

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Index - The index in the tables indicates a percent of the average of all hybrids included in the trial(s). Index figures above 100 reflect the percentage by which a hybrid is above the average, and index figures below 100 show the percent below average. Small differences in index (i.e. less than the LSD shown at the bottom of the table) are not significant. When a hybrid has a higher index over two years, this difference is probably real and should be considered when choosing a hybrid.

Hybrid selection should be based on the most data available. Greater emphasis should be put on averages from several locations and years because these provide a more accurate prediction of future performance than do single location results.

The average yield for each table is given in bushels per acre. You can calculate the actual yield for a hybrid by multiplying the average yield times its yield index and dividing by 100.

The average test weight is given in kg/hl (kilograms per hectoliter). You can calculate the actual test weight of a hybrid by multiplying the average test weight times its test weight index and dividing by 100.

Within each table, hybrids are identified by brand and/or hybrid number or name. Hybrids are listed in approximate order of maturity based on heat unit ratings provided by the companies.

Corn Heat Units - Ratings for all areas of the province are based on the average heat unit accumulation for the period from May 1 to the date in the fall when the long-term average daily temperature falls below 12° C or an occurrence of -2° C, whichever comes first. Hybrid heat unit ratings have been assigned by the sponsoring company.

% Moisture - The accuracy of moisture measurement decreases as moisture content increases. Results for hybrids with very high moisture contents should be interpreted with caution.

% Lodging - "Lodged Plants" includes plants with stalks that are broken below the ear and plants leaning such that the ear is in the adjacent row or otherwise unharvestable. Because all hybrids in a trial are harvested

on the same date, the early hybrids within each table tend to show a greater amount of stalk breakage than do later hybrids. Stalk strength should be compared only with hybrids of the same maturity.

LSD (0.10) - The LSD is a measure of variability within the trial. There is a ninety percent probability that yield indices that differ by an amount greater than the LSD are different. Yield indices that differ by an amount less than or equal to the LSD should be considered to be equal. For example, if the LSD is 10, two hybrids with yield indexes of 110 and 101 should be considered to be equal.

Managing Bt Corn - When using Bt corn, it is imperative that a refuge area of non-Bt corn be planted near the Bt corn to reduce the risk of developing insect resistance to Bt. A list of potential refuge hybrids and information related to the practices that must be followed to comply with current regulations can be obtained from the Canadian Corn Refuge Hybrid Selector at www.refugeselector.ca