



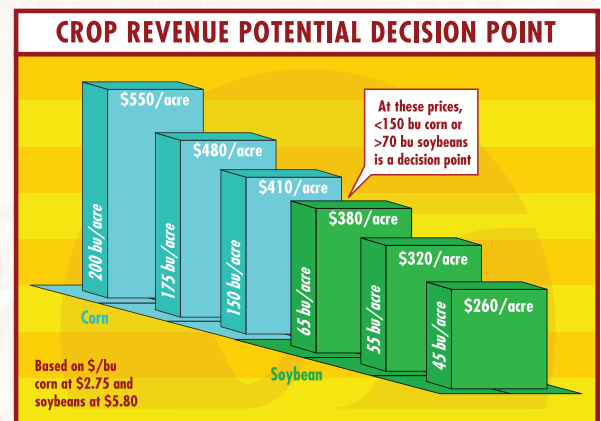
Grow With Confidence

CONTACT:

Best Practices #01: Choosing the Right Fields

Some fields consistently outperform others when it comes to corn production. Low fertility, low pH, compacted soil, poor drainage, etc., all can negatively impact corn-on-corn yield potential. AgVenture recommends these field evaluation guidelines when considering fields for corn-on-corn production.

- Compare the corn vs. bean yield ratio, measured on a multiple-year average (e.g., three-year minimum). Given the current, and projected market environment, any field that has a > 4:1 ratio favoring corn (e.g., corn = 160/bu vs. soybean = 40/bu) is a good candidate for corn-on-corn production.
- While considering a field's corn-on-corn potential, also consider the impact of soybean issues such as Rust, nematodes and other soybean diseases (e.g., Phytophthora Rot, Brown Stem Rot, Sudden Death, White Mold, Iron Deficiency).
- Experience shows that some fields with rootworm pressure actually yield comparably, or even better, when corn follows corn, versus a corn/soybean rotation.
- Good field fertility coupled with tillage and early rainfall help to overcome the allelopathic properties (toxins released by plants that suppress new plant growth) of corn residue.



YIELD ADVANTAGE OF CORN FOLLOWING SOYBEANS VS. CORN FOLLOWING CORN AT DIFFERENT YIELD LEVELS

YIELD LEVEL Bu/A	YIELD DIFFERENCE Bu/A	% DIFFERENCE
200	5	2.5%
180	5	3%
165	12	7%
155	25	16%
140	24	17%
120	17	14%
110	32	29%

University of Minnesota; 4-year study, Waseca, MN

Bottom Line: Select your better producing and higher fertility fields first for corn-on-corn production. Expand to other fields as you have success and experience dictates.



Roundup® and YieldGard® are registered trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC.
 Poncho® and Trilex® are registered trademarks of Bayer Group.
 Apron® and Maxim® are registered trademarks of Syngenta.
 Security™ is a registered trademark of AgVenture Inc.



