Mimeograph January, 1952
Paper No. 77
GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN EXPERIMENT STATION
Tifton, Georgia

Information based on results of practical experiments in agriculture for press release and distribution to farmers

CORN PERFORMANCE TESTS IN THE COASTAL PLAIN

In order to evaluate new hybrids being developed, corn performance tests have been conducted with farmer cooperators since 1948. The attached tables report data collected on entries included in these tests for two-year and four-year periods.

In order to be of value as a full season corn, hybrids must carry considerable weevil resistance which is achieved almost altogether by the extension and the tightness of the husks over the ends of the ears, thus preventing the weevil from gaining access to the grain. Weevil infestation generally was light in 1951 because of the abnormally cold winter preceding the growing season. Even with a light infestation, susceptible hybrids were rather badly damaged by weevils. Because of July droughts in 1950 and 1951 in several areas, the performance of late maturing hybrids was adversely affected.

Lodging resistance has been a big factor in the success of hybrid corn and this factor will become increasingly important with the increasing use of mechanical harvesters. Coker 811, Dixie 18, and Georgia 281 are three commercially available hybrids which have good lodging resistance. Several new experimental hybrids stand equally well.

Dixie 18 has an outstanding record in yield and resistance to lodging, and has a very good record for weevil resistance and at the present time is the only yellow hybrid that can be recommended for the Coastal Plain. Coker 811 was tested the second time this year and continues to have an outstanding performance record in yield, lodging resistance and weevil resistance. Coker 811, Fla. W-1 and Georgia 281 are white hybrids that are recommended for planting anywhere in the Coastal Plain. Georgia 103 is recommended for only the Upper Coastal Plain.

The earlier maturing hybrids such as Dixie 11, Dixie 17, Dixie 33, Georgia 101 and NC 27 have a good yield and can be used for hogging off wherever an early maturing hybrid is desired for this purpose. Corn belt hybrids such as Funk G98, Griffith 129, Griffith 134-1, U. S. 13 and U. S. 262 are ten days to two weeks earlier than the above group but tests indicate they will yield approximately twenty percent less.

Four-Year Summary of 22 Corn Performance Tests in the Georgia Coastal Plain - 1948-51

Hybrid	Yield Bu. Per Acre	Erect Plants %	Ears Per 100 Plants No.	Weevily Ears %
White				
Ga. 101	50.5	61	127	34
Ga. 103	50.2	70	139	22
Dixie 17	48.8	65	130	38
Funk G-790W	47.0	67	117	27
Fla. W-1	40.7	71	126	17
Whatley Prolific	38.6	63	140	16
Yellow				
Dixie 18	49.7	82	120	15
Funk G-737	44.0	68	115	21
Good Golden Prolific	36.8	54	95	16

Two-Year Summary of 17 Corn Performance Tests in the Georgia Coastal Plain - 1950-51

Hybrid	Yield Bu. Per Acre	Erect Plants %	Ears Per 100 Plants No.	Weevily Ears %
White				
Coker 811	50.7	82	130	18
Dixie 33	50.4	75	127	41
Dixie 11	50.4	69	137	30
Ga. 101	49.3	65	126	34
Dixie 17	48.4	66	131	38
Ga. 103	48.3	72	129	25
Funk G-790W	45.9	71	117	29
*GCP 9101	42.0	81	120	20
Ga. 281	41.8	81	119	16
Fla. W-1	38.9	74	125	20
Whatley Prolific	36.8	68	143	18
Yellow				
Dixie 18	48.9	83	121	16
*GCP 9027	48.5	83	118	17
NC 27	48.5	72	127	29
Funk G-737	43.7	73	118	22
Funk G-735	42.0	72	117	19
Wood S-240	41.0	62	116	22
Good Golden Prolific	35.4	59	95	16

* Experimental Hybrids. No seed available.