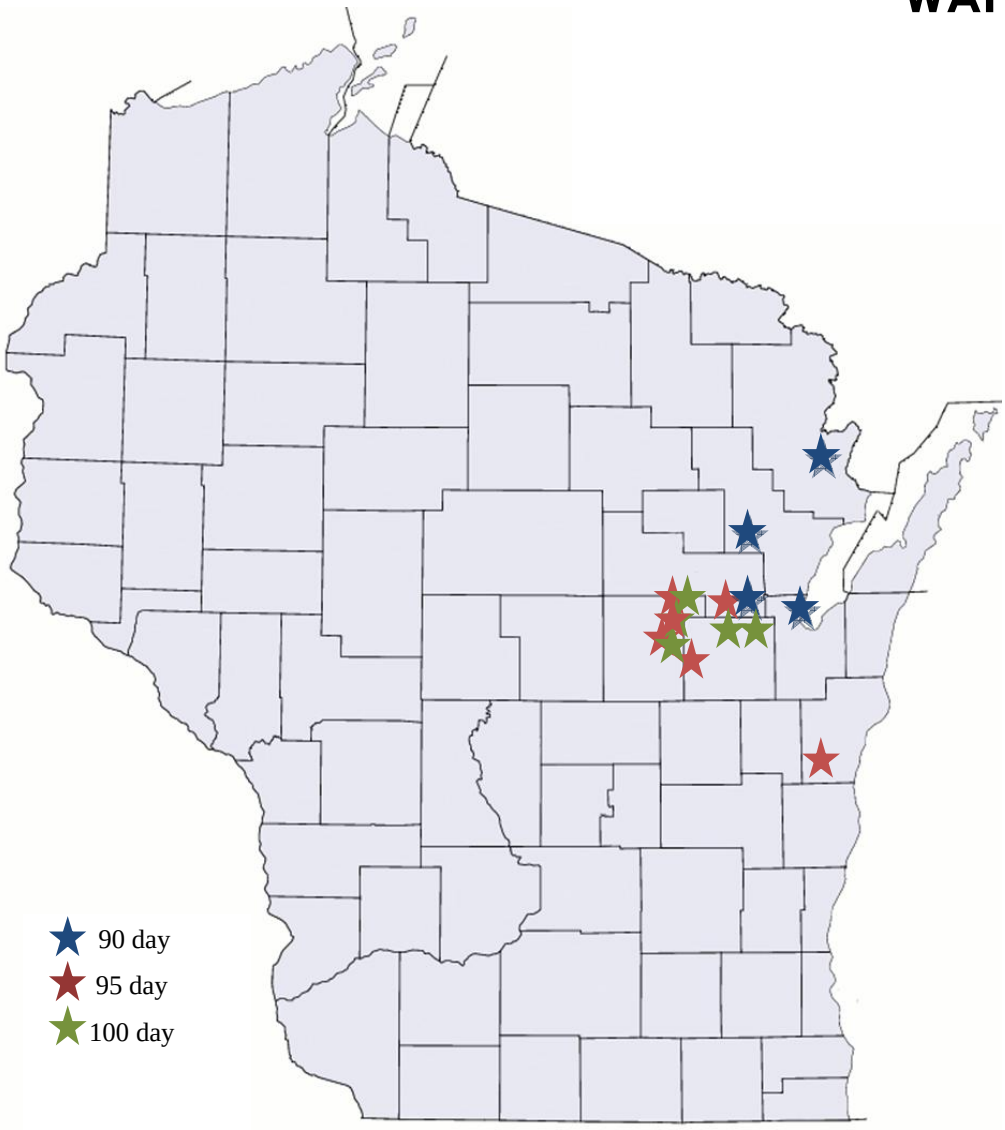
# Wisconsin On-Farm Testing
# WAPAC Corn Trials
# 2015




## Wisconsin Association of Professional Ag Consultants
## University of Wisconsin – Extension
***Independent, Replicated, On-Farm Research***

# 2015 WAPAC Corn Performance Trials

*2015 Data Analyzed and Compiled by Jon Baldock, PhD (Baldock Statistical Services, Oregon, WI) in cooperation with the Wisconsin Association of Professional Ag Consultants (WAPAC)*

## Introduction

Before the time of universities, industry research programs or crop consultants, farmers implemented changes in their production practices through a myriad of methods with some success. The process of incremental change and gradual improvements has evolved into an impressive system of research, development and production never imagined just decades ago. This production system, while impressive and productive can attribute much of its success on the recurring question asked by the farmer: “What am I going to do differently next season?”

The answer to the question hopefully results in an improvement of efficiency and profitability that is real and a result of the changes implemented. Our production system is dependent on selecting the inputs and operations that achieve a desired outcome. The process of testing a hypothesis and using the information gained in a cooperative, systematic manner has been highly successful in providing viable options for producing food, feed and fiber on the farm. However, that success has created what can be a bewildering mix of options that leave the farmer and farm advisor struggling with the answer to the question above. As a result, the Wisconsin Association of Professional Agricultural Consultants (WAPAC) and UW-Extension have worked together with farm clients across the state to develop a network for the purpose of conducting applied research trials.

This network consists of crop consultants, local and statewide extension faculty and most importantly farmers cooperating in a coordinated effort across Wisconsin. The objective of this program is to evaluate new technologies and management practices. Trials are conducted across a wide range of environments and management schemes in replicated plots using production scale equipment. This publication summarizes the results of on-farm hybrid trials conducted during 2015.

Identifying the source of variability in yield is a primary objective in any hybrid trial. The use of statistical methods including replication and means comparisons improves the reliability and confidence of results and outcome from the implemented practice. On-farm testing with field scale equipment has traditionally been used for demonstration in non-replicated trials. An overriding strength of on-farm evaluations is the credibility of the results in the eyes of the end user, the farmer by showing how the practice responds within his production system. Often the power of these trials can be enhanced with simple modifications such as replication within locations and across multiple sites with coordinated effort. That coordination is what the membership of WAPAC and UW Extension provide in the execution of the trials. The advent of effective tools for collecting data related to crop production such as weigh wagons, on farm scales and yield monitors have removed many of the traditional barriers of on-farm trials. The increased incidence of having a trained specialist such as a crop consultant on the farm enables the coordination of multi-site evaluations that address production concerns in a real time manner. The evolution of all components of the production process will likely increase the need for more on-farm data collection and analysis as agriculture moves into the future. Collaborative efforts such as this will be necessary to utilize the wealth of information residing in the data collected at the farm.

## Methodology of the On-Farm Trials

A recognized strength of field scale on-farm trials is the low coefficient of variability achieved within this type of trial as compared to smaller traditional field research trials. The coefficient of variability (CV) can be looked as a measure of quality of the trial itself. By reducing or addressing the variability of sites or practices within a trial, one can better evaluate the treatment effects of the trait or practice being tested. The use of randomization, replication and thoughtful plot layout help improve the quality of information gleaned from the trial. The WAPAC Hybrid Trials use a minimum of 2 replications for each site and

treatments (hybrids) are randomly placed within each replication. Plots are planted across sources of variability such as soil types or slopes to provide somewhat uniform representation of these sources within each replication. The plots are planted and harvested with field scale equipment. Individual plot sizes for hybrid trials are typically 6 to 12 rows wide and run distances of 500 to over 1000 feet in length. Data and observations are collected throughout the growing season and utilized in the analysis when appropriate. Information identifying plot locations, production inputs, site characteristics along with other supporting information is systematically collected and recorded in a database format to facilitate user queries and data archival.

**Using the Results**

Coupling the information from this publication with the UWEX Hybrid Corn Performance Trials as well as other hybrid performance trials will give the user the ability to evaluate how a particular hybrid performs in multiple environments. Predicting the performance of a hybrid in the future is done through analysis of past performance. A primary factor in the prediction is the number of locations or replications of a hybrid. This trial typically provides 6 to 12 or more replications of a hybrid at 3 to 6 locations across the state.

The results are reported in Yield per acre and Grower return.

**Gross Margin = Gross Income - drying cost - test weight dockage**, where
**Gross Income** is the yield times $3.44/bu, and
**Drying cost** is 2.0¢/bu wet corn for each point above 15%, and
**Test weight dockage** is
2¢/lb/bu from 53.9 to 52
3¢/bu from 51.9 to 50
5¢/bu for each lb/bu below 50 lbs/bu,
Assuming drying the grain adds 1 lb/bu to the test weight.

The data tables contain the number labeled “LSD” which stands for least significant difference. LSD’s at the 10% level of probability are shown. Where the difference between two selected treatments within a column is equal to or greater than the LSD value at the bottom of the column, you can be sure that in nine out of ten chances that there is a real difference between the two treatment averages. If the difference is less than the LSD value, the difference may still be real, but the experiment has produced no evidence of real differences.

Statistics are a tool to help prevent us from deceiving others and ourselves. Growing conditions in any particular year can have large effects on certain practices. Two years of replicated data are a minimum for supporting most practices. On-farm testing is not a quick cure for anything, but it should greatly accelerate innovation and adoption of new practices by providing reliable, quantitative answers that apply directly to a producer’s situation. Treatments frequently differ in performance and these differences may vary with management practices, weather patterns, soil conditions, and other environmental and management practices. Replicated trials that take into account field variability are more reliable than non-replicated trials and improve the confidence of implementing of new practices for profitable crop production.

*(Written by Bill Stangel and Joe Lauer, WAPAC Executive Council Members, December 2003. Corn price and drying cost updated for 2015*

# WAPAC Trial Information: 90 day

| **Location** | tri_id | | Planting Date | | Fall and | Soil test | | | Fertilizer (lb/a) | | | Weed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cooperator | Soil series | Previous | Row width | Harvest Date | Spring Tillage | pH | P | K | N | P | K | Control |
| Consultant | Soil texture | crop | Population | | Cultivation | | ---ppm--- | | | Micro + Manure | | |
| Crivitz, WI **Irrigated** | 901 | Corn | 4/29/2015 | 10/27/2015 | No Till | 6.4 | 62 | 70 | 213 | 34 | 73 | Glyphosate 1 qt |
| Dudkiewicz Farms | Menahga | | 30 | | | | | | | | | Warrant 1 qt |
| Bill Schaumberg | Sand | | 30,000 | | | | | | | | | Laudis 3 fl oz |
| Green Bay, WI | 902 | Soybeans | 4/30/2015 | 11/16/2015 | Spring | 7.1 | 21 | 95 | 218 | 36 | 23 | Lumax 2 qt |
| NEW Day Grain | Onaway | | 30 | | Vertical | | | | | | | |
| Phil Stern | | | 32,000 | | Tillage | | | | | | | |
| Pulaski, WI | 903 | Alfalfa | 5/16/2015 | 11/18/2015 | Spring Chisel | 7.6 | 49 | 139 | 206 | 16 | 5 | SureStart 1.5 qt |
| Phil Ullmer | Manawa | | 30 | | Spring Disk | | | | | | | Clear Out 1 qt |
| Nate Nysse | Silty Loam | | 33,000 | | Spring Cultivator | | | | | | | |
| Pulaski, WI | 904 | Corn | 5/24/2015 | 12/10/2015 | Fall V Rip | 7.4 | 26 | 123 | 148 | 27 | 34 | Lumax 2 qt |
| Wilkey Farms | Onaway | | 30 | | Spring Disk | | | | | | | |
| Phil Stern | | | 32,000 | | | | | | | | | |

**WAPAC 2015 Corn Trials: 90-day Relative Maturity Data.**

**Means of five hybrids across three locations.**

| Brand | Hybrid | Stand, No./A† | Lodged, %† | Test Weight, lbs/bu† | Grain Moisture, %† | Yield, Bu/A @ 15%† | Gross Margin, $/A†,‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dekalb | DKC39-27RIB | 30917 * | 0.0 * | 56.0 * | 18.4 * | 198 * | 595 * |
| Pioneer | P9188AMX | 30667 | 0.3 * | 55.8 * | 18.5 * | 191 * | 573 * |
| Dairyland | DS-9791RA | 31208 * | 1.0 | 54.5 | 19.1 * | 191 * | 568 * |
| PIP | 3190 VIP3220EZ | 30542 | 0.3 * | 53.9 | 19.4 * | 187 * | 555 |
| Renk | RK302GT | 30542 | 0.3 * | 54.3 | 19.2 * | 186 | 550 |
| Number of locations | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total number of replications | | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Mean | | 30775 | 0.4 | 54.9 | 18.9 | 191 | 568 |
| LSD(10%) | | 359 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 11 | 33 |

**Means of four hybrids across four locations.**

| Brand | Hybrid | Stand, No./A† | Lodged, %† | Test Weight, lbs/bu† | Grain Moisture, %† | Yield, Bu/A @ 15%† | Gross Margin, $/A†,‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dekalb | DKC39-27RIB | 29750 * | 0.0 * | 55.4 * | 18.9 * | 175 * | 518 * |
| Pioneer | P9188AMX | 29500 * | 0.3 * | 55.3 | 19.2 * | 176 * | 518 * |
| Dairyland | DS-9791RA | 29594 * | 0.8 | 53.9 * | 19.9 | 173 * | 507 * |
| Renk | RK302GT | 29281 * | 0.3 * | 53.4 | 20.0 | 170 * | 499 * |
| Number of locations | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Total number of replications | | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Mean | | 29531 | 0.3 | 54.5 | 19.5 | 173 | 510 |
| LSD(10%) | | 578 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 38 |

† Means followed by a star are not significantly different than the "best" at the 10% level of significance. The "best" is the maximum value for all measures except lodged and moisture, where the "best" value is the minimum value.

‡ Gross Margin = Gross Income - drying cost - test weight dockage, where
Gross Income is the yield times $3.44/bu,
drying cost is 2¢/bu wet corn for each half-point above 15%, and
test weight dockage is 2¢/lb/bu from 53.9 to 52; 3¢/lb/bu from 51.9 to 50; and 5¢/lb/bu below 50 lb/bu.

**WAPAC 2015 Corn Trials: 90-day Relative Maturity Yields by Location.**

**Five hybrids at three locations.**

| | | Location Yield, bu/a @ 15% moisture | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brand | Hybrid | 902 Green Bay | 903 Pulaski | 904 Pulaski |
| Dairyland | DS-9791RA | 195 | 194 | 184 |
| Dekalb | DKC39-27RIB | 208 | 198 | 187 |
| Pioneer | P9188AMX | 198 | 177 | 198 |
| PIP | 3190 VIP3220EZ | 192 | 182 | 187 |
| Renk | RK302GT | 196 | 178 | 184 |
| Mean | | 198 | 186 | 188 |
| Reps | | 2 | 2 | 2 |

**Four hybrids at four locations.**

| | | Location Yield, bu/a @ 15% moisture | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brand | Hybrid | 901 Crivitz Irrigated | 902 Green Bay | 903 Pulaski | 904 Pulaski |
| Dairyland | DS-9791RA | 119 | 195 | 194 | 184 |
| Dekalb | DKC39-27RIB | 106 | 208 | 198 | 187 |
| Pioneer | P9188AMX | 129 | 198 | 177 | 198 |
| Renk | RK302GT | 124 | 196 | 178 | 184 |
| Mean | | 120 | 199 | 187 | 188 |
| Reps | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

# WAPAC Trial Information: 95 day

| **Location** | tri_id | | Planting Date | | Fall and | Soil test | | | Fertilizer (lb/a) | | | Weed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cooperator | Soil series | Previous | Row width | Harvest Date | Spring Tillage | pH | P | K | N | P | K | Control |
| Consultant | Soil texture | crop | Population | | Cultivation | | ---ppm--- | | | Micro + Manure | | |
| Bonduel, WI | 951 | Alfalfa | 5/14/2015 | 11/27/2015 | No Till | 7.2 | 21 | 87 | 65 | 25 | 65 | Roundup 1 qt (2X) |
| Hillside Farms | Onaway | | 30 | | | | | | | | | Basis Blend .4 oz |
| Phil Stern | | | 32,000 | | | | | | | | | 2-4-D Ester 1 pt |
| Clintonville, WI | 952 | Alfalfa | 5/18/2015 | 11/25/2015 | No Till | 6.9 | 21 | 59 | 160 | 30 | 0 | Staunch 2 pt |
| Paul Kirchner | Hortonville | | 30 | | | | | | | | | Credit Extra 1 qt |
| Mike Kiddy | Silt Loam | | 32,000 | | | | | | | | | Dicamba 2oz, ATZ 9-0 3/4 lb |
| Hortonville, WI | 953 | Soybeans | 5/8/2015 | 11/10/2015 | Fall Chisel | 7.1 | 28 | 97 | 180 | 19 | 60 | Flexstar 1 qt |
| Steve Jack | Hortonville | | 30 | | Spring Drag | | | | | 30S | | Harness Extra 1 qt |
| Paul Knutzen | | | 34,000 | | | | | | | | | Roundup 1 qt |
| Manawa, WI | 954 | Soybeans | 5/24/2015 | 11/18/2015 | No Till | 6.2 | 14 | 49 | 147 | 23 | 92 | Glyphosate 1qt |
| Dairy-Licous Farms | Plainfield | | 30 | | | | | | | | | Staunch 2.5pts |
| Nathen Nysse | Loamy Sand | | 35,500 | | | | | | | | | Dual II Magnum 1pt |
| Manawa, WI | 955 | Corn Silage | 5/20/2015 | 11/3/2015 | Spring Chisel | 7 | 24 | 121 | 206 | 100 | 304 | Capreno 3 oz |
| Fietzer Dairy Farms | Hortonville | | 30 | | Cultivator 2x | | | | | | | Parallel 1 1/3 pt |
| Nathen Nysse | Silt Loam | | 35,000 | | | | | | | | | Atrazine 3/4# |
| St Nazianz, WI | 956 | Soybeans | 5/6/2015 | 10/20/2015 | Fall Chisel | 7.2 | 20 | 118 | 145 | 29 | 125 | Staunch 1.2 pt |
| Mark Litz | Kewaunee | | 30 | | Spring Field | | | | | 14S | | Glyphosate 1 qt |
| Steve Hoffman | Loam | | 5/7/1990 | | Cultivator 2X | | | | 6542 gal manure | | | Yukon 4 oz |

**WAPAC 2015 Corn Trials: 95-day Relative Maturity Data.**

| Brand | Hybrid | Stand, No./A† | Lodged, %† | Test Weight, lbs/bu† | Grain Moisture, %† | Yield, Bu/A @ 15%† | Gross Margin, $/A†,‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dekalb | DKC 45-65RIB | 32325 * | 0.1 * | 54.0 | 20.5 * | 185 * | 541 * |
| Pioneer | P9644AMX | 32000 * | 0.2 * | 55.1 * | 22.2 | 180 * | 509 |
| Renk | RK544SSTX | 32075 * | 0.3 * | 54.2 * | 20.9 * | 174 | 501 |
| PIP | 4097 VIP3111 | 31500 | 0.9 | 53.4 | 22.8 | 172 | 483 |
| Number of locations | | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Total number of replications | | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Mean | | 31975 | 0.4 | 54.2 | 21.6 | 178 | 509 |
| LSD(10%) | | 677 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 6 | 19 |

† Means followed by a star are not significantly different than the "best" at the 10% level of significance. The "best" is the maximum value for all measures except lodged and moisture, where the "best" value is the minimum value.

‡ Gross Margin = Gross Income - drying cost - test weight dockage, where
Gross Income is the yield times $3.44/bu,
drying cost is 2¢/bu wet corn for each half-point above 15%, and
test weight dockage is 2¢/lb/bu from 53.9 to 52; 3¢/lb/bu from 51.9 to 50; and 5¢/lb/bu below 50 lb/bu.

**WAPAC 2015 Corn Trials: 95-day Relative Maturity Yields by Location.**

| | | Location Yield, bu/a @ 15% moisture | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brand | Hybrid | 951 Bonduel | 952 Clintonville | 953 Hortonville | 954 Manawa | 955 Manawa | 956 St. Nazianz |
| Dekalb | DKC 45-65RIB | 197 | 183 | 180 | 159 | 209 | 183 |
| Pioneer | P9644AMX | 181 | 174 | 175 | 163 | 195 | 175 |
| PIP | 4097 VIP3111 | 199 | 160 | 175 | 138 | 201 | 179 |
| Renk | RK544SSTX | 160 | 164 | 169 | 153 | 196 | 182 |
| Mean | | 184 | 170 | 175 | 153 | 200 | 180 |
| Reps | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

# WAPAC Trial Information: 100 day

| **Location** | tri_id | | Planting Date | | Fall and | Soil test | | | Fertilizer (lb/a) | | | Weed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cooperator | Soil series | Previous | Row width | Harvest Date | Spring Tillage | pH | P | K | N | P | K | Control |
| Consultant | Soil texture | crop | Population | | Cultivation | | ---ppm--- | | | Micro + Manure | | |
| Black Creek, WI | 1001 | Corn | 5/6/2015 | 11/17/2015 | Fall Chisel | 7.5 | 21 | 116 | 155 | 0 | 122 | Parralel 1.3 pt |
| Roger & Joan | Hortonville | | 30 | | Cultivator 2x | | | | | | | Hornet WDG 3 oz |
| Seitz | Sandy Loam | | 32,500 | | | | | | | | | Atrazine 1/2 lb |
| Bill Schaumberg | | | | | | | | | | | | Glyphosate 1 qt |
| Clintonville, WI | 1002 | Corn | 5/9/2015 | 10/30/2015 | Field Cultivator 2X | 7.7 | 96 | 254 | 158 | 90 | 216 | Volley Lite 0.75 pt |
| Doug Behnke | Hortonville | | 30 | | | | | | | 1.2S | | Staunch 2 pt |
| Mike Kiddy | Silt Loam | | 34,000 | | | | | | | | | Credit Extra 0.75 qt, ATZ 1.5 pt |
| Manawa, WI | 1003 | Corn Silage | 5/20/2015 | 11/3/2015 | Spring Chisel | 7 | 24 | 121 | 206 | 100 | 304 | Capreno 3 oz |
| Fietzer Dairy Farms | Hortonville | | 30 | | Cultivator 2x | | | | | | | Parallel 1 1/3 pt |
| Nathen Nysse | Silt Loam | | 35,000 | | | | | | | | | Atrazine 3/4# |
| New London, WI | 1004 | Soybeans | 5/5/2015 | 10/22/2015 | No Till | 7.2 | 14 | 116 | 142 | 9 | 95 | SureStart 1.5 pt |
| Larry Danke | Hortonville | | 30 | | | | | | | | | Volley Lite 1.5 pt |
| Paul Knutzen | | | 31,000 | | | | | | | | | Roundup Ultra Max 28 oz |
| Seymour, WI | 1005 | Alfalfa | 4/28/2015 | 10/3/2015 | Fall Chisel | 7.3 | 27 | 130 | 224 | 80 | 198 | Lumax 1.75 qts |
| Pat/Karen Van Lanen | Solona | | 30 | | Field Cultivator 2X | | | | | | | |
| Jeff Polenske | Loam | | 35,700 | | | | | | | | | |

**WAPAC 2015 Corn Trials: 100-day Relative Maturity Data.**

| Brand | Hybrid | Stand, No./A† | Lodged, %† | Test Weight, lbs/bu† | Grain Moisture, %† | Yield, Bu/A @ 15%† | Gross Margin, $/A†,‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PIP | PIP 4400-3011A | 32125 * | 0.6 * | 54.0 * | 23.7 * | 202 * | 567 * |
| Dekalb | DKC 50-82RIB | 31125 | 0.0 * | 52.6 | 23.7 * | 194 * | 548 * |
| Pioneer | P0157 AMX | 32000 * | 0.0 * | 52.9 | 26.1 | 200 * | 545 * |
| Renk | RK629VT3P | 31875 * | 0.0 * | 54.4 * | 23.2 * | 191 | 536 |
| Number of locations | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Total number of replications | | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Mean | | 31781 | 0.1 | 53.5 | 24.2 | 197 | 549 |
| LSD(10%) | | 799 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 11 | 28 |

† Means followed by a star are not significantly different than the "best" at the 10% level of significance. The "best" is the maximum value for all measures except lodged and moisture, where the "best" value is the minimum value.

‡ Gross Margin = Gross Income - drying cost - test weight dockage, where
Gross Income is the yield times $3.44/bu,
drying cost is 2¢/bu wet corn for each half-point above 15%, and
test weight dockage is 2¢/lb/bu from 53.9 to 52; 3¢/lb/bu from 51.9 to 50; and 5¢/lb/bu below 50 lb/bu.

**WAPAC 2015 Corn Trials: 100-day Relative Maturity Yields by Location.**

| | | Location Yield, bu/a @ 15% moisture | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brand | Hybrid | 1001 Black Creek | 1002 Clintonville | 1003 Manawa | 1004 New London | 1005 Seymour |
| Dekalb | DKC 50-82RIB | 195 | 196 | 198 | 182 | 202 |
| Pioneer | P0157 AMX | 211 | 190 | 209 | 168 | 224 |
| PIP | PIP 4400-3011A | 218 | 195 | 198 | 177 | 221 |
| Renk | RK629VT3P | 201 | 180 | 210 | 152 | 212 |
| Mean | | 206 | 190 | 204 | 170 | 215 |
| Reps | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

# ***Thank you*** to everyone who contributed to the success of the 2015 WAPAC Corn Trials!

***Data Analysis***
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Pioneer – Ryan Bates
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- 95-day: Fietzer Dairy Farms, Manawa, WI
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- 95-day: Hillside Farms, Bonduel, WI

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Links to the WAPAC Corn Trails are available on the WAPAC website: **www.wapac.info** under the Corn Trials tab

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