

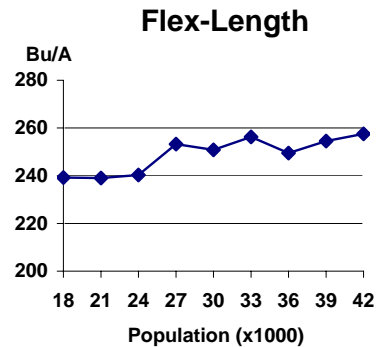
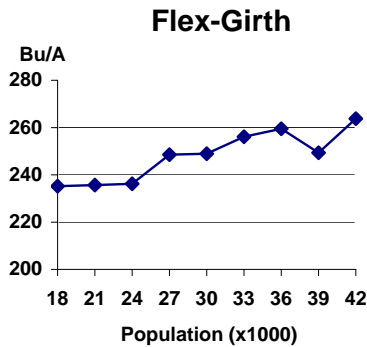
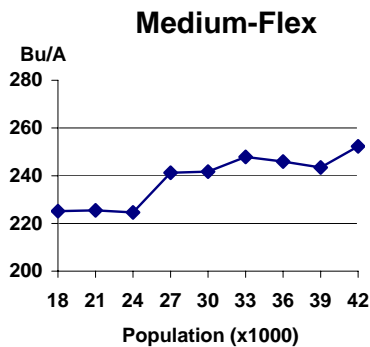
## BECK'S Corn Population Study - 2007

**Location:** D1-D2 plot  
**Planted:** April 23, 2007  
**Harvested:** September 24, 2007  
**Rows:** Two 30" rows  
**Replications:** Three (averaged)

**Soil Type:** Brookston  
**Previous Crop:** Soybeans  
**Tillage:** V-Rip / S-tine  
**Herbicide:** PPI: 2.25 qts. Bicep II Magnum  
 1 qt. Princep  
 Post: 2.1 qts. Lexar  
**Insecticide:** Force

RAINFALL	
April	2.88 in.
May	1.12 in.
June	4.14 in.
July	1.85 in.
August	5.68 in.
Total	15.67 in.

**Purpose:** One key management decision to maximize return per acre is choosing the correct population for each hybrid for a given soil type. This is a long term study to learn how our current hybrids respond to various populations. The final stand populations range from 18,000 to 42,000 plants per acre in increments of 3,000 plants per acre. The graphs below show data on three groups of hybrids with different ear types. The table below shows the optimum population rate for each product in the study at this particular location.



Brand	Opt. Pop*	Brand	Opt. Pop*	Brand	Opt. Pop*
BECK 5112CBRWRR	33-39	BECK 5444VT3	30-36	BECK 5816CBRR	30-36
BECK 5117Bt 1	30-36	BECK 5555CBRWRR	33-39	BECK 6197VT	30-36
BECK 5244VT3	30-36	BECK 5616VT3	33-39	BECK 6722CBRWRR	27-33
BECK 5316HXT	33-39	BECK 5684VT3	30-36	BECK 6733	30-36
BECK 5333	33-39	BECK 5722HXT	30-36	BECK 7916CBRR	30-36

Opt. Pop\* = Final Stand (x1000) in Medium-High Productivity Soils

**Summary:** The top three graphs represent different hybrid types for ear flex. BECK 5555CBRWRR for example, is a medium-flex ear type and these products show the largest yield response to increasing populations. BECK 5444VT3 for example, is a flex-girth product that has more flex potential at lower populations than the medium-flex group while continuing to add yield and profit at the higher populations. The third category, has flex-length potential (BECK 5684VT3 for example) and the ability to compensate the most at low populations and overall do not show as much benefit to increasing populations to the highest levels. We continued to evaluate lodging as well as variable spacing this year, and the results continued the trend of past years. "Even spacing" still holds a 4.5 Bu./A. advantage over variable spacing (11 year data), and 9 year data shows that lodging increases at higher populations.

The table above (along with our 2008 Company Profile and Product Guide) show the optimum populations for the products in this year's Population Study. Keep in mind that this test was conducted on medium-high productivity soils and the populations listed were final populations. In general, you should slightly reduce populations in soils with less productivity.