Value of On-Farm Testing for Variety Selection

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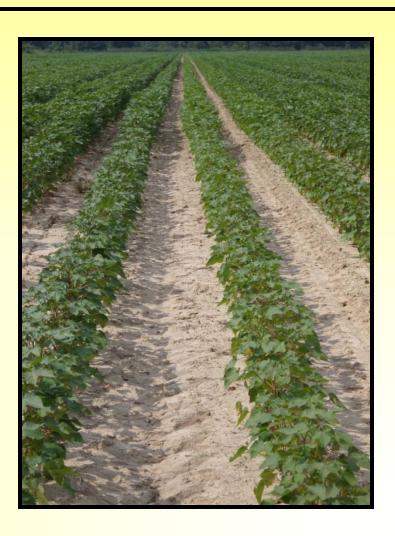
Cooperative Extension Service

Variety Testing

- We are lucky
 - Mississippi State University OVT program:
 - Cotton 49 entries; 7 locations; 2 separate tests
 - Soybean 273 entries; 8 locations; 6 separate tests
 - Corn 100 entries; 3 locations; 2 separate tests
 - Illinois: 328 entries from 43 companies; 12 locations
- Goal: Provide unbiased comparisons of diverse cotton varieties
- Variety testing data also used by researchers to evaluate changes and trends

Types of Variety Trials

- Replicated small plot OVT
 - 2 4 rows wide
 - 25 50 foot long rows
- Replicated large plot
 - # rows depends on picker setup
 - Length depends on field layout
- Strip trials
 - Replicated large plot minus replication
- Module sized plots



Bias Associated with Variety Testing

- Consistency of plant stand
 - Depends on testing method
- Advantages/disadvantages due to maturity:
 - Termination of insecticide sprays
 - Irrigation timing
 - Growth management
- Sampling method
 - Hand picked samples vs. grab samples

Small Plots vs. Replicated Large Plots

- Each type of test has strengths and weaknesses
- Small plot OVT allows for investigation of a large number of varieties
 - Also allows for examination of multiple technologies with same experiment
 - Greater control over all aspects of production
- Large plot on farm testing
 - Effect of multiple management strategies
 - Visibility
 - Replication is important
 - Plot size should be considered (Stewart 2006)

Large Plot Variety Testing - Issues

- Fields do not have uniform soil type and texture
- Fertility
- Drainage
- Topography
- Edge effects



Bridging The Gap

- Small plot OVT's criticized for not representing field scale data
- OVT programs designed to determine genetic potential of varieties entered
- Large plot on farm variety trials designed to bridge gap between OVT programs and on-farm performance



Random Thoughts

- Large plot tests not designed to replace or compete with OVT tests
- No dataset is perfect
- Knowledge is power



Considerations When Examining Data

- Use multiple data sources when making variety decisions
 - More data = better decisions
- Should yield be the only selection criteria?
 - Absolute vs. relative yields
- Yield <u>potential</u>
 - Possible, as opposed to actual yield
 - Easy to determine from testing results
 - Pick best yielding varieties
- Yield <u>stability</u>
 - Continuance without change; permanence
 - Difficult at best to determine, multiple factors with environmental interaction
 - Pick varieties that perform best over time and environments

Further Considerations

- Examine rankings in a given trial not just yield number
- What about fiber quality?
- Reported loan values should be taken with a grain of salt
 - Less than optimum defoliation and harvest timing
 - Sampling method
 - Ginning
 - Color and leaf grade (Stewart 2006)

Current Challenges

- Identifying cooperators
- Varieties to include
 - Technology
 - Release rate
- Logistics
 - Planting
 - Positioning of equipment
- Data collection
- Timely release of data



Future Challenges – Yield Monitors

- Yield monitors have been shown to underestimate true yields
 - Degree depended on variety (Stewart et al. 2008)
- Use of yield monitors for variety trials with multiple varieties is not recommended (Robertson et al. 2006)



Future Challenges – Pickers

- Module building pickers
 - Not a significant issue Yet
 - Present challenges for data collection
 - Added expense
- What is the solution?
 - Yield monitor?
 - More plots?
 - Larger plots?





Value of On-Farm Variety Testing

- On-farm variety testing benefits everyone:
 - Grower 1st hand knowledge of how a variety performs on their farm
 - Consultant Experience with management effects on multiple varieties
 - Private industry Data
 - Product exposure
 - University personnel Knowledge of variety performance
 - Interaction with associated parties

Questions

