

Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports

Volume 0
Issue 1 *Cattleman's Day (1993-2014)*

Article 706

1993

Evaluation of 24 corn hybrids for silage agronomic performance under both irrigated and dryland conditions

R.N. Sonon

B.S. Dalke

D.L. Holthaus

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: <https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr>



Part of the [Other Animal Sciences Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Sonon, R.N.; Dalke, B.S.; Holthaus, D.L.; Bonilla, D.R.; Pfaff, L.; Boyer, John E.; Brent, B.E.; Bolsen, K.K.; and Young, Matthew A. (1993) "Evaluation of 24 corn hybrids for silage agronomic performance under both irrigated and dryland conditions," *Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports*: Vol. 0: Iss. 1. <https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.2109>

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright 1993 the Author(s). Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



Evaluation of 24 corn hybrids for silage agronomic performance under both irrigated and dryland conditions

Authors

R.N. Sonon, B.S. Dalke, D.L. Holthaus, D.R. Bonilla, L. Pfaff, John E. Boyer, B.E. Brent, K.K. Bolsen, and Matthew A. Young

EVALUATION OF 24 CORN HYBRIDS FOR SILAGE AGRONOMIC PERFORMANCE UNDER BOTH IRRIGATED AND DRYLAND CONDITIONS¹

*R. N. Sonon, B. S. Dalke, M. A. Young, D. L. Holthaus,
D. R. Bonilla, L. Pfaff, J. E. Boyer, Jr.²,
B. E. Brent, and K. K. Bolsen*

Summary

In 1992, 24 corn hybrids were grown under both irrigated and dryland conditions and were harvested at 90% of the kernel milk line. Growing condition and hybrid significantly affected plant height and the number of days to the tasseling and silking stages. Most dryland hybrids had higher dry matter (DM) contents than irrigated hybrids, but all 24 hybrids had higher grain yields under irrigation. Growing condition and hybrid also significantly affected whole-plant DM and stover yields and percentages of cob and stover. The grain portion made the greatest contribution to the higher whole-plant silage yields for the irrigated hybrids compared to their dryland counterparts.

(Key Words: Corn, Hybrid, Silage, Yield.)

Introduction

Typically, corn hybrids grown for silage have been selected for their high grain yield potential and not necessarily for silage traits. However, in three previous KAES Reports of Progress (592, 623, and 651; pages 110, 62, and 110, respectively), we have shown that growing season (year), growing condition (irrigated vs. dryland), hybrid, and stage of maturity at harvest all affect whole-plant silage and grain yields and whole-plant DM contents. Therefore, our objective was to continue

measuring the agronomic traits important to silage production, using 24 corn hybrids grown under both irrigation and dryland in 1992.

Experimental Procedures

Twenty-four, high grain-yielding, corn hybrids, representing a range of season lengths and genetic diversity, were grown under both irrigated and dryland conditions in 1992 near the Kansas State University campus. The experiment was a split-plot design, with growing condition as the main plot and each hybrid assigned to subplots that were replicated three times. The hybrids were planted on May 18, in plots 33 ft long that contained six, 30-in. rows. Anhydrous ammonia (100 lb/acre) was applied preplant, Furadan 15G insecticide was applied in the furrows at planting, and Ramrod-atrazine (2 lb/acre) was applied as the preemergence herbicide 1 day after planting. Two weeks after seedling emergence, irrigated plots were thinned to about 26,000 and dryland plots, to about 17,000 plants per acre. All hybrids were harvested just before the black layer stage of maturity (approximately 90% milk line of kernel development). Agronomic data included days to tassel and silk, plant height, whole-plant DM percent and yield, and grain and stover yields. Shortly prior to harvest, each plot was trimmed to remove border effects. Whole-plant DM yield was deter-

¹Partial financial assistance was provided by Cargill Hybrid Seeds, Minneapolis, MN; ICI Seeds, West Des Moines, IA; and Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., North American Seed Division, Johnston, IA.

²Department of Statistics.

mined from two inside rows, and grain and stover yields and plant part proportions were obtained from the other two inside rows.

Results and Discussion

Agronomic performance of the 24 corn hybrids is shown in Table 1. There were significant interactions between growing condition and hybrid for whole-plant DM content, grain yield, and percent grain. Growing condition and hybrid both significantly influenced the number of days to reach the tassel and silk stages (data not shown), and the average interval between these stages was 4 days for each growing condition. The irrigated hybrids averaged 5 inches taller than dryland hybrids.

Whole-plant DM content ranged from 30.0 to 42.1% (avg, 35.4%) for the irrigated and 34.1 to 44.8% (avg, 39.9%) for the dryland hybrids. All but two of the 24 hybrids (Pioneer 3417 and ICI 8513) had a lower DM content under irrigation than dryland. All hybrids grown under irrigation had higher grain yields than their dryland

counterparts (avg. 209.5 vs. 166.3 bu/acre). However, because the magnitude of the increase in grain yield from irrigation was not the same across all hybrids, significant interaction occurred between growing condition and hybrid. Five of the top six grain-producing hybrids under irrigation were from Pioneer (3245, 3377, 3379, 3394, and 3417), and three of those were also in the top six grain-producing hybrids under dryland (3245, 3377, and 3417).

Growing condition significantly affected whole-plant DM and stover yields. All 24 hybrids had higher whole-plant DM yields under irrigation than dryland (avg. 10.0 vs. 8.4 tons/acre). Twenty hybrids had their highest stover yield under irrigation.

The increase in whole-plant yields from irrigation was due largely to an increase in the grain portion. These results are consistent with previous studies and confirm the important contribution of grain yield to whole-plant silage yields.

Table 1. Effects of Hybrid and Growing Condition on Plant Height; Whole-plant Dry Matter Content; Whole-plant DM, Stover, and Grain Yields; and Plant Part Proportions of the 24 Corn Hybrids

Proportions of the 24 Corn Hybrids																
Irrigated									Dryland							
Hybrid	Plant height, inches	Whole-plant DM content, %	DM yield		Grain yield, bu/acre ¹	Plant part proportions			Plant height, inches	Whole-plant DM content, %	DM yield		Grain yield, bu/acre ¹	Plant part proportions		
			Whole-plant tons/acre	Stover		grain	stover	cob			Whole-plant tons/acre	Stover		grain	stover	cob
% of the whole-plant DM									% of the whole-plant DM							
Cargill																
6227	93	37.9	9.0	3.4	213.5	56.6	37.2	6.2	91	40.4	8.1	3.5	168.5	50.1	43.7	6.2
7697	109	35.0	9.8	3.9	215.2	53.4	38.9	7.7	101	38.5	8.7	4.1	164.1	45.2	47.6	7.3
7877	109	33.3	10.1	4.4	214.5	50.9	43.4	5.7	103	42.6	8.6	4.1	165.9	46.3	47.6	6.2
7997	101	39.0	10.4	5.0	202.3	46.4	47.6	6.0	103	44.8	7.7	3.1	169.4	53.3	39.4	7.3
8427	97	35.9	10.5	4.9	200.6	45.7	46.9	7.4	91	36.0	8.9	4.6	152.6	41.2	51.4	7.4
9027	113	35.2	10.3	5.4	179.9	41.7	52.5	5.8	112	41.2	9.0	4.7	158.2	42.1	52.3	5.7
DeKalb																
636	98	31.9	9.6	4.6	186.3	46.4	47.4	6.2	97	42.0	8.5	4.0	165.7	46.7	46.8	6.4
646	102	35.3	9.8	4.5	192.6	47.4	46.2	6.4	101	40.6	8.2	3.4	178.2	51.8	41.2	7.0
656	99	36.1	10.4	4.9	204.8	47.1	46.9	6.0	97	36.4	8.5	4.2	157.8	44.6	49.1	6.3
671	108	38.2	10.4	4.4	217.9	50.4	42.3	7.4	94	44.7	7.9	3.3	169.6	51.9	40.9	7.2
711	107	34.8	9.6	3.8	214.4	53.4	39.2	7.3	101	40.7	8.4	4.0	160.0	46.0	46.6	7.4
715	105	37.0	10.2	4.2	217.2	51.1	41.5	7.4	98	42.5	8.2	3.6	164.2	47.9	44.1	8.0
Pioneer																
3245	103	36.0	10.3	3.9	240.3	56.0	37.6	6.4	95	44.8	7.9	3.1	176.8	53.5	38.8	7.7
3377	108	37.7	10.5	4.4	221.3	51.0	41.5	7.5	100	39.3	8.9	3.8	182.4	49.1	42.9	8.0
3379	104	34.9	10.0	4.1	219.1	52.6	40.8	6.6	98	36.9	9.0	4.2	172.3	45.9	46.9	7.2
3389	106	30.0	9.2	4.3	173.8	45.5	47.3	7.2	101	34.1	7.9	3.7	151.1	45.9	46.2	7.9
3394	101	33.2	9.9	3.5	237.0	57.4	35.0	7.7	99	36.4	7.7	3.0	170.4	53.5	37.9	8.6
3417	95	42.1	10.2	3.9	230.8	54.3	38.1	7.6	87	40.7	8.1	3.3	172.7	51.3	40.6	8.1
ICI																
8260	103	35.2	9.7	3.8	217.2	53.4	39.3	7.4	96	43.5	7.7	3.3	159.2	49.6	42.2	8.2
8272	96	33.3	9.8	4.5	197.5	48.2	46.0	5.7	90	40.9	8.6	4.3	159.3	44.5	49.7	5.7
8310	97	34.3	10.5	5.0	202.0	46.1	47.4	6.4	95	40.0	8.6	4.1	164.2	45.5	47.8	6.7
8315	110	33.1	10.2	4.7	205.3	48.1	45.9	6.0	107	38.4	9.1	4.7	160.4	42.1	51.9	6.0
8326	103	35.0	10.3	4.7	206.5	48.0	45.2	6.8	100	35.6	8.4	3.5	173.9	49.7	42.0	8.2
8513	98	36.3	10.2	4.4	218.1	51.1	43.1	5.8	94	35.3	8.7	4.0	174.3	47.9	45.7	6.4
Mean	103	35.4	10.0	4.2	209.5	50.1	43.2	6.7	98	39.9	8.4	3.7	166.3	47.7	45.1	7.1

¹Adjusted to 14.5% moisture.