

Bc Maize Hybrids in Performance Trials in 2007

Đuro LUKIĆ, Janko SEVER, Kristijan PUŠKARIĆ, Robert MATASOVIĆ, Robert ROJC

Bc Institute for Breeding and Production of Field Crops, Marulićev trg 5/I, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia
(e-mail: lukic@bc-institut.hr)

Abstract

Our objective is to compare the results of new Bc maize hybrids against standards in performance trials, and thus allow the maize growers to choose hybrids for the following planting season.

Throughout Croatia, 150 trials were planted with hybrids from FAO group 200-600. Data were processed based on the harvesting results from 28 locations.

The year 2007 was characteristic by early planting and rapid growth until seed set was completed. After that, during kernel filling, came a period with extremely high temperatures with a lack of rainfall, which made nutrient absorption more difficult, directly influencing yield reduction and kernel moisture percentage at harvest. In comparison with 2006, average yield of 10 698 kg was by 7% lower than the average of 11 335 kg obtained in 2006. Kernel moisture of 20,73% in 2007 was lower than the one in 2006 (24,36%) by 15%. The results of trials support this statement, because the average yield of the earliest hybrid, Bc 244, was lower by 307 kg, but kernel moisture percentage was small relative to the year before by 1,81%. The highest average yield in 2007 was produced by Bc 572. Its yield was by 258 kg higher than the average from 2006, and its kernels moisture percentage was by 3,38% lower. In addition to the mentioned results, Bc 572 has also high quality grain, orange in color and when choosing hybrids for planting in 2008, it deserves attention. Regardless of earlier planting, harvesting was made like in any average year, and because of the lack of water and high temperatures, the advantage of early planting was lost. In the northwestern Croatia where heavy soils prevail, grain yield was very good, unlike the eastern part in which early senescence was reported.

Key words: maize hybrid, planting, yield

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Bc hibridi kukuruza u proizvodnim pokusima u 2007. godini

Đuro LUKIĆ, Janko SEVER, Kristijan PUŠKARIĆ, Robert MATASOVIĆ, Robert ROJC

Bc Institut za oplemenjivanje i proizvodnju bilja d.d., Marulićev trg 5/I, 10000 Zagreb, Hrvatska
(e-mail: lukic@bc-institut.hr)

Sažetak

Cilj nam je da u proizvodnim uvjetima usporedimo rezultate novih Bc kreacija kukuruza u odnosu na standarde, a proizvođači u proizvodnim uvjetima svake godine izaberu hibride za narednu sjetvu.

Diljem Hrvatske postavljeno je 110 pokusa s hibridima vegetacijske grupe 200 – 600. Na osnovu rezultata dobivenih kombajniranjem obrađeno je 28 lokacija.

Karakteristike proizvodne 2007. godine bile su ranija sjetva i ubrzani razvoj usjeva do završetka oplodnje. Iza toga, u nalijevanju zrna, nailazi period ekstremno visokih temperatura, s pomanjkanjem oborina, što biljkama otežava apsorpciju hranjiva i direktno utječe na smanjenje uroda i% vode u zrnu za vrijeme berbe. U odnosu na prošlu godinu prosječan urod od 10 698 kg je 7% manji od prosječnih 11 335 kg ostvarenih u 2006. godini. Sadržaj vode u zrnu od 20,73% u 2007. manji je od prethodne 2006. (24,36%) za 15%. Rezultati pokusa potvrđuju konstataciju, jer je prosječan urod kod najranijeg hibrida Bc 244 manji za 307 kg, ali i% vode u zrnu manji je u odnosu na prethodnu godinu za 1,81%. Najveći prosječan urod u ovoj godini imao je hibrid Bc 572. Njegov urod je 258 kg veći od prosjeka iz 2006. godine, a% vode u zrnu je za 3,38% manji. Hibrid Bc 572, uz navedene rezultate, ima i kvalitetno zrno narančaste boje pa smatramo da prilikom izbora hibrida za sjetvu u 2008. godini treba na njega obratiti pozornost. Berba je bez obzira na raniju sjetvu obavljena kao u prosječnoj godini, jer su usjevi zbog nedostatka vode i visokih temperatura izgubili prednost ranije sjetve. U sjeverozapadnom dijelu Hrvatske zbog težih tala postignut je vrlo dobar urod za razliku od istočnog dijela gdje je bilo i prisilnog dozrijevanja.

Ključne riječi: hibridi kukuruza, sjetva, prinos

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