Corn Hybrids for Grain 2019

Introduction

This year, commercial corn seed companies provided 51 hybrids that were entered in the official variety trials. Five hybrid trials were conducted at four AgCenter research stations located throughout the state. Commercial seed companies voluntarily entered and selected the hybrids they wanted to have evaluated by the AgCenter.

In addition to the research station tests, the on-farm core block demonstrations were conducted with a total of 11 hybrids planted at 16 locations throughout the corn-growing areas of Louisiana. LSU AgCenter extension agents coordinated these demonstrations.

The official corn hybrid trials were conducted according to LSU AgCenter best management practices. The on-farm core block demonstrations were placed with corn producers and subjected to their standard production practices.

On-farm core block demonstration results are presented to provide yield results by trial and trend comparisons from the compiled data. As opposed to the official variety trial research, core block demonstrations sometimes are not replicated in the field, and a rigorous statistical analysis is not possible. However, sufficient trials were conducted across a variety of locations; therefore, meaningful and relevant observations can be made that will be useful to Louisiana producers as they make hybrid selection decisions.

In conclusion, the LSU AgCenter corn hybrid trials provide the most complete and unbiased source of information on yield comparisons. The data provided in this publication should help you make more informed decisions about which hybrids will perform best for your production area.

Evaluating the data

This publication includes yield data from the official variety trials conducted by LSU AgCenter scientists in a replicated format that allows for statistical comparisons (Tables 10-11). Detailed plant growth measurements were made, but this report only displays yield data. For a complete review of the official variety trial data, visit the corn section of the LSU AgCenter's website at www.lsuagcenter.com/corn.

For a better understanding of how corn hybrids performed in Louisiana, refer to the official variety trial data first. Choose the hybrids that performed well overall and those that performed well in the region most representative of your growing area. Finally, check the on-farm core block data to see if it is consistent with the official variety trial data for your chosen hybrids (Tables 12-28). By making thorough comparisons across the full range of information available, you can improve your chances of choosing hybrids that will perform well on your farm.

Hybrid selection

Hybrid selection is one of the most important decisions a producer will make and is essential for successful corn production. Seed companies offer multiple hybrids for sale to producers for good reasons. Each corn producer has somewhat different soil conditions, irrigation practices and crop rotations than other growers located in their farming community. Some hybrids will tend to perform better than others based on soil type, planting date, environmental conditions and location.

Yield is important when selecting a corn hybrid; however, maturity, stay-green, lodging, shuck cover, ear placement and disease and insect resistance need to be considered. Yield data from multiple locations and years are good indicators of the consistency of a hybrid's performance.

Hybrid maturity is rated using the relative maturity (RM) or growing degree day (GDD) rating systems. These two methods are based on the number of days or degree days for a hybrid to reach physiological maturity. Louisiana producers can grow early, midseason, and full-season hybrids. In Louisiana, 112-to-121-day maturity hybrids usually produce the best yields. Full-season hybrids do not consistently out yield midseason hybrids. It appears there is more variability in yield among hybrids within a given RM rating than there is between maturity groups.

Hybrids that stay green later into their 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. At later planting dates, a corn hybrid will grow taller because of an increase in day and night temperatures, causing the internodes of the stalks to be longer. Therefore, ear placement will be higher when compared to an earlier planting date. This usually means that the lodging potential will be greater. When planting late in the season, consider planting a hybrid that has a low ear placement.

Also, corn hybrids have different insect and herbicide traits. These biotechnology traits will need to be considered and should be based on which one best fits into your production system.

Select several hybrids that are consistently top performers over multiple locations or years within a region. Consistency over multiple environments is important because we cannot predict next year's growing conditions.

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 temperature and air temperature

when considering to plant corn. Good germination and emergence are expected when the soil temperature at a 2-inch depth is 55 degrees Fahrenheit 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. 25-March 20, and for north Louisiana the optimal planting window generally is March 10-April 1. 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 degrees Fahrenheit. 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 percent field emergence, this would equate to planting 33,750-37,500 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 yields.

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 is closely related to temperature. Warmer temperatures mean faster corn growth, and cooler temperatures mean slower corn development.

Temperatures are used to calculate growing degree days (GDD), which some people call 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 is 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.

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

Two criteria or rules exist when calculating MGDD. First, if the daily high was greater than 86 degrees Fahrenheit, then 86 is used to calculate the average. Second, if the daily low was less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit, then 50 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 accumulation 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 (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 if the actual date is not known.

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 x 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 degrees Fahrenheit.

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.

Fertility

Soil testing is the foundation of a sound fertility program. This is the only way for a crop manager to efficiently apply the 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 N, P, K and S by a 200-bushel-per-acre corn crop is presented in Table 1. Be aware that the values presented are not the amounts of nutrients that need to be applied, but rather the total uptake by the corn crop from soil, fertilizer and other sources.

Table 1. Approximate Amount of Nutrients in a 200-Bushel-per-Acre Corn Crop.		
	Quantity in pounds	
Element	Grain	Stover
Nitrogen (N)	134	90
Phosphorus (P_2O_5)	70	32
Potassium (K_2O)	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 at pH values below 6.1 (Table 2). Recommendations in Table 2 are general guidelines to raise pH. 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 is needed 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 2. 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

[1]Amount 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 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. Thus, 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 3).

Apply nitrogen in a split application with 50-75 percent applied before or at planting and the balance when corn is 3-12 inches tall. All the nitrogen can be applied preplant or at planting, but this increases the risk of fertilizer burn on seedlings and nitrogen loss from leaching or volatilization. An application of 20-50 pounds of nitrogen at tassel may be beneficial if environmental conditions resulted in leaching or volatilization of nitrogen.

Table 3. 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, so these nutrients should be applied preplant or at planting (Table 4). Banding phosphorus will increase its efficiency when the soil pH is very acidic or alkaline or when soil tests reveal 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 40-60 pounds of P2O5 per acre will be needed.

Table 4. Phosphorus Recommendations for Corn.					
	Soil test for phosphorus (ppm)				
	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high
	<10	10-19	20-34	35-50	>50
	Pounds per acre P_2O_5				
Alluvial-Irrigated	120	90	60	0	0
Alluvial-Non-irrigated	100	80	60	0	0
Upland-Irrigated	100	80	60	0	0
Upland-Non-irrigated	80	60	40	0	0

Potassium

Potassium is vital to photosynthesis. When K is deficient, photosynthesis declines and the plant's respiration increases, which reduces the plant's carbohydrate supply. Other functions of K include that it is essential for protein synthesis, helps control ionic balance, 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, so these nutrients should be applied preplant or at planting (Tables 5-8). Soil testing is recommended to apply appropriate levels for each field, but in many soils 40-60 pounds of K_2O per acre will be needed.

Table 5. Potassium Recommendations for Corn on Alluvial Soils (Irrigated).										
Soil Type	V. Low		Low		Med.		High		V. High	
	ppm	K_2O	ppm	K_2O	ppm	K_2O	ppm	K_2O	ppm	K_2O
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 6. Potassium Recommendations for Corn on Alluvial Soils (Non-Irrigated).										
Soil Type	V. Low		Low		Med.		High		V. High	
	ppm	K_2O	ppm	K_2O	ppm	K_2O	ppm	K_2O	ppm	K_2O
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 7. Potassium Recommendations for Corn on Upland Soils (Irrigated).										
Soil Type	**V. Low**		**Low**		**Med.**		**High**		**V. High**	
	ppm	**K_2O**	**ppm**	**K_2O**	**ppm**	**K_2O**	**ppm**	**K_2O**	**ppm**	**K_2O**
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 8. Potassium Recommendations for Corn on Upland Soils (Non-Irrigated).										
Soil Type	**V. Low**		**Low**		**Med.**		**High**		**V. High**	
	ppm	**K_2O**	**ppm**	**K_2O**	**ppm**	**K_2O**	**ppm**	**K_2O**	**ppm**	**K_2O**
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. Increased crop yields, reduced sulfur emissions from industrial chemical facilities, increased use of higher analysis fertilizers and a greater awareness of the importance of sulfur to corn production are contributing to an increased need for sulfur fertilization.

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. 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 9). 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 percent water-soluble, while zinc oxides essentially are insoluble in a single crop season and therefore are 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 percent to 98.3 percent). 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 percent 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 9. Zinc Recommendations for Corn.		
	Mehlich 3 zinc (ppm)	
Low	Medium	High
<1	1-2.25	>2.25
pounds per acre of zinc*		
10	5	0

Table 10. Cultural Practices for the LSU AgCenter's Official Variety Trials, 2018.

Location	Soil Type	Previous Crop	Planting Date	Harvest Date	Row Spacing	Seeding Rate	Irrigated
St. Joseph	Commerce silt loam	cotton	3/23	8/17	40	36,000	Yes
St. Joseph	Sharkey clay	cotton	3/23	8/16	40	36,000	Yes
Winnsboro	Gigger silt loam	soybeans	3/21	8/22	40	36,000	Yes
Alexandria	Coushatta silt loam	soybeans	3/23	8/24	38	36,000	No
Bossier City	Moreland silty clay loam	corn	3/22	8/22	40	36,000	Yes

Table 11. Yield Performance of Hybrids Entered in the LSU AgCenter's Official Variety Trials, 2018.

Company	Hybrid	Alex[1]	BC	SJ-sl	SJ-c	WN	AVG
		bu/acre @ 15.5%					
Pioneer	P 1870 YHR	182.3	165.9	268.1	248.7	198.8	212.8
Terral Seed	REV 28BHR18	159.6	164.5	267.5	270.0	198.8	212.1
Local Seed	AV 8614 VYHR	167.5	168.8	259.4	234.3	204.1	206.8
Terral Seed	REV 27BHR79	167.7	144.0	254.7	256.3	197.1	204.0
Terral Seed	REV 25BHR89	169.9	143.3	254.5	251.4	190.4	201.9
Terral Seed	REV 24BHR99	177.8	154.4	241.0	242.2	191.7	201.4
B-H Genetics	BH 8721 VT2P	160.3	148.4	253.9	242.5	197.7	200.6
Terral Seed	REV 25BHR26	165.1	151.6	252.4	239.2	188.5	199.4
DeKalb	DKC 67-44	161.6	141.2	269.4	230.5	193.6	199.3
Mission Seed	MEX 1508 DGVT2P	178.4	121.9	254.1	238.3	200.4	198.6
Terral Seed	REV 2616PWE	176.1	139.5	249.4	234.4	192.3	198.3
Augusta Seed	Augusta 1367	174.1	139.0	248.6	235.0	193.8	198.1
Dyna-Gro	D 57VC51	164.4	146.6	240.0	237.7	198.0	197.3
Syngenta	NK 1584	177.4	153.0	248.2	215.2	191.8	197.1
DeKalb	DKC 68-69	169.1	153.1	239.8	235.3	188.1	197.1
Terral Seed	REV 23BHR55	173.1	148.3	237.7	233.7	191.3	196.8
DeKalb	DKC 69-16	162.6	151.0	242.9	229.5	197.7	196.7
DeKalb	DKC 68-26	187.2	121.0	245.0	230.3	198.4	196.4
Local Seed	RL 8430 VYHR	172.1	157.3	231.0	227.1	191.1	195.7
DeKalb	DKC 70-27	153.2	146.6	255.8	234.5	188.5	195.7
DeKalb	DKC 65-95	172.7	144.7	242.0	225.9	189.4	194.9
Simplot	Legend LR98T14	161.3	122.1	254.9	234.3	201.5	194.8
WinField United	Croplan 5370 VT2P	174.6	134.6	250.0	225.9	180.0	193.0

Table 11. Yield Performance of Hybrids Entered in the LSU AgCenter's Official Variety Trials, 2018.							
Company	**Hybrid**	**Alex[1]**	**BC**	**SJ-sl**	**SJ-c**	**WN**	**AVG**
		bu/acre @ 15.5%					
DeKalb	DKC 66-75	173.5	128.4	243.6	232.3	186.3	192.8
Local Seed	LC 1577 VT2P	165.7	122.9	252.4	225.1	193.4	191.9
B-H Genetics	BH 8737 VT2P	181.8	116.3	236.1	228.0	196.0	191.6
Dyna-Gro	D 55VC45	164.4	147.6	242.0	214.9	188.1	191.4
Local Seed	LC 1878 VT2P	164.6	126.9	248.7	235.5	180.5	191.2
Dyna-Gro	D 54VC14	176.2	123.5	247.8	213.1	195.1	191.1
Armor	Armor 1447	182.8	127.7	235.4	208.9	197.5	190.5
Simplot	Legend LR97TX14	161.5	128.1	244.8	229.2	188.5	190.4
Terral Seed	REV 25R27	152	135.4	253.4	221.0	188.5	190.1
Mission Seed	A 1857 SS	164.4	136.1	244.3	221.5	180.4	189.3
Augusta Seed	Augusta 5065	148	138.1	235.0	231.7	193.1	189.2
Dyna-Gro	CX 17117	158.5	139.9	239.0	224.6	182.0	188.8
Dyna-Gro	D 58VC65	168.2	103.2	246.7	227.1	198.7	188.8
Armor	Armor 1667	172.4	140.2	239.0	218.3	169.6	187.9
Armor	Armor X8117	179.9	108.2	243.3	212.5	194.6	187.7
WinField United	Croplan 5678 VT2P	170.4	103.3	236.1	226.0	193.3	185.8
DeKalb	DKC 64-35	159.1	132.5	238.9	209.0	187.3	185.4
WinField United	Croplan 5789	163.9	136.3	231.4	207.9	183.0	184.5
Armor	Armor 1887	147.5	134.6	238.1	227.3	171.1	183.7
Local Seed	LC 1987 VT2P	143.5	133.0	231.9	229.0	178.3	183.1
B-H Genetics	BH 8735 VTTP	167.1	126.3	222.8	213.7	184.9	183.0
Dyna-Gro	D 52VC63	152.2	119.9	232.5	215.6	182.8	180.6
Pioneer	P 1366 YHR	160.3	124.2	224.1	206.9	178.1	178.7
Syngenta	NK 1573	148.1	132.3	219.2	200.8	192.3	178.5
Simplot	Legend LR97TX16	156.4	119.3	226.9	204.2	185.6	178.5
Simplot	Legend LR98T13	152.6	125.9	229.2	189.4	184.3	176.3
Mission Seed	MEX 1308 VT2P	164.8	126.5	216.8	184.4	179.3	174.4
Augusta Seed	Augusta 4465	158.1	116.0	215.2	193.1	179.2	172.3
Average		166.01	137.5	242.6	225.6	189.7	
CV, %		10.41	9.77	4.47	5.31	6.15	
LSD (0.10)		20.23	14.05	12.7	14.01	12.19	

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

[1]Alex=Alexandria; BC=Bossier City; SL-sl=St. Joseph silt loam; SJ-c=St. Joseph clay; WN=Winnsboro

Table 12. Summary of On-Farm Corn Core Block Demonstrations at Sixteen Locations by Parish. Yield in Bushels per Acre (15.5%), 2018.

Company	Hybrid	Avoyelles	Beauregard	Caddo	Caldwell	Catahoula	Franklin	Grant	Madison-1	Madison-2	Ouachita	Pointe Coupee	Rapides	Richland	St. Landry	W. Carroll-1	W. Carroll-2	Average
Dyna-Gro	D58VC65	178	106	204	198	187	241	202	254	240	219	183	149	237	185	224	215	201.4
Armor	1447 PRO2	181	137	200	189	183	250	196	242	257	210	165	177	213	197	215	203	201.0
DeKalb	DKC66-75	192	114	198	191	177	242	183	261	245	214	195	158	224	180	211	203	199.3
DeKalb	DKC70-27	166	89	196	178	177	234	204	262	227	226	199	172	238	181	211	208	198.0
Pioneer	1870YHR	189	78	196	194		242	198	257	203	234	191	148	228	181	212	211	197.4
Dyna-Gro	D55VC45	206	113	183	182	177	237	180	255	238	209	184	150	224	187	223	207	197.2
Pioneer	1366YHR	160	103	186	182		229	193	221	222	210	171	149	220	180	204	194	188.2
Terral	REV 25BHR26	166	84	187	159	171	222	204	236	247	215	172	140	217	181	213	195	188.1
Terral	REV 28BHR18	141	66	191	195	164	234	200	258	231	219	143	132	235	167	207	207	186.8
Terral	REV 25R27	163	65	185	189	171	224	181	238	242	200	174	141	211	181	194	197	184.8
Armor	1667 PRO2	179	96	177	182	168	232	187	234	225	192	169	123	217	178		206	184.4
Average		175	96	191	185	175	235	193	247	234	213	177	149	224	182	212	204	

Table 13. Avoyelles Parish

Community: Moreauville	Date planted: 3/23/18	Tillage: Conventional
County agent: Justin Dufour	Row spacing (inches): 38	Harvest date: 8/15/18
Cooperator: Adam Lemoine	Plant population: 34,380	GPS coord: 31.042707N, 91.998291W
Previous crop: Soybeans	N rate (lbs/acre): 150	
Soil type: Coushatta silty clay loam	Irrigation: No	

Hybrid	Rows/plot	Row length	Acres/plot	% moisture	Test weight	Bu/acre[1]	Rank
Dyna-Gro D55VC45	8	819	0.48	16.9	60	206.03	1
Terral REV 25BHR26	8	819	0.48	15.5	62.3	166.23	7
Armor 1667 PRO2	8	819	0.48	16.5	60.1	178.94	6
Pioneer 1870YHR	8	819	0.48	17.5	60.1	188.87	3
Terral REV 25R27	8	819	0.48	14.9	60.5	162.88	9
DeKalb DKC 66-75	8	819	0.48	15.9	60.7	191.57	2
Dyna-Gro D58VC65	8	819	0.48	15.6	59.5	178.17	4
Terral REV 28BHR18	8	819	0.48	16	62.7	141.47	12
Pioneer 1366YHR	8	819	0.48	14.5	60.6	160.46	10
Armor 1447 PRO2	8	819	0.48	15	60.2	181.47	5
Terral REV 28R10	8	819	0.48	15.6	61.8	151.81	11
DeKalb DKC 70-27	8	819	0.48	15.3	61.4	165.95	8

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Hybrid in bold letters is the grower's standard.

Table 14. Beauregard Parish							
Community: Deridder		Date planted:			Tillage: Reduced tillage		
County agent: Todd Fontenot		Row spacing (inches): 30			Harvest date: 8/21/18		
Cooperator: David Smith		Plant population: 28,000			GPS coord: 30.49881N, 93.23360W		
Previous crop: Soybeans		N rate (lbs/acre): 160					
Soil type: Caddo Messer Complex		Irrigation: No					
Hybrid	**Rows/plot**	**Row length**	**Acres/plot**	**% moisture**	**Test weight**	**Bu/acre[1]**	**Rank**
Pioneer P1366YHR	12	725	0.50	14.2	58.75	103.35	5
Armor 1447Pro2	12	725	0.50	14.9	59.31	136.94	1
Dyna-Gro D55VC45	12	725	0.50	15.2	59.11	112.91	3
Terral REV25R27	12	725	0.50	14.1	56.31	65.37	11
Terral REV25BHR26	12	725	0.50	13.9	57.53	84.32	8
Armor 1667Pro2	12	725	0.50	15.2	59.62	96.04	6
DeKalb DKC66-75	12	725	0.50	15.4	58.77	114.29	2
Dyna-Gro D58VC65	12	725	0.50	14.2	58.53	105.82	4
Terral REV28BHR18	12	725	0.50	15.9	58.54	65.92	10
Pioneer P1870YHR	12	725	0.50	15.2	59.36	78.38	9
DeKalb DKC70-27	12	625	0.43	14.8	58.84	88.85	7

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture.
Hybrid in bold letters is the grower's standard.

Table 15. Caddo Parish							
Community: Belcher		Date planted: 3/19/18			Tillage: Minimum tillage		
County agent: John Terrell		Row spacing (inches): 30			Harvest date: 8/29/18		
Cooperator: Ryan Kirby		Plant population: 34,000			GPS coord: 32.73418N, 93.85177W		
Previous crop: Cotton		N rate (lbs/acre): 220					
Soil type: Coushatta silt loam		Irrigation: Yes					
Hybrid	**Rows/plot**	**Row length**	**Acres/plot**	**% moisture**	**Test weight**	**Bu/acre[1]**	**Rank**
Pioneer 1870YHR	12	1,768	1.22	13.4		196.02	5
Armor 1447 PRO2	12	1,818	1.25	13.4	61.1	199.65	2
Dyna-Gro 55VC45	12	1,822	1.25	13.4	60.2	182.64	10
Terral REV 25HBHR26	12	1,844	1.27	13.3	61.7	186.56	7
DeKalb DKC 66-75	12	1,824	1.26	13.1	60.2	197.63	3
Armor 1667 PRO2	12	1,841	1.27	12.9	62.89	177.33	11
Dyna-Gro 58VC65	12	1,836	1.26	13.2	61.1	203.73	1
Terrel REV 28BHR18	12	1,839	1.27	13.7	61.5	190.62	6
Pioneer 1366YHR	12	1,847	1.27	13	61.1	186.45	8
Terrel REV 25R27	12	1,859	1.28	13.1	61.3	185.36	9
DeKalb DKC 70-27	12	1,817	1.25	13.3	62	196.30	4

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture

Table 16. Caldwell Parish							
Community: Columbia		Date planted: 3/20/18			Tillage: Reduced tillage		
County agent: Jimmy McCann		Row spacing (inches): 38			Harvest date: 8/24/18		
Cooperator: Lelon Kenney		Plant population: 32,000			GPS coord: 32.07795N, 92.02280W		
Previous crop: Corn		N rate (lbs/acre): 200					
Soil type: Herbert silt loam		Irrigation: Yes					
Hybrid	**Rows/plot**	**Row length**	**Acres/plot**	**% moisture**	**Test weight**	**Bu/acre[1]**	**Rank**
Terral REV 25BHR26	8	1,002	0.58	14.9	63.1	158.63	11
DeKalb DKC 66-75	8	1,002	0.58	14.4	61.9	191.28	4
Dyna-Gro D58VC65	8	1,002	0.58	14.9	61.6	198.44	1
Armor 1447 PRO2	8	1,002	0.58	14	64	189.37	5
Terral REV 28BHR18	8	1,002	0.58	15.4	63.3	194.69	2
Dyna-Gro D55VC45	8	1,002	0.58	14.3	64.5	182.49	7
Armor 1667 PRO2	8	1,002	0.58	14.3	61.7	182.37	9
Terral REV 25R27	8	1,002	0.58	14.2	63.3	188.56	6
DeKalb DKC 70-27	8	1,002	0.58	14.8	62.7	177.97	10
Pioneer 1366YHR	8	1,002	0.58	14.1	60.6	182.42	8
Pioneer 1870YHR	8	1,002	0.58	15.6	61.9	193.50	3

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture

Table 17. Catahoula Parish							
Community: Harrisonburg		Date planted: 3/17/17			Tillage: Stale seed bed		
County agent: Dennis Burns		Row spacing (inches): 30			Harvest date: 8/18/17		
Cooperator: Chad & Marcus Evans		Plant population: 33,000			GPS coord: 32.71653N, 93.84391W		
Previous crop: Soybeans		N rate (lbs/acre): 225					
Soil type: Alligator & Perry clay		Irrigation: No					
Hybrid	**Rows/plot**	**Row length**	**Acres/plot**	**% moisture**	**Test weight**	**Bu/acre[1]**	**Rank**
DeKalb DKC66-75	8	1,472.18	0.86	20.32		177.04	3
DeKalb DKC70-27	8	1,488.23	0.87	21.44		176.79	4
Armor 1447Pro2	8	1,469.56	0.85	19.46		182.62	2
Armor 1667Pro2	8	1,470.22	0.86	21.61		167.89	9
Dyna-Gro D55VC45	8	1,470.61	0.86	19.72		176.60	5
Dyna-Gro D58VC65	8	1,474.19	0.86	19.51		187.01	1
Terral REV25BHR26	8	1,480.62	0.86	21.57		171.40	8
Terral REV28BHR18	8	1,483.86	0.86	20.18		163.94	10
Terral REV25R27	8	1,478.68	0.86	19.93		171.31	7
DeKalb DKC62-08	8	1,438.62	1.25	17.22		176.01	6

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture.
Hybrid in bold letters is the grower's standard.

Table 18. Franklin Parish		
Community: Winnsboro	Date planted: 3/22/18	Tillage: Stale seedbed
County agent: Keith Collins	Row spacing (inches): 38	Harvest date: 8/27/18
Cooperator: Campbell Farms	Plant population: 36,000	GPS coord: 32.114506N, 91.7481890N
Previous crop: Soybeans	N rate (lbs/acre): 270	
Soil type: Gilbert-Egypt silt loam	Irrigation: Yes	

Hybrid	Rows/plot	Row length	Acres/plot	% moisture	Test weight	Bu/acre[1]	Rank
Pioneer 1366 YHR	8	735	0.43	11.9	60	228.66	10
DeKalb DKC70-27	8	738	0.43	13	64	234.32	7
Terral Rev 25BHR26	8	741	0.43	12.4	62	222.09	12
Armor 1667Pro2	8	744	0.43	12.3	62	231.94	9
Dyna-Gro 58VC65	8	762	0.44	12.8	62	240.76	5
Terral Rev25R27	8	771	0.45	12.5	62	224.13	11
DeKalb DKC66-75	8	771	0.45	12.7	62	242.34	3
Croplan 5678	8	777	0.45	12.5	63	241.02	4
Terral 28BHR18	8	786	0.46	13.5	63	233.54	8
Pioneer 1870YHR	8	786	0.46	14.8	63	242.44	2
Armor 1447 Pro2	8	789	0.46	12.8	62	249.79	1
Dyna-Gro 55VC45	8	792	0.46	13	61	236.90	6

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture.
Hybrid in bold letters is the grower's standard.

Table 19. Grant Parish		
Community: Colfax	Date planted: 3/22/18	Tillage: Conventional
County agent: Justin Dufour	Row spacing (inches): 40	Harvest date: 8/17/18
Cooperator: Eddie Gatlin	Plant population: 32,000	GPS coord: 31.487063N, 92.677260W
Previous crop: Soybeans	N rate (lbs/acre): 200	
Soil type: Coushatta silt loam	Irrigation: No	

Hybrid	Rows/plot	Row length	Acres/plot	% moisture	Test weight	Bu/acre[1]	Rank
Terral REV 26HR50	8	850	0.52	15.6	62.2	191.40	8
DeKalb DKC 70-27	8	850	0.52	15	62	204.01	1
Pioneer 1366YHR	8	850	0.52	13.8	59.4	192.54	7
Terral REV 25R27	8	850	0.52	13.9	61.7	181.13	11
Dyna-Gro D58VC65	8	850	0.52	14.2	60.8	201.68	3
Armor 1667 PRO2	8	850	0.52	14.9	61	187.39	9
Pioneer 1870YHR	8	850	0.52	16.6	61.4	197.87	5
DeKalb DKC 66-75	8	850	0.52	14.3	61.3	182.72	10
Terral REV 25BHR26	8	850	0.52	14.6	63.2	203.59	2
Dyna-Gro D55VC45	8	850	0.52	14.7	60.7	179.58	12
Terral REV 28BHR18	8	850	0.52	16.5	61.7	199.74	4
Armor 1447 PRO2	8	850	0.52	14.2	62	195.68	6

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture.
Hybrid in bold letters is the grower's standard.

Table 20. Madison Parish -1							
Community: Mound		Date planted: 3/23/18			Tillage: Stale seedbed		
County agent: Ralph Frazier		Row spacing (inches): 38			Harvest date: 8/8/16		
Cooperator: Wade Hargrave		Plant population: 34,000			GPS coord: 32.339997N, 91.148808W		
Previous crop: Corn		N rate (lbs/acre): 240					
Soil type: Commerce silt loam		Irrigation: No					
Hybrid	**Rows/plot**	**Row length**	**Acres/plot**	**% moisture**	**Test weight**	**Bu/acre[1]**	**Rank**
Terral REV 25R27	8	1,895	1.10	17.5		238.27	8
Armor1447 Pro 2	8	1,895	1.10	17.6		242.30	7
Terral REV 25BHR26	8	1,895	1.10	18.2		236.19	9
Pioneer P1366YHR	8	1,895	1.10	16.7		220.51	11
Terral REV 28BHR18	8	1,867	1.09	20.3		258.34	3
Dyno-Gro D58VC65	8	1,867	1.09	19.3		253.96	6
Pioneer P1870YHR	8	1,867	1.09	20.1		256.85	4
Dyno-Gro D55VC45	8	1,585	0.92	19.3		254.96	5
DeKalb DKC 70-27	8	1,585	0.92	20		262.09	1
Armor 1667 Pro 2	8	1,590	0.92	19.5		233.83	10
DeKalb DKC 66-75	8	1,595	0.93	18		260.75	2

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture

Table 21. Madison Parish - 2							
Community: Mansford		Date planted: 3/26/18			Tillage: Stale seedbed		
County agent: Ralph Frazier		Row spacing (inches): 38			Harvest date: 8/10/18		
Cooperator: Garret Marsh		Plant population: 34,000			GPS coord: 32.474115N, 91.148808W		
Previous crop: Soybeans		N rate (lbs/acre): 230					
Soil type: Sharkey clay		Irrigation: Yes					
Hybrid	**Rows/plot**	**Row length**	**Acres/plot**	**% moisture**	**Test weight**	**Bu/acre[1]**	**Rank**
Pioneer P1870YHR	6	1,032	0.45	19.2		202.53	11
Pioneer P1366YHR	6	1,032	0.45	16		221.98	10
Armor 1447 PRO 2	8	1,034	0.60	16.9		257.28	1
DeKalb DKC 70-27	8	1,032	0.60	18.8		226.98	8
Terral REV 28BHR18	8	1,032	0.60	19.2		231.21	7
Dyna-Gro D58VC65	8	1,032	0.60	17.3		240.46	5
Terral REV 25BHR26	8	1,032	0.60	18.4		246.83	2
Armor 1667 PRO 2	8	1,032	0.60	18.4		224.57	9
Dyno-Gro D55VC45	8	1,032	0.60	17.7		238.17	6
DeKalb DKC 66-75	8	1,032	0.60	17.3		245.01	3
Terral REV 25R27	8	1,032	0.60	17.1		241.54	4

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture

Table 22. Ouachita Parish		
Community: Fondale	Date planted: 3/21/18	Tillage: Stale seedbed
County agent: Keith Collins	Row spacing (inches): 38	Harvest date: 3/21/18
Cooperator: Tripp Faulk	Plant population: 32,000	GPS coord:
Previous crop: Soybeans	N rate (lbs/acre): 1 ton p. litter + 220	
Soil type: silt loam	Irrigation: Yes	

Hybrid	Rows/plot	Row length	Acres/plot	% moisture	Test weight	Bu/acre[1]	Rank
Terral 28BHR18			0.66	19.3		219.07	4
Pioneer 1366			0.66	16.4		210.18	8
DynaGro 55VC45			0.66	18.7		209.32	10
Armor 1667SS			0.66	18.7		192.40	12
DeKalb 70-27			0.66	18.8		226.14	2
Croplan 5678			0.66	18.5		224.16	3
Terral 25BHR26			0.66	17.6		214.69	6
Pioneer 1870 HR			0.66	19.1		233.60	1
Armor 1447			0.66	17.6		209.62	9
DynaGro 58VC65			0.67	18.1		218.75	5
DeKalb 66-75			0.67	17.8		213.66	7
Terral 25R27			0.67	17		200.30	11

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture.
Hybrid in bold letters is the grower's standard.

Table 23. Pointe Coupee Parish		
Community: Batchelor	Date planted: 3/27/18	Tillage: Conventional
County agent: Mark Carriere	Row spacing (inches): 38	Harvest date: 8/8/18
Cooperator: George LaCour	Plant population: 34,000	GPS coord: 30.7583361N, 91.73600833W
Previous crop: Soybeans	N rate (lbs/acre): 200	
Soil type: Commerce silty clay loam	Irrigation: No	

Hybrid	Rows/plot	Row length	Acres/plot	% moisture	Test weight	Bu/acre[1]	Rank
DeKalb DKC 70-27	6	228	0.71	19.1	59.7	199.05	1
Pioneer P1366YHR	6	228	0.71	17.8	58.3	170.64	8
Terral REV 25R27	6	228	0.71	17.7	59.9	174.43	6
Pioneer P1870YHR	6	228	0.71	19.2	60.7	190.74	3
Dyna-Gro D58VC65	6	228	0.71	18	61.2	183.39	5
ARMOR 1447PRO2	6	228	0.71	17.8	60.4	165.29	10
Terral REV 25BHR26	6	228	0.71	18.2	59.5	171.91	7
DeKalb DKC 66-75	6	228	0.71	18.2	58.2	195.25	2
Dyna-Gro D55VC45	6	228	0.71	17.8	59.1	183.50	4
ARMOR 1667Pro2	6	228	0.71	18.5	60.8	168.84	9
Terral REV 28BHR18	6	228	0.71	18.6	60.8	143.03	11
Dyna-Gro D58VC65	8	921	0.54	16.2		221.72	1

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture.
Hybrid in bold letters is the grower's standard.

Table 24. Rapides Parish							
Community: Lecompte			Date planted: 3/23/18			Tillage: Stale seedbed	
County agent: Justin Dufour			Row spacing (inches): 38			Harvest date: 9/4/18	
Cooperator: Dean Lee Res. Station			Plant population: 34,000			GPS coord: 31.178694N, 92.405133W	
Previous crop: Soybeans			N rate (lbs/acre): 200			Misc. Replicated 4 times in a RCBD	
Soil type: Coushatta silt loam			Irrigation: No				
Hybrid	**Rows/plot**	**Row length**	**Acres/plot**	**% moisture**	**Test weight**	**Bu/acre[1]**	**Rank**
Armor 1447Pro2	2	200	0.03	15.5	58.65	177.47	1
DeKalb DKC70-27	2	200	0.03	16	59.05	171.54	2
DeKalb DKC66-75	2	200	0.03	16	58.8	158.11	3
Dyna-Gro D55VC45	2	200	0.03	15.9	58.63	150.35	4
Dyna-Gro D58VC65	2	200	0.03	15.97	59.43	149.01	5
Pioneer P1366YHR	2	200	0.03	14.37	57.15	148.73	6
Pioneer P1870YHR	2	200	0.03	16.2	58.58	147.99	7
Terral REV25R27	2	200	0.03	15.27	58.78	141.01	8
Terral REV25BHR26	2	200	0.03	15.47	59.08	140.06	9
Terral REV28BHR18	2	200	0.03	16.4	58.88	131.84	10
Armor 1667Pro2	2	200	0.03	15.7	59.7	122.53	11

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture

Table 25. Richland Parish							
Community: Girard			Date planted: 3/16/18			Tillage: Reduced tillage	
County agent: Keith Collins			Row spacing (inches): 30			Harvest date: 7/27/18	
Cooperator: Elliot Colvin			Plant population: 36,000			GPS coord:	
Previous crop: Soybeans			N rate (lbs/acre): 240				
Soil type: silt loam			Irrigation: Yes				
Hybrid	**Rows/plot**	**Row length**	**Acres/plot**	**% moisture**	**Test weight**	**Bu/acre[1]**	**Rank**
Terral REV 25R27			20.4	20.4		211.11	13
Dekalb DKC70-27			22	22		238.26	1
Armor 1447PRO2			20.6	20.6		212.98	12
DynaGro 58VC65			22.1	22.1		237.40	2
Crolpan 5678 VT2P			21.9	21.9		225.96	6
Pioneer 1366 YHR			20.5	20.5		219.82	9
Dekalb DKC 66-75			21	21		223.86	8
Terral Rev 25BHR26			21.2	21.2		216.52	11
Armor 1667PRO2			22.2	22.2		217.44	10
Pioneer 1870 YHR			22.6	22.6		228.47	4
DynaGro 55VC45			22	22		224.25	7
Terral REV 28BHR18			23.1	23.1		235.09	3
Dekalb DKC 66-87			22	22		228.05	5

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture.

Hybrid in bold letters is the grower's standard.

Table 26. St. Landry Parish							
Community: Washington		Date planted: 3/23/18			Tillage: Conventional		
County agent: Vince Deshotel		Row spacing (inches): 36			Harvest date: 3/23/18		
Cooperator: Thistlewaite Planting Co.		Plant population: 31,500			GPS coord:		
Previous crop: Soybeans		N rate (lbs/acre): 200					
Soil type: silt loam		Irrigation: No					
Hybrid	**Rows/plot**	**Row length**	**Acres/plot**	**% moisture**	**Test weight**	**Bu/acre[1]**	**Rank**
REV 28BHR18	10	567	0.39	14.87	58.73	166.77	11
ARMOR 1667SS	10	571	0.39	14.28	59.97	177.90	10
Dyna Gro 55VC45	10	575	0.40	14.4	59.48	186.83	2
Pioneer 1366YHR	10	579	0.40	14.61	58.02	179.66	9
DKC 66-75	10	583	0.40	14.39	59.4	180.23	8
Dyna Gro 58VC65	10	587	0.40	14.33	59.72	185.04	3
REV 25R27	10	591	0.41	14.42	58.83	180.93	5
Pioneer P1870YHR	10	595	0.41	14.84	59.58	180.50	7
ARMOR 1447 PRO 2	10	599	0.41	14.47	58.51	197.43	1
REV 25BHR26	10	603	0.42	14.13	60.52	181.43	4
DKC 70-27	10	607	0.42	14.1	60.92	180.64	6

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture

Table 27. West Carroll - 1							
Community: Goodwill		Date planted: 3/26/18			Tillage: Reduced Tillage		
County agent: Bruce Garner		Row spacing (inches): 8/17/16			Harvest date: 8/17/18		
Cooperator: Ty Rodgers		Plant population: 32,000			GPS coord: 32.792331N, 91.564211W		
Previous crop: Soybeans		N rate (lbs/acre): 220					
Soil type: Calhoun Grenada		Irrigation: Yes					
Hybrid	**Rows/plot**	**Row length**	**Acres/plot**	**% moisture**	**Test weight**	**Bu/acre[1]**	**Rank**
Armor 1447 Pro2	24	910	1.50	14.3		215.54	4
Dyna-Gro 58VC65	24	910	1.50	15.6		223.55	1
Terral Rev 25BHR26	24	910	1.50	15.1		213.48	5
Pioneer 1366YHR	24	910	1.50	14.1		203.83	10
Dyna-Gro 55VC45	24	910	1.50	15.6		223.43	2
DeKalb DKC 70-27	24	965	1.60	16		210.98	8
Terral Rev 25R27	24	965	1.60	14.8		194.28	11
DeKalb DKC 66-75	24	965	1.60	14.6		211.48	7
Pioneer 1870YHR	24	1,030	1.70	14.8		212.07	6
Terral Rev 28HR18	24	1,030	1.70	16.1		206.73	9
Pfister 3488	24	1,030	1.70	15.3		180.00	12
CropLan 5678	24	1,030	1.70	15.6		219.78	3

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture.
Hybrid in bold letters is the grower's standard.

Table 28. West Carroll - 2		
Community: Kilborne	Date planted: 3/25/18	Tillage: Conventional
County agent: Bruce Garner	Row spacing (inches): 36	Harvest date: 8/30/18
Cooperator: Russ Perkins	Plant population: 32,000	GPS coord: 32.969506N, 91.284278W
Previous crop: Fallow/CRP	N rate (lbs/acre): 275	
Soil type: Sharkey clay	Irrigation: Yes	

Hybrid	Rows/plot	Row length	Acres/plot	% moisture	Test weight	Bu/acre[1]	Rank
DeKalb DKC 66-75	16	1,260	1.39	15.5		202.90	7
DeKalb DKC 70-27	16	1,260	1.39	16.3		207.78	3
Armor 1447 Pro2	16	1,260	1.39	15.7		202.72	8
Dyna-Gro 55VC45	16	1,260	1.39	16.2		206.63	5
Terral Rev 25BHR26	16	1,260	1.39	15.4		195.08	10
Terral Rev 28BHR18	16	1,260	1.39	16.8		206.95	4
Terral Rev 25R27	16	1,260	1.39	15.2		196.76	9
Pioneer 1366YHR	16	1,260	1.39	14.5		193.88	11
Pioneer 1870YHR	16	1,260	1.39	16.9		211.06	2
Armor 1667Pro 2	16	1,260	1.39	15.4		206.39	6
Dyna-Gro 58VC65	16	1,260	1.39	15.7		214.73	1
Pfister 3488	16	1,260	1.39	15.5		185.36	12

[1]adjusted to 15.5% moisture.
Hybrid in bold letters is the grower's standard.

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