

NEW



Pioneer® brand Maize Silage hybrid performance information

Silage CRM 92

Solid, balanced hybrid, with top-of-the-line foliar health.

Plant where Northern Leaf Blight, standability and drought tolerance are seasonal concerns.

- Competitive silage yields compared with **P9127**, which it replaces, and **P9400**.
- Moderately tall with strong agronomics, superior roots and stalks.
- Combines excellent drought tolerance, staygreen, Northern Leaf Blight and Rust resistances that deliver high and stable yields.
- Late season staygreen and plant health delivers a wide harvest window and silage with superb digestibility and energy.

Widely adapted throughout the North Island where this maturity is required.

Recommended growing regions



Recommended established plant populations (000's/ha)

Challenging yield environments	Medium yield environments	High yield environments
95	110	120



Plant traits

Drought tolerance		8
Stalk strength		7
Root strength		7
Early growth		7
Plant height		6
Staygreen		9

Silage quality traits

Whole plant digestibility		9
Starch and sugar		8

Hybrid disease ratings

Northern Leaf Blight		8
Common Rust		7

Maize Silage Performance Comparisons for P92575

Yield advantage to the first named hybrid

Pioneer hybrid	Comparison hybrid	Number of trials	Drymatter difference (%) ¹	Yield advantage (kgDM/ha)	Statistical significance
National					
P92575	P9127	51	-2.81	158	NS
P92575	P9400	57	-1.74	487	★
P92575	P9650	15	-1.22	153	NS
Waikato					
P92575	P9127	25	-3.53	787	NS
P92575	P9400	30	-2.20	797	★
P92575	P9650	8	-1.13	-218	NS
Lower North Island and Taranaki					
P92575	P9127	23	-2.14	-410	NS
P92575	P9400	23	-1.05	74	NS
P92575	P9650	7	-1.33	577	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 2023 harvest.**



For further information contact:
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