



Pioneer® brand Maize Silage hybrid performance information

Silage CRM 110

Desirable and defensive from Northland to Hawke's Bay

An imposing hybrid similar in stature to **P1636** while being quicker to harvest and with better foliar health.

- Season long appeal is delivered by notable drought tolerance, staygreen and superior Northern Leaf Blight and Rust resistances.
- Research trials show **P1315** delivers the same silage yield as **P1636** with harvest drymatters over 2.0% drier.
- Where Head Smut is a concern, plant **P0900**.
- **P1315** is tall with superior stalk and root strength and should be planted to establish 80,000 to 100,000 plants per hectare depending on paddock yield potential.

Companion with **P0900**, **P0937** or **P1636**.

Recommended growing regions



Recommended established plant populations (000's/ha)

Challenging yield environments	Medium yield environments	High yield environments
80	90	100



Plant traits

Drought tolerance	7
Stalk strength	7
Root strength	6
Early growth	6
Plant height	8
Staygreen	8

Silage quality traits

Whole plant digestibility	5
Starch and sugar	6

Hybrid disease ratings

Northern Leaf Blight	7
Common Rust	7

Maize Silage Performance Comparisons for P1315

Yield advantage to the first named hybrid

Pioneer hybrid	Comparison hybrid	Number of trials	Drymatter difference (%) ¹	Yield advantage (kgDM/ha)	Statistical significance
National					
P1315	P0891	22	-2.51	2,123	★★★
P1315	P0900	24	0.00	191	NS
P1315	P0937	27	0.51	1,353	CA
P1315	P1253	58	-0.04	905	★
P1315	P1636	69	2.14	-390	NS
P1315	P1837	18	3.20	-285	NS
P1315	PAC430	11	1.61	2,509	CA
P1315	PAC445 (Pelota)	14	-0.36	1,483	★
Northland					
P1315	P1613	14	1.77	714	NS
P1315	P1636	15	1.65	-551	NS
Bay of Plenty					
P1315	P1253	14	0.08	650	NS
P1315	P1636	22	1.99	-719	NS

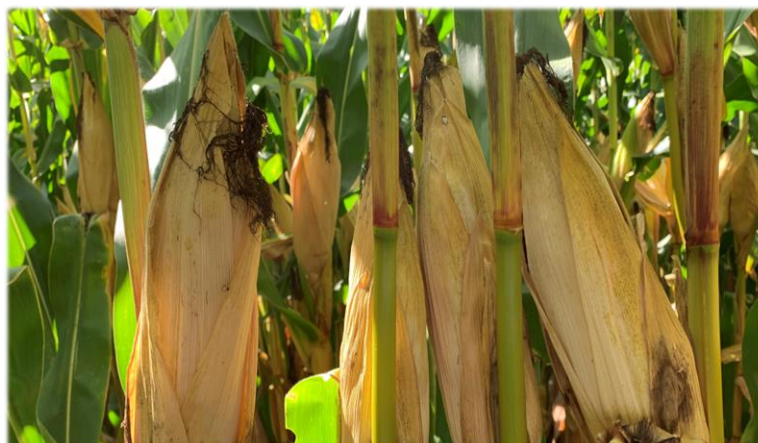
Yield significance key

NS No significant yield difference
 CA Commercially acceptable
 ★ Significant yield advantage

★★ Highly significant yield advantage
 ★★★ Very highly significant yield advantage

¹ 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.

Source: Pioneer® brand products New Zealand Research Programme. Includes all data to the end of the 2022 harvest.



For further information contact:
 Your Area Manager
 Or visit www.pioneer.nz
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