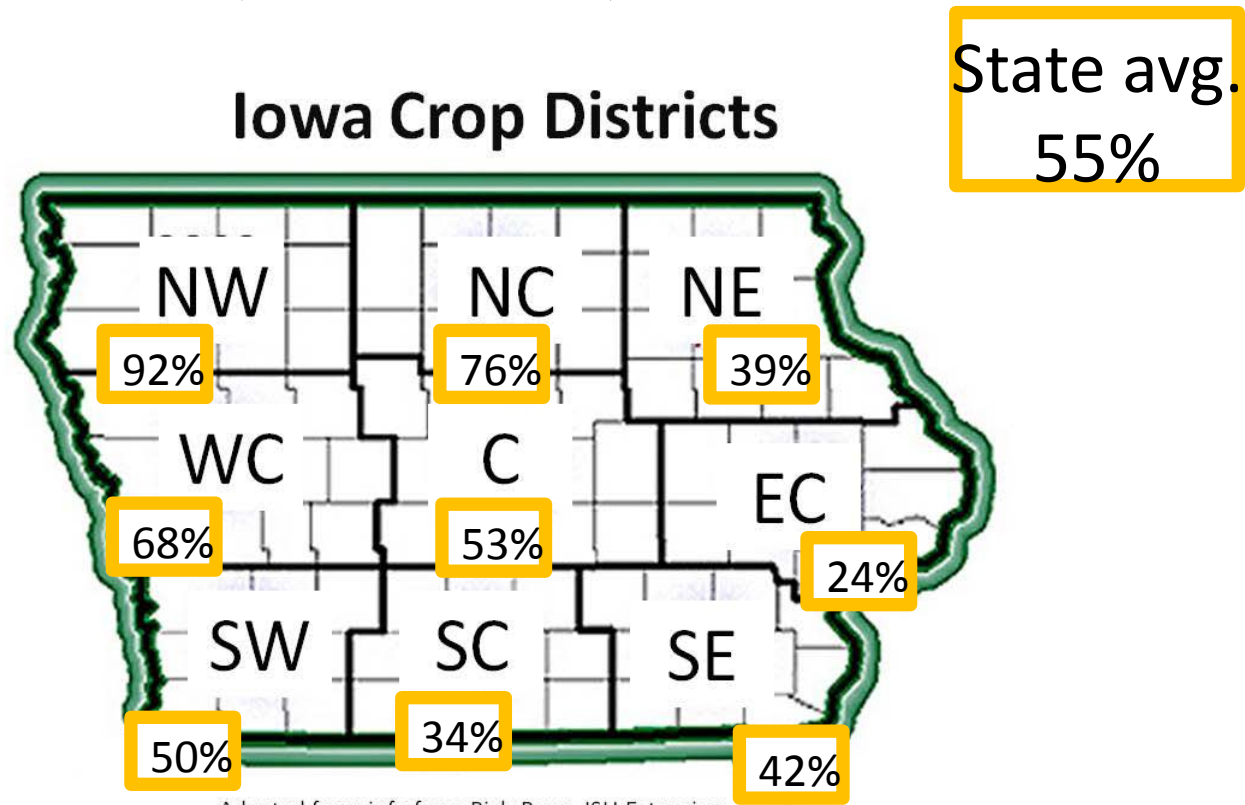


# Figure 1. "Very Short" & "Short" Topsoil Moisture

January 1, 2012 (USDA- NASS)



Adapted from info from Rich Pope, ISU Extension

# Figure 2. Hybrid-Maize Input Factors

## Common inputs at all locations

- Emergence date: 15 may
- Seeding rate: 32,000 ppa
- Soil moisture:
  - A. Topsoil 75% Field Capacity (FC); Subsoil, 100% FC
  - B. Topsoil 50% Field Capacity (FC); Subsoil, 50% FC

## Factors that vary by location

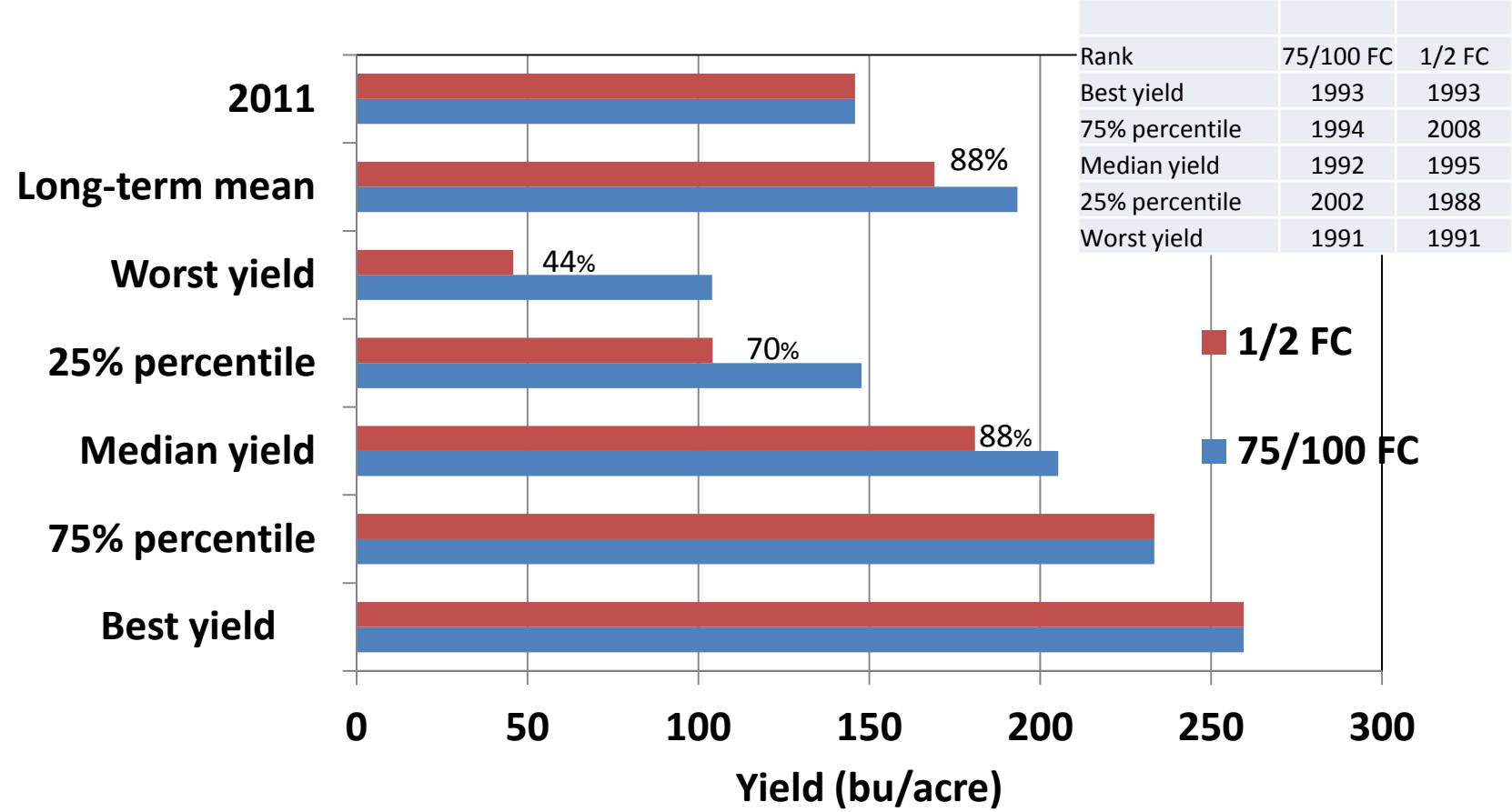
Location/ Year <sup>†</sup>	Soil texture		Hybrid GDU <sup>§</sup>
	Top soil	Subsoil	
NW (Sutherland)/ 1988	SiClLo <sup>‡</sup>	SiClLo	2500
NE (Nashua)/ 1988	Lo	Lo	2500
Central/ 1986	ClLo	ClLo	2600
SW (Lewis)/ 1997	SiClLo	SiClLo	2600
SE (Crawfordsville)/ 1988	SiClLo	SiClLo	2600

<sup>†</sup> Year when weather data begins

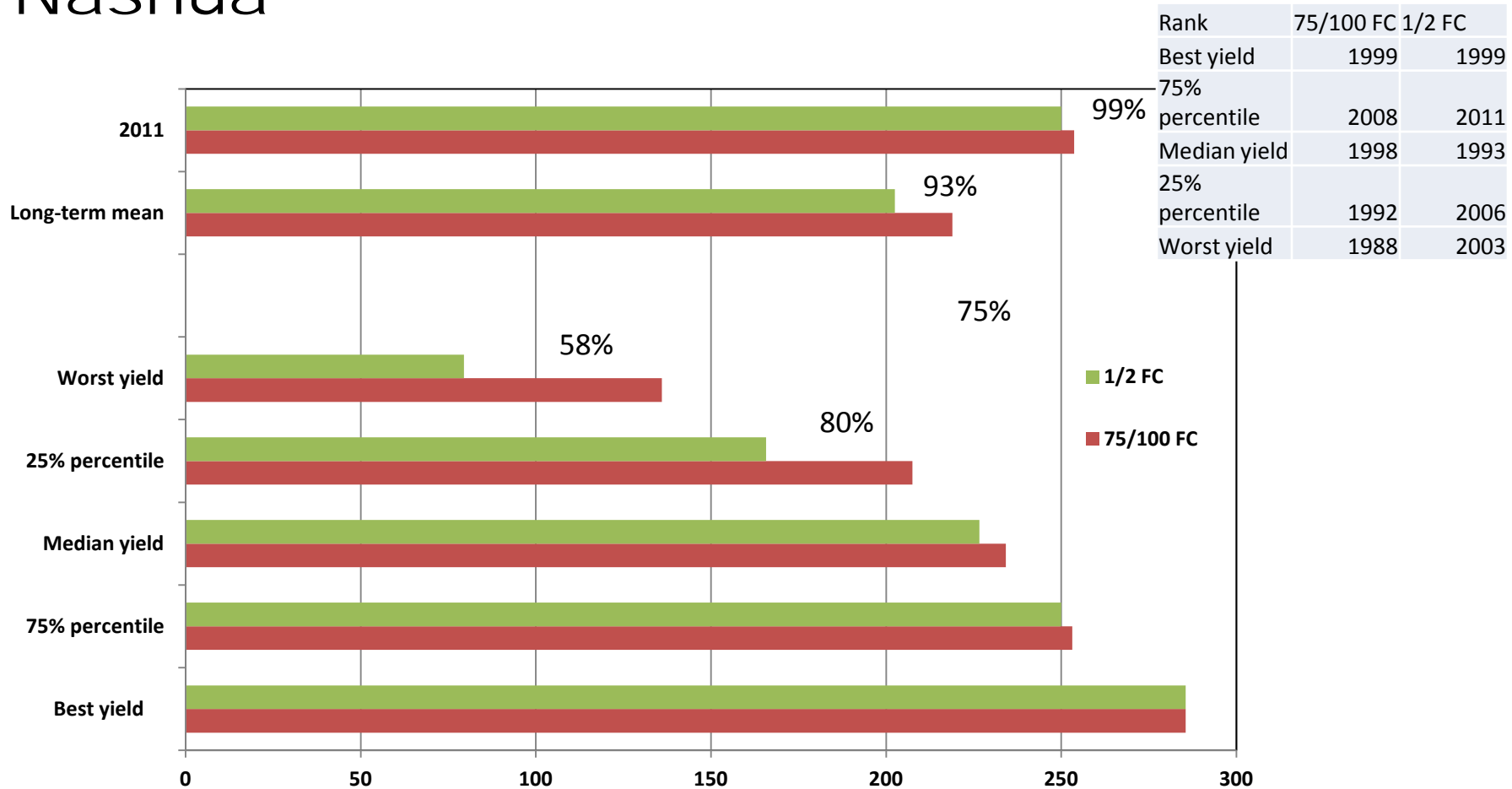
<sup>‡</sup> Si = Silt, Cl = Clay, Lo = Loam.

<sup>§</sup> GDU = Growing Degree Units; 2500 = about 105 RM; 2600 = about 110 RM.

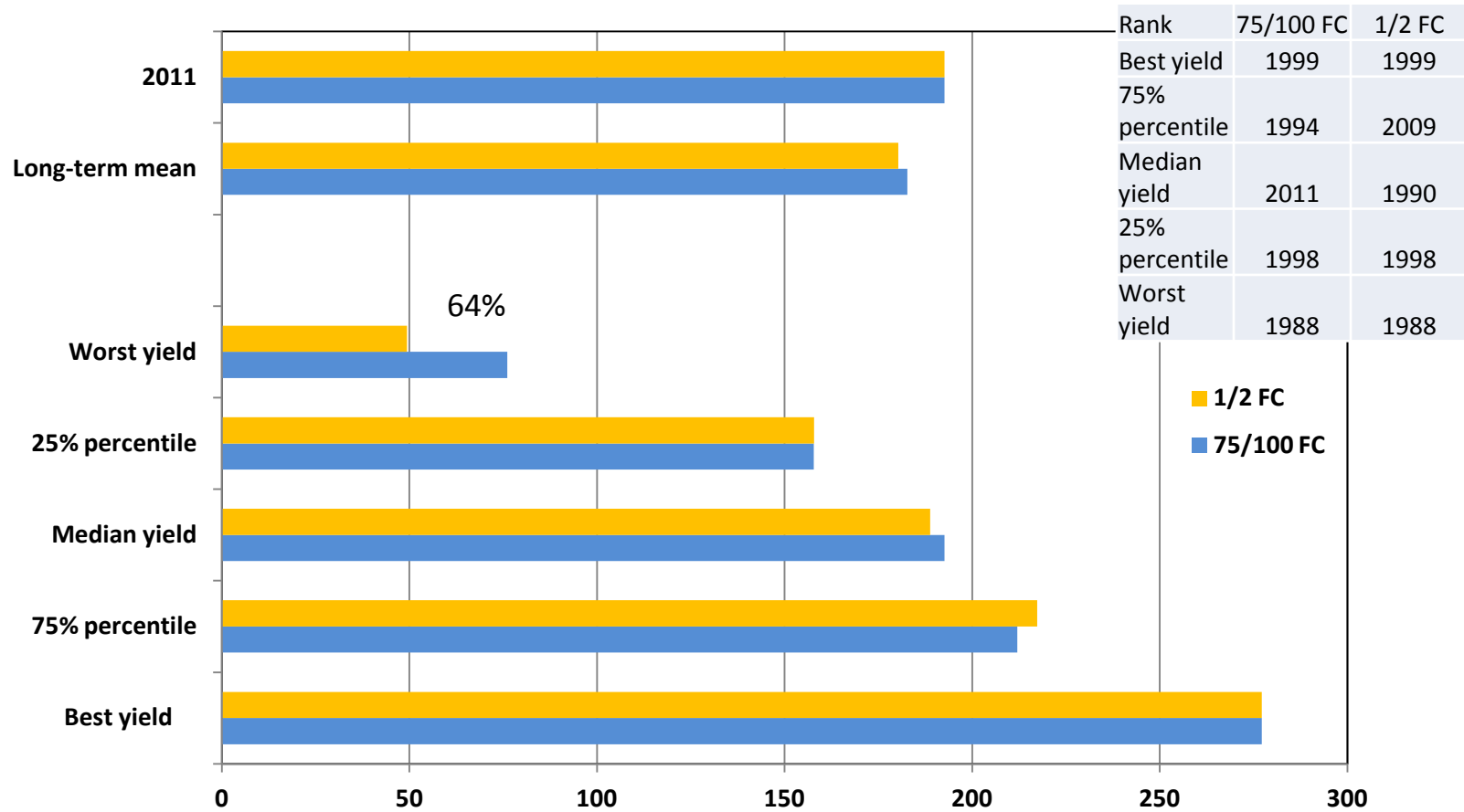
Figure 3. Effect of changing soil moisture at planting on corn yield potential at Sutherland



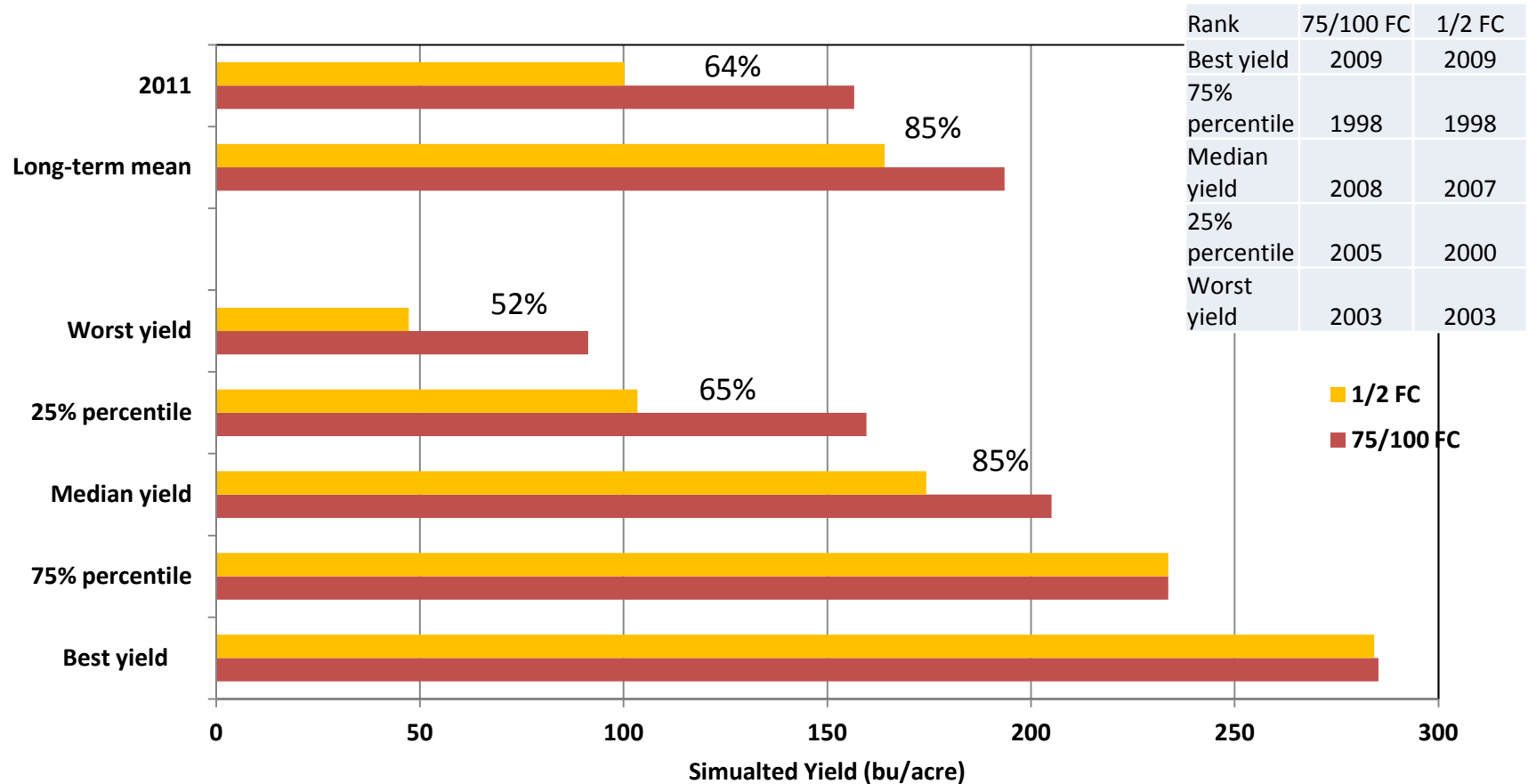
# Figure 4. Effect of changing soil moisture at planting on corn yield potential at Nashua



# Figure 5. Effect of changing soil moisture at planting on corn yield potential at Gilbert



# Figure 6. Effect of changing soil moisture at planting on corn yield potential at Lewis



# Figure 7. Effect of changing soil moisture at planting on corn yield potential at Crawfordsville

