

# Betting The Farm On Racehorse Hybrids

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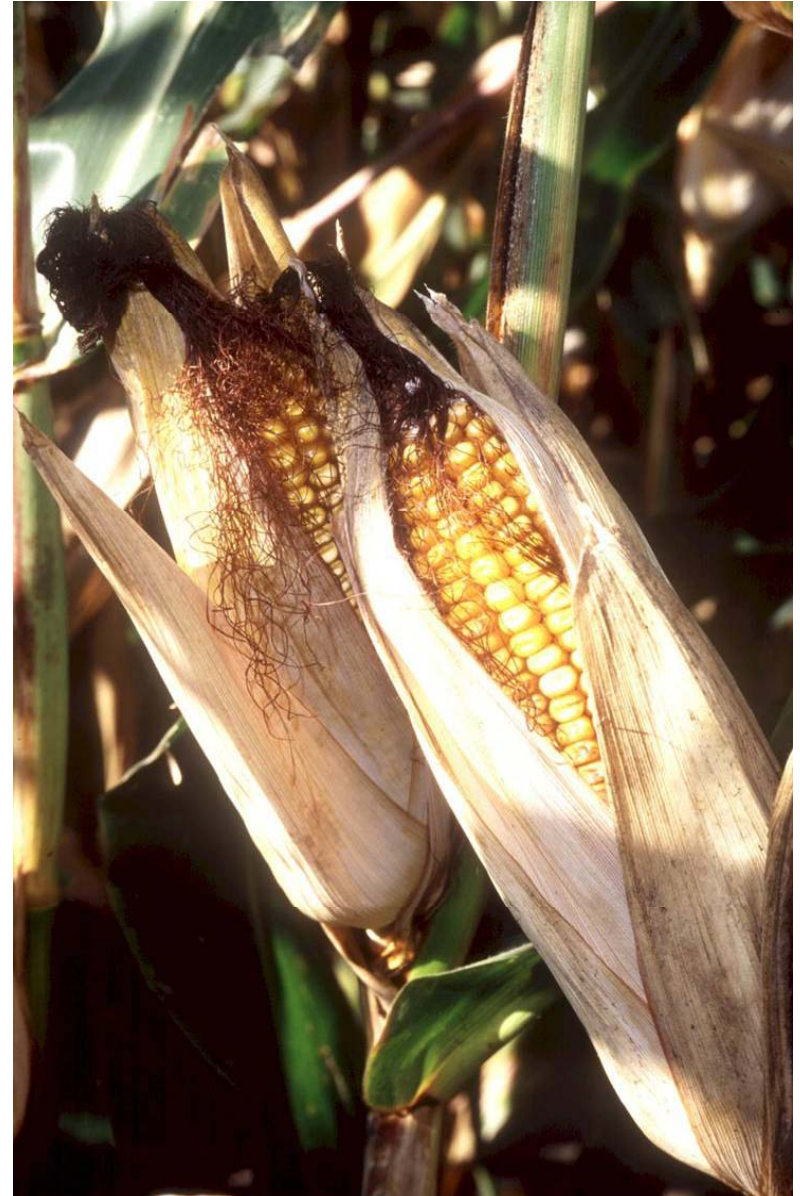
# Hybrid Stability

- What is it?
- Matching Hybrids to Conditions?
  - ✓ "Fix / Flex"
  - ✓ "Offensive / Defensive"
  - ✓ "Racehorse / Workhorse"

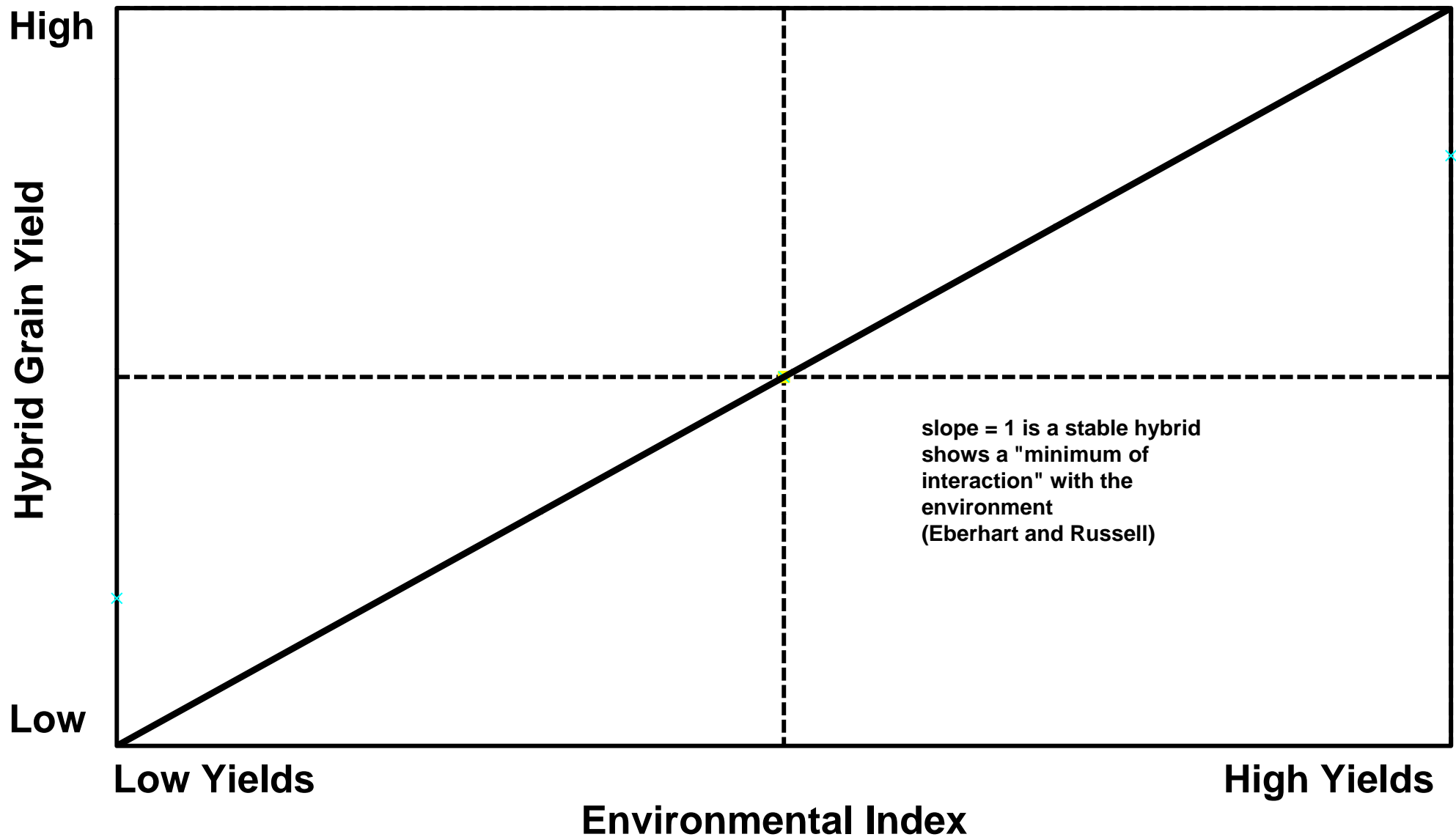


# Objectives

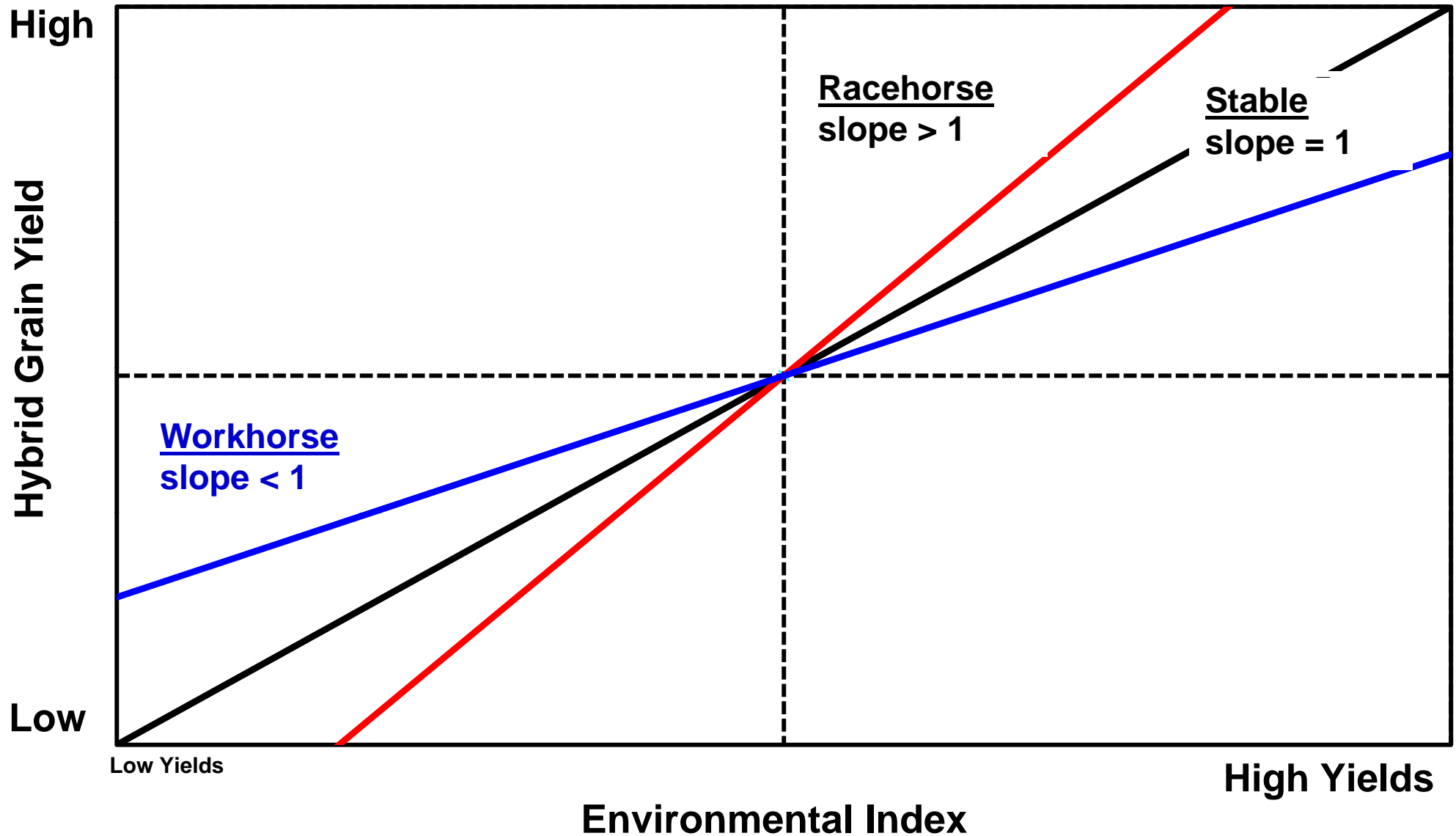
- Do racehorse hybrids exist?
- How risky are they?
- Should farmers buy them?



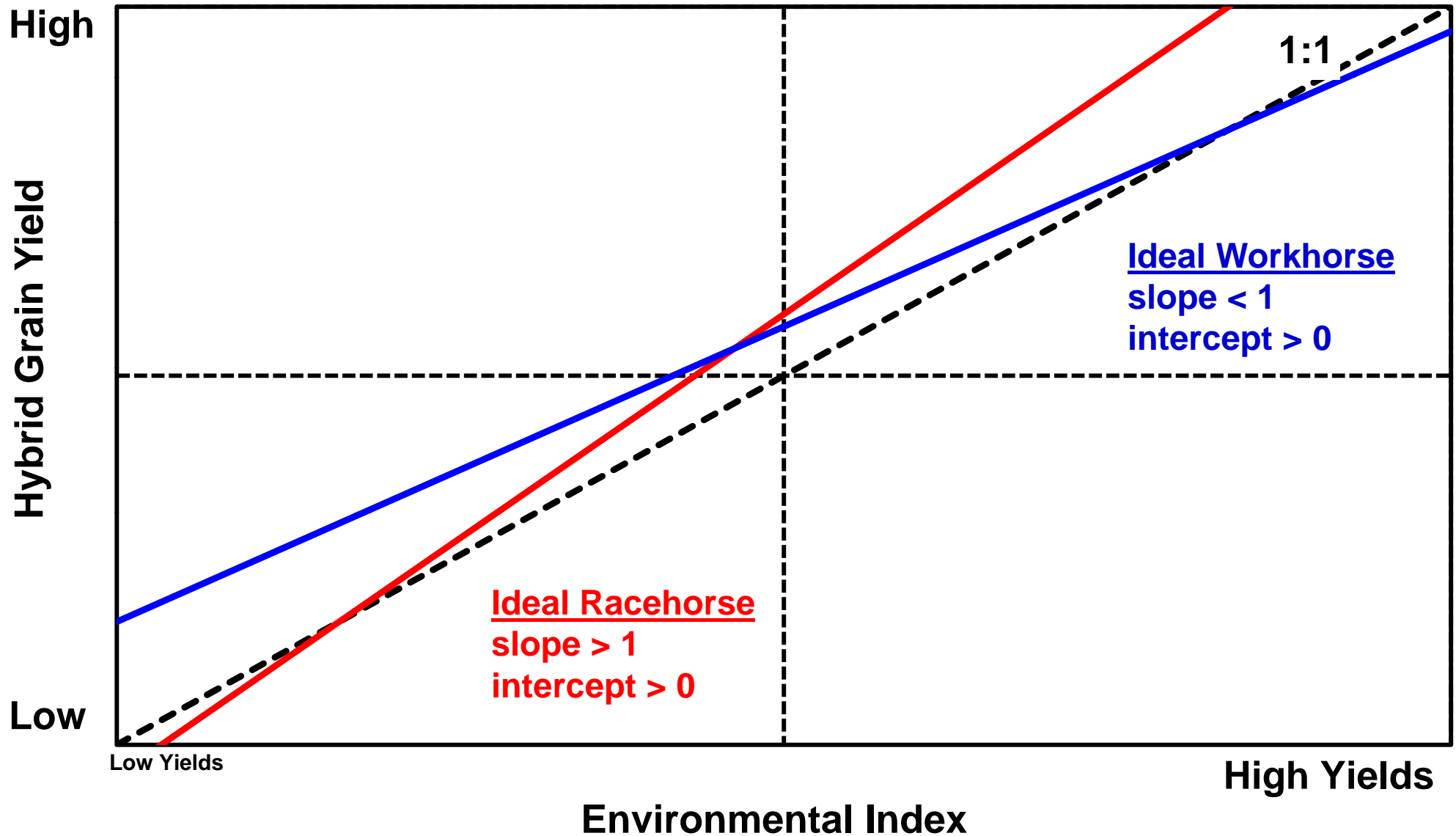
# Hybrid stability – Corn Breeders Definition



# What is a racehorse hybrid?



Ideally, we want above average hybrids ...  
(Can we always operate above the line?)



# Data Sets For Stability Analysis

- **Minnesota Corn Grower Hybrid Strip Tests**
  - ✓ 2002 and 2003
  - ✓ 1 to 6 locations per county
  - ✓ 200 hybrids tested
  - ✓ Non-replicated at a location
  - ✓ Chose the high, average, and low yielding hybrids grown at 7 or more locations
- **Missouri 2003 Central Tests**
  - ✓ Top 10, average 10, and lowest 10 hybrids
  - ✓ 5 locations
- **Wide Area Tests (WI, IL, MI, NE, KS, IA, & PA)**
  - ✓ Highest 12 and Lowest 11 Hybrids
  - ✓ 30 to 380 Environments; 1997 - 2001

# Materials and Methods

- **Used SELECT data base which is comprised of University corn hybrid trial data.**
  - ✓ Total hybrids = 17,890
  - ✓ Total replicate means = 147,648
  - ✓ Total plots = ~500,000 (442,944 to 590,592)
- **Chose hybrids grown in 7 or more environments**
  - ✓ Hybrids = 2563
  - ✓ Total replicate means = 51,397
    - ☐ Used 76% of original data set

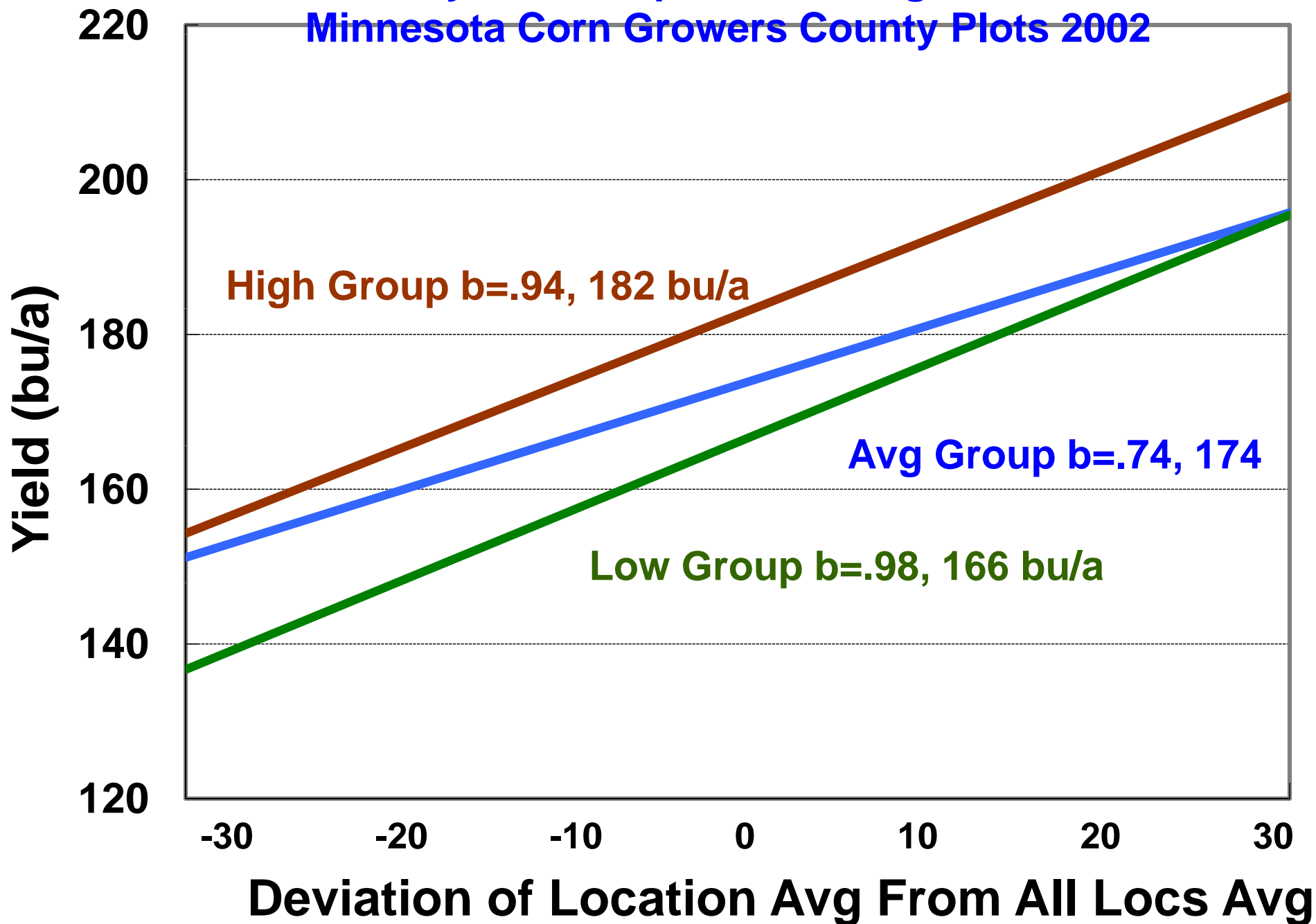


# Data set matrix (1996-2003)

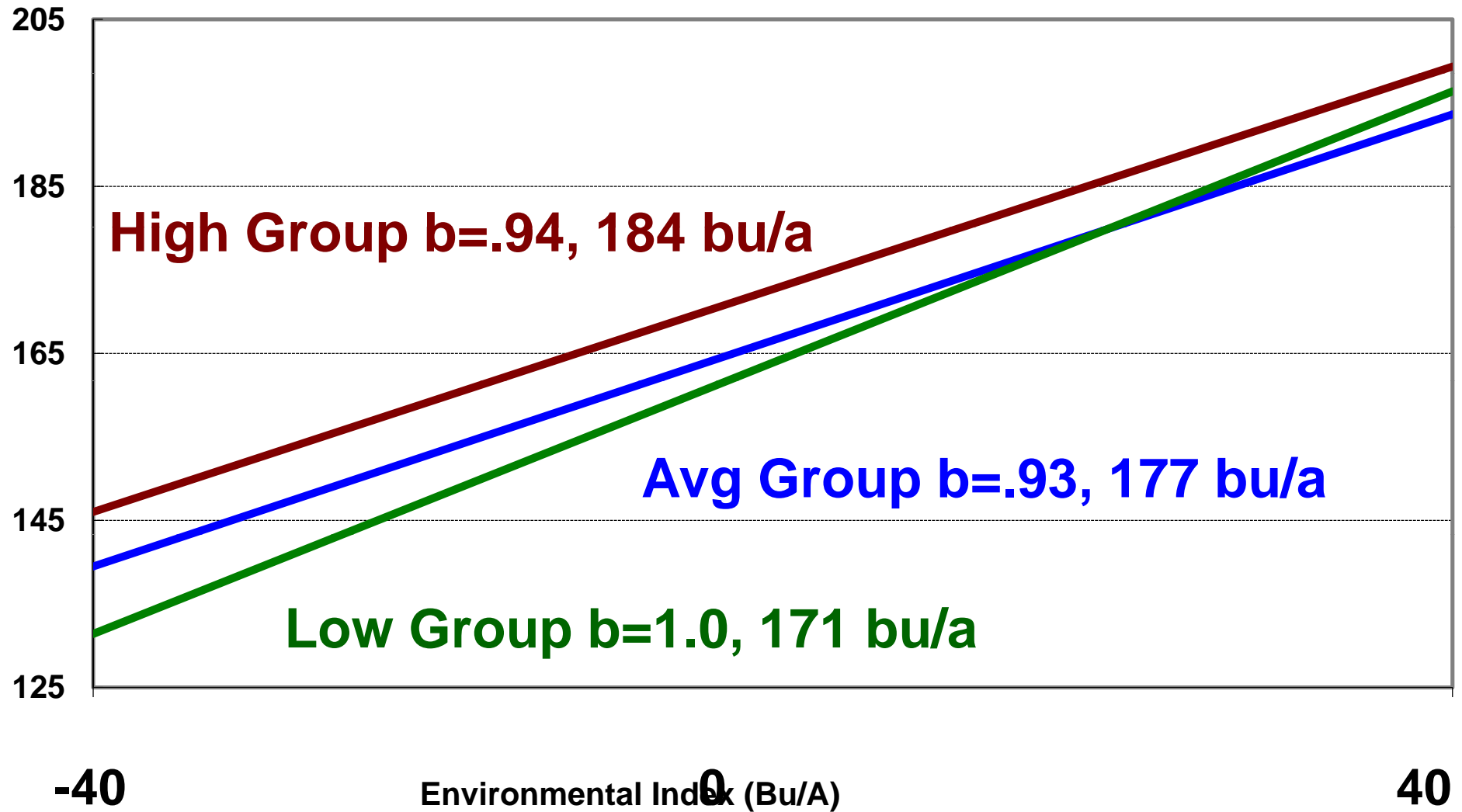
## All data derived from University trials

State	First Year	Last Year	N
<b>IA</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>21004</b>
<b>IL</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>5619</b>
<b>KS</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>4913</b>
<b>MI</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>5361</b>
<b>MN</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>903</b>
<b>NE</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>5578</b>
<b>PA</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>3423</b>
<b>WI</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>15729</b>
<b>WY</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>88</b>

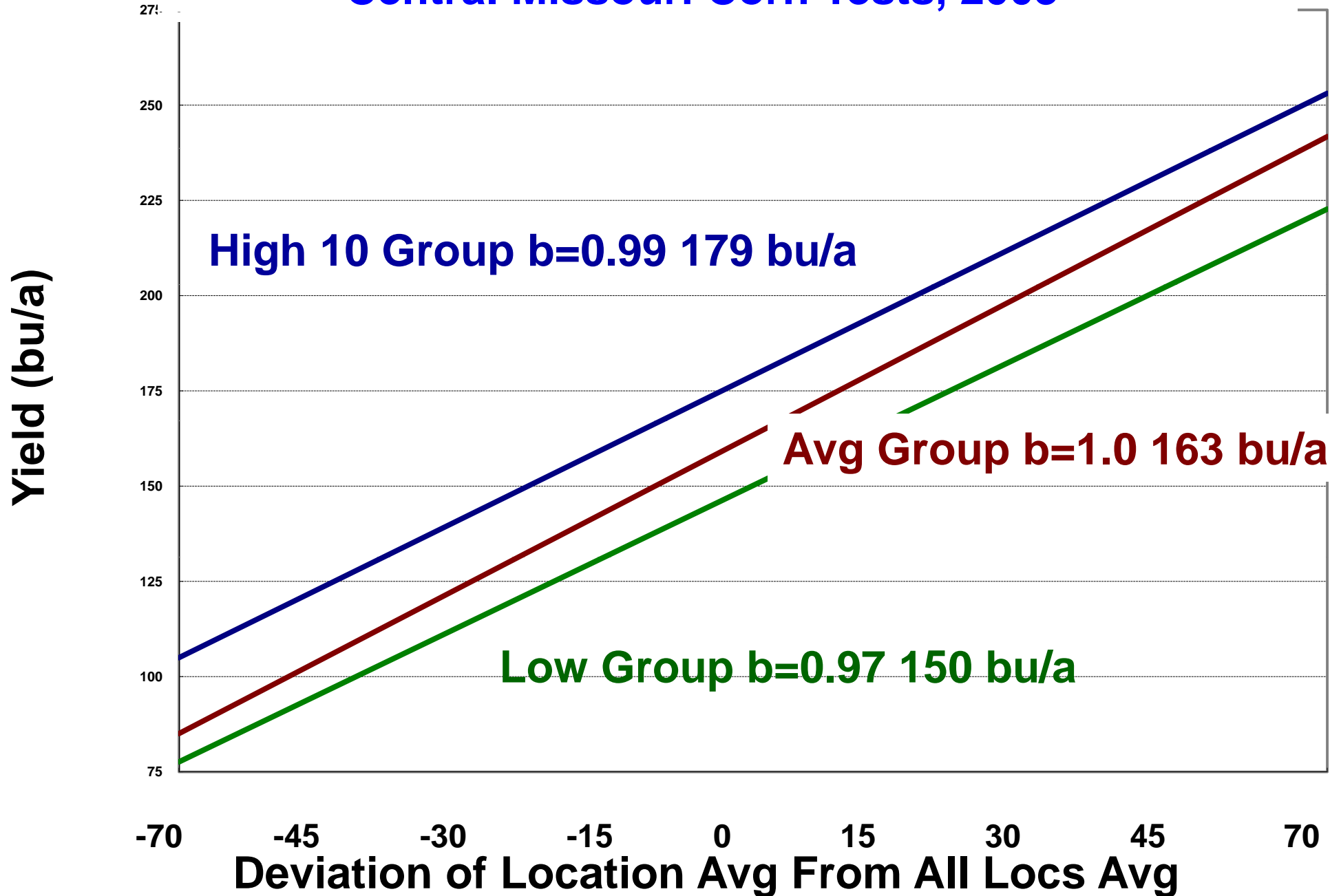
# Yields of Hybrid Groups For A Range of Yield Levels Minnesota Corn Growers County Plots 2002



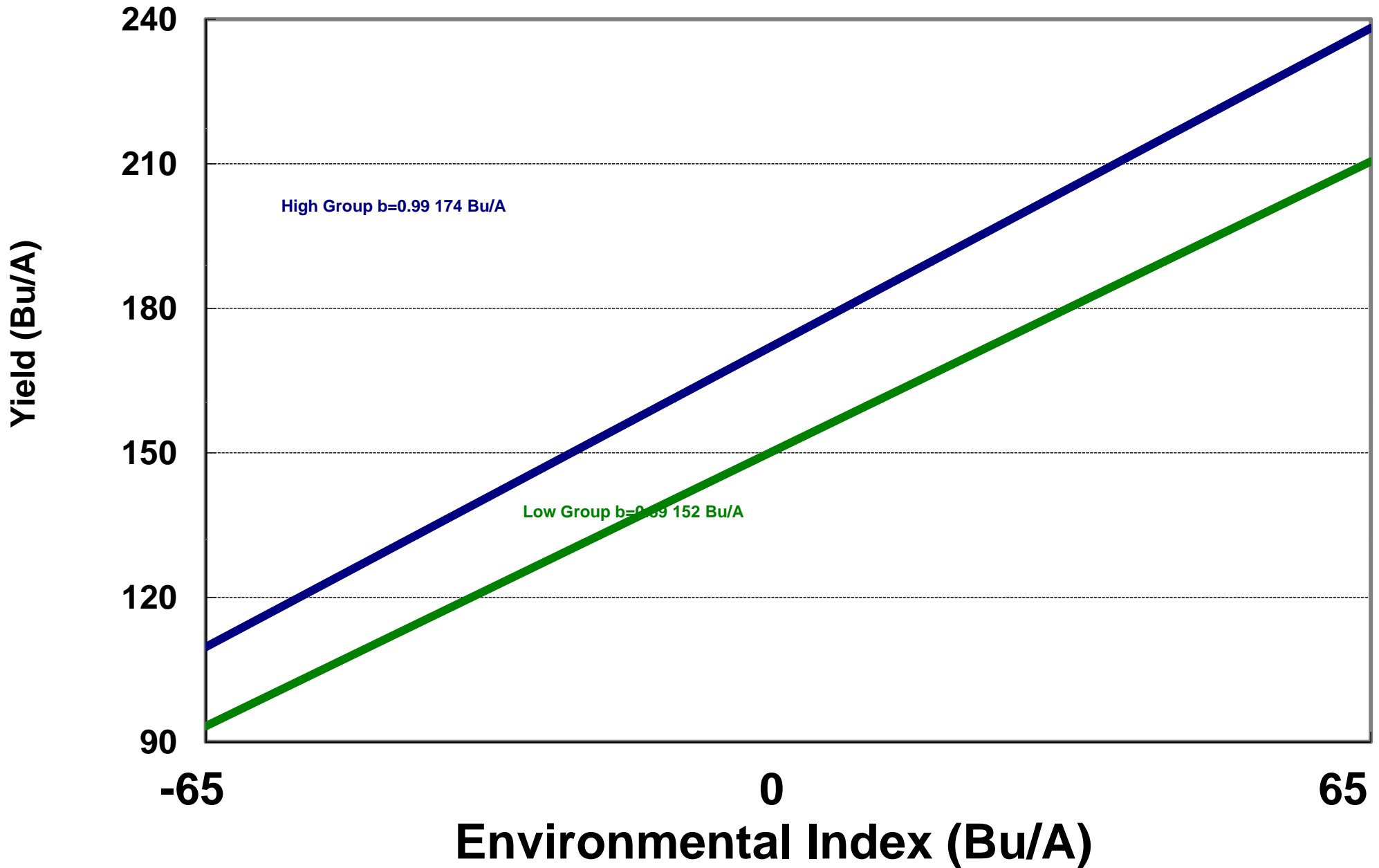
# Minnesota Corn Growers County Plots 2003



# Yields of Hybrid Groups For A Range of Yield Levels Central Missouri Corn Tests, 2003



# Seven States Four Years 30 - 380 Locations



# Should a farmer grow a racehorse hybrid?

Hybrid class	N	%	Slope	<u>Predicted grain yield in EI</u>			
				Low	Average	High	Range
			Bu/EI	Bu/A	Bu/A	Bu/A	Bu/A
Racehorse	141	5.5	1.28	91	167	230	139
Ideal Racehorse	4	0.2	1.30	131	168	234	103
Stable	2198	85.8	← 1.00	112	164	207	95
Workhorse	187	7.3	0.74	115	159	198	83
Ideal Workhorse	12	0.5	0.71	105	154	184	79
No relationship	21	0.8	---	164	164	164	---
Total	2563	100	---	---	---	---	---

# Conclusions

- **Racehorse, Stable and Workhorse hybrids exist.**
  - ✓ Racehorse hybrids = 6% of hybrids tested
  - ✓ Stable hybrids = 86% of hybrids tested
  - ✓ Workhorse hybrids = 8% of hybrids tested
- **Racehorse hybrids are riskier than Stable or Workhorse hybrids.**
  - ✓ Racehorse range = 138 bu/A
  - ✓ Stable range = 95 bu/A
  - ✓ Workhorse range = 82 bu/A
  - ✓ In an “average” environment Racehorse and Stable hybrids are 8 and 5 bu/A better than Workhorse hybrids.
- **“Ideal” racehorse and workhorse hybrids rarely exist.**

# Recommendations

- **“A Good Yielding Hybrid is a Good Yielding Hybrid - Regardless of Environment. Choose Good Ones.”**
- **Use multi-environment average data**
  - ✓ Begin with trials in zone(s) nearest you
  - ✓ Compare hybrids with similar maturities
  - ✓ Use many years and locations
- **Evaluate consistency of performance**
  - ✓ Check performance in other zones and locations
  - ✓ Check other reliable unbiased trials
  - ✓ Be wary of inconsistent performance.

***You are taking a tremendous gamble if basing your hybrid selection decisions on 1 or 2 local test plots***



# The End of the Row – Questions? Thanks for your attention!

