

Corn Tests Report

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Silage results are given as actual field yield in tons per acre, calculated on the basis of 65 percent moisture, tons of dry matter per acre, and percentage of water in the plant.

Growing conditions

Soil temperature and moisture conditions were good at planting although some sites had been wet and cool earlier. The plots at the six locations were planted from May 13 to 21. Although heat units were near normal during the summer, moisture levels in much of this zone were below normal. The Butler and Columbia County sites were abandoned because extreme drought stress caused poor growth and ear and kernel development. Yields at the other locations were reduced. September and October were cooler than normal with high precipitation, especially during October. This situation slowed grain dry-down. These locations were harvested from late October to mid-November. Grain moisture tended to be higher than normal.

Diseases, insects, and other pests

Hybrids grown at the Rock Springs Centre County location were

(Maturity Zone 2) 1993 results

inoculated with the fungi causing northern leaf blight (NLB) and northern leaf spot (NLS). Ratings for the combined leaf disease levels are reported in Tables 1 and 2. Some gray leaf spot was observed in the Centre (UP) and Lycoming County locations but, because of the dry summer, was not a significant problem. Corn borer damage was noted in tests at most of these locations but was not a major problem. Some animal and bird damage occurred in the tests in Centre and Lycoming Counties.

Interpretation of results

Least significant differences (LSD) is the tool used to determine if two average values are actually different statistically. The difference between two hybrids must exceed the LSD value to be considered significantly different. Example for yield: LSD = 8.1 Bu/A; Hybrid X = 120.0 Bu/A; Hybrid Y = 105.0 Bu/A; 120.0 - 105 = 15.0 Bu/A difference. Since the difference between Hybrid X and Y (15.0 Bu/A), exceeded the LSD (8.1 Bu/A), hybrid X was higher yielding due to hybrid superiority and not simply as a result of uncontrolled environmental factors.

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NCGA Optimistic About EPA Decision

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The National Corn Growers Association (NCGA) is pleased that President Clinton has taken the initiative to propose a standard for the use of renewable oxygenates in reformulated gasoline (RFG), but stopped short of calling the proposal a lock for ethanol.

"The opportunity for an annual 30 percent market share for renewable oxygenates, like ethanol, is very encouraging. New demand created for ethanol will provide jobs for America, improve our nation's energy security, and increase corn prices for farmers," said NCGA President Pete Wenstrand.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced its final rules for the RFG program and a proposed side rule that will require 30 percent of the oxygenates used in reformulated gasoline be derived from renewable resources.

After publication in the Federal Register, the proposal will have a 60 day comment period, with a public hearing about mid-term. NCGA will be evaluating the proposed rule closely and provide comments during the official comment period.

NCGA has worked extensively with EPA during the past two years to find a meaningful role for ethanol in the RFG program and will continue close dialogue through the comment process.

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CUTWORM APPLICATION RATES: Apply FORCE at 8 to 10 oz. per 1,000 linear row feet. The lbs./acre equivalent rates are:

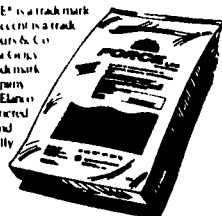
6.5 lbs. per acre on 40" rows	7.7 lbs. per acre on 34" rows
6.9 lbs. per acre on 38" rows	8.2 lbs. per acre on 32" rows
7.3 lbs. per acre on 36" rows	8.7 lbs. per acre on 30" rows

FORCE may be applied in a T-band in front of the press wheels, in a band behind the press wheels, or in-furrow.

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No other soil insecticide controls as much as FORCE* when it comes to performance against a wide variety of pests. Not only does FORCE control rootworms it outperforms Lorsban 85% to 76% on cutworms according to 1992 field trials. Counter can't even touch cutworms. FORCE also works significantly better than Counter or Lorsban against wireworms and white grubs. FORCE works in all weather conditions and won't interact with the rescue herbicides Accent and Beacon. It's easy to see why FORCE is a generation ahead—for the generations ahead.

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