



# Tool Name

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Tool Version:  
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## Description:

*This report provides independent and unbiased information for the evaluation of commercial corn grain and silage hybrids available in Pennsylvania. The corn hybrid evaluation program provides farmers, seed corn companies and university personnel with information on the relative performance of corn hybrids grown under Pennsylvania conditions. It should be used to supplement other sources of information, such as seed industry performance tests, other independent testing data, and on-farm performance records, when making hybrid selection decisions.*

## User Instructions:

*The "Background" tab provides information specific to each trial location. This information is useful to evaluate selected hybrids on your farm under your growing conditions and practices. The "Table" tab contains all the data needed to make a final determination of the proper hybrids for your operation. The first factor to consider when using this report is hybrid maturity. Moisture or dry matter is a good indicator of hybrid maturity. Hybrids with lower moisture or high dry matter are generally adapted to shorter season environments. Identify hybrids in the list that you know are adapted to your area. Then, select hybrids based on the qualities you are looking for on your operation. For grain, high yielding hybrids should be selected based on moisture and maturity. Silage has many quality factors that will vary from farm to farm. Dry matter is a good place to start when selecting a silage hybrid, but working with a nutritionist will help determine what forage qualities will be best for your operation. We do not recommend using data from a single site, even if it is close to your farm, to make hybrid selection choices. It is best to use data averaged over multiple locations. The last tab "Trait Key" contains all the commercial designation of individual traits. The "Table" tab will provide the company specific nomenclature, but the "Trait Key" will give a more in depth explanation of these traits.*

## References:

*This report is prepared by: Alex Hristov (PSU Animal Sciences), Chris Canale (Cargill), Dayton Spackman (PSU Plant Science), and James Breining (PSU Plant Science).*

## Acknowledgement of Risk:

*This tool is provided for general informational purposes only and The Pennsylvania State University shall have no liability whatsoever for the use of or reliance on this tool.*

# **2021 Penn State/PDMP Corn Silage Hybrid Performance Trial Results**

Prepared by Alex Hristov (PSU Animal Sciences), Chris Canale (Cargill), Dayton Spackman (PSU Plant Science), and James Breining (PSU Plant Science).

Produced in cooperation with the Professional Dairy Managers of Pennsylvania (PDMP).

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**Production Details: Penn State/PDMP Corn Silage Hybrid Evaluation Trials**

<b>Site:</b>	Loretto,PA	
<b>Cooperator</b>	Vale Wood Farms	
<b>Planting Date</b>	18-May	
<b>Soil Type</b>	Covode & Clarksburg silt loam 3-8% slope	
<b>Herbicides</b>	<b>pre-</b>	1 quart abundant edge, 1.25 oz resolve Q, 2 qt cinch atz
	<b>post-</b>	none
<b>Previous Crop</b>	Corn silage - tritical	
<b>Tillage</b>	no-till	
<b>Starter Fertilizer</b>	15 gal - UAN	
<b>Insecticide</b>	Defcon	
<b>Manure</b>	no manure	
<b>Fertilizer - sidedress</b>	200# of N	
<b>Harvest Date</b>	29-Sep	
<b>Field Summary:</b>	Stand establishment was good. Wet weather throughout the growing season caused some loss of nitrogen, and yields were off a bit. Drought stress was minimal.	

**Weather Summary:**

Month	Precip.	GDD
May 28th-June 1st		
June 1st-July 1st		
July 1st- August 1st		
August 1st - September 16th		
Seasonal Total		

Precip. Data:

GDD data:

<http://climatesmartfarming.org/tools/csf-growing-degree-day-calculator/>

**Penn State/PDMP Corn Silage Hybrid Testing Program 2021**  
**Early - Medium maturity (85 -105) day RM silage hybrids in Loretto, PA**



Notes: SEE BACKGROUND TAB

Cooperator: Valewood Farms

Brand	Hybrid	Traits <sup>1</sup>	Relative Maturity	Pop. Plants/ac	Dry Matter % <sup>2</sup>	NIRS <sup>3</sup>							Wet Chemistry		Yield tons/ac <sup>8</sup>	OM Yield tons/ac <sup>9</sup>	OMD % <sup>10</sup>	DOM Yield tons/ac <sup>11</sup>	
						Crude Protein %DM	aNDFom %DM <sup>4</sup>	Lignin %DM	uNDF		Ash %DM	Starch %DM	TFA %DM <sup>5</sup>	NDFD 30 %NDF <sup>6</sup>					IVSD %Starch <sup>7</sup>
									240 %DM	240 %DM									
LG Seeds	LG54C76STX	34	103	32,167	36.3	7.2	31.2	2.4	8.7	3.0	42.6	2.9	61.4	50.8	15.2	5.4	51.4	2.7	
Seed Consultants	SC1018AM	21	101	32,167	37.9	7.4	31.2	2.1	7.7	2.8	42.5	2.5	64.1	53.8	13.5	5.0	53.6	2.7	
Syngenta	NK9991-5122	10	99	31,167	42.2	7.5	29.5	2.2	9.1	2.9	46.3	2.6	61.1	55.4	10.8	4.5	53.6	2.4	
Local Seeds	ZS0398	11	103	32,667	42.3	7.2	31.6	2.4	9.5	2.6	46.0	3.1	60.6	52.5	12.9	5.3	53.0	2.8	
Channel	Channel 193-91STXRIB	34	93	32,333	42.7	7.5	30.0	2.2	7.8	2.8	47.0	2.9	60.3	50.6	14.2	5.9	51.6	3.0	
Brevant	B90R92Q	36	90	33,167	42.7	7.2	29.6	2.2	9.0	3.0	47.3	2.7	62.0	49.5	14.6	6.1	51.4	3.1	
Dekalb	DKC47-54RIB	34	97	31,333	42.7	7.4	29.9	2.3	8.3	2.8	46.3	3.0	61.5	54.6	12.1	5.0	53.7	2.7	
Brevant	B98R95Q	36	97	32,833	43.0	7.1	28.5	2.2	8.6	2.8	48.3	2.9	62.8	55.1	13.5	5.6	54.0	3.1	
Kings Agriseeds	RT 45T09-D2	11	95	30,667	43.1	7.7	29.1	2.2	7.9	2.7	46.7	3.1	62.7	48.3	14.2	6.0	51.1	3.1	
Seed Consultants	SC951Q	36	95	32,833	43.4	7.0	28.6	2.0	7.9	2.6	49.0	2.8	60.5	57.8	10.4	4.4	55.0	2.5	
Channel	Channel 199-11STXRIB	34	99	34,000	43.5	7.1	30.2	2.1	7.5	2.6	46.5	2.9	63.4	58.2	14.0	6.0	56.1	3.3	
Pioneer	P0031Q	27	103	33,333	43.5	7.1	28.5	2.1	8.9	2.7	48.1	2.7	61.1	52.3	15.5	6.6	52.0	3.4	
Local Seeds	ZS9796	8	97	28,750	44.3	7.6	29.7	2.2	9.3	3.1	45.2	2.8	60.0	47.6	10.1	4.3	49.6	2.1	
Chemgro Seeds	5295RDP	31	92	32,651	44.4	7.5	26.8	2.1	8.3	2.8	49.5	2.9	64.1	53.8	10.4	4.5	53.5	2.4	
Chemgro Seeds	6295RDP	31	102	30,333	44.7	7.3	30.4	2.1	8.3	2.6	46.3	2.7	63.3	56.6	13.8	6.0	55.4	3.3	
Dekalb	DKC45-07RIB	34	95	32,000	45.0	7.7	28.4	2.1	8.3	3.3	48.6	2.8	61.5	56.4	11.4	5.0	54.7	2.7	
Local Seeds	ZS9598	11	95	33,000	45.6	7.4	28.2	2.0	7.9	2.5	49.6	3.1	61.6	50.8	12.9	5.7	52.1	3.0	
Local Seeds	LC9108	31	91	31,061	45.7	7.4	28.7	2.1	7.8	2.9	48.0	2.7	63.2	52.4	11.9	5.3	53.0	2.8	
Pioneer	P9377AMXT	27	93	31,000	46.6	7.4	26.9	1.8	7.8	2.4	50.1	3.0	60.9	56.1	13.6	6.2	54.4	3.4	
Seed Consultants	SC901Q	36	90	34,000	47	7.1	26.8	1.9	7.3	3.0	50.9	2.6	63.4	56.1	13.9	6.4	54.7	3.5	
Local Seeds	LC8607	11	86	33,046	48.2	8.3	29.1	2.3	8.5	2.7	47.3	3.0	57.3	51.9	11.5	5.4	51.5	2.7	
<b>Overall Mean</b>					<b>43.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	
<b>LSD(0.1)</b>					<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>NS</b>	
<b>CV%</b>					<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Traits: See tab " Trait Key" for individual trait designation.

<sup>2</sup> Dry Matter: Tables are sorted by dry matter. Avoid making comparisons with hybrids that differ significantly in dry matter.

<sup>3</sup> NIRS: Near Infrared Spectroscopy

<sup>4</sup> aNDFom: aNDF on an ash-free basis.

<sup>5</sup> TFA: Total Fatty Acids.

<sup>6</sup> IVSD: Starch digestibility (% of starch) is analyzed by an in vitro wet chemistry method on samples ground through a 1-mm screen and incubated for 4 hours (IVSD).

<sup>7</sup> NDFD30: is analyzed by an in vitro wet chemistry method on samples ground through a 1-mm screen and incubated for 30 hours

<sup>8</sup> Yield: Silage yields are expressed on a 35 percent DM basis; all other parameters are expressed on a dry matter basis.

<sup>9</sup> OM Yield: silage yield (tons/ac) expressed on an organic matter (OM) basis.

<sup>10</sup> OMD: Organic Matter Digestibility - Please see "OMD Story" tab for information on how to use this column

<sup>11</sup> DOM Yield: Yield of digestible organic matter.

NS = Not Significant

Prepared by Alex Hristov (PSU Animal Sciences), Chris Canale (Cargill), Hanna Wells (PDMP), Dayton Spackman (PSU Plant Science), and James Breining (PSU Plant Science).

Table Key #	Trait Family Product	Bt protein(s)	Marketed for control of:	Resistance to a Bt protein in the trait package has developed in :	Herbicide tolerant?
Conv.	Conventional	None	None	---	No
RR2	Roundup Ready 2	None	None	---	GT
<b>Agrisure</b>					
1	Agrisure GT	None	None	---	GT
2	Agrisure 3010 & 3010A	Cry1Ab	ECB SWCB	---	GT LL
3	Agrisure 3000 GT, 3011A	Cry1Ab, mCry3A	ECB SWCB RW	RW	GT LL
4	Agrisure Viptera 3110	Cry1Ab, Vip3A	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB TAW WBC	---	GT LL
5	Agrisure Viptera 3111	Cry1Ab, mCry3A, Vip3A	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB TAW WBC RW	RW	GT LL
6	Agrisure 3120 E-Z Refuge	Cry1Ab, Cry1F	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB	FAW WBC	REFER TO BAG FOR SPECIFIC LETTER CODE: EZ0=GT ONLY EZ1= GT LL
7	Agrisure 3122 E-Z Refuge	Cry1Ab, Cry1F, mCry3A, Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB RW	FAW WBC RW	
8	Agrisure Viptera 3220 E-Z Refuge	Cry1Ab, Cry1F, Vip3A	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB TAW WBC	---	
9	Agrisure Viptera 3330 E-Z Refuge	CryAb, Vip3A, Cry1A.105+CryAb2	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB TAW WBC	---	
10	Agrisure Duracade 5122 E-Z Refuge	Cry1Ab, Cry1F, mCry3A, eCry3.1Ab	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB RW	FAW WBC RW	
11	Agrisure Duracade 5222 E-Z Refuge	Cry1Ab, Cry1F, Vip3A, mCry3A, eCry3.1Ab	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB TAW WBC RW	RW	
<b>Herculex</b>					
12	Herculex 1 (HX1)	Cry1F	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB	ECB FAW SWCB WBC	LL RR2 (most)
13	Herculex RW (HXRW)	Cry34/35Ab1	RW	RW	
14	Herculex XTRA (HXX)	Cry1F, Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB RW	FAW SWCB WBC RW	
<b>Optimum</b>					
15	TRIssect (CHR)	Cry1F, mCry3A	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB RW	ECB FAW SWCB WBC RW	LL RR2
16	Intrasect (YHR)	Cry1F, Cry1Ab	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB	FAW WBC	LL RR2
17	Intrasect TRIssect (CYHR)	Cry1Ab, Cry1F, mCry3A	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB RW	FAW WBC RW	LL RR2
18	Leptra (VYHR)	Cry1F, Cry1Ab, Vip3A	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB TAW WBC	---	LL RR2
19	Intrasect Xtra (YXR)	Cry1F, Cry1Ab, Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB RW	FAW WBC RW	LL RR2
20	Intrasect Xtreme (CYXR)	Cry1F, Cry1Ab, mCry3A, Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB RW	FAW WBC RW	LL RR2
21	AcreMax (AM)	Cry1F, Cry1Ab	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB	FAW WBC	LL RR2
22	AcreMax CRW (AMRW)	Cry34/35Ab1	RW	RW	LL RR2
23	AcreMax1 (AM1)	Cry1F, Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB RW	FAW SWCB WBC RW	LL RR2
24	AcreMax Leptra (AML)	Cry1Ab, Cry1F, Vip3A	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB TAW WBC CEW	---	LL RR2
25	AcreMax TRIssect (AMT)	Cry1F, Cry1Ab, mCry3A	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB RW	FAW WBC RW	LL RR2
26	AcreMax Xtra (AMX)	Cry1F, Cry1Ab, Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB RW	FAW WBC RW	LL RR2
27	AcreMax Xtreme (AMXT)	Cry1F, Cry1Ab, mCry3A, Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB RW	FAW WBC RW	LL RR2
<b>Yieldgard/Genuity</b>					
28	YieldGard CB (YGCB)	Cry1Ab	ECB SWCB	---	RR2
29	YieldGard VT Rootworm (YGRW)	Cry3Bb1	RW	RW	RR2
30	YieldGard VT Triple	Cry1Ab, Cry3Bb1	ECB SWCB RW	RW	RR2
31	VT Double PRO VT Double PRO RIB complete	Cry1A.105, Cry2Ab2	CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB	CEW	RR2
32	VT Triple PRO VT Triple PRO RIB complete	Cry1A.105, Cry2Ab2, Cry3Bb1	CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB RW	CEW RW	RR2
33	Trecepta (or RIB complete)	Cry1A.105, Cry2Ab2, Vip3A	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB TAW WBC	---	RR2
<b>Others</b>					
34	Smartstax Smartstax Refuge Advanced Smartstax RIB Complete	Cry1A.105, Cry2Ab2, Cry1F, Cry3Bb1, Cry34/35Ab1	BCW CEW ECB FAW SB SWCB RW	CEW WBC RW	LL RR2
35	Powercore (or Refuge Advanced)	Cry1A.105, Cry2Ab2, Cry1F	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB CEW	CEW WBC	LL RR2
36	QROME (Q)	Cry1Ab, Cry1F, mCry3A, Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW SB SWCB	FAW WBC RW	LL RR2
	<b>BCW</b> = black cutworm	<b>SB</b> = stalk borer	<b>GT</b> = glyphosate tolerant		
	<b>CEW</b> = corn earworm	<b>SWCB</b> = southern corn borer	<b>LL</b> = Liberty Link, glufosinate tolerant		
	<b>ECB</b> = European corn borer	<b>TAW</b> = true armyworm	<b>RR2</b> = Roundup Ready 2, glyphosate tolerant		
	<b>FAW</b> = fall armyworm	<b>WBC</b> = western bean cutworm			
	<b>RW</b> = corn rootworm				

Source: <https://www.texasinsects.org/bt-corn-trait-table.html>

# The OMD Index

The digestibility of nutrients in corn silage is paramount when determining nutritional value. Starch and NDF are responsible for much of the digestible energy in corn silage. In order to give dairy producers and nutritionist a tool to evaluate corn silage hybrids, we developed a new digestibility index, called the Organic Matter Digestibility Index (OMDI or just OMD), and is based on digestibility of protein, fat, NDF, and starch, the sum of which makes up approximately 86-88% of the organic matter in corn silage.

The OMD index represents the digestible portion of silage organic matter and is based on chemical analyses only. It does not predict dry matter intake or milk production, although numerous studies clearly show that digestibility of forage organic matter is directly related to lactation performance of dairy cows. The OMD index does not represent the absolute digestibility of silage organic matter, as this can be reliably determined only in experiments with live animals. But, OMD is representative of the potentially digestible organic matter of the whole plant and can be used to compare silage hybrids. Furthermore, simulation analyses using the Cornell Net Carbohydrate and Protein System (CNCPS v.7.0; Cornell University, Ithaca, NY) show that OMD correlates reasonably well with model-predicted milk production of dairy cows fed a standard diet containing approx. 40% corn silage (dry matter basis).

## How is the OMD Index Used?

Feeding value of corn silage is mostly associated with digestibility of NDF or starch. A long-standing goal of PDMP is to create a single measure of silage nutritive value using several variables associated with digestibility. Traditional variables, crude protein (accounted for fiber-bound nitrogen), NDF, starch, lignin, and fat, are combined with in vitro digestibility determinations for NDF (NDFD30) and starch (IVSD; 4-hour, 1-mm grind). Once combined, these digestibility coefficients sum to predict OMD.

The OMD Index is calculated using the following equation:  $OMDI (\%) = \{[(\text{crude protein} - \text{NDFCP}) \times 0.89] + (\text{total fatty acids} \times 0.75) + (\text{starch} \times \text{IVSD} \div 100) + [(\text{aNDFom} - \text{lignin}) \times \text{NDFD30} \div 100]\} \div [(\text{crude protein} - \text{NDFCP}) + \text{total fatty acids} + \text{starch} + (\text{aNDFom} - \text{lignin})] \times 100$ .

Where: OMDI (%) is **Organic Matter Digestibility Index**; crude protein, total fatty acids, starch, NDFCP (NDF-bound crude protein), aNDFom (ash-free basis, amylase-treated NDF), and lignin (ash-free) are expressed as % of corn silage dry matter; 0.89 is assumed (based on literature data) coefficient of digestibility of silage crude protein; 0.75 is assumed (based on literature data) coefficient of digestibility of silage total fatty acids; IVSD is starch digestibility (by wet chemistry at 4-hour and sample ground through a 1-mm sieve) expressed as % of starch; and NDFD30 is NDF digestibility at 30 h in vitro (by wet chemistry and sample ground through a 1-mm sieve) expressed as % of NDF.

**Use of OMDI:** The OMD index is intended to represent the digestible portion of silage dry matter and is based on chemical analyses. OMD does not represent the absolute digestibility of silage organic matter, but it is representative of the potentially digestible organic matter and can be used when comparing silage hybrids.

**Simply put, the higher the OMD value, the higher the overall expected digestibility of the silage.** OMD reflects the digestibility of key nutrients within the entire plant. Producers without carryover of silage should consider the interaction of OMD and DOM (digestible organic matter yield per acre) as yield of digestible organic matter will be equally as relevant as OMD.

## Conclusion

Organic matter digestibility is not a new measure. For years, researchers and nutritionists have used digestibility estimates to formulate rations for dairy cattle. Today, integrating these data is a useful practice to gauge silage value and match hybrid to farm needs. Put simply, OMD measures whole plant digestibility. Emphasis is on digestibility of all main nutrients. In the end, we hope OMD serves to facilitate discussion among producer, seed consultant, and dairy nutritionist as to which hybrids offer the best nutrient value for dairy cows.