#### **Corn Seeding Rate Management** 2014 Syngenta Technical Services





#### **Corn Seeding Rate – Finding the Right Balance**

How do we manage the fine line ?

- Seeding rate *below* optimum
  - Big ears
  - Yield not maximized
- Seeding rate *above* optimum
  - More ears
  - Yield increase does not justify additional seed cost



Number of ears from 1/1000<sup>th</sup> of an acre at various seeding rates





#### **Hybrid Response to Seeding Rate - Ear Flex**



32,000 28,000 23,000 19,000 15,000 Plants/ Acre

• Ear flex response will vary by hybrid





## Why are Corn Population Recommendations Increasing? Change in Corn Seeding Rate

- Syngenta Technical Services data have shown an increase in seeding rate recommendations
- What is causing this trend?
  - New genetics?
  - Hybrids bred to tolerate higher populations?

#### Change in Corn Seeding Rate Response Over Time

175+ Bu/A Yield Environments; 85 Site Years, 1992- 2010







### **Seeding Rate Study - Goals**

- Study conducted to:
  - Quantify relationship between seeding rate and yield
  - Examine the effect of yield environment
  - Measure the effect of grain price and seed cost
    - Characterize differences in hybrid response
- End Goal:
  - Develop hybrid- and yield environmentspecific seeding rate recommendation for maximum profitability potential











## **Seeding Rate Study - Design**

- Long-term, multi-location study
  - 1992 to 2013; up to 10 locations per year
  - Wide maturity range of adapted hybrids (slightly early to full season)
  - Trials were planted in a broad range of environments
    - Yield environments: < 125 to > 225 Bu/A
    - Conventional tillage to no-till
    - Dryland to irrigated





#### **Corn Seeding Rate Summary (All Locations)**

- Yield increased as harvest population increased
- Lack of a strong relationship between harvest population and yield (R<sup>2</sup> = 0.14)
- Other factors are involved:
  - Hybrid
  - Weather
  - Irrigation
  - Fertility
  - Yield potential of field



The Effect of Seeding Rate on Corn Yield 175 Site Years, 1992 to 2013



Source: Syngenta trials



### **Determining Optimum Seeding Rate**

- 1. Understand field yield potential
  - Based on proven field history
  - Multiple-year average
  - Fields can be divided into zones
- 2. Determine the seeding rate for the environment that gives the highest economic return per acre
- Understand how the hybrid planted will respond compared to other hybrids





11 - 120(5.124 ac)

• Will cover later!



### **Seeding Rate Influence on Yield**

- Seeding rate is dependent on yield potential of field
- Other factors to consider:
  - Commodity price
  - Seed cost producing the highest yield does not guarantee maximum economic return
- Must offset increased seed cost

#### The Effect of Seeding Rate on Corn Yield by Yield Environment 175 Site Years, 1992 to 2013





Yield Environment (Bu/A)	225+	200-225	175-200	150-175	125-150	<125
R-squared	0.72	0.61	0.65	0.49	0.19	0.04
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Source: Syngenta trials



#### **Economics of Seeding Rate**





#### **Economics of Seeding Rate**

- Assuming \$4.50 per bushel
- Seeding rate with greatest economic return shifts



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#### **Economics of Seeding Rate**

- Assuming \$5.50 per bushel
- Seeding rate with greatest economic return shifts further
- Seeding rates for your farm should consider anticipated grain price





**Classification: Public** 

Source: Syngenta trials



## Seeding Rate and Yield Environment Conclusions

- Yield response to seeding rate varied by yield potential of the field
- As yield potential of the field increased:
  - The seeding rate producing the highest yield increased
  - Seeding rate with the greatest economic return increased
- Higher yielding environments react more to adjusting seeding rates





### **Optimum Planting Rate Recommendations**

- 1. Determine yield environment
- 2. Estimate grain market price
- 3. Determine **optimum** seeding rate

		Highest	Optimum Seeding Rate (seeds/A)						
Yield		Yielding	by Commodity Price (\$/Bu)						
Environment	Ν	Seeding Rate	(Seed Cost = \$250/80K Unit)						
(Bu/A)		(seeds/A)	\$2.90	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00		
225+		38,400	31,300	33,700	34,900	35,600	36,000		
200 - 225		38,300	29,700	32,600	34.000	34,900	35,500		
175 - 200		37,300 <	27,400	30,700	32,300	33,300	34,000		
150 - 175	/	35,500	24,500	28,200	30,000	31,100	31,900		
125 - 150		32,700	21,800	25,400	27,300	28,400	29,100		
< 125		26,600	16,000	16,500	17,400	19,200	20,500		



Source: Syngenta trials



#### **Role of Economic Factors**

- Historically, economic returns are influenced more by grain price than by seed cost
- Rule of thumb:
  - a \$1.00 increase in grain price will influence optimum seeding rate about the same as a \$50/80K unit decrease in seed cost





### **Characterizing Hybrid Seed Rate Response**

#### Seeding rate adjustment range:

- -15% from optimum
- Optimum
- +15% from optimum

#### Seeding rate response ratings:

- = Best probability for obtaining highest economic return
  - Hybrid will perform well under normal conditions
- Economic returns are rarely achieved; hybrid is better suited to other seeding rates





16,000 Plants/A

40,000 Plants/A

Source: Syngenta trials



#### **Example - Hybrid Seeding Rate Ratings**





Source: Syngenta trials



#### **Adjusting Seeding Rate for Hybrid**

- 1. Choose the right hybrid for the field
- 2. Estimate yield potential and grain price
- 3. Use **optimum** seeding rate derived from yield environment and expected grain price chart
  - The optimum seeding rate is a starting point
- 4. Fine-tune seeding rate based on ratings in "Hybrid Seeding Rate Response Chart"





## **Customizing the Seeding Rate**

#### Example:

- 1. Determining optimum seeding rate
  - 175-200 Bu/A yield environment
  - \$3.00/Bu commodity price and \$250/80K unit seed price
  - Optimum seeding rate is 30,700 seeds per acre
- 2. Adjusting seeding rate for hybrid
  - Hybrid A will be planted and is rated as:



- Hybrid maintains optimum economic returns when planted from 30,700 to 35,300 seeds/A (30,700 + 15% = 35,300)
- Root strength should be considered prior to increasing population



Source: Syngenta trials



#### **Enhanced Seeding Rate Applications**

#### Hybrid example:

- What if this hybrid is planted with a variable rate planter?
  - Yield range of field is 130 to 180 Bu/A
- Reference optimum seeding rate in chart for grain price

Viold	Highest	Optimum Seeding Rate (seeds/A)						
Environment	Seeding Rate	(Seed Cost = \$250/80K Unit)						
(Bu/A)	(seeds/A)	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00		
225+	38,400	31,300	33,700	34,900	35,600	36,000		
200 - 225	38,300	29,700	32,600	34,000	34,900	35,500		
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150 - 175	35,500	24,500	28,200	30,000	31,100	31,900		
125 - 150	32,700	21,800	25,400	27,300	28,400	29,100		
< 125	26,600	16,000	16,500	17,400	19,200	20,500		



Source: Syngenta trials



## **Enhanced Seeding Rate Applications**

#### Hybrid example:

- Hybrid is rated **★** at both optimum and 15% over optimum
  - Calculate 15% over optimum for all environments
- Adjust planter to within the seeding rate range for each environment **Seeding Rate Yield** Environment (seeds/A) Optimum +15% (Bu/A)175 - 200 30,700 35,300 150 - 175 28,200 32,400 125 - 150 25,400 29,200



Source: Syngenta trials



### **Hybrid Response to Seeding Rates**

Using hybrid seeding rate response ratings:

- Do not use ratings to drive hybrid choice
  - Choose the hybrid that is right for the field first, then look at ratings
- Ratings are based only on yield response
  - Stalk and root strength can also influence performance at high population
- Drought tolerance, disease tolerance, high pH tolerance, and plant and ear height are also important hybrid characteristics to consider when selecting a hybrid





# **Questions**?





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