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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.**

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 1st Brood	European Corn Borer 2nd 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

Hybrid Corn 5411

Standard Rating

A standard nine-point rating system is used unless otherwise indicated. Ratings are based on comparison with other NC+ products of like maturity.
1……Excellent
9……Poor
- = Agronomic data is insufficient to make a rating at this time.

Relative Maturity in Days

Relative maturity is a function of GDUs (Growing degree Units) and a product's dry-down rate. The term "days" is relative when determining the approximate maturity days difference between two or more NC+ products. GDUs relate to the number of heat units a product requires to reach the black layer (physiological maturity), which is generally at 28=32% moisture.

Green Snap Tolerance

Fast mid-season growth makes some corn products brittle an susceptible to snapping off in high winds. The relative response can be affected by planting date, growth stage, wind severity, and other variables. Green Snap Tolerance ratings are determined by the tendency and frequency of stalk snappage at the lower to middle stalk internodes.

Ear type

Flex-ear type products can make a more extended or a girthier ear as the plant population is decreased. Non-flex products make approximately the same size ear regardless of plant populations.
1,2…… Highly Flexible
3.4……..Flexible
5,6…… Semi-Flexible
7,8…. …..Semi-Determinate
9……Determinate

Test Weight

1,2…… Outstanding
3,4……Very Good
5……...Average(56lbs)
6,7……...Below Average
8,9……Low

Plant Height

T…… Tall
M……Medium

Ear Height

MH……Medium-High
M…… Medium

Relative Composition Properties- Protein, Oil, Starch

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.

European Corn Borer (1st Brood)

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 illustrates extensive damage.

European Corn Borer (2nd Brood)

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 tunneling length in inches. A score of 1 represents no tunneling, and a 9 illustrates extensive tunneling damage.