

NC+5411

114 Days

Hybrid Positioning and Management Considerations

Yield-leading genetics excel in western environments for both high-quality silage and grain.

- Very yield-responsive to management inputs.
- Attractive plant with flex ear and superior yields
- Processor Preferred- delivers extractables for wet milling.

NC+5411

PLANTING RATE GUIDE (X 1000)

	Yield Environment	
Low	Medium	High
16-22	22-28	28-34

YIELD

Yield for Maturity	Under Drouth Stress	Low Population	High Population
1	1	1	2

MATURITY

RM	GDU's to 50% Flower	GDU's to Black Layer
114	1430	2760

PLANT CHARACTERISTICS

Early Growth	Root Strength	Stalk Strength	Green Snap Tolerance	Stay Green	Ear Retention
4	3	3	4	3	2
Ear Type	Drydown	Late Season Intactness	Test Weight	Plant Height	Ear Height
3	3	3	3	MT	MH

ARGONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Adaptation to Early Planting/High Residue	Live Planting or Replant	Continuous Corn	High Tonnage Silage	High TDN Silage	% Protein	% Oil	% Starch
3	3	3	2	2	9.7	4.3	72.2

DISEASE AND PEST TOLERANCE

European Corn Borer 1 st Brood	European Corn Borer 2 nd Brood	Goss' Wilt	CLN	Northern Corn Leaf Blight	Southern Corn Leaf Blight	Northern Leaf Spot	Gray Leaf Spot	Stewart's Wilt	Eyespot
5	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	-	4

<p>Standard Rating</p> <p>A standard nine-point rating system is used unless otherwise indicated. Ratings are based on comparison with other NC+ products of like maturity.</p> <p>1.....Excellent 9.....Poor</p> <p>- = Agronomic data is insufficient to make a rating at this time.</p> <p>Relative Maturity in Days</p> <p>Relative maturity is a function of both GDUs (Growing degree Units) and a product's drydown rate. The term "days" is relative when determining approximate maturity days difference between two or more NC+ products. GDUs relate to the number of heat units a product requires to reach black layer (physiological maturity) which is generally at 28=32% moisture.</p>	<p>Green Snap Tolerance</p> <p>Fast mid-season growth makes some corn products brittle and susceptible to snapping off in high winds. Relative response can be affected by planting date, stage of growth, wind severity and other variables. Green Snap Tolerance ratings are determined by the tendency and frequency of stalk snapping at the lower to middle stalk internodes.</p> <p>Ear type</p> <p>Flex-ear type products have the ability to make a longer or a girther ear as the plant population is decreased. Non-flex products make approximately the same size ear regardless of plant populations.</p> <p>1,2.....Highly Flexible 3,4.....Flexible 5,6.....Semi-Flexible 7,8.....Semi-Determinate 9.....Determinate</p>	<p>Test Weight</p> <p>1,2.....Outstanding 3,4.....Very Good 5.....Average(56lbs) 6,7.....Below Average 8,9.....Low</p> <p>Plant Height</p> <p>T.....Tall M.....Medium</p> <p>Ear Height</p> <p>MH.....Medium-High M.....Medium</p>	<p>Relative Composition Properties-Protein, Oil, Starch</p> <p>The protein, oil and starch content of all products was determined by a near-infrared transmittance test. Samples from test plots have been analyzed in the NC+ Quality-Plus Program to obtain this data. The data is reported on a moisture-free basis (0%). This data can be used to compare products within the NC+ lineup, regardless of environmental conditions at any one location.</p> <p>European Corn Borer (1st Brood)</p> <p>Leaf feeding by the first generation on the European Corn Borer is rated in nine classes. A score of 1 represents no feeding and 9 represents extensive damage.</p> <p>European Corn Borer (2nd Brood)</p> <p>Feeding by the second generation of the European Corn Borer was determined by splitting stalks of five randomly infested plants per plot, counting the number of tunnels, and visually estimating the length of tunneling in inches. A score of 1 represents no tunneling and a 9 represents extensive tunneling damage.</p>
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