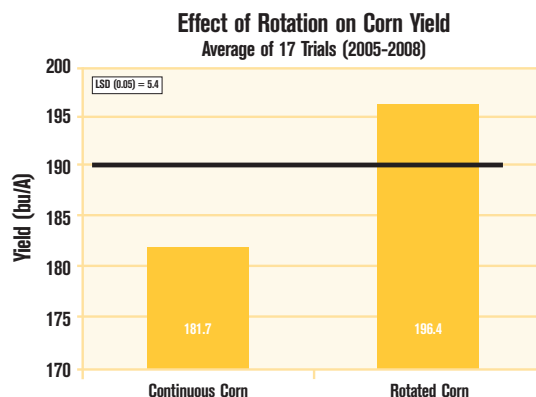


Growing continuous corn has become more prevalent due to increasing corn production demands and raises several new challenges. Management practices may be implemented to help offset some of the yield loss experienced with continuous corn. Syngenta Agronomy Research has conducted multiple studies to help producers understand the value of many of these practices.



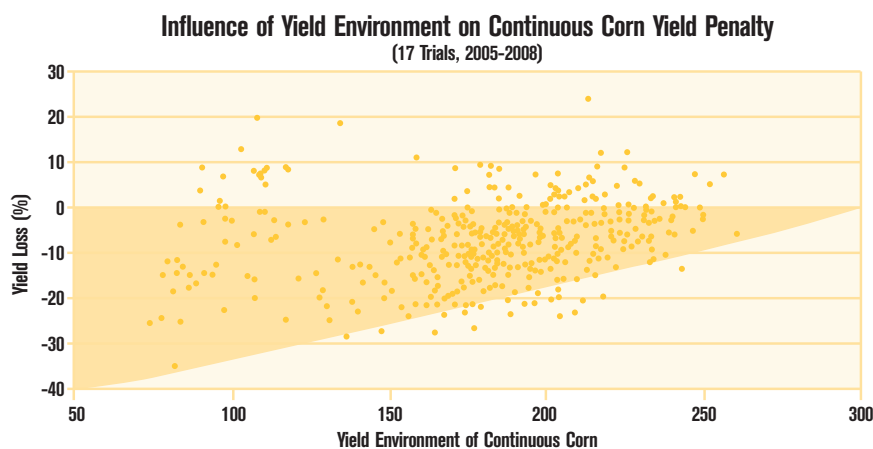
Continuous corn typically reduces yields compared to a corn-soybean rotation.

## Seedling Concerns in Corn Residue

- Slowed emergence and vigor due to cooler, wetter soils from residue.
- More favorable environment for development of soil-borne seedling diseases.
- Increased potential for secondary pests that can slow seedling development or reduce corn stands.

## Management Strategies for Continuous Corn

- Select most productive fields for continuous corn.
  - Yield penalty decreases as yield environments increase (see graph to right).
- Increase nitrogen rate.
  - Continuous corn environments typically respond to increased nitrogen rates more than in a corn-soybean rotation.
- Protect seeds and seedlings from disease and insects.
  - All Syngenta hybrids are protected with Cruiser Extreme® 250 seed treatment which includes a broad-spectrum fungicide package with multiple modes of action plus a systemic insecticide.
- Manage volunteer corn.
  - Recognize situations where volunteers can become a problem; volunteers can reduce corn yield by up to 20% if not managed.
  - Volunteers can influence corn rootworm management.
- Manage corn rootworm.
  - Growing continuous corn increases the potential for corn rootworm.
  - Corn rootworm can be effectively managed with Agrisure® 3000GT hybrids as well as Force® 3G insecticides (see “Corn Rootworm Management Guide”).
- Manage foliar diseases.
  - Increased corn residue provides increased inoculum for foliar diseases.
  - Disease-tolerant hybrids and Quilt® fungicide should be considered.

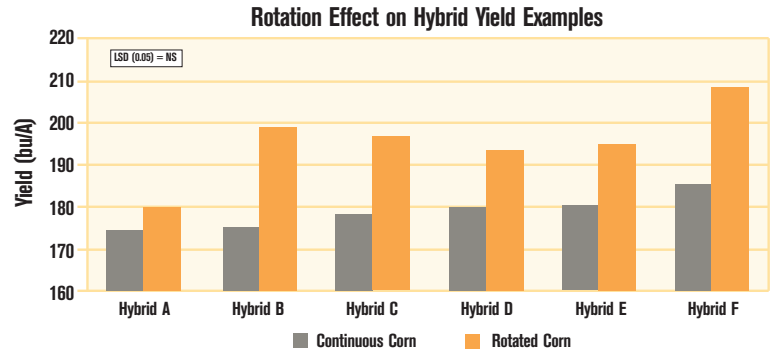


# Hybrid Selection for Continuous Corn

1. Most importantly, select locally-adapted hybrids (independent of crop rotation) with proven yield, desired traits and relative maturity.
2. Then utilize Hybrid Suitability Table to better manage placement of locally adapted hybrids which:
  - Retain yield in continuous corn and/or
  - Have multiple agronomic characteristics for continuous corn

## Yield vs. Agronomic Rating for Continuous Corn

- Both yield and agronomic characteristics should be considered.
- Hybrids rated higher for yield retention maintain yield better than average in the absence of crop rotation.
- Locally adapted hybrids with lower ratings may still yield well compared to less adapted hybrids with good yield retention.  
*Example: Hybrid A retains yield in continuous corn much better than Hybrid F, although in continuous corn, Hybrid F yielded more than Hybrid A even when rotated with soybeans (see Hybrid Yield Examples graph at right).*



- Hybrid yield ratings may be less important in fields with a high yield potential (see Influence of Yield Environment graph reverse side).

Hybrid Suitability for Continuous Corn							
Hybrid Series	CHU	Yield Retention*	Agronomic Characteristics**	Hybrid Series	CHU	Yield Retention*	Agronomic Characteristics**
N04A	2250		+++	N27C	2750		++++
N05C	2250		++++	N27W	2800		++
N06C	2300		+++	N29A	2850		+++
N09T	2400		+++	N29T	2825		++
N11K	2450		+	N33E	2900		++
N12B	2475		+++	N33H	2900		+++
N14D	2500		+++	N33J	2950		+++
N15A	2575	+++	+++	N34N	2900		++++
N16M	2600		+++	N40T	3000	+++	++++
N16N	2600		++	N41C	3000		++
N17H	2625		+++	N45A	3100		++++
N19G	2650		+++	N50Y	3200		+++
N23F	2700		+++	N51T	3175	++	+++
N23K	2700		+++	N53W	3200	++++	+++
N25J	2700		++++	N61P	3325		+++
N25N	2750		++++	N63R	3325		+++
N27B	2800	+++	+++	N65M	3400		+

Rating Symbol	Explanation
++++	Above average performance for continuous corn.
+++	Average performance for continuous corn.
++	Hybrid may not perform consistently for continuous corn.
+	Hybrid not recommended for continuous corn.

\*Yield Retention refers to a hybrid's ability to maintain yield in continuous corn relative to its yield following soybeans.

\*\*Agronomic Characteristics refer to a combination of characteristics that are key for continuous corn production: emergence, vigor, root and stalk strength, and foliar disease tolerance.



For more information, contact your NK® Retailer or call 1-800-756-7333.  
 Visit us at [www.nkcanada.com](http://www.nkcanada.com)

Important: Always read and follow label directions before buying and using these products.

Cruiser Extreme® 250 is a seed company-applied promotional combination of four active ingredients that deliver 0.25 mg a.i./seed of Cruiser® (thiamethoxam) insecticide plus three fungicides: Apron XL®, Maxim® XL and Dynasty®. Syngenta Crop Protection Canada, Inc. warrants that its products conform to the chemical description set forth on the products' labels. NO OTHER WARRANTIES, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, SHALL APPLY TO SYNGENTA PRODUCTS. Syngenta Crop Protection Canada, Inc. neither assumes nor authorizes any representative or other person to assume for it any obligation or liability other than such as is expressly set forth herein. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, INC. BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF ITS PRODUCTS. No statements or recommendations contained herein are to be construed as inducements to infringe any relevant patent now or hereafter in existence.

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