

Seed Corn Product Guide

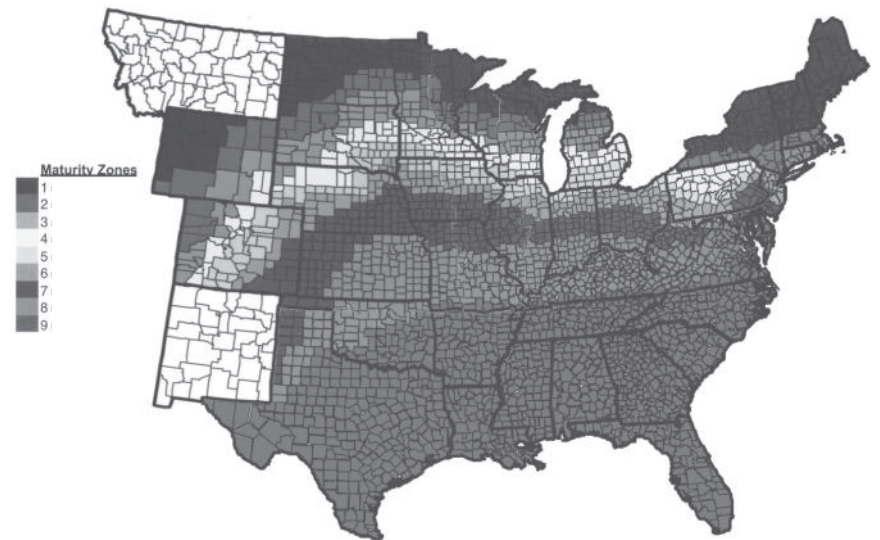


BROWNING SEED, INC.

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Zone Map





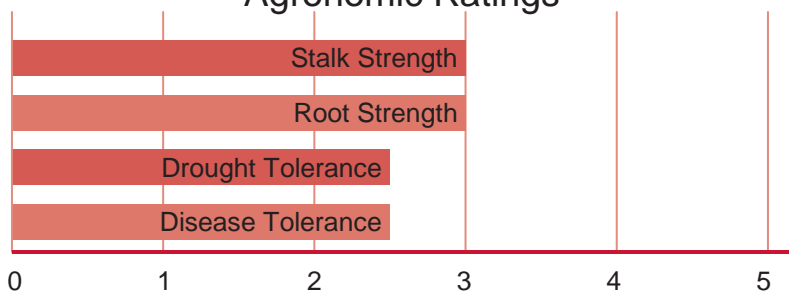
B210

Relative Maturity
95-98 Day

PLANT PROFILE

Ear Flex	Semi Flex
Plant Height	Med Tall
Ear Height	Medium
Test Weight	Good

Agronomic Ratings



POPULATION GUIDE

Poor Soils	Average Soils	Excellent Soils
18-24,000	24-30,000	30-34,000

Placement Guide

Zone Adaptability

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

See Page 1 for Zone Map

- Light to heavy soils
- Rotation or following corn
- Conventional or no-till



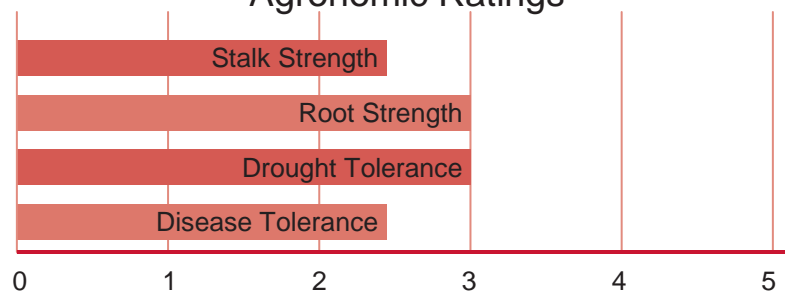
B325

Relative Maturity
99-101 Day

PLANT PROFILE

Ear Flex	Semi Flex
Plant Height	Med Tall
Ear Height	Medium
Test Weight	Good

Agronomic Ratings



POPULATION GUIDE

Poor Soils	Average Soils	Excellent Soils
18-24,000	24-30,000	30-34,000

Placement Guide

Zone Adaptability

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

See Page 1 for Zone Map

- Light to heavy soils
- Rotation or following corn
- Conventional or no-till



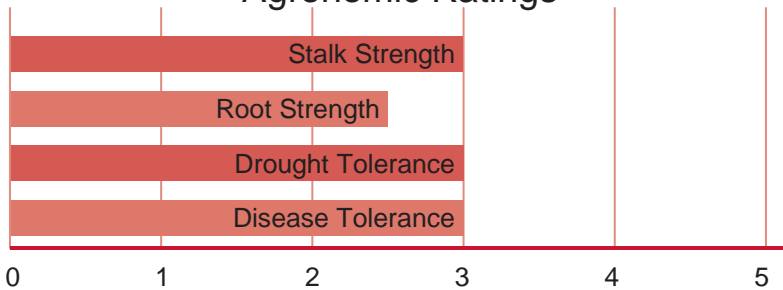
B430

Relative Maturity
102-104 Day

PLANT PROFILE

Ear Flex	Semi Flex
Plant Height	Med Tall
Ear Height	Medium
Test Weight	Good

Agronomic Ratings



POPULATION GUIDE

Poor Soils	Average Soils	Excellent Soils
18-24,000	24-30,000	30-34,000

Placement Guide

Zone Adaptability

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

See Page 1 for Zone Map

- Light to heavy soils
- Rotation or following corn
- Conventional or no-till



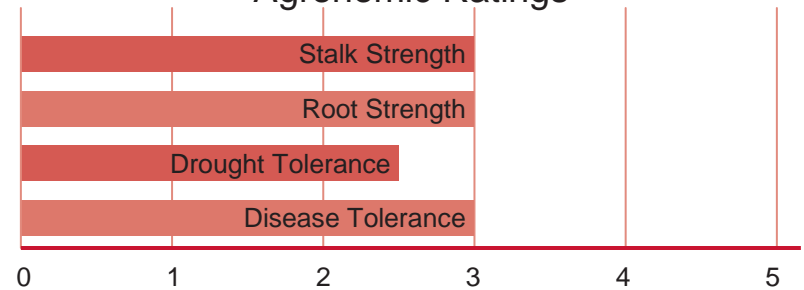
B545

Relative Maturity
105-107 Day

PLANT PROFILE

Ear Flex	Semi Flex
Plant Height	Med Tall
Ear Height	Medium
Test Weight	Good

Agronomic Ratings



POPULATION GUIDE

Poor Soils	Average Soils	Excellent Soils
18-24,000	24-30,000	30-34,000

Placement Guide

Zone Adaptability

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

See Page 1 for Zone Map

- Light to heavy soils
- Rotation or following corn
- Conventional or no-till



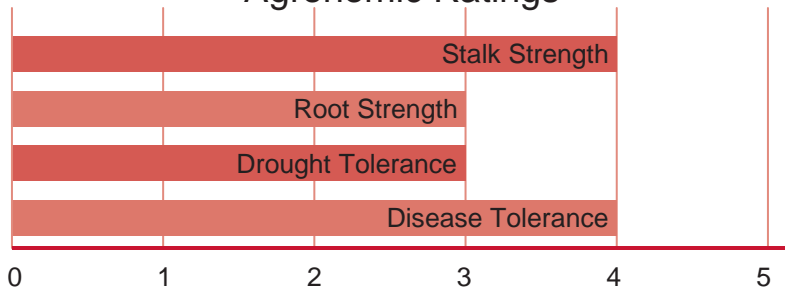
B648

Relative Maturity
108-110 Day

PLANT PROFILE

Ear Flex	Fixed
Plant Height	Med Short
Ear Height	Medium
Test Weight	Good

Agronomic Ratings



POPULATION GUIDE

Poor Soils	Average Soils	Excellent Soils
Use B650	30-32,000	32-36,000

Placement Guide

Zone Adaptability

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

See Page 1 for Zone Map

- Medium to heavy soils
- Rotation or following corn
- Conventional or no-till



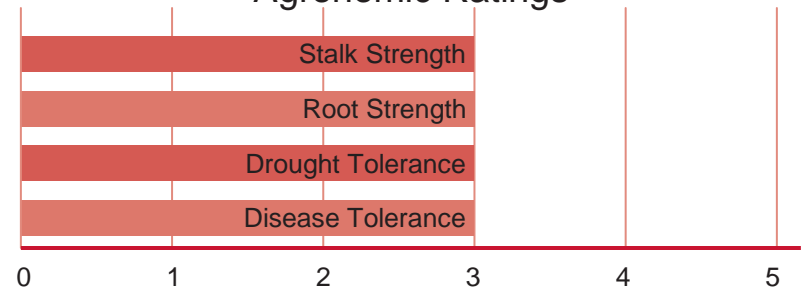
B650

Relative Maturity
108-110 Day

PLANT PROFILE

Ear Flex	Semi Flex
Plant Height	Med Tall
Ear Height	Medium
Test Weight	Good

Agronomic Ratings



POPULATION GUIDE

Poor Soils	Average Soils	Excellent Soils
18-24,000	24-30,000	30-34,000

Placement Guide

Zone Adaptability

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

See Page 1 for Zone Map

- Light to heavy soils
- Rotation or following corn
- Conventional or no-till



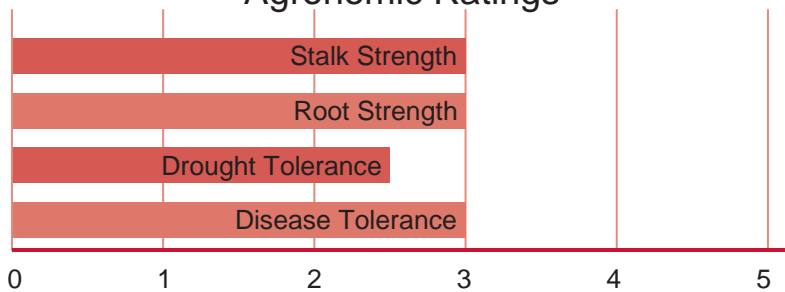
B765

Relative Maturity
111-114 Day

PLANT PROFILE

Ear Flex	Semi Flex
Plant Height	Med Tall
Ear Height	Medium
Test Weight	Good

Agronomic Ratings



POPULATION GUIDE

Poor Soils	Average Soils	Excellent Soils
18-24,000	24-30,000	30-34,000

Placement Guide

Zone Adaptability

1 2 3 4 5 **6 7 8 9**

See Page 1 for Zone Map

- Light to heavy soils
- Rotation or following corn
- Conventional or no-till

Watch your fields for tell-tale signs of food deficiencies

DEFICIENCY	LEAF SYMPTOMS	STALK SYMPTOM	ROOT SYMPTOM
Normal Plant	Deep green Color	Normal vigor and appearance of longitudinal section	Deep spreading roots holding large ball of soil when removed
Nitrogen	Yellow color forming inverted V along mid-rib beginning with lower leaves		
Phosphate	Reddish, purple color on young leaves - also caused by cool weather on some varieties	Weak spindly with twisted, small ears	Shallow roots with little spread
Potash	Firing of tips and margins of lower leaves	Dark brown internal discoloration of joints	
Magnesium	Yellow or white streaks parallel to veins		
Calcium	Split occurring 1/3 back from tip of leaf forming a projecting tab on each edge of leaf. Bottom of split rounded.		Discolored decayed lower roots. Brace roots occurring on 3rd and 4th node. Occurs under Calcium deficiency and/or acid soil conditions.
Drought	Grayish green color with edge rolled up towards leaf center.		
Herbicide Injury		Twisted stalk	Twisted roots and joined brace roots
Miscellaneous	Small yellow or brown oval spots— Helminthosporium blight. (Primarily certain years and areas in Middle Atlantic, usually a late season problem.)	Split broken stalk (internal corn borer damage or stalk rot)	Flat shallow system due to hardened soil or poor drainage. Pruned roots; cultivating too deeply or else rootworm.

CORN DEFICIENCY SIGNS

Healthy leaves shine with a rich dark green color when adequately fed.



PHOSPHATE shortage marks leaves with reddish-purple, particularly on young plants.



POTASH deficiency appears as a firing or drying along the tips & edges of lowest leaves.



NITROGEN hunger sign is yellowing that starts at tip and moves along middle of leaf.



MAGNESIUM deficiency causes whitish strips along veins and often purplish color on the underside of the lower leaves.



DROUGHT causes the corn to have a grayish-green color and the leaves roll up nearly the size of a pencil.



DISEASE, heiminthos-prolum blight starts in small spots, gradually spreads across leaf.



CHEMICALS may sometimes burn tips, edges of leaves and at other contacts. Tissue dies, leaf becomes whitecap.

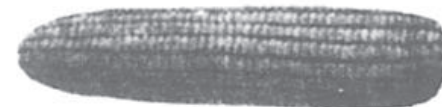


CORN DEFICIENCY SIGNS

NORMAL EARS on well fertilized high-producing corn weighs about 2/3 lbs. It has well filled tips.



BIG EARS weighing up to 1 lb. indicate the plant population was too small for most profitable yields.



SMALL EARS usually are a sign of low fertility. For better yields, boost fertilizer application.



POTASH shortage shows up in ears with poorly filled tips & loose chaff kernels.



PHOSPHATE shortages interfere with pollination and kernel fill. Ears are small, often are twisted & with underdeveloped kernels.



NITROGEN is essential throughout the growing season. If plant runs out of nitrogen at a critical time, ears are small & protein content is low. Kernels do not fill out at tip.



GREEN SILKS at maturity may be caused by too much nitrogen in relation to other elements.



DRY WEATHER shows silking behind tasseling; kernels aren't pollinated.



CORN REPLANTING GUIDE

Percentage of maximum yield expected from

Plant Population Per Acre				
Fixed Ear type Hybrid*	10,000	12,500	15,000	17,500
Flex Ear type Hybrid**	8,000	10,500	13,000	15,500
Planting Date	Percent of maximum yield			
April 10	62	70	76	82
April 15	65	73	79	84
April 20	67	74	81	86
April 25	68	75	82	87
April 30	68	75	82	87
May 4	67	75	81	86
May 9	65	73	79	85
May 14	63	70	76	82
May 19	59	66	73	78
May 24	54	62	68	74
May 29	49	56	63	68

This yield projection chart has been released from the University of Illinois. It is modified slightly to take in consideration hybrids that have different ear types. Use this chart to know when to start planting, if you should replant when less than ideal stands are established, and when it's too late to plant corn.

*Fixed Ear Type Hybrids: B648

**Flex Ear Type Hybrids: B210, B325, B430, B545, B650, B765.

How to use this table:

1. Enter the line that most closely represents the date your field was first planted. Read across the column until you are on the line closest to the actual plant population remaining.

Replanting Yield Projections

planting on different dates and at different rates.

20,000	22,500	25,000	27,500	30,000	32,500
18,000	20,500	23,000	25,500	28,000	30,000
86	90	92	94	94	94
89	92	95	97	97	97
91	94	97	98	99	99
92	95	98	99	100	100
92	95	98	99	100	100
91	94	97	99	99	99
89	93	95	97	97	97
86	90	92	94	95	94
83	86	89	90	91	91
78	82	84	86	86	86
73	76	79	80	81	80

Example: If you planted B648 (Fixed Ear Type Hybrid) on April 10 and 15,000 plants per acre remain, expect a yield of approximately 76% of full potential.

2. Enter the line representing the date closest to replanting. Read opposite your population goal. Example: May 24 planting, 30,000 plant population, 86% of potential yield.
3. Calculate net yield by subtracting yield potential from yield potential if replanted.
4. Determine if any yield advantage can be gained by replanting. Also, subtract the added cost of replanting (labor, fuel, chemicals, seed) and consider potential risks involved with replanting of a field.



Notes _____

Field Number _____ Acres _____

Crop _____ Variety _____

Date Planted _____

Population _____

Moisture _____

Yield _____

PLATELESS PLANTER GUIDE

Seeds per Pound range	AC Air Champ Disc	White or Ford Air Disc	Case/H (1) Cyclo Drum	John Deere (2) Finger Pick-up	John Deere Vacuum Pick-up Disc
more than 2226 28-36#	Small disc with 2.0 to 3.0 oz. air pressure	Regular disc with 2.0 to 3.0 oz. air pressure	Brush setting- full up, 7.0 to 8.0 oz. air pressure	Reduce maximum speed by 33%	Use disc A43215 Small Disc 5-8 in. lbs.
1976 - 2225 36-40#	Small disc with 2.0 to 3.0 oz. air pressure	Regular disc with 2.0 to 3.0 oz. air pressure	Brush setting- full up, 7.0 to 8.0 oz. air pressure	Reduce maximum speed by 10%	Use disc A43215 Small Disc 7-10 in. lbs.
1726 - 1975 40-46#	Medium disc with 1.0 to 2.0 oz. air pressure	Regular disc with 1.0 to 2.0 oz. air pressure	Brush setting- light contact 8.0 to 9.0 oz. air pressure	Maximum recommended speed	Use disc A43215 Small Disc 8-11 in. lbs.
1526 - 1725 46-52#	Medium disc with 1.0 to 2.0 oz. air pressure	Regular disc with 1.0 to 2.0 oz. air pressure	Brush setting- light contact 9.0 to 10.0 oz. air pressure	Maximum recommended speed	Use disc A50617 Large Disc 7-10 in. lbs.
1351 - 1525 52-59#	Large disc with 2.0 to 2.5 oz. air pressure	Regular disc with 2.0 to 2.5 oz. air pressure	Brush setting- full down, 10.0 to 11.0 oz. air pressure	Maximum recommended speed	Use disc A50617 Large Disc 8-11 in. lbs.
1251 -1350 59-64#	X-Large disc with 2.0 to 3.0 oz. air pressure	Large disc with 2.0 to 3.0 oz. air pressure	Brush setting- full down, 11.0 to 12.0 oz. air pressure	Maximum recommended speed	Use disc A50617 Large Disc 9-12 in. lbs.
less than 1250 over 64#	X-Large disc with 2.0 to 3.0 oz. air pressure	Large disc with 2.0 to 3.0 oz. air pressure	Brush setting- full down, and maximum air pressure possible	Maximum recommended speed	Use disc A50617 Large Disc 11-13 in. lbs.

Note: To determine seeds per lbs., divide kernel/bag by lbs./bag.
 (1) Add 1 to 2 oz. air pressure for Case H 800 series "Early Riser" model. This model carries less air pressure in the seed drum than in the seed hopper.

(2) Worn dimples on the pick-up finger wear plates will increase seed drop drastically when planting smaller seed. Check finger pick-up adjustment and maintain proper tension and clearance.
 Also, new brushes should be used each season.



Notes _____

Field Number ____ Acres _____

Crop _____ Variety _____

Date Planted _____

Population _____

Moisture _____

Yield _____



Notes _____

Field Number ____ Acres _____

Crop _____ Variety _____

Date Planted _____

Population _____

Moisture _____

Yield _____



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