

As said before, it depends on your hybrid. There are hybrids which have a definite population limit—you can't push them beyond it. Others are not consistent—may do well under high populations one year, go to pieces the next. Most people are aware of the unique capacity of Funk's G-Hybrids to respond to the highest plant populations so far proven profitable. This capacity to respond to thicker planting makes Funk's G-Hybrids preferred for narrow rows.

When you've decided to shoot for 10 or 20 bushels more next year, increase your planting rate by 1,000 to 1,500 plants per acre for each 10 bushels more you want per acre.

## THE SIMPLIFIED SOIL FERTILITY PROGRAM THAT WORKS

You're using some fertilizer already—maybe quite a bit. You may also be plowing under some legume nitrogen and perhaps manure ahead of corn—so what's your next move on fertilizer?

If you follow the Trio Plan, you add just enough N, P and K to feed the extra plants you are adding to make your increase. For each 10 bushels increase you're after, you'll need 20 to 30 additional pounds of N, 10 to 15 pounds more phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ) and 12 to 20 pounds more potash ( $K_2O$ ). This is in addition to whatever N, P and K you are now applying.

*This simple 25-12-16 ratio, plus 1,000 to 1,500 extra plants for a 10 bushel per acre increase is the core of the Funk's-G Trio Plan.* If you are on highly fertile, top grade corn ground, you can stay on the low side of the fertilizer rates. If you are pressing toward the yield limit in your area, or it's a field of less responsive soil, you'll need to figure on the higher rates. Apply this extra fertilizer right along with your other fertilizer.

Why does this work so well? Because you're feeding according to the corn plant's needs. A certain amount of any fertilizer is unavailable to the plant. Some nutrients are more available than others. But this is all