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Measured crop performance

CORN
1962

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NORTH CAROLINA CORN YIELD TRIALS 1962

INTRODUCTION

Mechanical harvesting is becoming increasingly important in the handling of corn; this has placed great emphasis on the amount of corn the grower takes from the field at harvest and not necessarily what the potential yield of the hybrid may be. The breeder is cognizant of the impact of mechanical harvesting on corn and is striving to produce hybrids with low ear placement and strong stalks that can be harvested successfully with mechanical equipment. A top performing hybrid is one that will consistently give high returns to the grower. It must have good yield and standability as well as other desirable characteristics. Performance information from several locations over a period of years is desirable in order to properly evaluate a hybrid. However, it is not until the hybrid has been planted under farm conditions that it really receives its most thorough evaluation.

The data presented in this report provide information on the performance of commercial and experimental hybrids grown in various geographic areas of the State. Information of this nature serves as a guide to corn breeders in their development of hybrids for the different areas. It also provides a guide to agricultural workers and to growers in choosing a hybrid to plant.

For a hybrid to be eligible for sale in North Carolina, it must have been tested in at least one area of the State within the past five years. The hybrid must also meet certain minimum standards as set by the Hybrid Corn Committee.

Results of the North Carolina Official Corn Trials for the 1962 season are presented in this report. Summaries of the results of tests conducted during the past three years are also presented.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

Commercial and experimental hybrids developed by public and private agencies are included in this program. One requirement for inclusion is quantitative data from experiments in which the proposed entry is compared with recognized hybrids. These data must reveal meritorious performance in order for a hybrid to qualify for the test.

Entering Hybrids

The commercial hybrids and experimentals included in these trials are entered by their respective companies because they believe them to have good performance records. Any individual or firm may make application for having hybrids tested. A fee is charged on an entry per area basis. Personnel of the testing program may also include entries about which further information is desired.

Early in February each year, rules governing the tests for the ensuing year are distributed to all previous participants and to those who make inquiry.

Agencies sponsoring entries in the 1962 tests are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Name and address of sponsoring agencies in the 1962 North Carolina Corn Performance Trials along with designation used to identify the hybrids in the trials.

Name	Address	Hybrid Designation
Ag. Alumni - Purdue Univ.	Lafayette, Ind.	AA
Beam's Farm	Lawndale, N. C.	B & B
Britt, Woodrow	Chadbourn	Britt
Cargill Inc.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Cargill
Coker Pedigreed Seed Co.	Hartsville, S. C.	Coker
Davis, Frank W.	Blackstone, Va.	US 578
DeKalb Agri. Assn., Inc.	DeKalb, Illinois	DeKalb
Edmund and Son Seed Co.	Chadbourn, N. C.	Edmund
Funk Brothers Seed Co.	Bloomington, Illinois	Funk

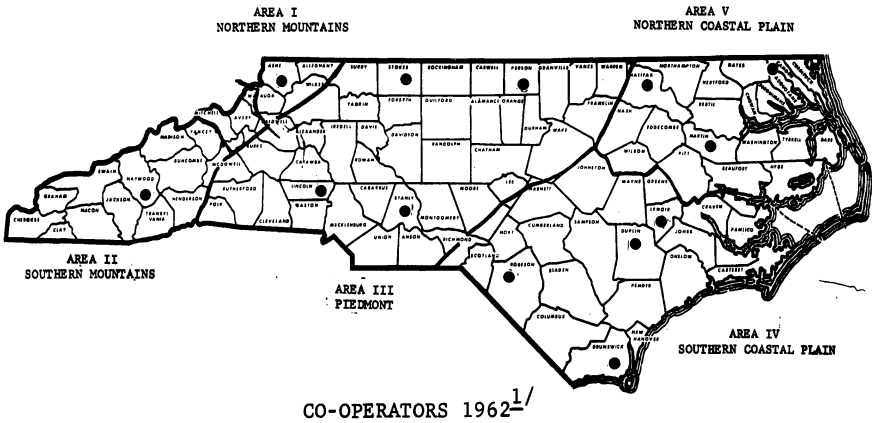
Table 1. Continued.

Name	Address	Hybrid Designation
Greenwood Seed Co.	Thomasville, Georgia	Greenwood
Hollyview Farm	Mt. Airy, N. C.	Hollyview
Illinois Agri. Expt. Sta.	Champaign Ill.	Ill.
M & W Seed Company	Bethel, N. C.	M & W
McCurdy Seed Co.	Memphis, Tennessee	McCurdy
McNair Yield-Tested Seed Co.	Laurinburg, N. C.	McNair
Missouri Agri. Expt. Sta.	Columbia, Mo.	Mo.
N. C. Agri. Expt. Sta.	Raleigh, N. C.	N. C.
Ohio & Mich. Seed Co.	Green Springs, Ohio	Oh. & Mich.
Pfister Assoc. Growers, Inc.	Aurora, Illinois	P.A.G.
Pioneer Corn Company	Tipton, Indiana	Pioneer
R. R. Best and Sons	Faison, N. C.	Best
S. C. Agri. Expt. Sta.	Clemson, S. C.	S.C.
Speight Seed Farms	Winterville, N. C.	Speight
T. W. Wood and Sons	Richmond, Virginia	Wood
Todd Hybrid Corn Co.	Mt. Airy, Maryland	Todd
Tomahund Plantation	Williamsburg, Virginia	Hofmeyer's
Birdeye Farming & Mgr. Co.	R.F.D., Whitakers	Van's V8
Virginia Agr. Expt. Sta.	Blacksburg, Virginia	V.P.I.
Wagwood Farms	Gibsonville, N. C.	Wagwood
Watson Seed Farms	Rocky Mount, N. C.	Watson

Field-Plot Technique

The State is divided into five geographical areas according to soil type, maturity zone, and climatic conditions. The various areas and co-operators are shown in Figure 1. Where feasible, three or more locations with four replications were used in each area. In each of the two mountain areas, (Areas I and II) where the acreage of corn is less, one location with six replications was used. Four locations were used in Area III. The Person County site had severe water damage and was discarded. The Stanly County test was discarded due to a poor stand. Therefore, data from only two locations in Area III are

LOCATION OF NORTH CAROLINA CORN YIELD TRIALS 1962



Area I - Northern Mountains

Upper Mountain Research Station, Dana G. Tugman, Superintendent,
Ashe County, Laurel Spring, N. C.

Area II - Southern Mountains

Mountain Research Station, M. R. Whisenhunt, Superintendent,
Haywood County, Waynesville, N. C.

Area III - Piedmont

Farm of William A. Hains, Pine Hall, N. C., Stokes County
Agricultural Agent S. B. Brandon and assistants, co-operating.
Farm of Ira J. Wolfe, Huddle Mills, N. C., Person County
Agricultural agent W. J. Reams and assistants, co-operating.
Farm of Clyde Wood, Vale, N. C., Lincoln County
Agricultural Agent G. A. Soudemire and assistants, co-operating.
Farm of D. G. Harwood, New London, N. C., Stanly County
Agricultural Agent V. A. Huneycutt and assistants, co-operating.

Area IV - Southern Coastal Plain

Farm of Alton Potter, Winnabow, N. C., Brunswick County
Agricultural Agent A. S. Knowles and assistants, co-operating.
Farm of W. G. Sullivan, Mt. Olive, N. C., Duplin County
Agricultural Agent V. L. Reynolds and assistants, co-operating.
Farm of Roger Johnston, Kinston, N. C., Lenior County
Agricultural Agent F. J. Koonce and assistants co-operating.
Farm of Lambert Lewis, Penbrook, N. C., Robeson County
Agricultural Agent O. P. Owens and assistants co-operating.

Area V - Northern Coastal Plain

Farm of W. L. Sawyer, Camden, N. C., Camden County
Agricultural Agent S. A. Tuten co-operating.
Farm of J. J. Johnston, Scotland Neck, N. C., Halifax County
Agricultural Agent C. D. Peedin and assistant co-operating
Farm of Henry Winslow, Williamston, N. C. Martin County
Agricultural Agent D. W. Brady and assistant co-operating

1/

The Official Variety Testing Program recognizes the co-operative spirit and civic-minded service rendered by the farmers who have furnished, prepared and cultivated the land for these trials.

The Agricultural workers in their respective areas contribute much to the success of these tests by aiding in the location of test sites, by holding field meetings, and also by their utilization of the information obtained.

presented. There were four location of four replications each in Area IV. Area V had three locations and there was a full and short season test at each. The practice in the Northern Coastal Plain area, where short season corns are grown on many farms, is toward planting high populations and fertilizing heavy. It seemed desirable to compare these corns under this type of management to determine their response. The short season test therefore was divided into three replications with normal population and fertilizer and three with high populations and high fertilizer. The three replications of the normal population test were planted 12 inches in the drill and the high populations test was planted 8 inches in the drill. Soil tests were made and fertilization was applied in accordance with recommendations. An additional 50 pounds of liquid nitrogen at topdressing time was applied on each of the high population, high fertilization plots.

Depending upon the number of entries, the following experimental designs were used: A 5 x 6 and 7 x 8 triple rectangular lattice, a 7 x 7 triple lattice and a 5 x 5 balanced lattice. Yield data were analysed by locations and combined over locations within an area. Only the combined data are shown.

In order to more nearly simulate farm conditions of planting single kernels were planted 12 inches apart in the row and were not thinned. All tests were planted with a hand planter. Row width of the various tests ranged from 40 to 48 inches. The plots were two rows wide and 14 feet long with 13 kernels planted per row, except for the high population, short season test, which had 19 kernels per row.

A mixed fertilizer was applied at preplanting and the plots were topdressed with adequate nitrogen to give a medium to high fertility

level. The test in Martin County received an additional 100 pounds of anhydrous ammonia immediately following planting. Simazine was used as a herbicide on most tests at planting. At layby, herbicides were applied in the form of liquid nitrogen and 2-4D to control late grass and weeds. Excellent weed control was obtained in the Duplin County test; however, due to dry weather following the application of the simazine, poor weed control was obtained in the other tests. Cultural practices for each of the tests are shown in Table 2. Planting, collecting data, and harvesting were directly supervised by personnel of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

All tests, except the two mountain areas, were harvested with a picker-sheller combine. A two row picker-sheller was slightly modified for harvestin individual plots. Grain from individual plots was caught as it came from the elevator and weighed. The combine was stopped at the end of each plot for a short interval of time in order for the machine to clean out between plots prior to weighing the corn from the plot. The machine appeared to give very satisfactory results. A sample of corn was taken from each plot for moisture determination. A picker-sheller was used to more nearly simulate the conditions under which these corns would be harvested on farms. The only corn harvested was that which came through the picker-sheller. If the machine failed to pick up a stalk due to lodging, this corn was not harvested.

Seasonal Conditions

The 1962 growing season in North Carolina was generally favorable for the production of corn except in the Piedmont area. At planting time, it was dry, particularly in the Piedmont, and a poor stand was obtained at the Stanly and Lincoln County locations. The Stanly County test had such a poor stand that it was discarded. The Lincoln County

Table 2. Cultural practices used on the corn tests.

Area and Cooperator	Fertilizer Lbs/A	Herbicide ^{1/} Pre emerge	Top Dressing Lbs/A	Row Spacing In.	Date of Planting	Date of Harvest
Area I						
Upper Mt. Res. Sta. Dana G. Tugman	350 10-20-20	Simazine	100 liq. nit.	40"	May 11	Oct. 22
Area II						
Lower Mt. Res. Sta. M. R. Whisenhunt	600 5-10-10	Simazine	100 liq. nit.	42"	May 9	Oct. 23
Area III						
Clyde Wood, Lincoln County	600, 5-10-10	Simazine	100 liq. nit.	40"	April 25	Oct. 17
William A. Hains, Stokes County	500, 5-10-10		100 liq. nit.	48"	May 16	Oct. 24
Area IV						
Alton Potter, Brunswick County	250-5-10-10 250-10-10-10	Simazine	100 liq. nit.	42"	April 24	Oct. 8
W. G. Sullivan, Duplin County	450-5-10-10	Simazine	100 liq. nit.	42"	April 18	Oct. 4
Roger Johnston, Lenior County	500-5-10-10	Simazine	100 liq. nit.	42"	April 17	Oct. 3
Lambert Lewis, Robeson County	400-6-6-12	Simazine	100 liq. nit.	42"	April 17	Oct. 5
Area V^{2/}						
W. L. Sawyer, Camden County	600-5-10-10		140 liq. nit.	40"	April 19	Sept. 19
J. J. Johnston, Halifax County	575-5-10-10		100 liq. nit.	42"	April 20	Sept. 14 Short Season Oct. 2 Full Season
Henry Winslow, Martin County	500-6-6-12 100 lbs. Anhydrous Ammonia	Simazin	100 liq. nit.	42"	April 18	Sept 12 Short Season Sept 20 Full Season

^{1/} Top dressed with liquid nitrogen and 1/2 pint 2-4-D/A for late weed control at all farms except Sawyer. On the Sullivan and Lewis farms 3/4 lbs. of Lorox was also used.

^{2/} Area V Short Season; additional 50 lbs. nitrogen added to each High Fertility Test.

was planted during a very dry period and a packing rain one week later caused a poor stand in certain areas of the field and adjustments for stand were made. The Person County test was dry at planting resulting in a poor stand. Heavy rains (20 inches in 4 weeks) following this drowned the test and it was abandoned. The corn yield was good at all locations; however, at the Stokes County test in the Piedmont, there was severe bird damage to many of the hybrids. These are footnoted in the table and the decrease in yield in some of them was very high as a result of the bird damage.

There was excessive rain which affected the tests in the Northern and Southern Coastal Plain at about the time the plants came into tassel causing some lodging; however, this was a short period of excess moisture causing relatively little injury to the tests. All trials were planted between April 17 and May 16. All harvesting was completed between the dates of September 12 and October 24. Weather conditions for harvesting were unusually good. There was very little wind or rain during this period; consequently, lodging was at a minimum in most tests.

The short season tests were ready to be harvested about ten days to two weeks earlier than they were harvested, but harvesting was delayed until the combine arrived and was modified for use.

Data^{2/}

Data were collected on each plot at each location on yield, stand, moisture, lodging, ear height, ears per 100 stalks, exposed ear tips, and quality. Statistical analyses were made on each of the above

^{2/} Statistical analyses were made in the Statistical Laboratory under the supervision of John O. Rawlins and Frank Verlinden. This assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

listed characters for individual locations and combined over locations within an area. The C. V. and L. S. D. are listed at the bottom of the various columns of the 1962 tables. Only the summary data by areas are shown for 1962. Comparisons of hybrids should only be made within areas and not between areas.

The percentage data presented in this report were not transformed and the L. S. D. and C. V. values listed are for the untransformed data. This resulted in the C. V.'s and L. S. D.'s being rather high for per cent lodged and per cent ear tips exposed.

Stand and Yield Adjustments

All plots having less than a 70 per cent stand were adjusted to 70 per cent of the maximum stand for statistical analysis. Any plot having a stand of 70 per cent or above was not adjusted.

Yield adjustments were made by determining the average yield per plant of the particular variety in unadjusted plots and multiplying this value by the adjusted number of plants.

Yield

Weight of shelled corn was obtained by harvesting and weighing each plot of four replications of each entry at each location tested in Areas III, IV, and V full season corns and three replications in the short season tests in Area V. Six replications were harvested in Areas I and II. Areas I and II were harvested by hand and weights of ear corn were converted to shelled corn basis. All plot yields were adjusted to 15.5 per cent moisture.

Stand

Stand per cent was determined by counting the number of plants per plot and dividing by 26 for the normal population tests and 38 for the high population tests.

Moisture at Harvest

Moisture content of grain at harvest is an index of maturity. Moisture percentage was determined from samples obtained from each plot at each location except in Areas I and II where the sample was taken on three replications. Samples were obtained by taking a sample from each plot immediately after the grain was weighed. The samples were placed in waterproof plastic coated paper bags and analyzed shortly thereafter on a Tag Heppenstall moisture meter.

Lodging

Lodging is a term used to describe stalks that are broken, leaning, or fallen to the ground. All plants broken below the ear or leaning more than 45° are considered lodged. Data were taken on each plot and a lodging per cent calculated.

Ear Height

Ear height was determined by measuring the distance from the ground to the node where the ear is attached to the stalk.

Ears Per 100 Stalks

The number of ears per 100 stalks is a measure of prolificacy and indicates whether a hybrid tends to be a single-ear or prolific type. Ears per plot were counted in each replication at every location prior to harvest. Ears per plot divided by plants per plot give the number of ears per plant. This figure multiplied by 100 gives the number of ears per 100 stalks. A fallacy in this method is that the count is made without shucking the corn out so some undeveloped ears are counted.

Exposed Ear Tips

The number of exposed ear tips were counted in each plot. This number divided by the total number of ears per plot gives per cent exposed tips.

Quality

Quality readings are based primarily on ear rot damage. The following scale was used to determine rating:

Rating	Per Cent of Damage Per Plot
1	0 - 10
2	10 - 20
3	20 - 30
4	30 - 40
5	40 - 50

The data were taken on each plot on the shelled corn, except in Areas I and II. It was calculated for each area and reported to one decimal place.

Diseases

The reaction of hybrids to the major corn diseases (including the common leaf blights) is evaluated yearly. It is difficult to make adequate comparisons of hybrids over a period of successive years due to the fact that all hybrids are severely damaged during years of severe disease development. Preliminary observations indicate little difference in reaction of hybrids to the common leaf blight present in the Coastal Plain Area.

Insect Damage

Weevils and other stored grain insects often cause kernel damage to ears of corn before they are harvested. The tests included in this report were all harvested relatively early; therefore, stored insect damage was negligible.

RESULTS

Data are presented by areas for three year, two year and one year performance. Hybrids are divided into four groups in the tables, commercial yellow and white, and experimental yellow and white. There are numerous corn hybrids available to farmers for planting. These

hybrids differ in yield, maturity, lodging, disease and insect resistance, grain quality and other factors. Hybrids that are outstanding in one or more characteristics may be inferior in others and should, therefore, be selected on the basis of overall performance.

Hybrids tested more than one year have a more accurate estimate of their general performance since they have been tested under more diverse environments. Growers should select a top performing hybrid for planting. A top performer is not necessarily the highest yielder, but it should have a high yield, mature within the desired time, stand upright at harvest, and also be reasonably good in other agronomic characteristics. All hybrids yielding above the mean of the test would be considered reasonably good performers.

The 1962 tests for all areas, except Area III, were good and the performance should be representative of the hybrids. Comparisons can be made directly in these summary tables except for Area III, the Piedmont test.

Two of the four tests in Area III were abandoned. The Stanly County test had a very poor stand due to dry weather at planting and the Person County test drowned due to excess water damage in mid-summer. The data from the other two tests reported herewith are not necessarily representative. The Stokes County test had a good stand and was considered a very good test; however, there was severe bird damage to the ears prior to harvest. This damage was more evident on the hybrids that had exposed ear tips. The Lincoln County test had a broken stand in certain areas of the field. However, the corn in the test was very good, but the poor stand in certain areas of the field affected the yield of these plots. An adjustment to 70 per cent of the maximum stand tended to

place the hybrids in their true perspective. The data from Area III is reported for relative information only and should not be considered as conclusive. The entries with bird damage are footnoted and this should be considered in an evaluation of the data.

Short season corn is early maturing and is usually sufficiently dry to be harvested and marketed in late August and early September. This type supplies an early (August and September) market demand, and the production of it has been limited primarily to the northeastern counties. The short season corn is grown for two specific purposes; (1) early market and (2) hogging off. The keeping quality of the short season hybrids is usually inferior, and unless the grower exercises extra precautions, the quality and feed value are likely to deteriorate rapidly from insect damage. Short season hybrids are usually less suitable for storing on the farm because of this rapid deterioration.

For general farm storing and feeding, full season corn is more likely to preserve its quality and usually is damaged less by insects. Full season corn requires from two to three weeks longer than short season hybrids to reach maturity and to become sufficiently dry to harvest and store. Usually, full season corn is dry enough to be harvested and stored in late September.

Table 3. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
 Northern Mountains - Area I
 Three-Year Average - 1960-1961-1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
DeKalb 805	125	97	20.3	5	50	106	15	1.6
V.P.I. 648	108	92	30.0	7	50	117	60	3.0
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>29.7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>2.4</u>
DeKalb 640	105	92	29.8	8	53	119	14	2.1
Wood V-26Y	104	87	29.0	15	47	120	24	2.0
DeKalb 633	102	92	29.0	12	46	111	19	3.1
U.S. 282	101	92	31.3	22	61	130	29	2.1

Table 4. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
 Southern Mountains - Area II
 Three-Year Average - 1960-1961-1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
DeKalb A-715	122	95	23.1	4	52	124	61	2.3
McNair 304A	119	94	25.0	1	48	129	19	2.1
Pioneer 309A	117	95	25.9	2	48	131	12	2.5
U.S. 282	114	90	25.1	9	58	120	38	1.7
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>2.2</u>
V.P.I. 648	99	91	23.7	2	48	110	62	2.2
NC Dwarf 980	93	91	27.7	4	28	107	16	1.7

Table 5. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics

Piedmont - Area III

Three Year Average - 1960, 1961, 1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids							
Yellow Entries							
NC 270	102	20.8	4	53	132	7	1.5
Coker 67	101	19.1	1	55	160	1	1.4
Dixie 82	98	19.3	7	60	144	2	2.2
Pioneer 309B	98	17.3	3	47	132	4	1.3
Wagwood 100	97	19.1	3	48	122	8	2.1
McNair 444	97	18.4	5	54	146	3	1.6
Funk G-710AA	96	18.0	3	53	138	6	1.7
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1.8</u>
NC 42	95	18.6	10	59	131	2	1.6
NC 27	95	17.4	6	56	140	2	1.6
NC 288	94	19.1	4	56	132	2	1.6
Pioneer 312A	94	15.8	3	44	113	8	2.4
DeKalb 925	92	16.7	6	48	109	7	1.7
Speight D-4	90	18.2	3	50	140	4	1.6
NC 46	82	16.8	5	47	119	6	2.3
White Entries							
Coker 911	102	18.1	2	52	141	4	1.7
Dixie 29	95	17.6	7	56	144	2	1.6

Table 6. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics

Southern Coastal Plain - Area IV

Three Year Average - 1960, 1961, 1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids							
Yellow Entries							
Coker 71	105	20.2	30	49	152	2	1.4
Coker 67	102	19.3	31	48	154	1	1.4
Dixie 18	102	19.5	39	58	147	1	1.4
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.9</u>
NC 270	99	21.1	36	46	124	5	2.2
Dixie 82	98	18.9	39	50	146	1	2.1
McNair 444	97	18.0	41	47	134	2	1.9
Britt 33	95	18.6	39	50	132	2	2.4
Edmund 121	95	21.0	35	43	120	3	2.3
Pioneer 309B	92	18.0	33	40	127	4	1.9
NC 288	91	19.9	37	49	134	0	1.9
NC 27	90	18.3	43	50	137	3	2.2
NC 46	82	17.4	37	38	116	8	2.2
White Entries							
Coker 811A	107	18.7	30	45	166	1	1.7
Coker 911	103	18.4	36	46	144	4	1.5
Coker 811	98	20.6	33	50	160	1	1.7
Dixie 29	93	17.7	37	43	148	1	2.4

Table 7. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
Northern Coastal Plain - Area V
Three Year Average - Regular Short Season - 1960, 1961, 1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids							
Yellow Entries							
McNair 304A	110	21.9	16	41	123	9	1.8
Wood V-51A	105	20.2	39	47	125	24	2.1
Pioneer 345-A	104	17.6	12	39	110	26	2.6
DeKalb 803	102	19.3	14	42	102	5	1.8
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2.0</u>
NC 46	97	20.2	25	41	122	11	2.0
Speight D-8	96	20.6	14	40	119	6	1.5
V.P.I. 648	96	20.2	13	42	105	34	2.0
DeKalb 633	96	19.1	11	40	108	11	2.3
DeKalb 837	95	19.4	28	38	107	23	2.3
Wood V-26Y	88	19.0	13	38	100	20	2.1
White Entries							
Pioneer 503	104	18.8	21	46	105	12	1.8
Wood V-125W	100	19.3	26	46	111	9	2.1

Table 8. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
Northern Coastal Plain - Area V
Three Year Average - Full Season - 1960, 1961, 1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids							
Yellow Entries							
McNair 444	106	20.3	25	54	142	3	1.8
DeKalb 1225	105	21.9	26	61	139	2	2.0
Dixie 82	103	22.9	29	57	149	1	1.9
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2.0</u>
NC 288	101	22.2	27	55	129	2	2.0
Speight D-4	100	21.3	29	50	140	3	1.7
NC 270	100	24.0	28	52	121	4	2.1
DeKalb 1051	100	21.2	18	57	105	13	2.5
NC 42	99	21.5	33	54	136	3	2.0
NC 27	98	21.0	33	55	143	3	2.2
White Entries							
Coker 911	111	21.2	24	51	153	3	1.8
Dixie 29	99	20.8	28	50	140	4	2.1

Table 9. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
Northern Mountains - Area I
Two-Year Average - 1961-1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
DeKalb 805	127	99	29.6	2	49	102	16	1.8
Hollyview 100	117	97	30.1	7	52	139	22	2.2
Pioneer 345A	116	96	26.2	5	46	110	54	2.5
V.P.I. 648	107	92	29.4	3	52	120	76	3.6
DeKalb 640	105	95	29.2	2	55	123	20	2.2
Wood V-26Y	104	91	28.9	12	45	124	25	2.0
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>29.2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>2.6</u>
McNair 304A	97	94	30.1	8	55	143	7	2.5
DeKalb 633	96	90	28.2	5	45	111	21	3.1
U.S. 282	92	94	31.9	12	61	122	32	2.4
DeKalb 427	83	90	25.1	10	36	117	45	4.0
Experimental Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
McNair 302A	112	94	33.2	4	56	144	18	2.5
DeKalb X 92-213	96	89	29.2	0	43	116	19	3.0

Table 10. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
Southern Mountains - Area II
Two-Year Average - 1961-1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
Wagwood 200	128	96	26.8	2	54	180	2	3.0
DeKalb 805	127	97	23.4	4	45	100	12	2.6
DeKalb A-715	124	97	23.5	4	51	132	61	2.2
Pioneer 309B	123	92	25.3	2	49	146	6	2.5
Pioneer 309A	122	96	26.3	2	50	139	9	2.5
Coker 15	121	91	23.6	2	54	154	4	2.0
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>24.4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>2.4</u>
McNair 304A	116	94	24.2	1	50	142	6	2.2
V.P.I. 648	115	91	24.6	2	50	116	55	2.5
U.S. 282	114	93	24.1	9	56	132	36	2.0
Experimental Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
McNair 302A	128	97	24.5	2	51	123	29	2.2
Va. 30	116	93	23.0	2	41	126	27	2.4

Table 11. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
Piedmont - Area III
Two Year Average - 1961-1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
Wagwood 200	114	90	16.5	1	48	160	2	1.8
Coker 67	108	89	17.5	1	54	162	1	1.1
McNair 444	107	87	16.4	5	54	157	2	1.4
NC 270	107	88	19.3	3	53	141	7	1.3
Coker 15	104	88	15.0	5	47	150	3	1.4
Wagwood 100	104	87	17.8	4	46	123	6	2.0
Dixie 82	104	84	17.6	6	58	150	1	2.0
Pioneer 309B	102	86	15.8	3	47	142	2	1.3
Funk G-710AA	101	85	16.6	5	52	144	6	1.5
NC 42	101	82	16.9	9	58	140	1	1.3
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1.6</u>
McNair 444A	100	86	16.3	7	51	137	4	1.5
NC 27	99	87	15.9	8	55	145	3	1.3
NC 288	98	84	17.1	4	54	140	1	1.4
Speight D-4	96	86	16.2	3	48	153	2	1.5
Speight D-14	96	88	17.8	3	48	136	1	1.3
Pioneer 312A	95	91	14.2	3	45	117	9	2.1
DeKalb 805	92	88	13.9	0	41	106	18	2.7
DeKalb 925	91	86	15.0	4	48	110	6	1.6
NC 46	86	90	15.2	4	46	119	7	2.0
White Entries								
Coker 911	109	91	15.8	1	50	147	4	1.2
McNair 425	102	77	16.5	1	50	167	3	1.2
Dixie 29	96	81	16.1	7	55	151	2	1.2

Table 12. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
Southern Coastal Plain - Area IV
Two Year Average - 1961-1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
Coker 71	110	95	17.1	5	50	153	2	1.2
Coker 67	106	95	16.9	3	49	153	2	1.2
Dixie 18	105	90	17.0	12	60	148	1	1.2
Funk G-745	104	92	17.0	11	55	145	4	1.4
Dixie 82	102	88	16.7	12	51	153	1	1.8
Wagwood 300	101	92	16.6	8	43	131	1	2.0
NC 270	100	91	18.4	9	48	128	6	2.2
McNair 444	98	90	16.2	15	49	134	1	1.9
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Britt 33	98	92	16.7	10	52	130	3	2.1
McNair 444A	96	93	16.8	13	45	132	2	1.4
Funk G-730A	96	89	16.4	11	48	143	2	1.8
Edmund 121	94	94	19.9	7	46	119	2	2.0
Pioneer 309B	92	88	16.3	8	42	132	4	1.8
Speight D-14	92	93	17.1	6	42	124	2	1.9
NC 288	91	89	17.1	9	51	134	1	1.8
NC 27	90	89	16.6	16	53	134	3	2.0
NC 46	84	88	16.2	12	40	122	.7	2.0
Best X 3	81	91	17.1	6	43	106	14	2.7
White Entries								
Coker 811A	113	93	16.6	4	48	170	1	1.6
Coker 911	107	94	16.2	7	48	147	2	1.2
Coker 811	102	90	17.6	6	52	164	1	1.6
Dixie 29	93	88	16.0	10	44	145	0	2.4
Experimental Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
M & W 120	104	93	16.1	13	43	141	2	2.0
NC 1036-09	100	92	17.2	7	48	144	2	1.4
NC 1045	98	91	18.7	7	44	108	6	2.3

Table 13. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
Northern Coastal Plain - Area V
Two Year Average - Full Season - 1961-1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
McNair 444	101	92	19.7	9	51	138	3	1.8
DeKalb 1225	98	93	21.2	8	57	132	1	1.6
Funk G-730A	96	90	21.9	6	47	126	4	1.2
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1.8</u>
DeKalb 1051	95	92	20.7	6	53	103	11	2.1
Speight D-14	95	94	21.7	5	45	118	3	1.8
NC 42	95	92	20.6	16	52	134	3	1.9
NC 288	95	91	21.8	8	52	124	2	1.9
Dixie 82	95	90	21.6	7	53	139	1	1.8
Speight D-4	92	93	21.0	10	47	134	2	1.2
NC 270	91	91	23.9	13	51	120	3	1.8
NC 27	86	86	20.6	15	52	143	3	1.8
White Entries								
Coker 911	105	95	20.5	7	49	147	4	1.6
Coker 811A	98	90	22.8	3	49	155	2	1.1
Dixie 29	88	89	20.3	12	48	135	2	1.7
Experimental Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
M & W 120	101	93	21.0	11	46	131	3	2.0
McNair 444A	99	92	21.4	10	46	127	4	1.2
DeKalb X 9044-0	94	86	21.6	13	51	117	5	1.5
NC 1060	92	91	23.6	3	44	106	10	2.0
NC 1054	87	95	22.6	5	48	102	8	2.0

Table 14. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
Northern Coastal Plain - Area V
Two Year Average - Regular Short Season - 1961-1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
Mo. 916	108	90	18.5	11	42	118	23	2.1
Coker 15	108	95	19.5	23	43	137	6	1.1
Hofmeyer's H60L	105	90	19.8	11	40	110	31	1.4
McNair 304A	105	93	20.9	13	40	126	8	1.9
DeKalb 805	104	91	17.6	15	38	103	3	1.6
Watson 401	100	92	20.3	7	38	103	10	1.4
Pioneer 345A	100	95	16.6	9	39	110	27	2.6
DeKalb 803	95	92	18.6	8	40	101	5	1.8
Wood V-51A	94	89	19.8	36	44	119	28	1.8
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>18.6</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2.0</u>
DeKalb 633	91	90	17.8	6	39	105	11	2.4
Speight D-8	91	92	18.8	9	39	120	6	1.6
NC 46	91	92	19.2	24	39	119	11	1.8
V.P.I. 648	89	90	19.7	12	41	104	37	1.8
Cargill 285	89	90	17.1	7	35	103	9	2.6
DeKalb 837	89	90	18.8	15	41	106	26	2.2
Funk G-83	84	92	17.3	12	32	104	11	2.2
Wood V-26Y	83	86	18.3	9	36	101	20	2.1
Hofmeyer's Early Harvest	80	76	17.7	14	32.2	111	12	2.0
Ohio C-54	76	92	17.1	17	23	108	24	1.9
McCurdy 95	66	87	15.8	21	31	106	34	2.5
White Entries								
Pioneer 503	96	93	18.5	14	45	103	13	1.7
Wood V-125W	91	88	18.5	24	42	105	10	1.8
Experimental Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
McNair 302A	105	92	19.3	12	44	114	18	2.0
Va. 556	90	88	19.2	10	39	108	19	1.8

Table 15. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
 Northern Mountains - Area I
 Ashe County - 1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
DeKalb 805	141	98	28.2	0	52	102	0	1.7
Pioneer 345-A	123	91	25.3	4	49	116	47	3.0
Pioneer 3166	121	90	27.2	4	48	119	22	3.0
Hollyview 100	121	94	28.4	1	54	130	9	2.3
DeKalb 824	118	94	26.3	4	50	111	12	2.4
AA 809	118	93	26.9	1	51	157	31	2.0
Hollyview 50	111	91	26.8	3	52	126	32	2.7
V.P.I. 648	111	85	27.8	0	52	127	59	3.1
Oh. & Mich. G-761	111	92	28.1	2	47	110	18	2.2
AA 642	110	88	26.0	2	49	135	60	2.4
Wood V-26Y	109	86	26.8	3	46	120	14	2.0
AA 649	108	92	28.4	3	53	121	25	2.6
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>2.6</u>
AA 648	106	84	26.5	0	52	121	51	2.7
DeKalb 640	105	92	27.8	1	54	123	1	2.4
U.S. 282	103	88	30.3	6	58	131	26	1.7
Ill. 200	102	97	27.8	14	53	130	31	4.1
McNair 304A	97	88	28.4	8	54	160	4	2.0
DeKalb 633	96	81	27.0	2	46	118	7	3.2
AA 837	87	78	30.1	2	50	124	28	2.7
DeKalb 650A	86	80	26.3	4	46	125	7	2.2
DeKalb 427	84	81	23.3	12	38	136	51	4.0
Experimental Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
Funk 95239	120	92	26.5	4	42	118	19	2.3
McNair 302A	118	88	28.8	2	57	138	8	2.0
NC 2057	99	84	25.1	2	41	121	22	2.2
DeKalbX92-213	94	79	28.2	1	44	116	9	3.0
L.S.D. (.05)	12	10	1.4	4	4	24	16	.6
(.01)	15	13	1.8	6	5	31	22	.8
C. V. (%)	9	10	4.0	117	7	17	60	21

Table 16. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics

Southern Mountains - Area II

Haywood County - 1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
Pioneer 3166	119	97	19.0	8	43	101	44	2.8
DeKalb 805	119	94	20.9	6	43	99	12	2.3
Wagwood 200	118	92	21.2	3	54	167	1	3.0
Mo. 916	116	98	21.0	4	52	112	22	2.5
McNair 304A	112	90	19.4	1	53	145	6	2.3
Best X3	112	91	20.4	5	57	121	25	2.0
Pioneer 309A	111	93	23.6	2	51	126	10	2.0
V.P.I. 648	107	93	20.5	3	50	107	66	2.0
Oh. & Mich. G-761	106	90	18.8	1	44	111	26	2.7
Coker 15	106	90	19.9	2	55	161	4	2.0
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Pioneer 309B	104	89	21.1	4	50	144	5	2.0
DeKalb 803	103	92	19.8	13	46	98	17	2.0
U.S. 282	102	87	18.5	16	57	124	25	2.0
Wagwood 300	102	95	25.6	1	50	143	0	2.8
DeKalb 1003	101	94	17.6	10	50	115	22	2.3
DeKalb 837	101	92	20.6	10	48	117	33	2.5
NC 980	93	90	22.9	10	28	104	16	2.0
White Entries								
Funk G-580W	104	89	20.6	8	52	160	3	2.0
DeKalb 925	97	92	21.8	14	50	126	5	2.3
Experimental Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
Va. 219	117	95	19.9	5	46	104	47	2.5
McNair 302A	114	94	20.2	2	54	114	23	2.3
DeKalb A715	112	94	18.5	6	52	128	61	2.5
Hollyview 100	110	96	22.5	0	55	111	19	2.2
Va. 148C	110	94	19.7	4	47	112	43	2.5
Va. 3D	105	93	19.3	2	43	108	34	2.8
DeKalb B 904	102	90	19.4	4	46	104	9	2.2
NC 2036	101	90	20.2	12	46	135	14	2.3
Va. 556	99	83	20.6	13	46	119	26	2.5
Hollyview 150	98	90	22.0	0	48	120	52	2.8
Funk 11666	93	94	21.4	4	39	106	13	2.2
L.S.D. (.05)	10	NS	1.9	8	4	12	12	.5
(.01)	13	NS	2.5	11	6	16	16	.6
C. V. (%)	8	7	8	121	8	9	46	17

Table 17. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
 Piedmont - Area III
 Stokes and Lincoln Counties - 1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodging %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
Wagwood 200	123	83	14.8	1	46	186	1	1.5
Funk G-732*	120	84	14.4	0	49	171	5	1.6
McNair 444	118	79	14.6	6	53	185	4	1.7
Coker 67	116	84	15.1	2	55	188	1	1.2
NC 270	115	78	16.4	4	49	166	11	1.6
Dixie 82	109	74	15.5	4	52	182	1	2.0
NC 27	106	77	14.5	10	52	178	3	1.6
Coker 15	105	80	14.2	6	44	174	4	1.7
Mo,916*	102	81	14.2	2	45	116	14	2.2
Funk G-710AA*	101	78	14.8	2	50	171	6	2.0
Wagwood 300	101	83	16.5	1	45	142	2	2.1
Wagwood 100	100	79	16.0	3	44	132	6	2.0
NC 288	100	73	15.2	5	49	172	3	1.9
SC 236	99	85	14.7	3	52	154	2	1.4
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2.0</u>
NC 42	96	74	14.8	11	53	159	2	1.6
Pioneer 309B	96	78	14.6	3	44	163	2	1.6
Speight D-14	96	77	14.7	2	45	158	1	1.6
Speight D-4	94	77	14.5	3	47	187	2	1.9
Pioneer 312A*	89	85	14.4	5	39	123	14	2.2
DeKalb 1004	84	83	15.1	7	47	109	14	2.5
DeKalb 898B*	83	82	14.5	3	49	109	29	2.8
NC 46*	82	83	14.4	6	44	128	12	2.1
NC 980	80	81	15.8	4	21	115	18	2.4
Watson 401*	78	78	15.0	4	37	118	14	2.4
Cargill S 440*	76	80	13.7	1	40	106	29	2.5
Pioneer 3166*	76	80	14.4	3	38	101	30	2.6
Beam B&B x 391*	76	82	14.4	9	46	122	16	2.0
DeKalb 805*	75	78	13.9	1	38	111	31	3.4
V.P.I. 648*	65	75	14.8	0	44	114	53	2.8
DeKalb 803*	65	79	14.3	2	37	113	12	2.3
White Entries								
Coker 911	115	85	13.9	0	49	164	2	1.3
McNair 425*	109	74	15.1	1	50	191	2	1.5
Funk G-795W	105	79	14.0	13	48	189	1	1.9
Dixie 29	87	70	14.8	11	51	170	2	1.4
DeKalb 925	81	77	14.2	4	43	122	2	2.1
Experimental Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
NC 1072-13*	130	76	15.1	1	44	191	1	1.4
NC 1037*	124	86	15.3	3	51	176	5	1.9
NC 1075-09*	121	82	15.0	0	48	166	1	1.4
Pioneer 8224	120	84	15.5	12	47	164	2	1.6
NC 1040*	116	84	15.7	3	46	168	1	1.7
Pioneer 8218*	112	82	15.3	1	49	155	3	1.9
NC 1402	109	79	15.5	2	44	159	5	1.5
NC 1066-13	107	76	16.2	2	47	166	1	1.8
NC 1037-15	105	77	15.4	3	49	165	4	1.7
NC 1037-13	104	76	16.5	2	50	162	0	2.1
McNair 444A*	103	76	15.3	5	49	158	5	2.0
McNair 444B	101	78	15.2	4	49	157	3	1.8
NC 1060*	99	74	17.2	2	44	134	8	2.5
NC 1403	98	79	15.6	1	46	161	1	1.8
NC 1422	98	77	17.1	3	46	155	1	1.9
NC 1068-09*	92	79	16.8	0	53	133	6	2.0
NC 1068	91	80	16.7	0	49	148	2	2.0
DeKalb C-910*	90	79	15.3	4	46	128	10	2.0
DeKalb B 904*	79	76	14.4	3	40	115	12	2.5
NC 2058*	77	76	14.0	1	44	103	31	2.6
NC 2057*	49	74	13.7	0	34	100	45	2.7
L.S.D. (.05)	5	NS	.9	1	5	23	10	.7
(.01)	7	NS	1.2	1	7	31	14	.9
C. V. (%)	6	11	6	219	11	15	115	34

* Bird damage to mature ears.

Table 18. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
 Southern Coastal - Area IV
 Robeson, Duplin, Lenior, Brunswick Counties - 1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
Funk G-732	119	91	15.6	5	46	146	8	1.8
Coker 71	118	91	16.0	4	50	164	4	1.5
Coker 67	115	90	15.6	4	48	172	3	1.5
Dixie 18	115	83	15.7	10	59	166	1	1.5
Greenwood 18	114	88	16.1	11	56	155	1	1.5
Funk G-745	113	88	16.0	14	52	164	6	1.7
Edmunds 200	112	90	16.2	14	47	160	2	2.2
Greenwood 471	112	82	15.6	7	52	179	1	1.5
Best X 11	106	92	15.8	12	46	153	2	2.1
Best X 7	106	87	17.0	15	46	136	6	2.1
Best X 9	105	88	16.2	13	48	156	2	2.4
Wagwood 300	104	92	16.3	6	45	136	2	2.1
Edmund 121	103	90	17.4	13	46	138	3	1.9
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Dixie 82	100	79	15.7	19	51	174	3	1.7
Funk G-730A	100	81	15.5	11	48	156	3	1.7
McNair 444A	99	88	15.6	14	46	146	3	1.8
McNair 444	98	83	15.2	16	48	149	2	1.8
NC 270	96	82	16.9	13	48	142	11	2.3
Britt 33	96	88	15.7	9	47	132	6	2.2
NC 27	93	82	15.2	21	52	156	4	1.9
Speight D-14	91	89	15.9	8	42	135	4	1.8
Pioneer 309B	91	81	15.4	10	42	144	7	1.6
Best X 3	87	86	15.2	11	42	114	20	2.4
NC 288	87	82	16.0	13	49	142	2	1.7
Watson 401	82	91	15.5	4	37	105	14	2.0
NC 46	82	82	15.2	17	42	129	14	2.0
White Entries								
Coker 811A	122	88	15.8	5	45	185	2	1.2
Coker 911	115	91	15.2	10	47	163	5	1.4
McNair 425	111	87	15.6	9	46	168	3	1.7
Coker 811	110	84	16.2	8	51	186	2	1.2
Funk G-795W	101	86	15.0	16	43	186	2	1.8
Dixie 29	100	80	15.4	12	46	168	1	1.7
Experimental Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
SC 236	119	93	15.5	7	48	163	4	1.2
Pioneer 8218	116	91	15.9	8	47	136	3	2.0
NC 1403	112	90	16.3	3	43	139	2	1.7
M & W 120	111	91	15.4	17	42	158	4	2.1
NC 1420-4	110	91	15.9	8	45	143	4	2.0
NC 1411	110	89	15.7	4	42	140	2	1.5
NC 1036	109	88	16.1	16	45	168	3	2.1
Pioneer 8224	107	90	15.8	25	46	170	4	2.0
NC 1402	107	88	16.2	9	44	153	2	2.0
McNair 0158	107	83	15.7	17	48	171	1	1.6
NC 1423-01	105	90	16.4	8	44	142	4	2.0
McNair 444B	103	90	15.8	9	46	152	4	1.9
DeKalb X 9513-0	102	76	16.3	4	53	162	7	2.7
NC 1036-09	102	87	15.6	8	48	161	3	1.8
NC 1037-15	101	84	16.2	12	46	141	5	2.4
NC 1006	101	90	17.3	6	45	119	3	1.8
Greenwood 0448	100	72	16.7	6	54	177	4	1.6
NC 1045	100	84	17.5	12	40	114	12	2.6
NC 1412	98	87	15.9	7	41	142	10	1.9
NC 1418	98	88	15.8	8	44	155	4	1.7
M & W 130	97	86	16.2	6	41	120	9	2.3
NC 1068	96	85	16.8	2	48	129	4	2.4
NC 1068-13	95	86	16.3	3	51	120	9	2.4
Speight D-15	72	90	15.0	8	38	148	2	1.5
L.S.D. (.05)	11	5	.4	8	3	14	4	.4
(.01)	15	7	.6	10	4	18	5	.5
C. V. (%)	16	9	4	107	9	13	119	29

Table 19. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
 Northern Coastal Plain - Area V
 Halifax, Martin, Camden Counties - Full Season Test - 1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
Pioneer 309A	110	90	18.5	3	48	117	10	1.5
Speight D-14	109	91	19.7	6	51	129	5	1.6
Funk G-732	106	92	20.6	8	51	134	9	1.5
M & W 130	103	89	21.3	4	48	109	20	2.4
Funk G-730A	101	84	19.4	10	51	139	6	1.5
DeKalb 1051	101	90	19.7	6	55	106	17	2.2
McNair 444	100	86	18.8	13	52	148	4	1.5
DeKalb 1225	99	89	19.7	12	57	141	4	1.3
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Dixie 82	96	83	19.9	11	55	154	1	1.7
NC 288	96	87	20.4	10	55	130	4	1.8
DeKalb 898B	96	91	18.0	12	48	104	19	2.1
NC 42	96	88	19.4	18	52	138	4	1.8
Pioneer 309B	95	77	19.1	8	48	143	8	1.6
Greenwood 226	95	83	19.7	7	48	151	3	1.3
US 578	95	88	19.4	16	51	110	31	2.0
DeKalb 1004	92	89	18.6	5	50	101	14	2.1
Speight D-4	91	92	19.9	18	50	141	4	1.5
NC 270	89	88	22.5	21	51	129	5	1.6
DeKalb 1003	88	90	17.5	12	50	107	29	2.0
NC 27	88	82	18.8	21	54	157	3	1.6
White Entries								
Coker 911	114	92	18.6	12	51	162	5	1.2
Greenwood 109	110	92	18.1	9	51	164	1	1.1
McNair 425	108	88	19.1	8	54	163	4	1.4
Coker 811A	101	80	21.0	4	54	168	2	1.2
Pioneer 509	94	88	17.4	11	48	119	15	1.7
Dixie 29	89	83	18.7	15	52	139	2	1.4
Experimental Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
NC 1037	114	93	21.0	15	52	143	2	2.1
NC 1404-4	109	89	19.8	10	49	132	11	1.9
NC 1068	109	91	22.2	3	49	126	8	3.0
M & W 120	108	90	19.0	21	49	146	5	2.1
NC 1422	106	82	21.9	9	50	152	3	1.7
Pioneer 8224	106	94	18.7	13	49	152	4	1.5
Pioneer 8218	106	88	19.7	4	51	130	3	1.5
McNair 444A	106	86	19.6	16	50	142	6	1.5
NC 1040	106	90	20.6	7	48	139	5	1.8
McNair 444B	105	90	18.9	12	52	138	5	1.5
NC 1403	105	90	21.8	12	49	129	3	1.4
NC 1037-13	104	88	20.8	5	51	128	2	1.6
SC 236	102	94	20.0	3	54	146	4	1.2
NC 1037-15	100	85	20.6	10	49	139	6	2.1
NC 1041	98	91	21.7	12	48	117	11	2.0
NC 1060	96	84	22.1	4	46	111	17	2.1
NC 1068-13	96	86	21.8	4	52	114	6	1.9
NC 1054	93	92	21.6	9	46	109	11	1.9
DeKalb 9044-0	93	78	20.5	20	54	129	7	2.0
NC 1068-09	93	85	22.0	6	51	114	5	1.8
NC 1207-02	88	87	22.0	18	49	117	5	1.6
DeKalb B 904	86	85	18.2	3	43	102	5	1.9
Speight D-15	81	91	18.3	7	45	133	3	1.2
L.S.D. (.05)	14	6	1.2	10	3	16	6	.5
(.01)	19	8	1.6	14	4	21	7	.6
C. V. (%)	18	9	7	126	8	15	93	34

Table 20. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
 Northern Coastal Plain - Area V
 Halifax, Martin, Camden Counties - Regular Short Season Test - 1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
Coker 15	120	95	19.2	41	45	139	10	1.2
McNair 304A	118	91	21.0	14	41	129	11	1.8
Hofmeyer's H601	116	88	19.5	10	44	114	40	1.8
Todd 862	113	89	17.4	12	46	118	13	1.5
DeKalb 805	112	91	17.2	10	43	101	5	1.3
Pioneer 323	112	91	17.8	2	42	108	34	2.1
Pioneer 3166	111	91	18.4	10	44	105	33	2.2
Cargill S-440	108	87	17.5	12	43	101	21	2.1
Mo. 916	107	91	17.5	21	46	120	21	2.2
Pioneer 345A	105	95	16.4	10	42	112	41	2.2
Watson 401	103	90	19.7	9	42	101	14	1.8
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>17.9</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Best X 3	99	86	18.3	31	44	114	22	2.4
Cargill 315	99	91	16.6	3	42	107	31	2.2
Speight D-8	98	91	18.5	12	42	123	12	1.3
DeKalb 803	98	89	18.0	9	44	101	6	1.6
Cargill 340	97	83	16.8	10	40	106	15	2.1
Funk G-83	96	90	16.8	4	38	102	15	1.5
Oh. & Mich. G-761	96	86	17.8	3	39	104	23	2.2
Cargill 285	96	88	16.5	2	40	103	13	2.1
DeKalb 633	96	89	17.4	2	42	100	16	1.8
V.P.I. 648	95	86	18.8	15	42	105	50	1.7
NC 46	92	86	19.1	40	39	127	16	1.7
DeKalb 837	92	86	18.1	17	44	107	35	2.4
DeKalb 632	92	90	17.4	10	42	108	16	1.9
McNair 302	92	89	17.7	39	43	113	16	2.5
P.A.G. 285	91	89	16.1	16	38	110	11	1.5
Wood V-51A	88	84	19.5	52	44	123	35	1.6
Funk G-72	87	86	16.6	3	39	107	25	1.8
Todd 88R	87	88	17.2	24	41	102	31	2.1
Wood V-26Y	86	80	17.6	5	42	102	30	1.8
Hofmeyer's Early Harvest	85	78	17.0	6	42	108	20	2.1
Ohio C-54	82	90	16.5	14	39	112	33	1.8
P.A.G. 234	74	92	15.4	23	39	111	36	2.1
McCurdy 95	71	83	15.5	21	39	109	49	2.0
White Entries								
Funk G-580W	111	85	19.3	15	43	160	3	1.4
Ky. 5921	111	93	18.0	8	41	104	25	1.6
Pioneer 503	96	88	18.3	16	45	105	23	1.4
Wood V-125W	86	81	18.4	35	44	107	11	1.7
Experimental Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
Pioneer 310	132	96	18.4	4	44	116	15	1.9
Speight D-5	116	96	17.9	22	42	132	12	1.8
DeKalb C-910	111	92	19.6	12	44	122	20	2.2
Watson 403	110	93	19.2	7	42	101	24	1.4
McNair 302A	106	88	17.7	14	46	116	20	2.0
Va. 30	106	92	17.7	9	42	109	21	1.7
Todd Exp.T-4874	105	91	17.3	23	46	118	33	2.1
Va. 148-C	101	92	18.4	7	41	103	52	2.0
Van's V8-X01	101	80	18.4	6	50	102	8	1.1
Va. 219	101	90	17.4	7	40	105	29	2.0
Watson 405	100	87	19.3	11	44	112	5	1.8
DeKalb 824	100	92	17.7	9	44	104	17	2.1
AA 649	99	81	18.3	4	45	116	33	2.6
M & W 202	95	80	18.2	6	38	122	61	1.9
M & W 201	92	85	16.9	22	42	113	45	2.1
AA 627	92	75	19.6	5	42	100	29	1.9
Va. 556	89	80	18.3	12	42	109	27	1.6
White Entries								
Ky. 5901 T	100	85	17.6	18	42	109	38	1.4
L.S.D. (.05)	12	7	.9	14	4	11	12	.5
(.01)	16	9	1.2	19	6	15	16	.7
C. V. (%)	13	8	5	90	11	11	52	29

Table 21. Comparison of hybrids for certain characteristics
Northern Coastal Plain - Area V

Halifax, Martin, Camden Counties - High Fertility Short Season Test - 1962

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bus/A	Stand %	Moisture %	Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Stalks	Ear Tips Exposed %	Quality
Commercial Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
Coker 15	133	91	18.4	24	44	114	4	1.4
Cargill S 440	130	87	17.4	12	46	98	8	2.1
Oh. & Mich. G-761	129	88	17.6	3	44	97	12	1.6
McNair 304-A	128	90	20.4	21	44	107	8	1.9
Watson 401	127	88	18.8	12	42	100	7	1.7
DeKalb 633	125	88	17.0	11	42	103	10	1.6
DeKalb 805	124	82	17.0	6	42	103	4	1.5
Best X 3	124	85	16.7	17	44	104	14	2.0
Pioneer 323	124	85	17.2	11	43	102	13	1.7
Todd 862	124	90	16.8	17	46	105	10	1.8
Mo. 916	123	84	17.4	26	46	100	16	2.1
Hofmeyer's H601	123	84	18.2	12	47	102	30	2.1
Pioneer 3166	123	84	17.3	16	43	103	15	2.0
DeKalb 803	121	88	17.1	10	45	99	3	1.6
Pioneer 345A	118	93	15.7	19	42	100	20	1.8
Funk G-83	117	87	16.9	6	38	99	9	1.4
DeKalb 837	115	88	17.4	32	41	98	34	2.0
Cargill 315	115	88	16.2	11	42	101	18	2.0
<u>Mean of Test</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1.8</u>
NC 46	114	82	18.4	29	45	106	14	1.6
Funk G-72	112	84	15.9	9	38	104	9	1.8
V.P.I. 648	112	87	18.7	16	43	99	31	1.6
DeKalb 632	112	88	16.7	8	40	96	8	1.8
Cargill 340	110	86	16.2	17	42	96	10	2.0
P.A.G. 285	109	90	15.3	16	39	102	10	1.9
Cargill 285	108	85	15.4	14	41	102	8	2.1
Wood V-51A	108	82	19.0	62	47	101	19	2.1
Hofmeyer's Early Harvest	107	78	16.0	11	44	100	14	1.7
Todd 88R	107	87	16.8	9	40	100	12	2.0
Speight D-8	105	88	18.1	27	44	108	3	1.2
Wood V-26Y	100	79	17.7	10	43	96	21	2.0
Ohio C-54	98	88	15.8	23	40	97	17	1.6
P.A.G. 234	91	91	15.7	28	40	98	20	2.0
McNair 302	90	77	16.7	42	45	102	10	1.9
McCurdy 95	87	84	15.6	22	40	98	34	2.0
White Entries								
Funk G-580W	120	79	19.0	31	46	138	1	1.6
Ky. 5921	113	86	17.1	24	45	101	11	1.7
Pioneer 503	109	85	17.3	34	44	93	12	1.5
Wood V-215W	109	88	17.0	37	48	94	8	1.8
Experimental Hybrids								
Yellow Entries								
Watson 403	138	93	19.0	8	43	98	12	1.9
Pioneer 310	137	85	17.8	11	44	108	8	1.6
Watson 405	128	88	18.5	6	44	95	4	1.7
DeKalb 824	125	92	17.1	13	46	100	9	1.8
M & W 201	121	84	16.9	7	44	101	33	2.0
Speight D-5	119	83	17.4	15	44	108	7	1.2
McNair 302A	119	85	16.9	18	49	100	11	2.2
AA 649	117	79	17.4	17	48	106	18	2.2
Va. 30	116	81	17.5	10	42	100	18	1.6
DeKalb C-910	115	87	19.8	23	46	104	11	1.8
Van's V8-X01	115	76	17.8	15	50	102	6	1.2
Todd Exp.T-4874	114	84	17.0	28	46	100	18	1.9
Va. 219	114	83	17.3	15	43	101	16	1.9
M & W 202	110	83	18.0	18	44	105	36	1.9
Va. 148C	108	81	18.1	13	42	100	40	2.0
AA 627	108	69	20.4	6	43	104	21	1.6
Va. 556	105	76	18.1	14	45	91	21	1.5
White Entries								
Ky. 5901 T	113	82	17.1	20	45	101	14	1.7
L.S.D. (.05)	15	8	1.0	10	5	14	8	.5
(.01)	19	11	1.4	13	7	19	10	NS
C. V. (%)	14	11	6	60	13	9	56	32