RESULTS OF THE KENTUCKY

HYBRID POPCORN PERFORMANCE TRIALS

1961

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Production of popcorn in Kentucky during 1961 totaled 59 million pounds – a new record and a 72-percent increase above the 34 million pounds produced in 1960. Kentucky ranked fourth behind Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois in 1961 as compared with sixth in 1960. Total value of the crop was \$1,733,000, a \$753,000 increase from last year. An average yield of 2,350 pounds per acre for Kentucky far exceeds the previous 2,050-pound record set in 1958. Plentiful moisture, use of better hybrids, and improved weed control contributed to producing the new record yields.

Popcorn hybrids developed in the breeding programs at the Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas agricultural experiment stations are included in the evaluation studies in Kentucky. Land was made available for these studies by Orrin Hull of Murray State College, Murray, Ky., and Murray Wall, Hopkinsville, Ky. Their assistance and interest are appreciated and acknowledged.

Three-, two- and one-year summaries are presented in Tables 1-3. Table 3 is the summary of the 1961 experiment grown at Hopkinsville. Although the popcorn test at Murray was harvested this year, the data were too variable to have any significance and are not reported.

Purdue 303 continued to be the best white hybrid available for planting in Kentucky. On the basis of the two-year agronomic data, P303 and Purdue 9315, an experimental white hybrid, appears to be comparable in ear height, yielding and standing ability. Purdue 9318 and Purdue 9338, two white experimental hybrids, were the highest yielding for the two-year period, but were inferior in standing ability and possess higher ear placement than P303.

On the basis of three-year data, Iopop 8, P32 and Purdue 83249 appear to be the best performing yellow hybrids tested. KP 1101, a Kansas experimental appears promising and worthy of consideration on the basis of its outstanding record for standing ability. The performance of P406A and P632 was disappointing in comparison with the other hybrids tested.

Yellow hybrids, Iopop 8, Iowa 3595, KP 1148, P32, Purdue 8367 cms and Purdue 8376 cms performed well on the basis of the two-year data. P406A and P632 were low in yield and inferior in standing ability and were not comparable to the other yellow hybrids tested during this period. All other hybrids were comparable and approximately equal in yielding and standing ability.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Field Design

Each hybrid was planted in four plots at each of the two locations, with individual plots being two hills wide and five hills long. These plots were located in different parts of the testing field to minimize cultural and soil differences.

Yield

The corn from each plot was harvested and weighed individually. The yield of the hybrids was determined and is reported on the basis of pounds of ear corn per acre with a moisture content of 13.5 percent. Adjustments were made also for missing hills but not for other variation in stand. Therefore, the yields at each location reported in this report constitute an average yield of the four plots after all adjustments were made.

Moisture

The moisture content at harvest is the best measure of relative maturity of hybrids. One hybrid may be considered to be earlier than a second hybrid if its moisture content at harvest is consistently lower. Maturity thus determined is not absolute but is relative to the hybrids being compared.

The moisture content of the grain of individual hybrids was determined at harvest by removing two rows of kernels from each of eight ears selected at random from each of the first three replications. The grain from the 24 ears was thoroughly mixed, and the moisture content of a 150-gram sample was determined with a Steinlite moisture meter.

Root Lodging

Plants which lean from the base at an angle of more than 30 degrees from the vertical are considered to be root-lodged. This character is expressed as a percentage which is obtained by counting the number of root-lodged plants and dividing by the number of plants present

Stalk Lodging

A plant is considered to be stalk-lodged when the stalk is broken between the ear-bearing mode and ground level. This attribute is computed in a manner similar to that indicated for root lodging.

Ear Height

Ear height, distance from the base of the plant to the point of attachment of the upper ear, was measured visually, using a scale with one-foot intervals. Visual ratings were made on four plots of each hybrid at each location.

Stand

All tests are planted at the rate of 5 kernels per hill and the resulting plants thinned to 3 per hill. The stand percentage was computed on the basis of the total plants present divided by the number of plants which would have been present if all had survived.

Diseases

In 1959 and 1960 disease ratings were made visually on a plot basis. using a scale of 1-5 with 1 being resistant. This rating measures relative resistance to Southern and Stewart's Leaf Blight diseases.

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Table 1. Three-year summary of agronomic data recorded on popcorn performance trials grown at Murray and Hopkinsville, Kentucky in $1959-61\frac{1}{2}$

s Stand	87.6	94.0		97.9	102.2	97.7	90.7	98.2	95. 6 97. 3	97.1	96.4
Foliar Disease Grade Stewart's 1959		3.4	6 6	9 6	 	∞ . ∵ ;	L.5	2.0	i. 5	1.9	2.2
Fo May 1960	2.5	1.9	ο -					1. 5		2.1	2.0
Ear ht ft	4.0	4.0	3.9					o . o	3.7	3.7	8.8
Dropped ears %	0.1	0.1					1 0	J - C	1.0	0.0	0.0
Lodging Stalk %	13.0	13.9	13.9	11.8	7.2	1 :: 1	13.4	14 . b. 1	15.7	12.5	12.8
Lo Root %	1.5	1.1		0.3	0.3	0.5) -	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8
Moist at harv %	14.1	14.3	15.0	14.6				14.8		14.9	14.7
Acre yield, lb	3496 4182	3839	4535	4022	4244	4207	3714	3420	4403	4078	4025
Color	88		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Pedigree	Iowa 894 P303	White Average	S dodol	Iowa 3581	KP 1101	P32	P406A	P632	Purdue 83249	Yellow Average	Overall Average
Entry No.	01		03	04	05	90	0.2	80	60		

^{1/} Murray data not included for 1961.

Two-year summary of agronomic data recorded on poper n performance trials grown at Murry and Hopkinsville, Kentucky in 1960 611/Table 2.

				Moist					Foliar	
			Acre	at	Pod	Lodging		Ear	Disease	
Entry			yield,	harv	4	25	Dropped	ht	Grade	Stand
No.	Pedigree	Color	Ib	%	%	%	ears %	ft.	May 1960	%
01	Iowa 894	W	3916	13.8		3.9		4.2	2.5	89.4
02	P303	W	4468	14.0		6.0				97.1
03	Purdue 9315	W	4415	14.5	0.4	5.8	0,2	4.0		87.3
04	Purdue 9318	W	4718	14.9		9.1		4.5	1.8	95.0
05	Purdue 9338	8	4899	14.0		7.1		4.3	1.0	96.9
	White Average		4483	14.2	0,1	6.4	0.1	4.1	1.5	93.1
90	Iopop 8	Y	4789	14.4		8, %		3.7	1.8	96.3
07	Iowa 3581	Y	4172	13.9		6.7		502	2.3	
08	Iowa 3595	Y	4429	14,4	0.2	9.9	0.4	4.0		
60	Iowa 4304	Y	4088	14.2		9.9	0.2		200	
10	KP 1101	Y	4087	14.1		6.0		3.7	2.3	96. 1
-5-	V.D. 1140	>	4641	14 1		œ	0.2	3.9	2.0	89.0
	KP 1159	٠ >	4260	14.4	0.2				2.0	90.1
3 5	P32	+ > -	4546		0.2			4.4	2.3	90.3
14	P406A	X	3772	14.6	1.3	13.9	0.2	3.3	1,5	94.0
15	P410	Y	4230	14.6		6.5		3.5	1.8	97.5
16	P632	Y	3171	13.7	9.0	12.8	0.2	3, 0	1,8	92.5
17	Purdue 8367 cmsY	nsY	4529	14.7	0.2	8.0			1.8	99.0
18	Purdue 8376 cmsY	nsY	4558	15.2	1.1	7.6		4.2		93.1
19	Purdue 83249	Y	4264	13.8		8.4		3.6	2,5	94.4
	Yellow Average	9	4253	14.3	0.3	8.1	0, 1	တ	2.0	94.0
	Overall Average	ge e	4313	14.3	0.2	7.7	0.1	3.9	1.9	93.8

1/ Murray data not included for 1961

Average agronomic data recorded on popcorn performance trials compared in Experiment 26 grown near Hopkinsville, Kentucky in 1961. Table 3.

4. 8 99. 4 4. 3 99. 4 5. 0 98. 8 4. 2 98. 4	
∞ n n ∞ ⊃ ~ N	
0.6	
14. 0 7. 0 9. 3	14.0 7.0 7.0 9.3 5.8 6.5 18.2 7.3 17.0
0.3	
0	0 99881
14.0	
	4845 4581 3613 3992 4934
\	* * * * * *
lopop 8	Iopop 10 Iowa 913 Iowa 3581 Iowa 3595
9096	lopop s lowa 913 lowa 3581 lowa 3585

Difference necessary for significance at 5% level = 424 pounds Coefficient of variability = 6.1%