

# Pioneer® brand Maize Silage hybrid performance information

### Silage CRM 76

### Delivers superior yields of top-quality silage.

Expands the options for cooler maize growing regions.

- Combines strong early growth and staygreen to deliver silage with excellent energy and digestibility ratings.
- Trials show P7647 is quicker to reach harvest drymatter and is higher yielding than P7524.
- Tall for maturity so should be planted to achieve plant populations between 105,000 and 115,000 plants per hectare depending on paddock yield expectation.

Important option for South Island growers looking for a hybrid maturity between **P7364** and **P8086**.



# Recommended established plant populations (000's/ha)

Challenging
yield
environments

105 110

Medium yield environments High yield environments

115



## Plant traits Drought tolerance 6 Stalk strength 7 Root strength 5 Early growth Plant height 7 Staygreen 7 Silage quality traits Whole plant digestibility Starch and sugar Hybrid disease ratings

5

Northern Leaf Blight

Common Rust

### Maize Silage Performance Comparisons for P7647

Yield advantage to the first named hybrid

Pioneer hybrid	Comparison hybrid	Number of trials	Drymatter difference (%) <sup>1</sup>	Yield advantage (kgDM/ha)	Statistical significance
National					
P7647	P7364	26	-1.22	341	NS
P7647	P7524	25	2.49	1,507	*
P7647	P8000	20	3.42	213	NS
P7647	P8086	18	3.65	-1,738	**
South Island					
P7647	P7364	12	-0.60	-45	NS
P7647	P7524	11	0.97	1,616	NS
P7647	P8000	10	2.78	172	NS
P7647	P8086	8	3.05	-1,692	CA
Lower North Isla	and				
P7647	P7364	14	-1.75	673	NS
P7647	P7524	14	3.69	1,422	*
P7647	P8000	10	4.06	255	NS
P7647	P8086	10	4.13	-1,775	*

#### Yield significance key

NS	No significant yield differenc
CA	Commercially acceptable
*	Significant yield advantage

- ★ Highly significant yield advantage
- \*\*\* Very highly significant yield advantage

Source: Pioneer® brand products New Zealand Research Programme. Includes all data to the end of the 2023 harvest.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Positive drymatter differences indicate that the bolded Pioneer hybrid had a higher average drymatter percentage at harvest. Such hybrids are usually shorter in maturity than the comparison hybrid. Negative drymatter differences indicate that the bolded Pioneer hybrid had a lower average drymatter content at harvest. Such hybrids are usually longer in maturity than the comparison hybrid. Positive yield advantages indicate that the bolded hybrid was higher yielding.