw	Bu/A Adjusted	Test Wt (lbs)	Rank ¹
WinField	CP5911 VT2P	8,019	14.5	360	959	0.7	8,113.9	205.9	219.4	58.6	1
Bayer	DKC 119-30 VT4Pro	8,622	14.4	330	1,179	0.7	8,734.2	206.9	209.5	59.4	2
Bayer	DKC 114-99 VT4Pro	9,362	14.2	360	1,179	0.8	9,506.0	216.8	209.1	59.4	3
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	9,198	13.9	360	1,179	0.8	9,372.2	202.3	206.1	57.1	4
Progeny	PGY 2419 TRE	8,856	14.7	360	1,179	0.8	8,939.8	194.8	196.6	60.1	5
WinField	CP5682 TRE	8,546	14.5	360	1,179	0.8	8,647.1	187.9	190.2	58.4	6
Pioneer	P13777 PWUE	8,384	14.4	360	1,179	0.8	8,493.1	184.4	186.8	58.9	7
Pioneer	P13841 PWUE	8,314	14.0	360	1,179	0.8	8,461.6	182.8	186.1	57.8	8
BH Genetics	BH8721 VT2P	8,144	14.1	360	1,179	0.8	8,278.9	179.1	182.1	59.5	9
BH Genetics	BH8939 TRE	6,616	14.5	360	959	0.7	6,694.3	178.9	181.0	58.3	10
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	7,952	14.4	360	1,179	0.8	8,055.5	174.9	177.2	59.1	11
Progeny	PGY 2314 TRE	6,204	14.7	360	959	0.7	6,262.7	167.7	169.3	60.7	12

¹ Rank is based on Bu/A adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Table 13. Caldwell Parish

Community: Columbia
 County agent: Railey Cruse
 Cooperator: Chris Hatten
 GPS coordinates: 32.09803 N, 92.04362 W
 Previous crop: Corn
 Planted plant population: 34,000
 Row spacing (inches): 38
 Soil type: Hebert silt loam

N rate (lbs/acre): 200
 Irrigation: Yes
 Irrigation type: Furrow
 Tillage type: Minimal tillage
 Date planted: 3/21/25
 Date harvested: 8/9/25
 Weigh wagon or yield monitor: Weigh wagon

Company	Hybrid	HW (lbs)	HM (%)	PW (in)	RL (ft)	Acreage Per Plot	DW (lbs)	Bu/A Raw	Bu/A Adjusted	Rank ¹
BH Genetics	BH8939 TRE	8,160	15.2	228	1,293	0.6	8,189.0	258.4	259.3	1
WinField	CP5911 VT2P	7,825	15.6	228	1,293	0.6	7,815.7	247.8	247.5	2
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	7,725	15.6	228	1,293	0.6	7,715.9	244.6	244.3	3
WinField	CP5682 TRE	7,640	16	228	1,293	0.6	7,594.8	241.9	240.5	4
BH Genetics	BH8721 VT2P	7,575	15.9	228	1,293	0.6	7,539.1	239.8	238.7	5
Bayer	DKC 119-30 VT4Pro	7,455	15.2	228	1,293	0.6	7,481.5	236.0	236.9	6
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	7,430	15.1	228	1,293	0.6	7,465.2	235.3	236.4	7
Bayer	DKC 114-99 VT4Pro	7,320	15.7	228	1,293	0.6	7,302.7	231.8	231.2	8
Pioneer	P13841 PWUE	6,990	14.7	228	1,293	0.6	7,056.2	221.3	223.4	9
Pioneer	P13777 PWUE	6,230	14.7	228	1,293	0.6	6,289.0	197.3	199.1	10

¹ Rank is based on Bu/A adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Table 14. East Carroll Parish

Community: Transylvania
 County agent: Tyler Garza
 Cooperators: Wes Clement and Colt Oswalt
 GPS coordinates: 32.66947 N, -91.18986 W
 Previous crop: Corn
 Planted plant population: 35,000
 Row spacing (inches): 38

Soil type: Sandy Loam
 N rate (lbs/acre): 275
 Irrigation: Yes
 Tillage type: Stale seed bed
 Date planted: 3/12/25
 Date harvested: 8/8/25
 Weigh wagon or yield monitor: Yield monitor

Company	Hybrid	HW (lbs)	Harvest Moist (%)	Acreage Per Plot	DW (lbs)	Bu/A Raw	Bu/A Adjusted	Rank ¹
Bayer	DKC 119-30 VT4Pro	13,601.3	13.4	1.0	13,944.2	238.1	244.1	1
Bayer	DKC 114-99 VT4Pro	13,637.7	14.4	1.0	13,820.1	238.8	241.9	2
WinField	CP5911 VT2P	13,161.7	13.1	1.0	13,530.8	228.2	234.6	3
BH Genetics	BH8939 TRE	12,838.5	13.2	1.0	13,195.5	224.8	231.0	4
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	12,584.6	12.5	1.0	13,032.9	222.5	230.4	5
WinField	CP5682 TRE	12,852.3	12.8	1.0	13,269.0	222.8	230.0	6
Progeny	PGY 2419 TRE	12,745.0	13.4	1.0	13,063.2	223.1	228.7	7
Pioneer	P13777 PWUE	12,591.2	13.3	1.0	12,914.5	218.3	223.9	8
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	12,475.7	13.7	1.0	12,738.5	218.4	223.0	9
Progeny	PGY 2314 TRE	12,296.0	13.4	1.0	12,604.5	215.3	220.7	10
BH Genetics	BH8721 VT2P	12,268.9	13.2	1.0	12,602.9	214.8	220.6	11
Pioneer	P13841 PWUE	11,366.0	11.7	1.0	11,873.1	197.1	205.8	12

¹ Rank is based on Bu/A adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Table 15. Franklin Parish

Community: Winnsboro
 County agent: Carol Pinnell-Alison
 Cooperator: Campbell Farms
 Previous crop: Corn
 Planted plant population: 33,000
 Row spacing (inches): 30
 Soil type: Gilbert-Gigger-Egypt
 N rate (lbs/acre): 200 lbs/A, starter 20-6-10-0-3/gal

Irrigation: Yes
 Irrigation type: Furrow
 Tillage type: Minimum/stale seed bed
 Date planted: 3/20/25
 Date harvested: 8/18/25
 Weigh wagon or yield monitor: Weigh wagon
 Miscellaneous: Dry fertilizer 0-50-100

Company	Hybrid	HW (lbs)	Harvest Moist (%)	PW (in)	RL (ft)	Acreage Per Plot	DW (lbs)	Bu/A Raw	Bu/A Adjusted	Test Wt (lbs)	Rank ¹
BH Genetics	BH8939 TRE	5,175	15.3	304	663	0.4	5,187.2	239.7	240.2	59.5	1
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	5,040	14.4	304	655	0.4	5,105.6	236.3	239.3	59.3	2
WinField	CP5682 TRE	4,950	14.6	304	652	0.4	5,002.7	233.1	235.6	59	3
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	5,100	15	304	669	0.4	5,130.2	234.1	235.5	60.9	4
Pioneer	P13777 PWUE	5,135	14.8	304	677	0.4	5,177.5	232.9	234.8	60.2	5
Bayer	DKC 114-99 VT4Pro	4,990	14.7	304	661	0.4	5,037.2	231.8	234.0	60.5	6
WinField	CP5911 VT2P	5,000	15.1	304	666	0.4	5,023.7	230.5	231.6	59.5	7
BH Genetics	BH8721 VT2P	4,660	14.4	304	640	0.4	4,720.7	223.6	226.5	60.3	8
Bayer	DKC 119-30 VT4Pro	4,900	14.9	304	673	0.4	4,934.8	223.6	225.1	60.7	9
Pioneer	P13841 PWUE	4,740	14.1	304	658	0.4	4,818.5	221.2	224.9	58.4	10

¹ Rank is based on Bu/A adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Table 16. Madison Parish

Community: Tallulah
 County agent: William Wallace
 Cooperator: Curt Collins
 GPS coordinates: 32°26'06.6" N, 91°13'34.2" W
 Previous crop: Corn
 Planted plant population: 33,200
 Row spacing (inches): 38
 Soil type: Sharkey clay

N rate (lbs/acre): 100 lbs urea, 64 gallons 22-0-5
 Irrigation: Yes
 Irrigation type: Furrow
 Tillage type: Conventional
 Date planted: 4/4/25
 Date harvested: 8/23/25
 Weigh wagon or yield monitor: Yield monitor

Company	Hybrid	HW (lbs)	Harvest Moist (%)	PW (%)	RL (ft)	Acreage Per Plot	DW (lbs)	Bu/A Raw	Bu/A Adjusted	Test Wt (lbs)	Rank ¹
Bayer	DKC 119-30 VT4Pro	6,197	13.3	456	699.3	0.6	6,358.1	181.4	186.1	59.6	1
WinField	CP5911 VT2P	6,103	13.1	456	699.3	0.6	6,276.3	178.7	183.7	58.2	2
Progeny	PGY 2314 TRE	6,071	12.8	456	699.3	0.6	6,265.3	177.7	183.4	58.2	3
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	6,056	13.2	456	699.3	0.6	6,220.5	177.3	182.1	59.8	4
Progeny	PGY 2419 TRE	6,041	13.2	456	699.3	0.6	6,205.3	176.8	181.7	57.7	5
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	6,012	13	456	699.3	0.6	6,189.4	176.0	181.2	56.7	6
Bayer	DKC 114-99 VT4Pro	5,998	13	456	699.3	0.6	6,175.0	175.6	180.8	59.9	7
BH Genetics	BH8939 TRE	5,948	12.9	456	699.3	0.6	6,131.3	174.1	179.5	56.9	8
WinField	CP5682 TRE	5,791	12.9	456	699.3	0.6	5,969.3	169.5	174.7	58	9
Pioneer	P13777 PWUE	5,744	12.5	456	699.3	0.6	5,947.8	168.1	174.1	58	10
Pioneer	P13841 PWUE	5,393	12.0	456	699.3	0.6	5,616.9	157.9	164.4	56.1	11
BH Genetics	BH8721 VT2P	5,010	12.9	456	699.3	0.6	5,164.0	146.7	151.2	58.7	12

¹ Rank is based on Bu/A adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Table 17. Ouachita Parish

Community: Monroe
 County agent: Nate Jennings
 Cooperator: Tripp Faulk
 GPS coordinates: 32.37042 N, 92.11292 W
 Previous crop: Corn
 Planted plant population: 32,000
 Row spacing (inches): 38
 Soil type: Alluvial

N rate (lbs/acre): 210
 Irrigation: Yes
 Irrigation type: Furrow
 Tillage type: Minimum
 Date planted: 3/21/25
 Date harvested: 8/25/25
 Weigh wagon or yield monitor: Yield monitor
 Miscellaneous: Variety P13841 had high wind damage

Company	Hybrid	HW (lbs)	Harvest Moist (%)	Acreage Per Plot	DW (lbs)	Bu/A Raw	Bu/A Adjusted	Rank ¹
Pioneer	P13777 PWUE	18,597.60	10.3	1.47	19,742.1	225.9	239.8	1
BH Genetics	BH8939 TRE	18,549.01	10.1	1.47	19,734.4	225.3	239.7	2
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	18,383.07	10.1	1.47	19,557.8	223.3	237.6	3
Bayer	DKC 119-30 VT4Pro	18,280.64	10.4	1.46	19,384.0	223.6	237.1	4
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	18,094.84	10.2	1.47	19,229.8	219.8	233.6	5
WinField	CP5682 TRE	17,773.89	10.3	1.47	18,867.7	215.9	229.2	6
Bayer	DKC 114-99 VT4Pro	17,742.54	10.2	1.47	18,855.4	215.5	229.0	7
WinField	CP5911 VT2P	17,017.79	10.2	1.47	18,085.2	206.7	219.7	8
Pioneer	P13841 PWUE	16,088.01	10.1	1.47	17,116.1	195.4	207.9	9
BH Genetics	BH8721 VT2P	15,953.32	10.1	1.48	16,972.8	192.5	204.8	10

¹ Rank is based on Bu/A adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Table 18. Pointe Coupee Parish

Community: Batchelor
 County agent: Mark Carriere
 Cooperator: George LaCour, Gert LaCour and Brandon LaCour
 GPS coordinates: 30°49'20" N, 91°42'15" W
 Previous crop: Soybeans
 Planted plant population: 34,000
 Row spacing (inches): 38
 Soil type: Commerce silt loam

N rate (lbs/acre): 220
 Date planted: 3/13/25
 Date harvested: 8/6/25
 Weigh wagon or yield monitor: Weigh wagon

Company	Hybrid	HW (lbs)	Harvest Moist (%)	PW (in)	RL (ft)	Acreage Per Plot	DW (lbs)	Bu/A Raw	Bu/A Adjusted	Test Wt (lbs)	Rank ¹
BH Genetics	BH8939 TRE	9,362	15.3	304	1,245.0	0.72	9,384.16	230.89	231.44	57.4	1
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	8,520	14.8	304	1,155.0	0.67	8,590.58	226.50	228.37	57.2	2
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	8,980	14.9	304	1,234.5	0.72	9,043.76	223.35	224.94	56.9	3
Bayer	DKC 114-99 VT4Pro	8,124	14.8	304	1,140.0	0.66	8,191.30	218.81	220.63	59	4
BH Genetics	BH8721 VT2P	7,874	14.9	304	1,125.0	0.65	7,929.91	214.91	216.43	58.5	5
Bayer	DKC 119-30 VT4Pro	8,118	14.8	304	1,171.5	0.68	8,185.25	212.77	214.53	57.6	6
Pioneer	P13777 PWUE	8,286	15	304	1,206.0	0.70	8,335.03	210.96	212.21	53.9	7
Progeny	PGY 2314 TRE	8,158	15	304	1,224.0	0.71	8,206.27	204.65	205.86	59.2	8
Progeny	PGY 2419 TRE	7,820	14.6	304	1,188.0	0.69	7,903.29	202.11	204.27	57.6	9
Pioneer	P13841 PWUE	7,250	14.5	304	1,125.0	0.65	7,335.80	197.88	200.22	52.2	10

¹ Rank is based on Bu/A adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Table 19. Rapides Parish

Community: McNutt
 County agent: Justin Dufour
 Cooperator: Trevor Verzwylwelt
 GPS coordinates: 31.3035307086887, -92.62307731795771
 Previous crop: Soybeans
 Planted plant population: 34,000
 Row spacing (inches): 38

Soil type: Coughatta silt loam
 N rate (lbs/acre): 220
 Irrigation: No
 Tillage type: Conventional
 Date planted: 3/18/25
 Date harvested: 8/4/25
 Weigh wagon or yield monitor: Weigh wagon

Company	Hybrid	HW (lbs)	Harvest Moist (%)	PW (in)	RL (ft)	Acreage Per Plot	DW (lbs)	Bu/A Raw	Bu/A Adjusted	Test Wt (lbs)	Rank ¹
WinField	CP5911VT2P	7,804	15.4	228	1,275	0.6	7,813.2	7.6	250.9	58.7	1
BH Genetics	BH 8939TRE	7,686	14.3	228	1,275	0.6	7,795.2	5.7	250.3	58	2
Bayer	DKC119-30 VT4Pro	7,616	15.3	228	1,275	0.6	7,634.0	4.6	245.1	60.3	3
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	7,498	14	228	1,275	0.6	7,631.1	3.8	245.0	59.7	4
Bayer	DKC114-99 VT4Pro	7,610	16	228	1,275	0.6	7,565.0	3.3	242.9	58.1	5
Progeny	PGY 2314TRE	7,478	15.1	228	1,275	0.6	7,513.0	240.1	241.3	59.5	6
Progeny	PGY 2419TRE	7,277	13.6	228	1,275	0.6	7,440.6	2.5	238.9	59.4	7
Pioneer	P13841PWUE	7,330	15.2	228	1,275	0.6	7,356.0	2.3	236.2	57.6	8
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	7,320	15.1	228	1,275	0.6	7,354.7	2.1	236.2	59.6	9
WinField	CP5682TRE	7,128	13.6	228	1,275	0.6	7,288.3	228.9	234.0	59.9	10
Pioneer	P13777PWUE	7,182	15.2	228	1,275	0.6	7,207.5	1.6	231.4	61	11
BH Genetics	BH 8721VT2P	7,090	16.6	228	1,275	0.6	6,997.7	1.5	224.7	58.9	12

¹ Rank is based on Bu/A adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Table 20. Richland Parish

Community: Mangham
 County agent: Nate Jennings
 Cooperator: Jonathan Campbell
 GPS coordinates: 32.30020 N, 91.77479 W
 Previous crop: Corn
 Planted plant population: 34,000
 Row spacing (inches): 38
 Soil type: Sandy loam

N rate (lbs/acre): 11 Gallons 26-10-03, 200/a
 Irrigation: Yes
 Irrigation type: Furrow
 Tillage type: Minimum
 Date planted: 3/11/25
 Date harvested: 8/11/25
 Weigh wagon or yield monitor: Weigh wagon

Company	Hybrid	HW (lbs)	Harvest Moist (%)	Acreage Per Plot	DW (lbs)	Bu/A Raw	Bu/A Adjusted	Test Wt (lbs)	Rank ¹
Bayer	DKC114-99 VT4Pro	4380	14.4	0.34	4437.0	230.0	233.0	58.8	1
WinField	CP5911VT2P	4430	14.5	0.35	4482.4	226.0	228.7	59.1	2
Pioneer	P13777PWUE	4440	14.2	0.36	4508.3	220.2	223.6	57.6	3
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	4170	14.4	0.34	4224.3	219.0	221.9	61	4
BH Genetics	BH 8939TRE	4420	14.5	0.36	4472.3	219.2	221.8	58.9	5
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	4355	14.3	0.36	4416.8	216.0	219.1	59.7	6
Progeny	PGY 2314TRE	4125	14.4	0.35	4178.7	210.5	213.2	57.3	7
Bayer	DKC119-30 VT4Pro	4050	14.9	0.35	4078.8	206.6	208.1	59.7	8
WinField	CP5682TRE	3775	14.8	0.33	3806.3	204.3	206.0	59.2	9
Pioneer	P13841PWUE	3960	14.2	0.35	4020.9	202.0	205.1	60.4	10
Progeny	PGY 2419TRE	3575	15	0.33	3596.2	193.5	194.6	59	11
BH Genetics	BH 8721VT2P	3395	15.1	0.32	3411.1	189.5	190.3	59.1	12

¹ Rank is based on Bu/A adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Table 21. St. Landry Parish

Community: Melville
 County agent: Vince Deshotel
 Cooperator: Cannatella Outdoors
 Previous crop: Soybeans
 Planted plant population: 32,000
 Row spacing (inches): 36

Soil type: Sandy loam
 Irrigation: No
 Tillage type: Stale seed bed
 Date planted: 3/7/25
 Date harvested: 8/1/25
 Weigh wagon or yield monitor: Grain cart with weigh cells

Company	Hybrid	HW (lbs)	Harvest Moist (%)	PW (in)	RL (ft)	Acreage Per Plot	DW (lbs)	Bu/A Raw	Bu/A Adjusted	Rank ¹
Bayer	DKC114-99 VT4Pro	6,420	15.9	288	987	0.5	6,389.6	210.8	209.8	1
Progeny	PGY 2419TRE	6,340	17.6	288	984	0.5	6,182.4	208.8	203.6	2
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	6,480	19.9	288	990	0.5	6,142.6	212.1	201.1	3
WinField	CP5911VT2P	6,220	17.6	288	978	0.5	6,065.4	206.1	201.0	4
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	6,160	16.1	288	990	0.5	6,116.3	201.7	200.2	5
Pioneer	P13841PWUE	6,100	15.6	288	990	0.5	6,092.8	199.7	199.5	6
WinField	CP5682TRE	6,280	18.2	288	990	0.5	6,079.3	205.6	199.0	7
Pioneer	P13777PWUE	6,060	16.5	288	990	0.5	5,988.3	198.4	196.0	8
BH Genetics	BH 8721VT2P	6,120	18.2	288	981	0.5	5,924.4	202.2	195.7	9
BH Genetics	BH 8939TRE	6,180	18.5	288	990	0.5	5,960.6	202.3	195.1	10
Bayer	DKC119-30 VT4Pro	5,980	16.4	288	987	0.5	5,916.3	196.4	194.3	11
Progeny	PGY 2314TRE	5,800	15.9	288	990	0.5	5,772.5	189.9	189.0	12

¹ Rank is based on Bu/A adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Table 22. West Carroll Parish

Community: Goodwill
 County agent: Bruce Garner
 Cooperator: Ty Rogers
 GPS coordinates: 32°47'28.20" N, 91°33'28.37" W
 Previous crop: Soybean
 Planted plant population: 35,000
 Row spacing (inches): 30

Soil type: Silty clay
 Irrigation: Yes
 Irrigation type: Furrow
 Date planted: 3/14/25
 Date harvested: 8/5/25
 Weigh wagon or yield monitor: Yield monitor

Company	Hybrid	HW (lbs)	Harvest Moist (%)	Acreage Per Plot	DW (lbs)	Bu/A Raw	Bu/A Adjusted	Test Wt (lbs)	Rank ¹
Bayer	DKC119-30 VT4Pro	11,235.15	15.4	0.83	11,248.4	241.7	242.0	59.3	1
Bayer	DKC114-99 VT4Pro	11,236.00	15.5	0.83	11,236.0	241.7	241.7	58.9	2
Dyna-Gro	D58VC74	11,250.00	15.9	0.83	11,196.7	242.0	240.9	60.4	3
Pioneer	P13777PWUE	11,043.50	15.8	0.83	11,004.3	237.6	236.8	58.4	4
Progeny	PGY 2419TRE	10,985.31	16.6	0.83	10,842.3	236.3	233.3	58.6	5
Pioneer	P13841PWUE	10,855.00	15.64	0.83	10,837.0	233.5	233.2	58.2	6
Dyna-Gro	D60TC45	11,150.84	18.2	0.83	10,794.5	239.9	232.2	58.8	7
BH Genetics	BH 8721VT2P	10,918.29	16.5	0.83	10,789.1	234.9	232.1	58.4	8
BH Genetics	BH 8939TRE	11,107.59	18.47	0.83	10,717.2	239.0	230.6	57.2	9
WinField	CP5682TRE	10,495.21	17.8	0.83	10,209.5	225.8	219.7	58.5	10
Progeny	PGY 2314TRE	10,233.17	15.75	0.83	10,202.9	220.2	219.5	57.3	11
WinField	CP5911VT2P	10,390.46	17.5	0.83	10,144.5	223.5	218.3	57.1	12

¹ Rank is based on Bu/A adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Table 23. Macon Ridge Research Station

Parish: Franklin
 Community: Winnsboro
 Previous crop: Cotton
 Planted plant population: 36,000
 Row spacing (inches): 40
 Soil type: Gilbert-Gigger-Egypt

Irrigation: Yes
 Irrigation type: Furrow
 Tillage type: Conventional
 Date planted: 3/25/25
 Date harvested: 8/12/25
 Weigh wagon or yield monitor: Weigh wagon

Company	Hybrid	HW (lbs)	Harvest Moist (%)	PW (in)	RL (ft)	Acreage Per Plot	DW (lbs)	Bu/A Raw	Bu/A Adjusted	Test Wt (lbs)	Rank ¹
BH Genetics	BH 8939TRE	1,790	15.4	320	333	0.2	1,792.1	156.8	157.0	59	1
BH Genetics	BH 8721VT2P	1,675	14.9	320	324	0.2	1,686.9	150.8	151.9	60.4	2
WinField	CP5911VT2P	1,715	15	320	335	0.2	1,725.1	149.3	150.2	58.9	3
Bayer	DKC114-99 VT4Pro	1,745	14.9	320	347	0.2	1,757.4	146.7	147.7	58.4	4
Bayer	DKC119-30 VT4Pro	1,695	16	320	338	0.2	1,685.0	146.3	145.4	59.3	5
Winfield	CP5682TRE	1,625	15.3	320	329	0.2	1,628.8	144.1	144.4	57.8	6
Pioneer	P13841PWUE	1,565	14.4	320	340	0.2	1,585.4	134.3	136.0	58.2	7
Pioneer	P13777PWUE	1,420	15.3	320	343	0.2	1,423.4	120.8	121.0	58.1	8

¹ Rank is based on Bu/A adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Table 24. Northeast Research Station

Parish: Tensas
 Community: St. Joseph
 County agent: None
 Cooperator: Warren Ratcliff
 GPS coordinates: 31°56'59.28" N, 91°13'41.18" W
 Previous crop: Cotton
 Planted plant population: 34,000

Row spacing (inches): 38
 Soil type: Silt loam
 Irrigation: Yes
 Irrigation type: Furrow
 Tillage type: Conventional
 Date planted: 3/21/25
 Date harvested: 8/20/25
 Weigh wagon or yield monitor: Weigh wagon

Company	Hybrid	HW (lbs)	Harvest Moist (%)	PW (in)	RL (ft)	Acreage Per Plot	DW (lbs)	Bu/A Raw	Bu/A Adjusted	Test Wt (lbs)	Rank ¹
Bayer	DKC119-30 VT-4Pro	3,225	13.8	320	440	0.27	3,289.88	213.80	218.10	58.9	1
Bayer	DKC114-99 VT-4Pro	2,850	13.3	320	397	0.24	2,924.20	209.40	214.86	57	2
Pioneer	P13777PWUE	2,765	13.3	320	416	0.25	2,836.99	193.88	198.93	58.5	3
WinField	CP5911VT2P	2,975	13.4	320	475	0.29	3,048.93	182.69	187.23	58.4	4
Pioneer	P13841PWUE	2,930	13.4	320	479	0.29	3,002.82	178.43	182.86	56.8	5
BH Genetics	BH 8721VT2P	1,630	13	320	274	0.17	1,678.22	173.53	178.66	61.1	6
BH Genetics	BH 8939TRE	2,820	13.5	320	474	0.29	2,886.75	173.54	177.65	58	7
WinField	CP5682TRE	2,580	13.4	320	481	0.29	2,644.12	156.46	160.35	56.3	8

¹ Rank is based on Bu/A adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

PLANTING DATE

Corn growth and development responds to temperature and is not controlled by day length. Thus, the calendar date is not as important as soil and air temperature when considering optimum timing to plant corn. Good germination and emergence are expected when the soil temperature at a 2-inch depth is 55 F by 9 a.m. for three consecutive days. This normally occurs in late February and March in Louisiana. In most years, the optimal planting window for south Louisiana is Feb. 23 to March 23, and for north Louisiana March 10 to April 10. Extending planting past the last optimal planting date can result in losses of half of a bushel to 1 bushel per day.

Frost may occur after these planting dates in some years; however, corn typically withstands frost with little economic injury. Corn younger than V6 (six-leaf stage) usually can withstand a light frost if the temperature does not drop below 30 F. A moderate freeze will burn any existing leaves and cause them to drop, but new leaves can emerge in four to five days with warm temperatures. However, as the growing point moves upward near the soil surface, the possibility of injury increases.

PLANTING RATE AND DEPTH

The optimal plant population for corn ranges from 27,000 to 30,000 live plants per acre. At 80% field emergence this would equate to planting 33,750 to 37,500 seeds per acre. The lower end of the recommended range should be used when lower yields are expected because of soil type, late planting date, drought-prone areas or low fertility. Higher populations should be used on highly productive deep alluvial soils or irrigated fields where moisture will not be a limiting factor.

Also, seeding densities can be affected by “ear flex.” Full-flex hybrids can compensate for fewer plants per acre because the ear grows both in length and girth. These hybrids usually produce only one ear per stalk. Individual semi-flex hybrid ears will not compensate to the extent that full-flex hybrids will, but with low stand density and excellent growing conditions they may set two or more ears. Fixed-ear hybrids must obtain the desired population for maximum yield.

Seed size and shape are not critical for a good stand but be sure to use the correct plate and planter for the size purchased. Corn should be planted 2 inches deep. It is vitally important to establish seed contact with moist soil, but planting seeds greater than 2 inches deep can increase the probability of an uneven plant stand, which can affect growth and yield.

CORN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Corn growth and development are closely related to temperature. Warmer temperatures result in rapid corn growth, and cooler temperatures result in slower corn development. Temperatures are used to calculate growing degree days (GDD)

or heat units (HU). Several formulas exist to calculate these GDD, but the one used most often is the modified 86/50 cutoff method (MGDD). MGDD for any given day are calculated by subtracting 50 from the average daily temperature. The average daily temperature is calculated by adding the daily high and the daily low temperatures and then dividing by two.

$$\text{GDD} = \frac{\text{Max. Temp} + \text{Min. Temp.} - 50\text{F}}{2}$$

Two criteria exist when calculating MGDD. First, if the daily high was greater than 86 F, then 86 F is used to calculate the average. Second, if the daily low was less than 50 F, then 50 F is used to calculate the average. These upper and lower temperature thresholds or limits define the boundaries beyond which corn develops very slowly, if at all. Throughout the years, we have talked about the number of MGDD accumulated when silking or physiological maturity (black layer) occurs. For example, a particular hybrid will silk at 1,365 MGDD or reach physiological maturity at 2,800 MGDD. Another useful purpose for following MGDD accumulation is to track the rate of leaf development prior to pollination. From V1 to V10, new leaves, which are defined by the appearance of leaf collars, emerge at a rate of about 85 MGDD per leaf. This is equivalent to about one leaf every five to six days in early April. From V10 to the final leaf, leaves emerge at a rate of about 50 MGDD per leaf.

Practical uses of this information include estimating how far along the corn crop should be for any given location if we know the planting date and the MGDD accumulations since the planting date. It is especially important to know the emergence date, but if this is not available, we can use 125 MGDD from planting to emergence. For instance, corn should reach the V6 growth stage by the time 635 MGDD have accumulated since planting. This is calculated by using 125 MGDD from planting to emergence, then figuring 510 MGDD (6 multiplied by 85) from emergence to V6. It is very important to remember that a shortage of MGDD resulting from early season cool temperatures can never be recovered. Midsummer days in the 90s do not necessarily accelerate MGDD accumulations because rate of growth is minimal when temperatures are above 86 F. Also, plant stress (soil compaction, excessive soil moisture, pest injury, hail damage) can interfere with this relationship and retard leaf development. Comparisons of predicted leaf development stages with actual leaf stages can, therefore, be used as an indicator of plant stress.

SOIL TYPES OF OFFICIAL HYBRID TRIALS

Clay soils are often described as dense and heavy. Wet clay is difficult to cultivate due to its sticky and compact texture. Upon drying, clay soil will crack, creating issues with soil structure stability when the soil constantly contracts and swells. Overall, clay soils have poor drainage. In drier seasons, this can allow the soil to hold needed moisture longer. However, during wet seasons, water-logged soil can cause disease and nutrient leaching issues. Clay soils are negatively charged, meaning they attract and hold positively charged nutrients such as potassium quite well.

Silt loams are comprised of primarily silt but contain small amounts of clay and sand as well. This unique balance of components allows this soil type to drain better than clay soils, but holds more water than sandy soils, often leading to consistent soil moisture retention throughout the season. Silt loam has adequate nutrient retention, and the good aeration associated with this soil type helps make nutrients more available to the plant.

Gigger-Gilbert complex is a term used to describe areas where both Gilbert and Gigger soil types are found in close proximity in alternating soil patterns. Gigger soils have fragipans, which is a dense/brittle subsoil layer that hinders water permeability and root development. Gilbert soils can also cause slow water permeability. Also, lower areas of Gilbert soils can become very alkaline, leading to issues with nutrient availability and soil fertility.

FERTILITY

Soil testing is the foundation of a sound fertility program and is necessary for maximum efficiency in applying correct rates of lime and fertilizer. Proper fertility is critical for optimizing crop yields, particularly in corn. Seldom is there a field that does not require the addition of fertilizer. The estimated uptake of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K) and sulfur (S) by a 200-bushel-per-acre corn crop is presented in Table 25. Be aware that the values presented are not the amount of nutrients that need to be applied, but rather the total uptake by the corn crop from soil, fertilizer, and other sources.

Table 25. Approximate amount of nutrients in a 200-bushel-per-acre corn crop.

Element	Grain (pounds)	Stover (pounds)
Nitrogen (N)	134	90
Phosphorus (P ₂ O ₅)	70	32
Potassium (K ₂ O)	50	220
Sulfur (S)	16	14

International Plant Nutrition Institute, May 2014.

SOIL PH

Soil pH affects the availability of nutrients to plant roots. The desirable soil pH for corn ranges from 5.8 to 7.0. Continued cultivation and the use of chemical fertilizers, especially those containing ammonium and sulfur, tend to decrease soil pH over time. Irrigation with water high in calcium carbonate, on the other hand, tends to increase soil pH.

Soil samples should be collected and checked for the degree of acidity or alkalinity. Lime is generally recommended to raise pH values below 6.1 (Table 26). Soil texture and the buffer capacity of

the soil are required for a more accurate estimate of the amount of lime that is needed. If lime is needed, it is recommended to apply it during the fall to provide enough time for it to react with the soil. The relative neutralizing material (RNV) of lime impacts the amount that needs to be applied. The RNV of a material is based on its fineness and calcium carbonate equivalent (CCE), or the amount of pure calcium carbonate to which the selected material corresponds, with finer materials reacting more quickly than coarse materials. An ag lime material with a CCE of 100 is “stronger” than an ag lime material with a CCE of 90. Consequently, less volume would be needed to increase the pH of a given soil.

Table 26. Lime recommendations for corn, Mehlich 3 extraction.

Soil pH	Lime (tons/acre) ¹
Above 6.1	0
5.8-6.1	1
5.0-5.8	2
Below 5	3

¹Amount of limestone needed to adjust soil pH to a desired level for corn depends on the initial soil pH, soil clay content, and soil buffer capacity (resistance to pH change). Testing soil pH is an excellent indicator of the need for lime and in combination with soil texture is sometimes used to estimate the lime requirement. However, most soil testing laboratories offer a buffer lime-requirement test that provides a more accurate estimate of the quantity of lime that should be applied.

NITROGEN

Nitrogen is necessary for chlorophyll synthesis and is part of the chlorophyll molecule involved in photosynthesis. Lack of N and chlorophyll means the crop will not utilize sunlight as an energy source to carry on essential functions, such as nutrient uptake. It is an essential component of amino acids, which form plant proteins. Therefore, N is directly responsible for increasing protein content. A rough rule of thumb is to apply 1 to 1.2 pounds of actual

N for each bushel of corn produced. Nitrogen should be applied according to whether the field is an alluvial plain, such as the Delta, or an upland soil and whether it is irrigated or dryland (Table 27). Apply nitrogen in a split application with 50% to 75% applied before or at planting and the balance when corn is 3 to 12 inches tall. All the nitrogen can be applied pre-plant or at planting, but this increases the risk of fertilizer burn on seedlings and nitrogen loss from leaching or volatilization. An application of 20 to 50 pounds of nitrogen at tassel may be beneficial if environmental conditions result in leaching or volatilization of nitrogen.

Table 27. Nitrogen rates for corn in Louisiana based on field conditions.

Soil	Irrigation	Nitrogen Rate (lbs/acre)
Alluvial	Yes	180-270
Alluvial	No	140-210
Upland	Yes	160-230
Upland	No	120-190

PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus plays a role in photosynthesis, respiration, energy storage and transfer, cell division and cell enlargement in the plant. It promotes early root formation and growth, increases water use efficiency and hastens maturity. Corn uses phosphorus early in its growth cycle, and it

should be applied preplant or at planting (Table 28). Banding phosphorus will increase its efficiency when the soil pH is very acidic or alkaline or when soil test phosphorus levels are low. Also, starter fertilizers can be beneficial for soils that have a high pH or have very low to low phosphorus levels. Soil testing is recommended to apply appropriate levels for each field, but in many soils 40 to 60 pounds of P₂O₅ per acre will be needed.

Table 28. Phosphorus recommendations for corn based on soil test (ppm) and pounds of P₂O₅ to apply per acre.

Soil Type	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
	<10 ppm	10-19 ppm	20-34 ppm	35-50 ppm	>50 ppm
Alluvial-Irrigated	120	90	60	0	0
Alluvial-Dryland	100	80	60	0	0
Upland-Irrigated	100	80	60	0	0
Upland-Dryland	80	60	40	0	0

POTASSIUM

Potassium is vital to photosynthesis. When K is deficient, photosynthesis declines and plant respiration increases, which reduces carbohydrate supply. Other functions of K include that it is essential for protein synthesis, helps control ionic balance and translocation of heavy metals, helps overcome the effects of

disease, and is involved in the activation of 60 enzyme systems. Potash deficiency in corn results in reduced growth, delayed maturity, and lodging. Corn uses potassium early in its growth cycle, and it should be applied pre-plant or at planting (Tables 29-32). Soil testing is recommended to apply appropriate levels for each field, but in many soils 40 to 60 pounds of K₂O per acre will be needed..

Table 29. Potassium recommendations based on soil test (ppm) and soil type for corn on alluvial soils (irrigated).

Soil Type	VL	VL	L	L	M	M	H	H	VH	VH
	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O
Clay	<141	100	141-210	90	211-316	60	317-334	0	>334	0
Clay Loam	<123	100	123-175	90	176-263	60	264-282	0	>282	0
F. Sandy Loam	<53	100	53-87	90	88-122	60	123-141	0	>141	0
Loamy Sand	<35	100	35-52	90	53-78	60	79-123	0	>123	0
Silty Clay	<141	100	141-210	90	211-316	60	317-334	0	>334	0
Silt Clay Loam	<123	100	123-175	90	176-263	60	264-282	0	>282	0
Silt Loam	<70	100	70-105	90	106-140	60	141-158	0	>158	0
V. F. Sandy Loam	<53	100	53-87	90	88-122	60	123-141	0	>141	0

Table 30. Potassium recommendations based on soil test (ppm) and soil type for corn on alluvial soils (nonirrigated).

Soil Type	VL	VL	L	L	M	M	H	H	VH	VH
	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O
Clay	<141	100	141-210	80	211-316	60	317-334	0	>334	0
Clay Loam	<123	100	123-175	80	176-263	60	264-282	0	>282	0
F. Sandy Loam	<53	100	53-87	80	88-122	60	123-141	0	>141	0
Loamy Sand	<35	100	35-52	80	53-78	60	79-123	0	>123	0
Silty Clay	<141	100	141-210	80	211-316	60	317-334	0	>334	0
Silt Clay Loam	<123	100	123-175	80	176-263	60	264-282	0	>282	0
Silt Loam	<70	100	70-105	80	106-140	60	141-158	0	>158	0
V. F. Sandy Loam	<53	100	53-87	80	88-122	60	123-141	0	>141	0

Table 31. Potassium recommendations based on soil test (ppm) and soil type for corn on upland soils (irrigated).

Soil Type	VL	VL	L	L	M	M	H	H	VH	VH
	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O
Clay	<88	100	88-140	80	141-175	60	176-194	0	>194	0
Clay Loam	<88	100	88-140	80	141-175	60	176-194	0	>194	0
F. Sandy Loam	<44	100	44-69	80	70-105	60	106-123	0	>123	0
Loamy Sand	<88	100	88-140	80	141-175	60	176-194	0	>194	0
Silty Clay	<88	100	88-140	80	141-175	60	176-194	0	>194	0
Silt Clay Loam	<62	100	62-96	80	97-140	60	141-158	0	>158	0
Silt Loam	<35	100	35-52	80	53-87	60	88-106	0	>106	0
V. F. Sandy Loam	<44	100	44-69	80	70-105	60	106-123	0	>123	0

Table 32. Potassium recommendations based on soil test (ppm) and soil type for corn on upland soils (nonirrigated).

Soil Type	VL	VL	L	L	M	M	H	H	VH	VH
	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O	ppm	K ₂ O
Clay	<88	80	88-140	60	141-175	40	176-194	0	>194	0
Clay Loam	<88	80	88-140	60	141-175	40	176-194	0	>194	0
F. Sandy Loam	<44	80	44-69	60	70-105	40	106-123	0	>123	0
Loamy Sand	<88	80	88-140	60	141-175	40	176-194	0	>194	0
Silty Clay	<88	80	88-140	60	141-175	40	176-194	0	>194	0
Silt Clay Loam	<62	80	62-96	60	97-140	40	141-158	0	>158	0
Silt Loam	<35	80	35-52	60	53-87	40	88-106	0	>106	0
V. F. Sandy Loam	<44	80	44-69	60	70-105	40	106-123	0	>123	0

SULFUR

Sulfur is part of every living cell and is a constituent of two of the 21 amino acids that form proteins. Sulfur is often overlooked in a soil fertility program. With a reduction in sulfur emissions from industrial and transportation sources, atmospheric sulfur depositions are much lower; therefore, sulfur deficiencies in corn are becoming more common. A typical 200-bushel-per-acre corn crop takes up about 30 pounds per acre with about 16 pounds per acre removed in the grain at harvest. When a soil test is utilized to determine if sulfur is needed, values of less than 12 ppm (Mehlich 3) generally suggest that additional sulfur may be needed. The typical recommended rate is 20 pounds of sulfur in the sulfate form per acre..

ZINC

Zinc was one of the first micronutrients recognized as essential for plants and the one most commonly limiting yield. Although it

is required in small amounts, high yields are impossible without it. Corn is one of the most responsive crops to zinc applications. If zinc is lower than 1 ppm, apply 10 pounds of zinc in a soluble form, such as zinc sulfate or zinc chelate, per acre (Table 33). Among the inorganic zinc sources on the market, the most common sources are sulfates, oxides, and oxysulfates. Zinc sulfate and zinc chelates essentially are 100% water-soluble, while zinc oxides essentially are insoluble in a single crop season and are thus unavailable to the crop to be planted. Oxysulfates are a mixture of sulfates and oxides, with varying proportions of sulfates and oxides and different solubility levels (0.7% to 98.3%). The effectiveness of these can be highly variable, depending on solubility. Low solubility materials may have some value in a long-term buildup program, but when immediate results are the goal, highly soluble fertilizers are the best choices. For acceptable in-season efficacy, a zinc-fertilizer source should be at least 50% water-soluble. If a soil test shows zinc is between 1 and 2.25 ppm, apply 5 pounds of zinc per acre when broadcasting. Less is needed if using a banded application

Table 33. Zinc recommendations for corn based on soil test (ppm) and pounds of zinc to apply per acre.

Low	Medium	High
<1 ppm	1-2.25 ppm	>2.25 ppm
10 lbs/acre	5 lbs/acre	0 lbs/acre

SEED RELABELING

Seed selection is one of the most critical decisions that farmers make each year and is one of the largest expenses on the farm. Hybrid seed differs greatly in price and yield potential. To make seed selection even more challenging, farmers also need to consider a common practice in the seed industry where the same variety is sold under multiple brand names, which is referred to as seed relabeling. **Seed relabeling creates two significant problems for farmers:**

- **Inconsistent seed pricing:** Because different brands often sell the same hybrid for very different prices, producers may

significantly overpay, perhaps not realizing that other brands sell the hybrid at a lower price.

- **Lack of genetic diversity:** When the same hybrid is sold under multiple brand names, it is easy for producers to unknowingly purchase the same genetics from multiple brands while thinking they are buying unique attributes from each brand. This can lead to a failure to establish the genetic diversity that many farmers strive for when selecting seed.

Federal and state seed labeling regulations typically require bags of seed to be labeled with the variety name. Relabeled seeds can be identified when you find the same **hybrid** marketed under multiple brand names.

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