provided for in the 25-12-16 ratio. It's carefully balanced to the corn plant's needs and the ability of the corn to utilize what's put in the soil under normal conditions. And there's a bonus—because there is a normal carryover effect from any fertilizer, continued use of this balanced ratio actually tends to bring an out-of-balance fertility condition in the soil back into balance.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT SUPPORTING PRACTICES—WEED CONTROL/ INSECTICIDES/LIME/DRAINAGE/ EARLIER PLANTING/MINIMUM TILLAGE/ IRRIGATION

The 3 Trio Practices are interrelated and should be adjusted as a group for maximum returns. But most corn growing practices are either yes or no propositions—each contributes its share to yield. The higher your yield goal, the more important each practice becomes. Adding lime may contribute only 5 bushels to an 80 bushel yield—may contribute 15 bushels to a 130 bushel yield. Irrigation may add very little to soil so poor it can only produce 50 bushel corn—but properly fertilized, the same amount of water could add 100 bushels to the acre.

Byron Nixon, a top Funk's-G user, put it this way recently: "You start with a potential yield of 200 bushels per acre—poor weather, or anything you do wrong cuts this down."

That's why, as your yields go higher, you can afford to do more.

On the back cover is an easy-to-use form for setting up your Trio plan, also listed are some 15 important supporting practices which might contribute to your yields. Check them off as you plan your next year's corn crop.

Farmer on front cover is Joe Hinkle, Cass Co. Ind. Using Trio plan—and all Funk's-G—his yields have averaged over 135 bu. off 450 acres past 4 years.