







Individual Seed Spacing Chart					
eeds er acre)	15" ROW	22" ROW	28" ROW	30" ROW	36" ROW
28,000	14.9	10.2	8.0	7.5	6.2
29,000	14.4	9.8	7.75	7.2	6
30,000	13.9	9.5	7.5	7.0	5.8
31,000	13.5	9.2	7.25	6.7	5.6
32,000	13.1	8.9	7.0	6.5	5.4
33,000	12.7	8.6	6.85	6.3	5.2
34,000	12.3	8.4	6.7	6.1	5.1
35,000	11.9	8.1	6.45	6.0	4.9
36,000	11.6	7.9	6.2	5.8	4.8
37,000	11.3	7.7	6.05	5.7	4.7
38,000	11.0	7.5	5.9	5.5	4.6
39,000	10.7	7.3	5.75	5.4	4.5
40,000	10.5	7.1	5.6	5.2	4.3

Weight Range	Flat Seed Plate	Weight Range	Round seed Plate
30-34#	B19	30-34#	В3
35-38#	В9	35-39#	B25
39-43#	B17	40-49#	B2
44-48#	B6	50-64#	B1
49-54#	В7	Over 64#	BO
Over 54#	B11		

Equipment Check

- 1. Clean seed boxes and tubes of old seed and foreign material
- 2. 🔲 Adjust disk opener about 3 inches of the disk should touch in the front
- 3. 🛛 Row cleaners should gently sweep, not remove the soil
- 4. Calibrate seed meters
- 5. 🛛 Replace seed tubes that show wear
- 6. 🛛 Tighten bushings and parallel linkings
- 7. Lubricate all chains, grease fittings, including the transmission chains
- 8. 🔲 Make sure the planter tool bar is parallel to the soil when in the ground and running
- 9. 🛛 Adjust closing wheels over the disk opener marks, about 1.5 2 inches apart
- Depth gauge wheels run tight against the disk, firmly press on the soil, typically
 1.5 2 inches deep

Silage-Rule of thumbs

- Soil sampling before planting could save you money in the long run.
- Have a good seed bed.
- Pre-irrigation if needed will most generally produce the most uniform and even stands verses trying to water a crop up.
- Watch your ground speed when planting.
- Corn will emerge in most soils within seven to ten days after planting. Colder soils will take longer. Monitor the crop to make certain there is ample moisture and that there are no emergence issues. Prepare to manage accordingly.
- You can expect to lose about 1500-2000 plants per acre from seeds planted to final plant stand. If you are less than this you are doing well. If you are more than this look at other factors to determine why.
- Irrigate the young crop early if needed. Most growers could start irrigating earlier in the growing season.
- All fields look great in the morning. Vary the times that you check your fields to get a true picture of how you field is doing.
- Corn only grows between 50 and 86 degrees Fahrenheit.
- RM is relative, growing degrees is how to determine harvest.

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