

2017 Corn Hybrid Demonstration Program Results

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Program Summary: The Corn Hybrid Demonstration Program is intended to provide corn growers, crop consultants and other agricultural professionals first-hand opportunity to observe performance of elite hybrids and generate information to better assess hybrid performance and adaptability in Mississippi. This program provides a unique opportunity to observe and evaluate plant characteristics and environmental responses of our best corn hybrids in local, on-farm demonstration plots representing Mississippi's production systems.

Program Summary: Hybrids selected for this program must be validated by producing superior grain yield in the Mississippi Corn for Grain Hybrid Trials or be a relevant market standard. Hybrids are selected annually and grouped into two distinct sets based upon performance in dryland or irrigated culture, since both these cropping systems are prevalent in Mississippi and significantly affect hybrid adaptability. Seed companies are granted the discretion to enter the hybrid which has demonstrated superior performance in the Mississippi Corn for Grain Hybrid Trials, or a newly-released hybrid which they feel is more promising or better adapted. This establishes a very elite group of corn hybrids for evaluation in the program. Each standardized set of hybrids is grown at numerous field locations representing Mississippi cropping systems. Mississippi State University Extension Service regional agronomic crop specialists and county agricultural agents coordinate locations with grower cooperators and supervise plots during the season.

Grain Yield Data: Hybrids evaluated in this program are generally planted in "strip trials." Yield data generated from a single location are not as reliable as when treatments are replicated numerous times. Treatment replication reduces the effect of numerous factors which can impart variability that may affect performance and confound results. Thus, average yields are calculated from data collected at multiple locations and presented in this publication to better assess yield performance related to *hybrid genetics*. Analyses of yield data were performed with SAS using GLM procedures, and means are separated at the 0.05 level. This yield data derived from numerous, diverse environments is intended to supplement data generated in university hybrid trials.

Technology Traits: All hybrid entries are glyphosate tolerant. Inclusion of other traits is optional and is primarily based on product availability and the discretion of the respective seed companies. Corn borer protection normally enhances yield at locations where corn borers are present. All seed are commercially treated with an insecticide seed treatment, which is at the discretion of each respective seed company. Seed treatments are utilized to minimize damage from insect pests, during seedling establishment.



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Relative Maturity: Maturity is measured and reported as the number of days to tassel, as well as grain moisture at harvest. Grain moisture is represented for locations where grain was actively drying at harvest - in other words, those plots harvested within 30 days of attaining physiological maturity.

Plant Height: This is reported as full plant height after tassel emergence. Plant height is one of several factors which may affect light interception, which is critical to photosynthesis and grain yield. Short plant height may reduce potential light interception, particularly in wide rows. Tall plants are generally more likely to lodge and will likely have higher water demand during the growing season.

Ear Height: This is reported as the mean ear height above the soil surface. High ear placement may promote more efficient energy utilization in the plant, as leaves in the upper canopy intercept more light and produce more photosynthetic energy for the developing ear. However, high ear placement may make plants more top-heavy and thus more prone to lodge when exposed to strong wind.

Root Strength: This is a relative rating to resist root lodging between hybrids in this program. Root lodging occurs when the force caused by wind exceeds the roots' ability to stabilize plants and keep them erect. This causes the entire stalk to lean or completely fall from ground level, often dislodging part of the root system from the soil. This often creates a "domino effect," causing lodging in sizable portions of a field. Root lodging normally occurs as plants approach physiological maturity, because the mass of the plant is greatest at this time. It may also occur when a location sustains substantial rain and high wind from a hurricane or high winds. Root lodging may considerably hinder harvest efficiency, because plants lay nearly flat on the ground and are often partially uprooted from the soil, making stalks difficult to gather and flow into a combine.

Stalk Strength: This depicts a hybrid's ability to resist stalk lodging, which is when the lower stalk bends, collapses or breaks above ground level. Stalk lodging often increases when harvest is delayed by inclement weather, which promotes stalk deterioration. Stalk lodging is often more prevalent than root lodging, but is generally less troublesome because timely harvest can mediate issues and combines can still gather stalks.

Stalk Integrity: Stalk integrity is a characterization of the plant's ability to maintain integrity after physiological maturity. Late-season stress and adverse weather often promote plant deterioration during the time between physiological maturity and harvest. Poor stalk integrity may appear as shriveled, shredded or dislodged leaves, and brittle or broken stalks, particularly above the ear.

Disease Resistance: Disease resistance is hybrid's ability to resist infection of a specific pathogen. Southern rust was present during the 2017 season at levels substantial enough to evaluate hybrid differences. Ratings are represented in a scale from resistant to very susceptible based upon increasing degree of disease infection.

Yield Components: Corn grain yield is determined by the total number of kernels produced and kernel weight. Kernel number is comprised by the number of kernel rows an ear produces and the number of kernels per row. Each of these traits are determined during different growing stages. Kernel row number is determined during late vegetative stages and is the first yield component determined by the plant. Kernel number is primarily determined during the first few weeks after pollination as young kernels develop until the milk stage. Kernel weight is the final yield component determined and is largely dependent upon favorable conditions from dough stage until physiological maturity.

Test Weight: Test weight is a measurement of grain bulk density and an indicator of general grain quality. It is a standard component used to assess official grain grade for commercial trade.

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MSU Corn Hybrid Demonstration Program

2017 Grain Yield Summary (bu/a)

Irrigated Locations

Brand	Hybrid	Shaw	Rising Sun	Rolling Fork	Fairview	Schlater	Pontotoc	Belzoni	Inverness	MSU	Sledge	Webb	Average Yield*
AgriGold	A6659	251	234	244	271	240	195	190	233	232	245	220	232 C
AgriGold	A6711	247	261	238	250	235	211	208	226	233	234	194	231 CD
Armor	1717PRO	242	248	243	261	212	209	205	218	230	240	199	228 CDE
Augusta	7768	235	249	225	252	234	204	158	208	232	216	203	220 E
Augusta	6664	228	245	212	250	208	193	202	225	236	232	215	222 DE
Croplan	5678	245	258	225	266	238	199	204	228	233	245	222	233 C
DEKALB	DKC67-44	259	265	244	279	252	221	210	228	253	249	206	243 AB
DEKALB	DKC68-26	247	258	233	265	231	227	209	217	217	249	221	234 C
DEKALB	DKC70-27	256	266	249	288	241	221	210	242	234	248	231	244 A
Dyna-Gro	D57VP51	247	263	246	272	229	207	186	233	239	251	211	235 BC
Dyna-Gro	D58VC65	253	237	238	269	235	223	207	230	218	254	230	236 ABC
Pioneer	2089YHR	231	269	251	267	236	216	178	232	223	201	212	229 CD
Progeny	PGY 5115	239	267	249	255	208	206	195	225	229	235	221	230 CD
Location Average		245	255	238	265	231	210	197	227	231	238	214	232
Soil Type		Forestdale silt loam	Dubbs loam	Commerce silty clay loam	Sharkey clay	Dubbs loam	Atwood silt loam	Forrestdale silty clay loam	Forestdale silt loam	Marietta fine sandy loam	Falaya silt loam	Dubbs very fine sandy loam	
Planting Date		21-Mar	24-Mar	24-Mar	29-Mar	29-Mar	7-Apr	10-Apr	11-Apr	12-Apr	12-Apr	10-May	

* Grain yields were analyzed and average yield values represented with the same letter are not significantly different ($P < 0.05$).



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Irrigated Entries

Plant Characteristic Ratings

Brand	Hybrid	Days to Tassel	% Grain Moisture	Plant Ht (ft)	Ear Ht (ft)	Root Strength	Stalk Strength	Stalk Integrity	Southern Rust Resistance	Test Wt (lbs/bu)	Yield Components		
											Kernel Rows	Kernels per row	Seed Wt (g/250)
AgriGold	A6659	68	18.1	8.9	3.9	High	Med-High	High	Mod-Resistant	58.7	14.9	31.5	90.3
AgriGold	A6711	65	16.7	9.1	4.2	Medium	Med-Low	Low	Moderate	59.0	16.6	31.2	86.3
Armor	1717PRO	66	17.2	9.7	4.4	Medium	Med-Low	Low	Susceptible	59.3	16.6	32.0	88.1
Augusta	7768	67	18.6	10.0	4.3	Very Low	Low	Med-Low	Moderate	57.7	16.3	34.0	87.6
Augusta	6664	65	16.8	8.8	3.7	High	High	Med-Low	Susceptible	58.0	15.4	32.0	85.2
Croplan	5678	67	17.0	8.8	3.7	Med-High	High	Med-High	Very Susceptible	59.8	16.0	30.5	91.1
DEKALB	DKC67-44	67	16.9	9.3	4.1	Low	Med-Low	Med-High	Mod-Resistant	59.6	16.0	32.6	87.6
DEKALB	DKC68-26	66	16.9	9.2	4.1	Med-High	Med-High	High	Susceptible	58.5	16.0	32.0	90.3
DEKALB	DKC70-27	70	18.1	9.1	4.2	Med-High	Med-High	Med-High	Mod-Resistant	59.3	17.0	28.6	91.3
Dyna-Gro	D57VP51	70	17.6	8.7	4.0	Med-High	Medium	High	Moderate	59.0	15.2	33.7	92.8
Dyna-Gro	D58VC65	67	16.8	8.9	3.9	High	Med-High	High	Susceptible	59.1	15.4	32.0	90.0
Pioneer	2089YHR	66	17.3	10.3	4.3	Low	Med-Low	Med-Low	Mod-Resistant	56.6	15.2	35.1	86.2
Progeny	PGY 5115	65	16.9	8.8	3.8	High	High	Medium	Susceptible	58.1	15.6	32.0	85.2
Average		67	17.3	9.2	4.1					58.7	15.9	32.1	88.6



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2017 Grain Yield Summary (bu/a)

Dryland Locations

Brand	Hybrid	Natchez	Varda- man	Mayers- ville	Bolton	Pont- otoc	Artesia	Ashland	Okolona	MSU	Sledge	Hern- ando	Shell- mound	Average Yield*
AgriGold	A6499	222	281	217	184	204	175	216	219	233	231	190	164	211 BC
AgriGold	A6572	232	281	214	166	194	165	209	222	231	200	192	159	205 CD
Armor	1717PRO	234	274	234	184	208	182	204	220	234	187	198	150	209 BC
Croplan	5290DG	218	274	221	162	174	176	193	221	230	188	188	126	198 DE
Croplan	6640	233	288	230	168	181	184	189	221	234	205	201	153	207 BC
Dekalb	DKC67-44	244	322	244	188	214	193	222	230	240	205	224	121	221 A
Dekalb	DKC68-26	234	288	235	186	202	190	212	223	235	239	171	171	216 AB
Dekalb	DKC70-27	254	304	228	201	203	181	217	235	252	219	216	162	223 A
Dyna-Gro	D57VP75	226	283	225	156	178	161	188	215	213	201	151	156	196 E
Pioneer	1316YHR	230	285	226	174	204	181	207	225	223	190	178	133	205 CDE
Progeny	PGY 5115	229	286	217	177	195	189	211	220	228	231	179	158	210 BC
Progeny	PGY 6116	225	286	223	131	208	174	212	220	225	222	197	166	207 BC
Location Average		232	288	226	173	197	179	207	223	232	210	190	152	209
Soil Type		Convent silt loam	Ora loam	Tunica clay	Riedtown silt loam	Atwood silt loam	Okolona silty clay	Lexington silt loam	Brooksville silty clay	Leeper silty clay loam	Collins silt loam	Collins silt loam	Dubbs loam	
Planting Date		16-Mar	23-Mar	24-Mar	7-Apr	7-Apr	10-Apr	10-Apr	10-Apr	12-Apr	12-Apr	14-Apr	19-Apr	

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Dryland Entries

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											Kernel Rows	Kernels per row	Seed Wt (g/250)
AgriGold	A6499	64	17.1	8.8	4.0	High	High	Med-High	Mod-Resistant	59.2	16.7	32.0	90.1
AgriGold	A6572	67	16.5	10.0	4.8	Medium	High	Med-Low	Mod-Resistant	60.4	16.9	28.8	87.7
Armor	1717PRO	66	17.3	10.1	4.4	Med-Low	Low	Low	Susceptible	59.3	16.8	35.2	85.8
Croplan	5290DG	64	16.4	9.9	4.6	Low	Low	Med-Low	Moderate	59.0	16.0	31.8	83.9
Croplan	6640	64	16.8	9.2	4.0	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Susceptible	58.1	17.6	31.7	81.6
Dekalb	DKC67-44	66	17.2	10.1	4.5	Low	Medium	Med-High	Mod-Resistant	59.3	17.3	31.1	88.3
Dekalb	DKC68-26	63	17.5	10.0	4.2	Med-High	Med-High	Med-High	Susceptible	58.6	17.3	35.3	86.6
Dekalb	DKC70-27	69	18.1	9.9	4.6	High	High	Med-High	Mod-Resistant	58.9	16.7	31.4	86.8
Dyna-Gro	D57VP75	65	17.6	10.8	4.9	High	Med-Low	Medium	Susceptible	57.1	17.0	32.0	86.2
Pioneer	1316YHR	65	16.9	10.5	4.4	Med-High	Med-Low	Medium	Susceptible	57.4	16.3	35.2	80.1
Progeny	PGY 5115	64	16.7	9.8	4.3	High	High	Low	Susceptible	57.9	16.3	33.1	84.2
Progeny	PGY 6116	65	18.1	10.0	4.5	High	High	High	Mod-Resistant	58.1	16.1	33.0	89.2
Average		65	17.2	9.9	4.4					58.6	16.7	32.5	85.9



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