GEORGIA GRAIN

Corn and Soybean Update

Crisp County

Rome Ethredge

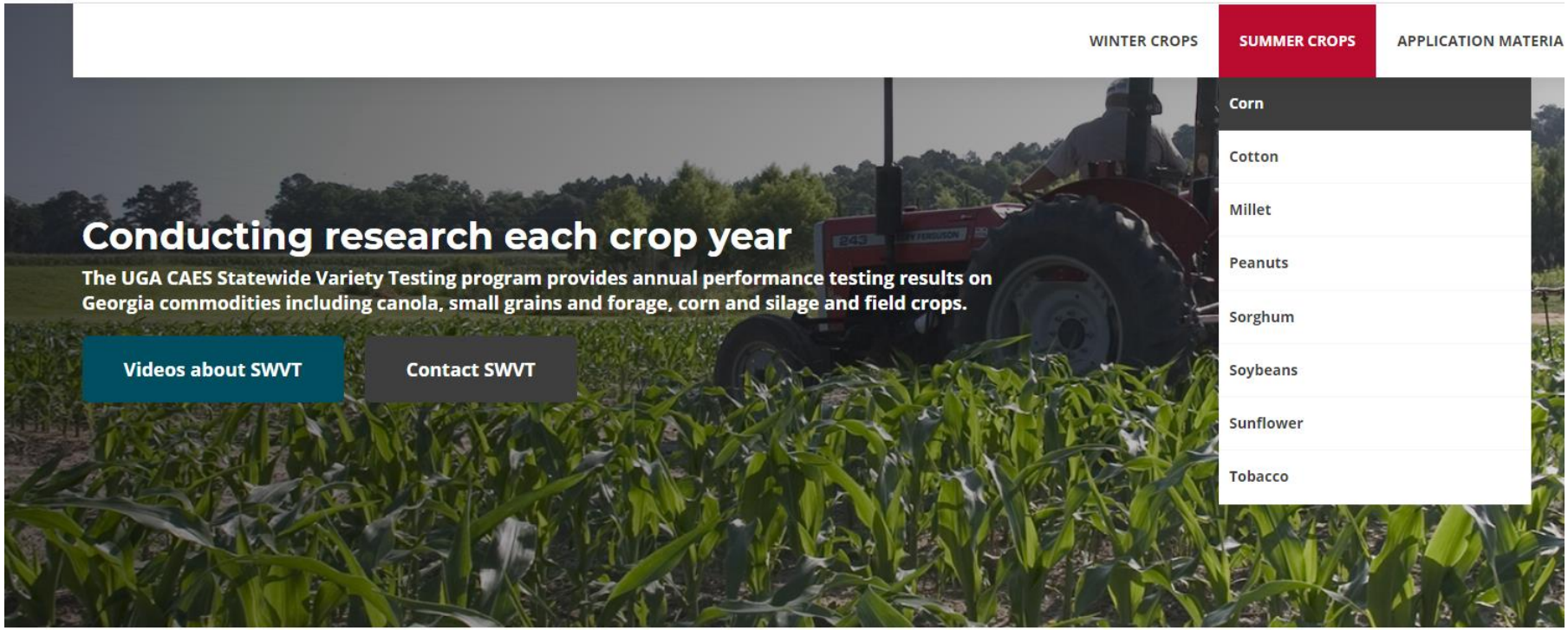
Interim Extension Agronomist

Department of Crop & Soil Sciences

UGA extension

Statewide Variety Testing

College of Agr
UNIVERSITY OF



Hybrids to Plant

- Look at UGA Variety test info for your area
- Plant at least 3 different hybrids

In any one year some do better than others

- If letting dry in field strongly consider lodging propensity
- Consider Genetic protection for insects especially for Later planted
- Especially if planting corn after corn, consider disease ratings (NCLB and SCLB)

Tifton, Georgia:
Corn Grain Performance, 2018, Irrigated

Company or Brand Name	Hybrid Name	Yield[1] 2018	Yield[1] 2-Yr Avg	Yield[1] 3-Yr Avg	Ears/ 100 Plants	Ear Grain Wt.	Grain Quality[2]	Grain Moist.[3]	Plant Pop.	Lodging
		-------- bu/acre --------			no.	lb	rating	%	no.	%
Short-Season										
Dyna-Gro	D54VC14	**278**	.	.	99	0.44	2.0	17.1	35236	0
Croplan	6640 VT3P	**276**	**267**	**284**	100	0.43	2.5	17.7	36197	0
AgriGold	A6544VT2PRO	**275**	.	.	100	0.41	2.0	17.6	36944	0
Local Seed	AV8614VYHR	**274**	.	.	99	0.42	2.0	18.7	36411	0
AgraTech	68VT2P	**266**	.	.	100	0.41	1.5	17.7	36945	0
Terral Seed	REV24BHR99	**264**	.	.	101	0.40	1.5	16.9	36517	2
MorCorn	MC 4457	**260**	.	.	96	0.47	2.5	17.2	34809	0
Terral Seed	REV25BHR89	**260**	.	.	99	0.43	2.5	18.6	34702	1
Phoenix	6507A3	259	.	.	100	0.40	2.0	17.7	36411	1
MorCorn	MC 4319	255	**257**	.	100	0.44	1.5	17.7	35983	0
AgriGold	A6711VT2PRO	255	**269**	.	100	0.41	2.0	18.8	35770	0
Terral Seed	REV25BHR26	255	**270**	**280**	101	0.42	3.0	17.8	35877	0
NK Brand	NK 1573-3010	254	.	.	100	0.39	2.5	18.5	36944	0
Armor	1447 Pro 2	250	.	.	99	0.44	2.5	17.2	36090	0
Terral Seed	REV23BHR55	250	**274**	**287**	100	0.42	3.0	18.0	35236	0
Augusta	5065GT3111	246	.	.	99	0.40	1.5	18.9	34702	1
Augusta	1165VT2PRO	245	**251**	.	100	0.38	2.5	18.8	35983	0
Local Seed	LCX20581	243	.	.	99	0.38	2.0	18.4	35770	0
AgriGold	A642-59VT2PRO	241	.	.	100	0.38	3.5	17.2	35663	0
Local Seed	AV8430VYHR	241	.	.	99	0.38	3.0	17.9	35449	1
Average		257[4]	265	284	100	0.41	2.3	17.9	35882	0
LSD at 10% Level		19	NS	NS	2	0.04	0.9	0.7	1199	-
Std. Err. of Entry Mean		8	7	6	1	0.01	0.3	0.3	507	0
Mid- and Full-Season										
AgraTech	85VT2P	**288**	**278**	.	100	0.44	1.5	18.4	36411	1
Terral Seed	REV28BHR18	**286**	**287**	.	100	0.46	2.0	18.3	35663	0
AgriGold	A6659VT2PRO	**278**	274	.	100	0.44	1.5	18.2	35983	0
DEKALB	DKC66-29 TRE	**276**	.	.	101	0.43	1.5	17.4	35877	0

Planting

- Strip till, rip under row
- Plant 2 inches deep for good rooting
- Row Spacing 36 ,30, or 20 inches or twins
- Plant Population – 34,000 irrigated,
  20,000 Dry

Depends on hybrid

Plant at least 3 different hybrids.


14,000
26,500
28,000
31,000
33,000
56,000


14,000
56,000

35 Critical days

- Just before tassel through Milk stage

Days 55-90

- Tasseling VT and Silking R1 (Pollination Problems)
- Blister Stage R2 (kernel abortion)
- Milk Stage R3 (Roastin' Ear) (kernel abortion)

Figure 48. Planar cross-section of kernels.

Silking Blister Milk Dough Dent

Pollination problems

Kernel Abortion

Kernel weight

Avoid plant stress

- Stress can hurt pollen, but ½ million for 550 kernels, 4-8 days
- Stress can hurt silks, More likely but wet canopy helps, can be 6 degrees cooler.

Scattered grains.

- Plant can abort young kernels during blister and milk stages, sunken in. Ear tip.

Pollination Misses on left, under end gun.

R4 Dough Stage

R3 Milk Stage (Roastin’ Ear stage)

Highest water use time - 2.4 inches a week

Kernel Abortion still possible.

Irrigation system broke down for 2 weeks during blister and milk stage. Kernel abortion occurred.

Rome Ethredge: nov

Corn denting now, about 3.5 weeks to go.

¼ Milkline - Needs almost 3 more weeks and 1.8 inch of water this week

Degree Day Calculator

Choose a station : Tifton

From: March 9 2019

To: July 18 2019

Base Temperature: 50

Disregard Temperatures Above: 86

US Metric

Calculate

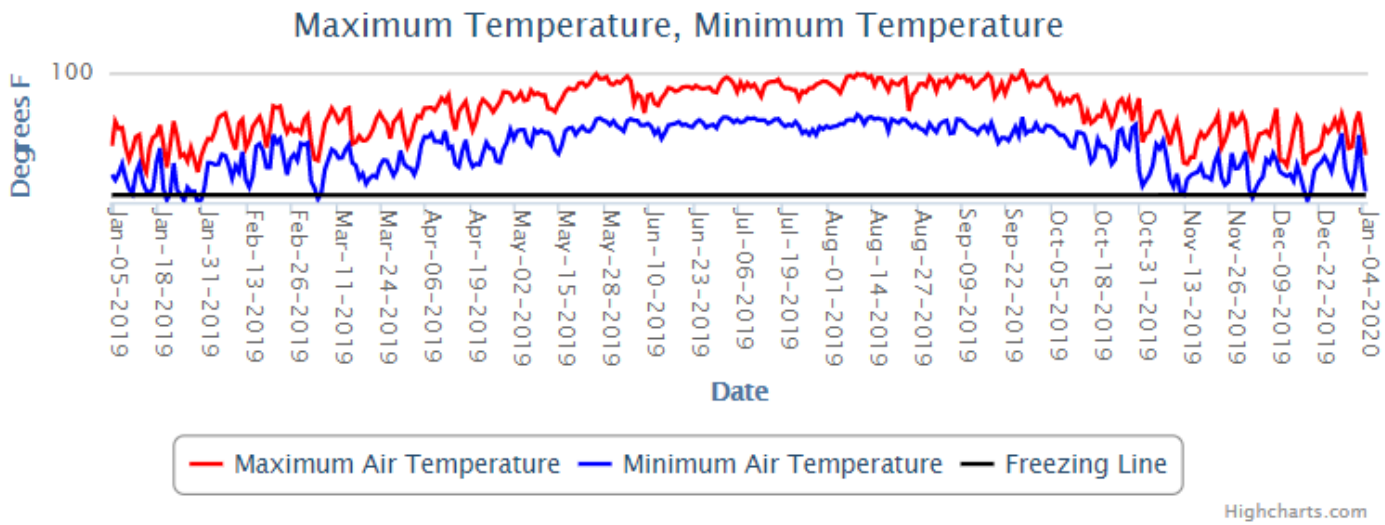
From March-9	To July-18	Total
2019	2019	3037
2018	2018	2757
2017	2017	2841
2016	2016	2919
50 <= Temp <= 86 °F		

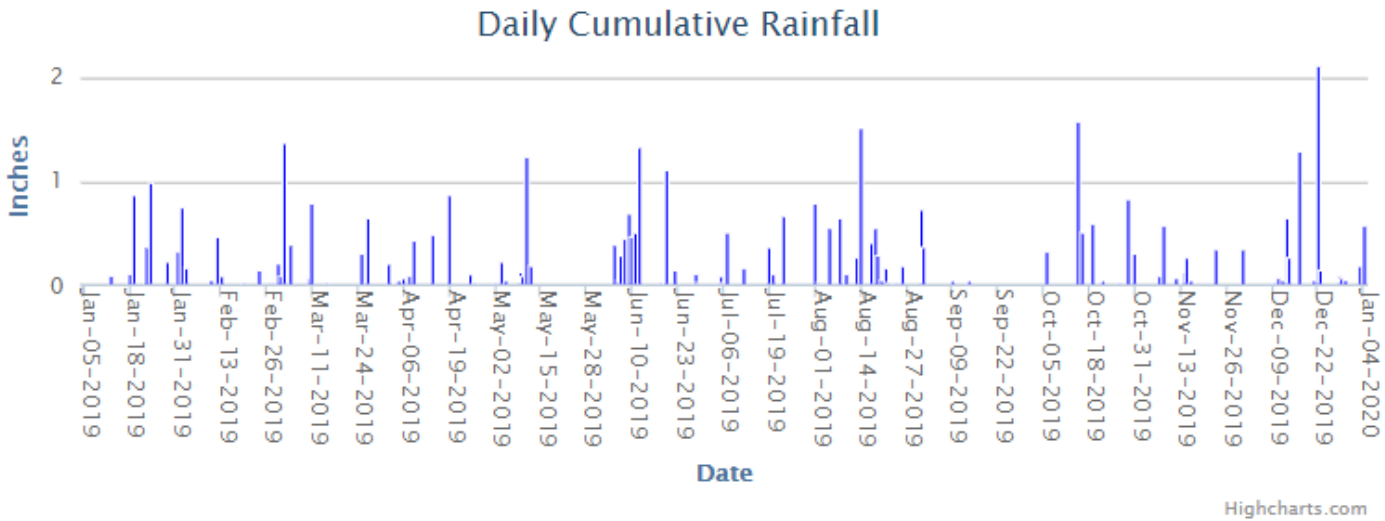
Tifton, Tift County, Georgia

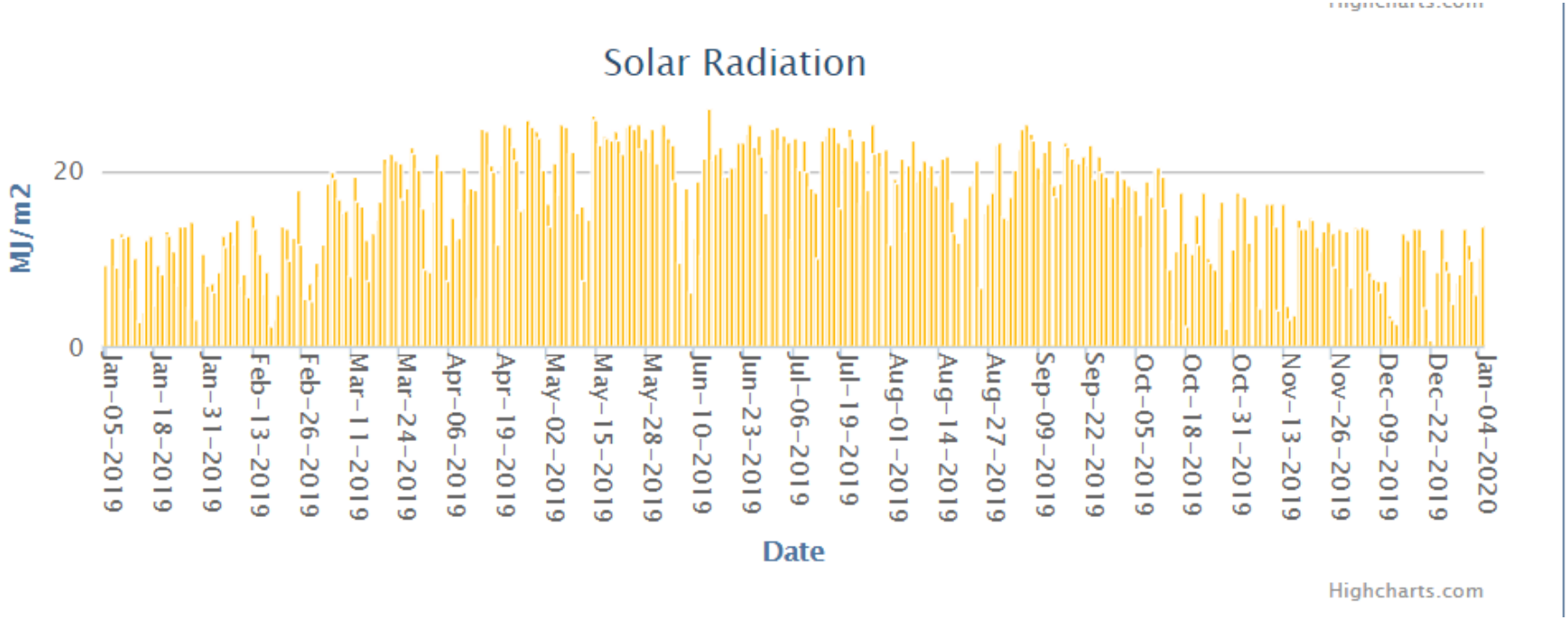
Graph Daily Data

From: Jan-05-2019 To: Jan-05-2020

Graph






Solar Radiation
MJ/m2
20
0
Jan-05-2019
Jan-18-2019
Jan-31-2019
Feb-13-2019
Feb-26-2019
Mar-11-2019
Mar-24-2019
Apr-06-2019
Apr-19-2019
May-02-2019
May-15-2019
May-28-2019
Jun-10-2019
Jun-23-2019
Jul-06-2019
Jul-19-2019
Aug-01-2019
Aug-14-2019
Aug-27-2019
Sep-09-2019
Sep-22-2019
Oct-05-2019
Oct-18-2019
Oct-31-2019
Nov-13-2019
Nov-26-2019
Dec-09-2019
Dec-22-2019
Jan-04-2020
Date
Highcharts.com

Tifton, Ga

Table 10. Estimated Water Use of Corn in Georgia

Growth Stage	Days After Planting	Inches Per Day
Emergence and primary root developing.	0-7 8-12	.03 .05
Two leaves expanded and nodal roots forming.	13-17 18-22	.07 .09
Four to six leaves expanding. Growing point near surface. Other leaves and roots developing.	23-27 28-32 33-36	.12 .14 .17
Six to eight leaves. Tassel developing. Growing point above ground.	37-41 42-45	.19 .21
Ten to twelve leaves expanded. Bottom 2-3 leaves lost. Stalks growing rapidly. Ear shoots developing. Potential kernel row number determined.	46-50 51-54	.23 .25
Twelve to sixteen leaves. Kernels per row and size of ear determined. Tassel not visible but about full size. Top two ear shoots developing rapidly.	55-59 60-64	.27 .29
Tassel emerging, ear shoots elongating.	65-69	.31
Pollination and silks emerging.	70-74 75-79	.32 .33
Blister stage.	80-84	.33
Milk stage, rapid starch accumulation.	85-89	.34
Early dough stage, kernels rapidly increasing in weight.	90-94	.34
Dough stage.	95-99	.33
Early dent.	100-104	.30
Dent.	105-109	.27
Beginning black layer.	110-114	.24
Black layer (physiological maturity).	115-119	.21

Protect Leaves

- No more leaves after tassel or many roots

- Ear leaf and one below and one above

60 % of the active surface area

Harvest

Before 20%

Better quality and yield

Less risk

Georgia Corn Commission

The Georgia Corn Commission

- Home
- About Us
- Board Members
- Corn Overview
- Corn Facts
- Corn Statistics
- What We Fund
- Contact Us
- Links

About Us

The Georgia Corn Commission was authorized under the state law set by the Commodities Promotion Act. The commission was established in 1993 through a referendum and balloting of Georgia corn growers and is reaffirmed every three years through a statewide balloting of active corn growers.

The commission board oversees a mandatory check-off program of 1 cent per bushel on corn that is produced and sold in Georgia. The check-off is assessed at the first point of sale. Funds from the program can be invested for research, education, market development and promotion purposes only.

The Corn Commission Board is made up of five active corn growers selected by the Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture and two ex-officio members that represent the Georgia Department of Agriculture and Georgia Farm Bureau. The current board members and contact information is located on the Board Members page.

Research Education Promotion, 1 cent per Bushel
Every 3 years – Referendum- This year 2020

Soybeans

- **Early System**

Late April, 150,000, RKN, Early mat. Indeterminate 4,

Scout hard, more disease problems, too

Dessicate but not too early,

High temps and humidity – Reduce quality

Early Sept - Harvest quick

Green from too early Dessication or Drought killing plants

Full Season

- Plant May 10 to June 10, 130,000
- Check fertility, Esp. potassium
- Boron, Dimilin plus Fungicide - Small pods
- Water and heat – Timing critical, Spread risk different varieties & groups, Flower to R6

  Days over 95 Hurt
- Watch Insects – Loopers and Red Banded - late

Ultra late

- Fast growing tall variety, 175000-200000, July best but 1st week in Aug will work

Getting height is a problem

Water very well

- Fertilize 30-50 units N
- Close rows 7.5 to 15 can do 30
- Very fast crop, Yields variable
- Intense Scouting, stay ahead – Insects

Rural Georgia

GROWING STRONGER

YOU are the most important asset to your farm!

Health and financial resources, local programs, and related agency resources are available at
extension.uga.edu/rural

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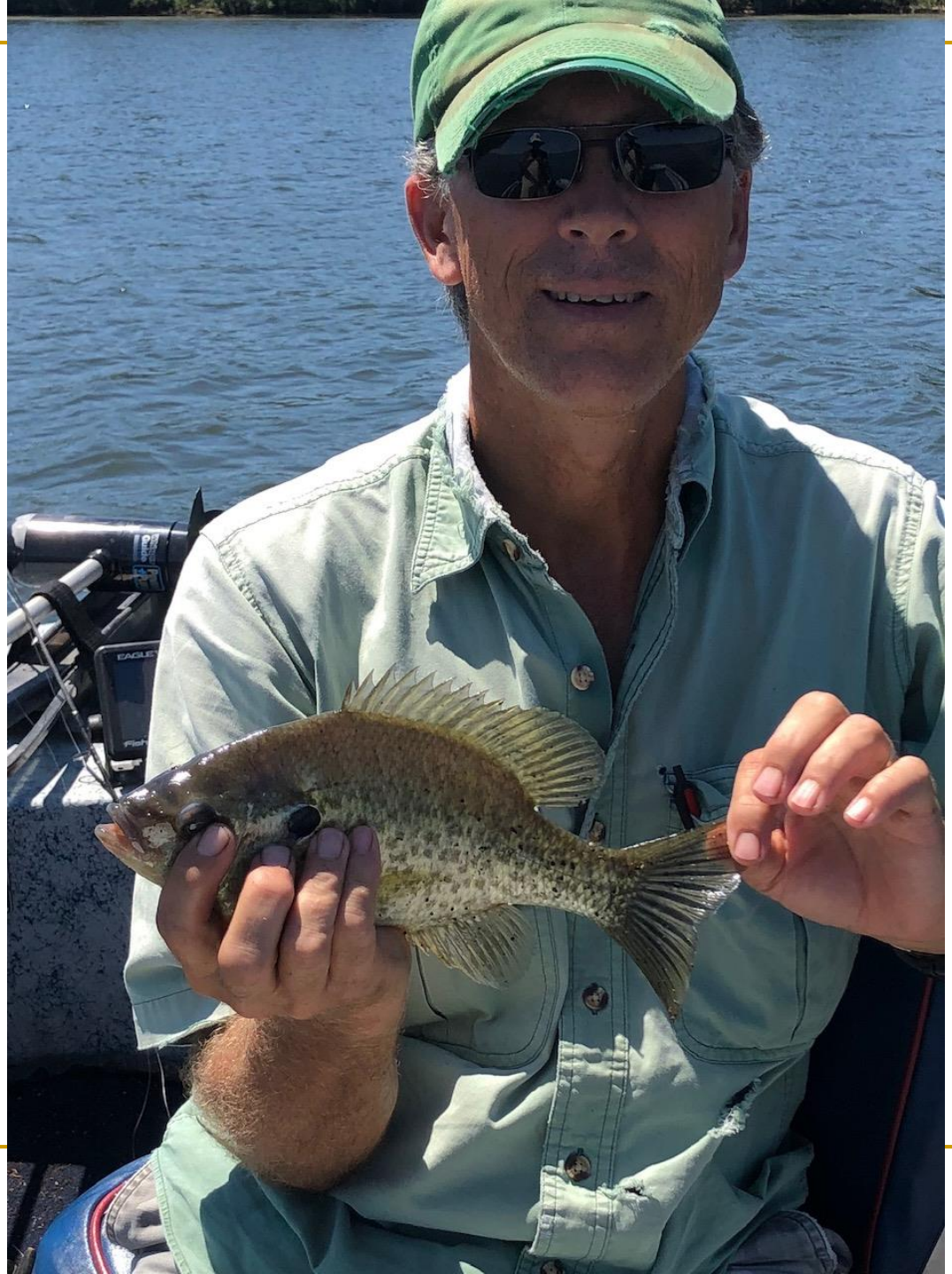

Secrets to Growing Good Wheat

- Deep Tillage
- Plant around 1st frost date
- Fertilize at planting and sidedress February
- Look for aphids and hessian fly Christmas
- Weed control around Christmas
- Consider Fusarium Head Blight and Rust

Insects

- Aphids carry BYD
- Aphid scout around Christmas
- Treat with pyrethroid for Aphids or Hessian fly

UGA Programs for Controlling Ryegrass and Wild Radish in 2018/2019 Wheat

University of Georgia; A. S. Culpepper and J. C. Vance, Tifton GA

Ryegrass threatens Georgia wheat production. Most ryegrass escapes are a result of 1) planting into fields already infested with emerged ryegrass and/or 2) making herbicide applications after the ryegrass is too large to control. However, herbicide resistant ryegrass threatens Georgia's ability to effectively grow wheat and other small grains. Numerous Georgia populations have been confirmed to be resistant to Osprey, PowerFlex, Axial and Hoelon. Ryegrass will achieve resistance to herbicides quicker than any other plant, even Palmer amaranth. Aggressive resistant management programs must be implemented; ignoring this warning will destroy long-term sustainability of grain production. Proper management begins with a healthy vigorous crop, early identification of ryegrass (below), timely herbicide applications (Tables 1 and 4), tillage including deep turning when feasible, crop rotation, and making wise decisions (Table 2).

Growers must avoid treating fields two years in a row with the same or similar herbicide chemistry.

Hoelon & Axial
Similar Chemistry

Osprey & PowerFlex
Same Chemistry

Fierce & Zidua
Contain Same Chemistry

Table 1. Ryegrass Management

Scenario	Stage of Wheat	Herbicide Option	Comments
Emerged ryegrass	Before planting	Roundup before planting	Follow with Gramoxone at planting if needed. Tillage, especially deep turning, can be effective.
After planting; before ryegrass emerges for residual control	80% of seed germinated with shoot at least ½" long through spiking	Zidua 0.75 to 1.25 oz/A	Label prohibits true PRE. Plant wheat seed at least 0.75" deep; do not apply to broadcast seeded wheat. Use rate of 1.0 oz/A is ideal for most soils. *Must be activated before ryegrass emergence.*
After planting; ryegrass ¼" or less plus residual control	95% of wheat in spike to 2-leaf stage	Fierce 1.5 oz/A	Apply only in water; no additives. Wheat must be planted 1 to 1.5" deep; do not apply to broadcast seeded wheat. *New label, limit acres. Do not apply on sands. Must be activated before weeds reach ½".*
Ryegrass ≤ 1 tiller	3-leaf through joint	Axial XL 16.4 oz/A, PowerFlex HL 2.0 oz/A, or Osprey 4.75 oz/A	Assuming no resistance and proper herbicide rotation. Add appropriate adjuvant. Be certain to use proper rate with formulation selected.
Ryegrass ≤ 1 tiller plus residual control	3-leaf through 4-tiller	Axial XL 16.4 oz/A + Zidua 1 to 1.5 oz/A	If ryegrass is not resistant to Axial then excellent postemergence and residual control expected.

Table 2. Critical Thinking Points for Ryegrass Control

1.	ABSOLUTELY NO ryegrass emerged when planting wheat. A double knock program is ideal; Roundup fb Gramoxone 5 d later.
2.	For normal planting and developing wheat, postemergence ryegrass herbicides **should be applied around Christmas**.
3.	Do not mix any ryegrass herbicide(s) with 2,4-D, MCPA, Quelex or NITROGEN as antagonism often occurs!!!
4.	Zidua must be activated before ryegrass emergence but CAN NOT be applied preemergence.
5.	Under no circumstances should any additive be included with Fierce. Fierce must be activated prior to weeds reaching ½ inch.
6.	Rotation of herbicide chemistry and crops is critical for long-term sustainability of small grain production.

Circular # **Date**

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, The University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.
J. Scott Angle, Dean and Director

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
Colleges of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences & Family and Consumer Sciences

Wild radish is the most problematic broadleaf weed infesting nearly every Georgia wheat field (pictures above). Wild radish seedpods often contaminate harvested grain thereby reducing profits. The seedpod usually does not shatter, but instead, dries down and fragments into small sections. These seedpod sections are very close in size and shape to wheat and are difficult to remove in cleaning (right). Managing wild radish is not difficult if timely management decisions are implemented. Tables 3 and 4 provide management programs while Table 5 includes some critical thinking points.

Table 3. Wild Radish and Other Broadleaf Weeds

Scenario	Stage of Wheat	Herbicide Option	Comments
Radish < 8" diameter, henbit, chickweed, most broadleaves	2- tiller through full tiller	MCPA (12-16 oz/A) + Harmony Extra	MCPA rate based on 3.8 lb/A. 2,4-D could be used to replace MCPA at full tiller wheat. Many Harmony type products are available; select rate based on product selected.
Henbit or chickweed populations emerging early plus wild radish	Harmony Extra (2-lf till jointing wheat) followed by MCPA (2-tiller through full-tiller wheat)		Intense weed densities may need treatment before wheat is large enough for MCPA. Sequential applications may be needed. 2,4-D could replace MCPA in full tiller wheat.

Table 14. The Effect of Stage of Growth on Wheat Injury by Various POST Herbicides.

Percent Injury by Stage of Wheat Growth[1, 2]					
Herbicide	Pre-plant	0-1 tiller	2-3 tillers	full tiller	Jointing
2,4-D	>50%	>50%	20-35%	0-10%	>50%
MCPA	>25%	>30%	0-5%	0-5%	>40%
Harmony Extra	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%
Harmony + MCPA	>25%	>30%	10%	0-5%	>40%
Harmony + 2,4-D	>50%	>50%	20-35%	0-10%	>50%
Quelex	0-10%	0-10%	0-5%	0-5%	unknown
Osprey	unknown	0-15%	0-15%	0-15%	0-15%
PowerFlex	unknown	0-15%	0-15%	0-15%	0-15%

[1]Refer to Figure 1 and the small grain production guide for growth stages.
[2]Percent injury (visual chlorosis, necrosis, tiller malformation, and/or stunting).

Table 13. Nutrient uptake and nutrient removal by wheat at different yield levels. Removal based on grain only.

	Yield bu/A					
	40		70		100	
Nutrient	Uptake	Removal	Uptake	Removal	Uptake	Removal
	----------pounds per acre----------					
N	75	46	130	80	188	115
P_2O_5	27	22	47	38	68	55
K_2O	81	14	142	24	203	34
Mg	12	NA	21	NA	30	NA
S	10	NA	18	NA	25	NA

Nitrogen (N)

Nitrogen rates and timing of application are key management factors for making good wheat yields. Nitrogen rates should be based on soil potential, cultivar, realistic yield goal, previous crop and residual N. For expected wheat yields of 40 to 70 bushels per acre, use a total N rate of 80 to 100 pounds per acre. Higher yields will likely require rates of 100 to 130 lbs per acre or more.

Apply nitrogen in the fall is critical to encourage good tiller production prior to the onset of winter. Adjust this rate based on the preceding crop. In general, apply N (based on the previous crop rotation) as follows:

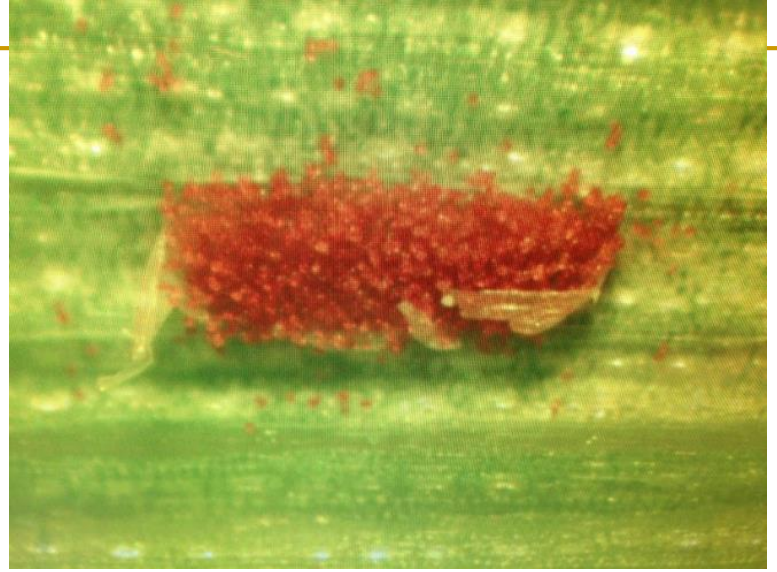
Cotton: 35 to 40 lbs ac
Corn: 30 to 35 lbs ac
Fallow: 25 to 30 lbs ac
Soybeans: 15 to 20 lbs ac
Peanuts: 0 to 15 lbs ac

Tillers = Grain Heads

- Count tillers last week in January
- If not 80 per square foot split sidedress in 2 applications
- If 80 or more just sidedress 2nd week in February

19 inches with 7.5 inch rows

Diseases



- Rust
- Fusarium Head Blight, (Scab)

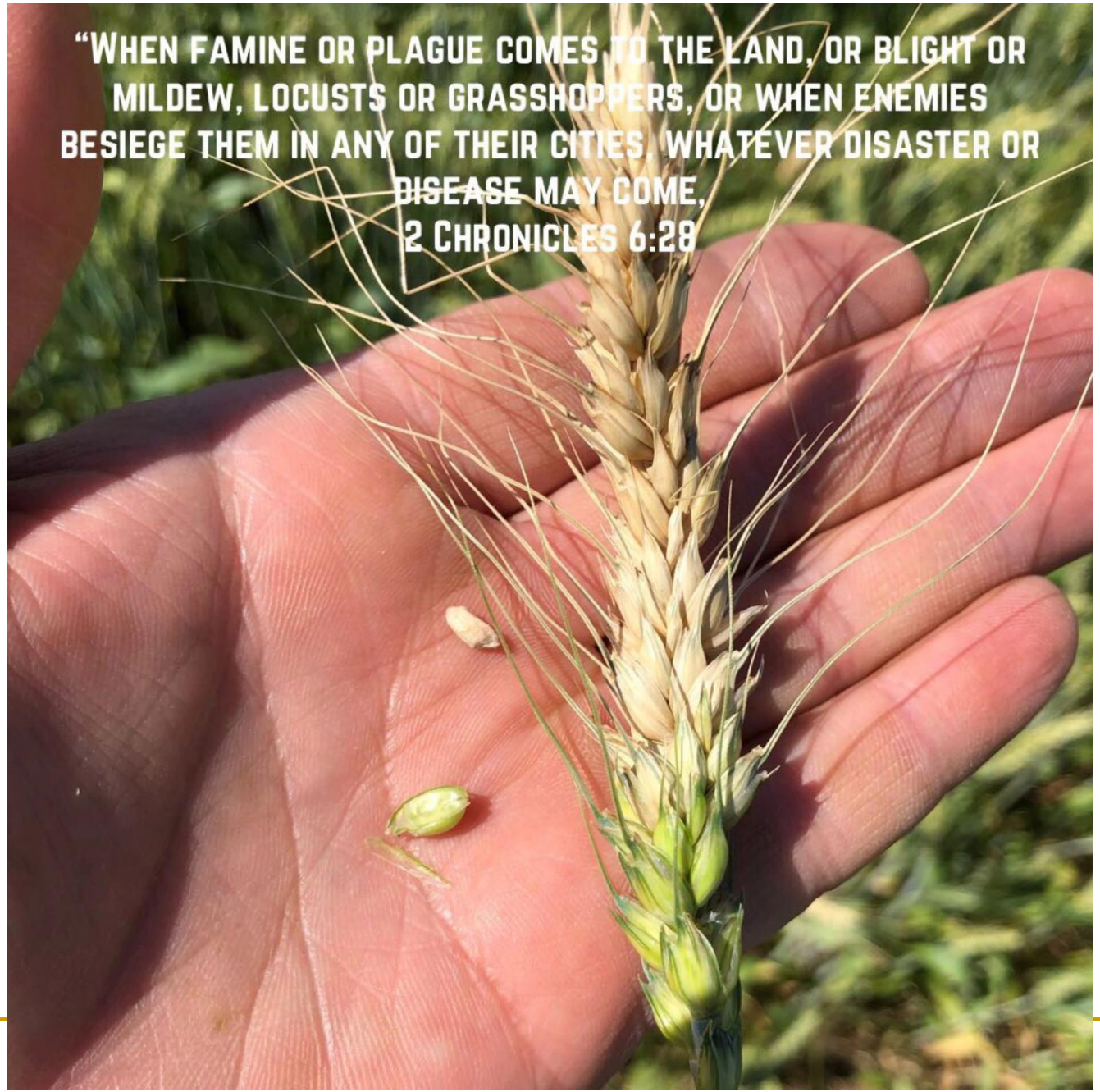

"When famine or plague comes to the land, or blight or mildew, locusts or grasshoppers, or when enemies besiege them in any of their cities, whatever disaster or disease may come,
2 Chronicles 6:28

Table 25: Fungicides for Fusarium Head Blight

Active ingredient	Product	Rate/A (fl. oz)	Head scab	Harvest Restriction
Metconazole 8.6%	Caramba 0.75 SL	13.5 - 17.0	G	30 days
Propiconazole 41.8%	Tilt 3.6 EC	4.0	P	Feekes 10.5
Prothioconazole 41%	Proline 480 SC	5.0 - 5.7	G	30 days
*Tebuconazole 38.7%	Folicur 3.6 F	4.0	F	30 days
Prothioconazole 19% Tebuconazole 19%	Prosaro 421 SC	6.5 - 8.2	G	30 days
Pydiflumetofen 13.7% Propiconazole 11.4%	Miravis Ace SE	13.7	G	Feekes 10.5.4

Efficacy categories; P=Poor; F=Fair; G=Good; VG=Very Good; E=Excellent. Timing of fungicide application is crucial for the control of FHB. Research indicates that products within the triazole class of fungicides are most effective if applied at early flowering (Feekes 10.5.1). **Strobilurin fungicides are not recommended for management of FHB. Strobilurin fungicides can increase the DON content of FHB-infected grain.**

*A maximum of 4 fl. oz. of tebuconazole-containing products may be applied per acre per crop season.

Table modified from 2018 fungicide table produced by "The North Central Regional Committee on Management of Small Grain Diseases (NCERA-184)". **This information is provided only as a guide. By law, it is the responsibility of the pesticide applicator to read and follow all current label directions. No endorsement is intended for any products listed, nor is criticism meant for products not listed. The University of Georgia and members or participants in the NCERA-184 committee assume no liability resulting from the use of these products. Always check the label before application for the most current rates and application restrictions.**

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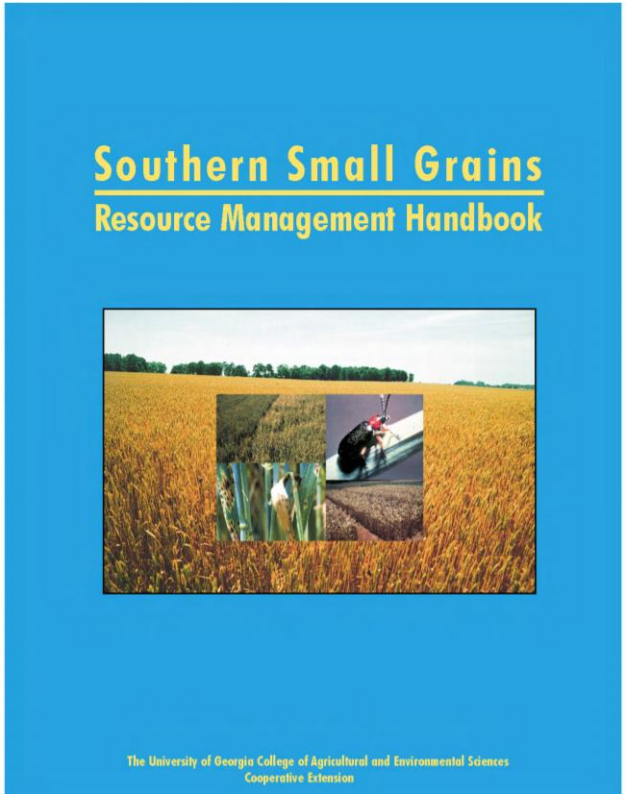
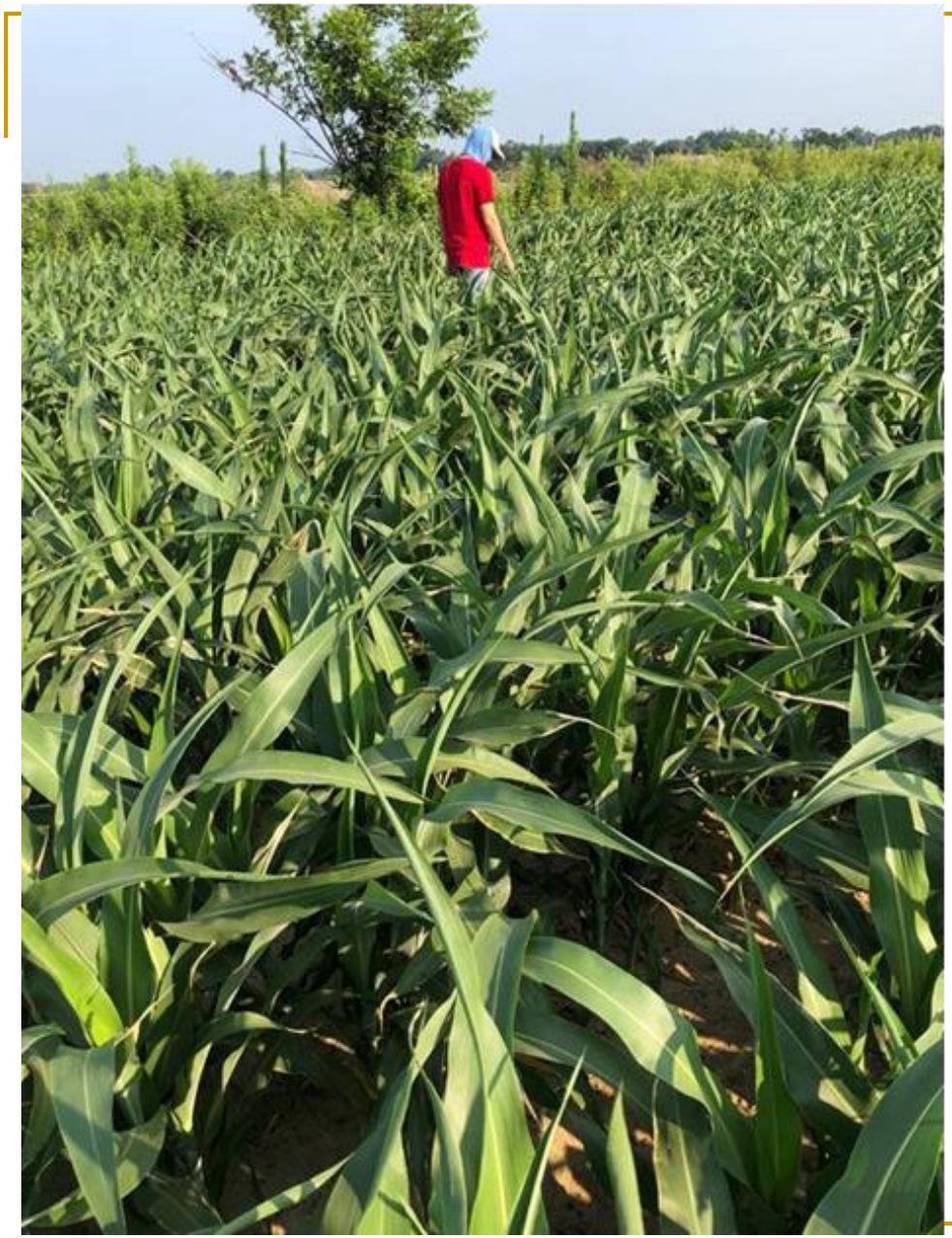
Southern Small Grains Resource Management Handbook



- Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, etc

Grain Sorghum (Milo)

- Takes less water
- Use White Sugarcane Aphid Resistant
- Can use Atrazine at 3 leaves 1.2 qts plus 1 gallon per 100 Non-ionic surfactant
- Check Marketing
- 90% of price of corn



50 Day old Milo , No rain in 25 days

Head in stalk

A month later after some rain

Near Harvest

Milo at harvest

Contact Info

- ethredge@uga.edu
- 229-309-0543 Call or Text

- https://seminolecropnews.wordpress.com/

Triticale and Rye

Regional Yield Summary:
Triticale and Rye Grain Performance, Georgia, 2018-2019

Company or Brand Name	Variety	North[1]		South[2]		Statewide	
		2019	2-Yr Avg	2019	2-Yr Avg	2019	2-Yr Avg
		bu/acre					
Triticale							
ProGene	*ACS 14401*	*77.9*	.	*31.7*	.	*54.8*	.
ProGene	*Bolt*	*46.6*	.	*32.5*	.	*39.5*	.
ProGene	*FR 2260*	*53.5*	.	.		.	.
ProGene	Wintermax	89.9	.	46.1	.	68.0	.
TriCal	TriCal 342	**121.7**	79.6	**82.4**	.	**102.1**	**79.1**
TriCal	TriCal Merlin Max	76.3	78.6	28.6	49.6	52.5	64.1
TriCal	TriCal Surge	70.3	70.5	47.5	57.4	58.9	64.0
UF	*FL01143*	***122.0***	***82.0***	*71.4*	*68.7*	*96.7*	***75.4***
UF	*FL08091*	*97.1*	.	*52.9*	.	*75.0*	.
UF	*FL08094*	*115.9*	.	*66.0*	.	*91.0*	.
UF	*FL08128*	***128.2***	***86.6***	***78.7***	***90.9***	***103.4***	***88.8***
UF	Monarch	117.9	.	70.2		94.0	.
Average		93.1	79.5	55.3	69.0	75.0	74.3
LSD at 10% Level		9.0	6.0	9.3	11.1	6.7	15.4
Std. Err. of Entry Mean		3.3	2.5	3.9	4.6	2.7	6.7
Model R-squared		0.95	0.96	0.89	0.74	0.95	0.23
Rye							
GSDC	Wrens Abruzzi	41.6	46.5	29.4	34.9	35.5	40.7
Noble	Bates RS4	55.3	**57.4**	20.8	33.8	38.0	**45.6**
Noble	Elbon	37.0	.	10.5	.	23.7	.
Noble	*NF95319B*	***59.6***	***55.7***	*23.7*	***39.8***	*41.6*	***47.7***
Noble	*NF97325*	*53.8*	***51.1***	*18.8*	*29.6*	*36.3*	*40.3*
Noble	*NF99362*	*47.5*	.	*20.2*	.	*33.9*	.
Pennington	Wintergrazer 70	38.9	.	9.8	.	24.3	.
TriCal	*Exp 19R01*	***59.4***	.	*25.7*	.	*42.5*	.
TriCal	*Exp 19R02*	*53.4*	.	*21.4*	.	*37.4*	.
UF	FL 104	**66.3**	**53.3**	**39.3**	**45.2**	**52.8**	**49.3**
UF	*FL 2X 405*	***66.0***	.	***33.3***	.	***49.6***	.
UF	FL 401	**57.6**	.	**36.1**	.	**46.8**	.
Average		53.0	52.8	24.1	36.7	38.5	44.7
LSD at 10% Level		10.2	6.3	8.2	7.7	7.1	7.0
Std. Err. of Entry Mean		4.2	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0
Model R-squared		0.66	0.58	0.76	0.71	0.84	0.42

Oat

Regional Yield Summary:
Oat Grain Performance, Georgia, 2018-2019

Company or Brand Name	Variety	North[1]		South[2]		Statewide[3]		Florida[4]
		2019	2-Yr Avg	2019	2-Yr Avg	2019	2-Yr Avg	2019
		bu/acre						
Clemson	*SCLA 0100214*	***194.4***	*153.6*	***122.9***	***110.9***	***149.3***	***124.3***	*24.1*
Clemson	*SCOP 86-4*	***199.6***	***171.7***	*99.5*	***113.1***	*136.4*	***131.5***	*38.6*
Horizon	Horizon 306	**192.2**	157.8	112.2	**109.5**	141.7	**124.7**	55.1
Horizon	Horizon 720	173.1	149.9	109.5	**107.6**	132.9	**120.9**	37.0
LSU	*LA10001SSBS-20-1*	*175.5*	.	*109.3*	.	*133.7*	.	*66.2*
LSU	*LA10044SSBS-1*	***188.8***	.	***136.8***	.	***156.0***	.	***88.6***
LSU	*LA11074SBSBSBSB-109*	*183.1*	.	***131.2***	.	***150.3***	.	***77.3***
LSU	*LA12068SBSB-58-1*	*182.4*	.	*110.9*	.	*137.2*	.	*41.7*
NCSU	NC12-3447	185.9	153.5	87.4	75.0	123.7	99.7	40.0
NCSU	*NC12-3578*	*180.9*	*138.6*	*105.9*	***102.6***	*133.5*	*113.9*	*55.0*
NCSU	*NC12-3753*	*185.3*	.	*101.0*	.	*132.0*	.	*44.7*
NCSU	*NC12-3922*	***193.8***	*154.5*	*111.6*	***108.0***	*141.9*	***122.6***	*57.8*
SCCIA	Graham	188.3	159.1	111.8	**102.5**	140.0	**120.3**	29.5
Average		186.4	154.8	111.5	103.6	139.1	119.7	50.4
LSD at 10% Level		11.2	11.9	14.0	11.8	9.7	12.0	11.7
Std. Err. of Entry Mean		4.4	4.8	7.3	5.0	4.1	5.1	4.8
Model R-squared		0.61	0.89	0.57	0.48	0.87	0.58	0.89

1. Calhoun and Athens.
2. Plains, Midville, and Tifton.
3. Calhoun, Athens, Plains, Midville, and Tifton.
4. Citra, Florida.

Bolded yields are statistically non-significant (p = 0.10 level) from the highest yielding test entry.
Italicized lines are experimental varieties not currently on the market.
Yields are calculated as 32 pounds per bushel at 12.5% moisture.

Paraquat Drift in Field Corn

RR Corn Control (Pioneer 33M57)
40 DAT

NTC
(123 Bu/A)

SelectMax 0.97EC @ 6 oz/A
Induce @ 0.25% v/v
AMS X-TRA @ 2.5% v/v
(0 Bu/A)

Gramoxone Inteon 2SL @ 40 oz/A
Atrazine 4L @ 32 oz/A
Agridex @ 1% v/v
(27 Bu/A)

Applied to 7" tall corn, V4 stage of growth