

HYBRID CORN OUTYIELDS NATIVE VARIETIES

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---Corn hybrids are destined to

take the place of the native open pollinated varieties of corn in Texas, says E. A. Miller, agronomist of the Texas A. and M. College Extension Service.

Miller believes that the open pollinated varieties are on the way out because Texas farmers can get much greater yields from hybrid varieties.

Although corn hybrids adapted to Texas have been available for only a few years, about 800,000 acres--one fifth of the state's corn acreage--was planted to hybrids in 1946, Miller says. He believes that as soon as more seed is available and farmers realize the value of corn hybrids, acreage will be expanded on a much larger scale.

In field tests conducted during 1946 at 17 different Texas A. and M. College Agricultural Experiment substations corn hybrids showed an average yield increase of 33 per cent over open pollinated varieties. These tests were made in nearly all sections of the state. Such increases from hybrids can be had by farmers at an extra seed cost of only 75 cents to \$1, Miller says, and will mean more dollars in the corn growers' pockets.

The Experiment Station tests showed that hybrids have certain regions in which they are well adapted, Miller says. The Texas yellow hybrid No. 12 is well adapted in the more humid sections of East Texas, especially on fertile soil, including river bottoms. Eight and 18 have made good records in the central and western corn-growing areas, and the new yellow hybrid No. 20 has a wide adaptation and is suitable for the drier as well as the more humid sections. The white hybrid No. 9W, also widely adapted, is the only hybrid that can be recommended for the Gulf Coastal Prairie, Miller says.