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Hybrid Corn Strains
Recommended for
1953

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HYBRID CORN STRAINS RECOMMENDED FOR 1953

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Hybrid corn strains recommended for planting in Oklahoma in 1953 are listed in the accompanying table. These recommendations are based on the showing made by these strains in the Oklahoma Corn Performance Tests conducted each year by the Experiment Station at about 10 locations over the State.

The Oklahoma Corn Performance Tests during each of the past five years have included 147 entries. Between 90 and 110 of these hybrids have been available to Oklahoma farmers for planting each year. The others are largely experimental hybrid combinations not yet available for general farm planting.

All hybrids entered in these tests in both 1951 and 1952 are considered for recommendation. In selecting hybrids to be recommended, the performance record of a hybrid is examined for all years that hybrid has been tested.* Hybrids are added to the recommended list if their performance record for an average of all tests is above a pre-determined standard. When a hybrid already on the recommended list falls below this standard in its long-time production record it is removed from the list.

Suggestions on Selecting A Hybrid

During the past seven years, 31 tests have been grown on soils producing yields of more than 50 bushels per acre and 23 on soils averaging less than 50 bushels.

At those locations producing more than 50 bushels, the late maturing hybrids produced the best yields in 14 tests; the medium maturing hybrids produced the best yields in 11 tests; and the early hybrids did best in six of the 31 tests.

At locations producing less than 50 bushels, the early maturing hybrids produced most in 11 tests; the medium maturing hybrids did best in five tests; and the late hybrids yielded best in seven of the 23 tests.

The late maturing hybrids, therefore, are generally best adapted to the more fertile soils. The early maturing hybrids are better suited to the less fertile and upland soils. However, at none of the test locations has any one maturity been best every year.

*Results of the Oklahoma Corn Performance Tests are reported annually. The 1952 tests results are given in Miscl. Pub. MP-29. Informaton on tests made during preceding years is available on request.

Hybrids Recommended for Planting in 1953

Hybrid	Years Tested	Total Number of Tests	Average Yield*	Ear Quality**
Yellow Hybrids				
Early Maturing				
Pioneer 301	3	26	56.8	3.0
Keystone U. S. 13	4	42	56.4	3.0
Keystone 42	5	45	56.3	2.8
U. S. 13	7	63	55.1	3.0
Pioneer 300	6	49	55.1	2.8
McCurdy 987	6	45	55.1	3.1
Keystone 38	7	63	54.2	3.0
Medium Maturing				
P. A. G. 383	2	12	60.9	2.8
Watson 111	3	26	57.7	2.6
Pioneer 302	5	45	57.6	2.7
Pioneer 332	7	63	54.8	2.8
Late Maturing				
Nichols 101	4	35	59.2	2.7
Keystone 222A	2	12	59.0	3.1
Texas 28	4	35	58.9	2.2
Texas 24	5	45	57.8	2.5
Oklahoma 301	3	26	57.8	2.4
Texas 26	3	26	57.5	2.6
Texas 30	2	12	57.0	2.8
Keystone 222	7	63	56.8	2.6
DeKalb 1002	5	45	56.3	2.5
Funk G-711	7	63	56.2	2.5
Watson 124	4	34	55.8	2.6
White Hybrids—Medium and Late Maturing				
Waymore 66	2	12	68.3	2.3
Tomson K-2234	4	35	65.0	2.0
Standard 935W	2	12	62.8	2.5
Funk G-777W	3	26	61.3	2.4
United U-6	3	21	60.6	2.3
Kansas 2234	7	63	60.2	2.1
P. A. G. 631W	4	31	59.1	2.5
Texas 11W	5	45	57.4	2.6
McCurdy 1005W2	3	26	57.0	2.9
U. S. 523W	4	35	55.2	2.1

*The average yields of hybrids tested fewer than 7 years are adjusted so as to be more nearly comparable to those hybrids tested for the past 7 years.

**Quality of the harvested corn was rated on a 1 to 5 scale. 1.0=good quality; 5.0=poor quality. Quality records have been taken during the past 5 years.

Promising new hybrids may be added to the recommended list after two years of testing. Other hybrids on the recommended list have been tested during the past three to seven years. These older hybrids have been observed during a greater variety of seasonal conditions than the more recent hybrids and should be the more dependable choice. The newer hybrids are not added to the recommended list unless they show promise of better production than the older hybrids. If these new hybrids maintain their good record over future years, they will replace the older hybrids on the list.

The newer hybrids should be planted along with the hybrids now being planted to see if they are superior and justify a change to the new strain.

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