

BELANGRIK

Resultate van 'n kultivarproef by 'n enkele lokaliteit in enige jaar, of selfs 'n beperkte aantal lokaliteite in 'n enkele jaar, kan as gevolg van die kenmerkende seisoenale variasie in die RSA hoogs misleidend wees en kan sodoende onregverdiglik teen die beste genotypes vir daardie omgewing diskrimineer. **'N ERNSTIGE BEROEP WORD OP ALLE BETROKKENES GEDOEN OM NIE HUL GENOTIPEADVIES OP SO 'N HOOGS ONBETROUBARE METODE TE BASEER NIE.** Produsente word veral versoek om nougeset daarteen te waak dat hulle nie ook foutiewe genotipe uitsprake op dieselfde wyse doen nie, of op hierdie wyse mislei word nie.

Resultate van hierdie nasionale kultivarproewe, wat deur die LNR- Instituut vir Graangewasse uitgevoer is en gepubliseer word, geskied in belang van produsente, adviesdienste en die teeltbedryf. Die resultate mag derhalwe vryelik gebruik word, mits dit wetenskaplik korrek gedoen word deur die totale spektrum van lokaliteite en waarnemings in berekening te bring. Vrye gebruik van die resultate word ook met 'n verdere voorwaarde toegelaat, naamlik dat die nodige erkenning aan die bron van die inligting verleen word.

LNR-Instituut vir Graangewasse

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POTCHEFSTROOM

2520

DANKBETUIGINGS

Die sukses van hierdie navorsingsprojek is toe te skryf aan die goeie samewerking en medewerking tussen die private en openbare sektore asook boere by wie genotipeproewe geplant is. Die verantwoordelike navorsers betuig hiermee hul grootste waardering vir die besondere samewerking en ondersteuning wat hulle van al die betrokkenes ontvang het.

Medewerkende Instansies

Medewerkers vir die 2011/2012 proefreeks word in Tabel 2 aangedui. **Hul getroue ondersteuning en uitstekende samewerking verdien vermelding en word erken.**

Saadfirmas

Agricol Saad (Edms) Bpk

Capstone Seeds South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Link Saad (Edms) Bpk

K2

Monsanto SA (Edms) Bpk

Pannar Saad (Edms) Bpk

Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA (Edms) Bpk

LNR - Navorsingsinstituut vir Graangewasse

Hierdie verslag se samestelling, voorbereiding en vermeerdering het bydraes deur verskeie kollegas en beamptes geverg. Spesiale vermelding moet egter gemaak word aan Mnr. D De V Bruwer vir sy beplanning en bestuur van die proewe. Me T. Mathobisa-Manyokole vir data voorbereiding.

Die LNR-IGG wil hiermee ook sy dank uitspreek teenoor die Mielietrust vir hul finansiële ondersteuning wat die uitvoering van die proewe moontlik gemaak het.

IMPORTANT

Due to typical seasonal variations in the RSA, results of a Cultivar trial at a single locality in any year, or even at a limited amount of localities in a single year can be highly misleading and can discriminate unfairly against genotypes which may in reality be the best for certain areas. **ALL THOSE INVOLVED, ARE STRONGLY URGED NOT TO BASE THEIR GENOTYPE RECOMMENDATIONS ON A HIGHLY UNRELIABLE METHOD SUCH AS THIS.** Producers, especially, are requested to guard against letting themselves be misled in this way and against making incorrect genotype judgements.

The Institute in the interest of producers, advisory services and the breeding industry publishes results of these national Cultivar trials, carried out by the ARC - Grain Crops Institute. These results may thus be freely used, as long as they are used in a scientifically correct manner, incorporating the whole spectrum of localities and observations. The source of the information should also be awarded the necessary recognition when using these results.

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The success of this research project is a result of the good co-operation between the private, co-operative, and public sectors as well as farmers on whose farms cultivar trials were planted. The researchers wish to express their utmost appreciation for the exceptional co-operation and support received from all those involved.

Co-workers

The 2011/2012 trial series co-workers are listed in Table 2. **Their loyal support and excellent co-operation deserves mentioning and is acknowledged.**

Seed Companies

Agricol Seed (Pty) Ltd

Capstone Seeds South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Link Seed (Pty) Ltd

K2

Monsanto SA (Pty) Ltd

National Seeds (Pty) Ltd

Pannar Seed (Pty) Ltd

Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA (Pty) Ltd

ARC - Grain Crops Institute

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INHOUDSOPGAWE / CONTENTS

	Bl/Pg
INLEIDING	1
NAVORSINGSPROSEDURE	1
Proefontwerp	1
Genotipe inskrywings	1
Perseelgrootte en spasiëring	2
Grond en bemesting	2
Planttyd	2
Plant- en oesmetodes	2
Plaagbeheer	2
Siektes	2
Waarnemings	3
Statistiese verwerking	3
Diagnostiese parameters	4
EENJARIGE RESULTATE	
Proeflokaliteite	5
Lokaliteitsbeskrywing	5
Groei toestande	5
Standaard van proefuitvoering	6
Proefmislukkings	6
Statistiese diagnostiek	6
Staanvermoë	6
Spruitvorming	6
Meerkoppigheid	7
Graanvog	7
Graanopbrengs	7
Gemiddelde waardes van eienskappe	8
INTRODUCTION	9
RESEARCH PROCEDURE	9
Trial design	9
Genotype entries	9
Plot size and spacing	9
Soil and fertilisation	10
Planting date	10
Planting and harvesting methods	10
Pest control	10
Diseases	10
Observations	10
Statistical analysis	11
Diagonostic parameters	11

SINGEL SEASONAL RESULTS	
Trial localities	12
Locality description	13
Growing conditions	13
Standard of trial execution	13
Trial failures	13
Statistical diagnostics	13
Stand ability	14
Tillering	14
Prolificacy	14
Grain moisture	14
Yield	14
Mean values for all characteristics	15
MEERJARIG PROEWE	15
INLEIDING	15
NAVORSINGSPROSEDURE	16
Genotipe vergelyking	16
Statistiese verwerking en diagnostiek	17
Resultate	17
Groeitoestande	17
Staanvermoë	17
Spruitvorming	17
Kopvermoë	17
Graanvogpersentasie	17
Graanopbrengs	18
Gemiddelde waardes	18
Vrywaring	18
MULTISEASONAL TRIALS	19
INTRODUCTION	19
RESEARCH PROCEDURE	19
Genotype comparison	19
Statistical analysis and diagnostics	19
Results	20
Growing conditions	20
Stand ability	20
Tillering	20
Prolificacy	21
Grain moisture percentage	21
Grain Yield	21
Mean values	21
Indemnity	22

EENJARIGE TABELLE / ONE YEAR TABLES

TABEL 1	ANOVA analise van die mielie-genotipes evaluasie proewe met die gebruik van die AMMI 2 model in 2011/2012 vir die westelike gebiede	23
TABLE 1	Combined analysis of variance (ANOVA) according to AMMI 2 model of maize genotypes in the western areas during 2011/2012	23
TABEL 2	Proeflokaliteite en medewerkers	24
TABLE 2	Trial localities and co-workers	24
TABEL 3	Grondbeskrywing, bemesting, plantdatum, spasiëring en plantbevolking vir elke proeflokaliteit	25
TABLE 3	Soil description, fertilisation, planting date, row width and plant population for each trial locality	25
TABEL 4	Reënval en besproeiing by proeflokaliteite	26
TABLE 4	Rainfall and irrigation at trial localities	26
TABEL 5	Diagnostiese parameters	27
TABLE 5	Diagnostices parmeters	27
TABEL 6	Gemiddelde persentasie totale omval	28
TABLE 6	Mean percentage lodged plants	28
TABEL 7	Gemiddelde persentasie spruitvorming	29&30
TABLE 7	Mean percentage tillering	29&30
TABEL 8	Gemiddelde aantal koppe per plant	31&32
TABLE 8	Mean number of ears per plant	31&32
TABEL 9	Gemiddelde graanvogpersentasie met oestyd	33-35
TABLE 9	Mean percentage grain moisture at harvest	33-35
TABEL 10	Gemiddelde graanopbrengs	38-40
TABLE 10	Mean yield	38-40
TABEL 11	IPCA 1 en IPCA 2 waardes vir 21 omgewings	41
TABLE 11	IPCA 1 and IPCA 2 scores for 21 environments	41
TABEL 12	Gemiddelde opbrengs en stabiliteitswaardes	42
TABLE 12	Mean yield and stability values	42

TABEL 13	AMMI model seleksie vir 4 beste genotipes se gemiddelde opbrengs	43
TABLE 13	AMMI model for best 4 genotypes according to mean yield	43
TABEL 14	Samevatting van gemiddelde waardes vir alle eienskappe	44
TABLE 14	Summary of mean values for all characteristics	44

MEERJARIGE TABELLE / MULTI SEASON TABLES

TABEL 15	ANOVA analise van genotipes	45
TABLE 15	ANOVA analysis of genotypes	45
TABEL 16	Meerjarige gemiddeldes ten opsigte van persentasie totale omval (2009/2010 tot 2011/2012)	46
TABLE 16	Multi-seasonal means for percentage total lodging (2009/2010 to 2011/2012)	46
TABEL 17	Meerjarige gemiddeldes ten opsigte van persentasie spruitvorming (2009/2010 tot 2011/2012)	46
TABLE 17	Multi-seasonal means for percentage tillering (2009/2010 to 2011/2012)	46
TABEL 18	Meerjarige gemiddeldes ten opsigte van aantal koppe per plant (2009/2010 tot 2011/2012)	47
TABLE 18	Multi-seasonal means for number of ears per plant (2009/2010 to 2011/2012)	47
TABEL 19	Meerjarige gemiddeldes ten opsigte van persentasie graan (2009/2010 tot 2011/2012)	47
TABLE 19	Multi-seasonal means for percentage grain moisture (2009/2010 to 2011/2012)	47
TABEL 20	Samevatting van gemiddelde opbrengs by 70 omgewings (2009/2010 tot 2011/2012)	49-51
TABLE 20	Summary of mean yield over 70 environments (2009/2010 to 2011/2012)	49-51
TABEL 21	IPCA 1 & IPCA 2 waardes vir omgewing se gemiddelde opbrengs (2009/2010 tot 2011/2012)	52&53
TABLE 21	IPCA 1 & IPCA 2 values for environments according to mean yield (2009/2010 to 2011/2012)	52&53

TABEL 22	Gemiddelde opbrengs en AMMI stabiliteitswaardes oor 70 omgewings (2009/2010 tot 2011/2012)	54
TABLE 22	Mean yield and AMMI stability values over 70 environments (2009/2010 to 2011/2012)	54
TABEL 23	AMMI Model seleksie vir 4 beste genotipes gemiddelde opbrengs tot omgewing (2009/2010 tot 2011/2012)	55&56
TABLE 23	AMMI Model's best 4 genotypes according to grain yield and environment (2009/2010 to 2011/2012)	55&56
TABEL 24	Opsomming van gemiddelde waardes vir alle eienskappe (2009/2010 tot 2011/2012)	57
TABLE 24	Summary of mean values for all characteristics (2009/2010 to 2011/2012)	57

AANHANGSEL A / APPENDIX A

Interpretasie van AMMI en opbrengsstabiliteit	58
Definisies	
Interaksie Prinsiep Komponent Analise (IPCA)	59
AMMI Stabiliteitswaarde (ASW)	59
Interpretation of AMMI and yield stability	59
Definitions	60
Interaction Principle Component Analysis (IPCA)	60
AMMI Stability Value (ASV)	60

FIGURE/FIGURES

FIGUUR 1a	AMMI model dui stabiliteit aan van genotipes by verskillende omgewings	62
FIGURE 1b	AMMI model indicate the stability of genotypes at different environments	63
FIGUUR 2a	Vog % en opbrengs van verskillende geel mielie basters in di wastelike gedurende die 2011/2012 seisoen	36
FIGURE 2a	Moisture % and yield for different yellow maize hybrids under Western region during 2011/2012 season	36
FIGUUR 2b	Vog % en opbrengs van verskillende wit mielie basters in di wastelike gedurende die 2011/2012 seisoen	37

FIGURE 2b	Moisture % and yield for differente white maize hybrids under Western region during 2011/2012 season	37
FIGUUR 3	Vog % en opbrengs van verskillende mielie basters in di waselike gedurende die 2009/2010 tot 2011/2012seisoen	48
FIGURE 3	Moisture % and yield for differente maize hybrids under Western region during 2009/2010 to 2011/2012season	48

INLEIDING

Eenjarige resultate van 2011/2012 seisoen en meerjarige resultate vir, 2009/2010, 2010/2011 en 2011/2012 van die Nasionale Kultivarproewe met kommersieel beskikbare mieliegenotipes is in hierdie verslag saamgevat. Kommerciële kultivars word jaarliks vir hul aanpassingsvermoë in 'n wye reeks potensiaaltoestande in hierdie proewe geëvalueer. Inskrywings vir hierdie proefreeks bestaan uit gewilde genotipes sowel as ander nuwe kommerciële genotipes wat volgens verwagting ook gewild by produsente sal word.

Hierdie resultate is 'n aanduidend van genotipeprestasie onder spesifieke omgewingstoestande wat gedurende die groeiseisoen voorgekom het. Meerjarige resultate wat vanuit hierdie proewe saamgevat word, is meer betroubaar as eenjarige resultate en is by uitstek vir die doel van genotipe aanbevelings geskik.

NAVORSINGSPROSEDURE

Standaard en wetenskaplik aanvaarde prosedures is vir die uitvoering van die navorsingsprogram voorgeskryf. Medewerkers is 'n vrye keuse gelaat om die beste verbouingspraktyke in hul omgewing vir die proewe te gebruik ten einde graanopbrengs sover moontlik te kan optimaliseer en om verskillende potensiaaltoestande te skep.

Proefontwerp

'n Gerandomiseerde blokontwerp met drie herhalings is deurgaans gebruik om die 50 genotipeinskrywing te akkommodeer. Elke proeflokalisiteit is 'n eie proefrandomisasie toegeken wat ook van jaar tot jaar verskil.

Genotipe inskrywings

Dieselfde 50 genotipes het in elkeen van die proewe voorgekom en het bestaan uit inskrywings deur die betrokke saadfirmas gedoen. Inskrywings deur firmas geskied in orde van prioriteit en indien te veel inskrywings ontvang is, is die inskrywingslys deur onderhandeling met elkeen van die saadfirmas gefinaliseer.

Perseelgrootte en spasiëring

'n Standaard van 40 plante per netto perseel is deurgaans voorgeskryf terwyl 'n vrye keuse ten opsigte van plantpopulasies (plante/ha), rywydtes en spasiëring binne die plantry toegelaat is. 'n Plantestand van 22 plante in elk van twee plantrye per bruto perseel is vir rywydtes minder as 1.5 m en 'n plantestand van 42 plante in 'n enkele plantry per bruto perseel vir rywydtes van 1.5 m en wyer aanbeveel. Geen kantrye is tussen persele benodig nie en slegs kantrye rondom die proef is voorgeskryf. Een grensplant op elke punt van elke plantry moes verwyder word voor oestyd.

Grond en bemesting

Grondsoorte wat algemeen vir mielieproduksie in die betrokke omgewings geskik is, is waar moontlik uitgesoek. Verskille in produksiepotensiaal is ook benut deur spesifieke grondtoestande vir spesifieke proefdoeleindes uit te kies. Bemesting geskied hoofsaaklik volgens grondvrugbaarheid asook die potensiaal vir mielies in die betrokke omgewings en is derhalwe nie voorgeskryf nie.

Planttyd

Die aangewese planttyd vir suksesvolle mielieproduksie in die betrokke omgewings is as planttyd aanbeveel.

Plant- en oesmetodes

Proewe is meganies of met die hand geplant (twee of meer pitte per plantgat) en uitgedun sodra die saailinge sterk genoeg was. Proewe is met die hand of meganies geoes. Al drie herhalings van die proewe moes deurgaans geoes word en die totale.

Plaagbeheer

Doeltreffende plaagbeheer (onkruid en insekte) is noodsaaklik en die gebruik van onkruidodders en insekmiddels is vryelik toegelaat. Die gebruik van grondsistemiese-insekdoders is ook toegelaat. Die gebruik van plaagmiddels moet gerapporteer word.

Siektes

Medewerkers word elke jaar versoek om die voorkoms van enige siektes onmiddellik te rapporteer sodat die nodige opvolging en data-insameling kon geskied. Natuurlike

besmetting moes egter straf genoeg wees om genotipereaksie te kon rapporteer. 'n Besmetting van meer as 10.0% word as riglyn gebruik.

Waarnemings

Die volgende inligting en waarnemings word jaarliks aangevra:

1. Hoeveelheid bemesting, tyd en metode van toediening.
2. Hoeveelheid plaagdoder, tyd en metode van toediening.
3. Plant-, opkoms- en oesdatum.
4. Spasiëring, bruto en netto perseeloppervlaktes.
5. Maandelikse reënval (en besproeiing waar van toepassing).
6. Aantal dae vanaf plantdatum tot 50 % stuifmeelstorting (slegs navorsingstasies en proefplase).
7. Aantal dae vanaf plantdatum tot 50 % baardverskyning (slegs navorsingstasies en proefplase).
8. Aantal plante wat teen oestyd omgeval het (meer as 45 grade omlê).
9. Aantal plante per netto perseel.
10. Aantal spruite per netto perseel.
11. Aantal koppe per netto perseel.
12. Ongedorste kopmassa of graanmassa van alle persele oor al drie herhalings.
13. Gedorste graanmassa van Herhaling 1, indien kopmassa bepaal is.
14. Graanvogpersentasie.
17. Addisionele waarnemings oor opmerklike en sinvolle genotipeverskille waar en wanneer dit voorkom.

Statistiese verwerking

Graanopbrengs was die enigste parameter wat statisties ontleed is. In die algemeen is 'n AMMI analise gebruik om die aanpasbaarheid en stabiliteit van genotipes aan te dui vir verskillende omgewings. Die gekombineerde variansieanalise volgens die "Additive Mean Effective And Multiplicative Interaction (AMMI)" model is uitgevoer met die GENSTAT program (Tabel 1). Die "Principle Component Interaction Analysis (IPCA)" van genotipes in

die AMMI analise gee 'n aanduiding van die genotipe se stabiliteit oor verskillende omgewings. Hoe groter die IPCA-waarde, beide negatief of positief, hoe meer is 'n genotipe aangepas vir 'n spesifieke omgewing. Hoe nader die IPCA-waardes aan nul kom hoe meer stabiel is die genotipes vir al die omgewings waarin dit getoets is. AMMI Stabiliteits-Waardes (ASW) is die afstand vanaf nul in 'n tweedimensionele verspreidingsgrafiek van IPCA 1-waardes teenoor IPCA 2-waardes. Soos die ASW-waarde nader kom aan nul kan 'n spesifieke genotipe as meer stabiel geklassifiseer word vir omgewings. Addisionele beskrywings en informasie oor AMMI is beskikbaar in Aanhangsel A.

Statistiese prosedures wat normaalweg gebruik word om uitskieterproewe te identifiseer, is vir doeleindes van hierdie verslag wel toegepas. Sekere statistiese parameters is egter ook vir diagnostiese doeleindes gebruik aan die hand waarvan besluit is watter proewe liefsweggelaat moes word.

Diagnostiese parameters:

KV- Die Koëffisient van Variasie verwys na die fout van enkel persele en gee 'n aanduiding van die grootte van die variasie tussen perseelwaardes wat vanaf verskeie bronne afkomstig is. Die KV gee dus 'n aanduiding van die akkuraatheid van die perseelwaardes (grootte van die waarde). Bronne van variasie is byvoorbeeld grondvariasie (vrugbaarheid, diepte, grondvog, kleipersentasie, ongelykheid, ens) en plantvariasie (bevolkingsgrootte, oneweredige groei ens). Stremmingstoestande (vog, temperatuur, siektes, ens) het so dikwels tot gevolg dat normaalweg aanvaarbare grond- en plantvariasie baie sterker in die proefdata tot uiting kan kom en die KV vergroot. 'n Relatief hoë KV, wat aan hand van bekende bronne van variasie verklaar kan word, kan nie as die enigste parameter gebruik word om onbetroubare proefdata te identifiseer nie.

GKV- Die Genetiese Koëffisient van Variasie verwys na die verskille in genotype-opbrengs. Die GKV is dus 'n aanduiding van die variasiegrootte wat aan verskille in genetiese samestelling tussen genotypeinskrywings toegeskryf kan word. Hoë waardes kan die gevolg wees van siektevatbaarheid, groot verskille in rypwordingstadium, temperatuurgevoeligheid en soortgelyke afwykings. Dit word ook gebruik om uitskieterproewe te identifiseer.

tn- Genotipeherhaalbaarheid verwys na die herhaalbaarheid van genotypegemiddeldes en kan gedefinieer word as die verwantskap tussen die genotipe variansie en die totale variansie.

Hierdie parameter is eintlik van waarde vir proewe waarvan die aantal herhalings nie dieselfde is nie.

t- Die Intraklas Korrelasie verwys na die herhaalbaarheid van perseelwaardes oor herhalings. Hoe groter die ooreenstemming tussen perseelwaardes oor herhalings vir elke genotipeinskrywing is, hoe nader sal "t" na 1.0 neig.

SF(t)- Die Standaard Fout van die Intraklas Korrelasie (t) gee 'n aanduiding van hoe akkuraat die skatting van "t" is.

t/SF(t)- Hierdie verhouding word as 'n belangrike parameter beskou daar die Intraklas Korrelasie (t) moet verkieslik minstens drie keer groter as sy foutterm moet wees. 'n Verhouding van kleiner as 3.0 dui aan dat die betrokke stel proefdata as minder betroubaar beskou kan word.

H of R- Is 'n belangrike maatstaf van die presisie (betroubaarheid) van 'n eksperiment. Dit is 'n bepaling van die verwagte korrelasie tussen verskillende herhalings of repetisie van dieselfde eksperiment, of andersins die verwagte korrelasie tussen gemiddeldes van dieselfde stel kultivars. Waardes van H is tussen 0 en 1.

EENJARIGE RESULTATE

Proeflokaliteite

Lokaliteite, proefplasinge en die besonderhede van medewerkers vir die 2011/2012 proefreeks verskyn in Tabel 2.

Lokaliteitsbeskrywing

Beskikbare inligting aangaande die grondbeskrywing met bemesting en ander relevante inligting oor verbouing verskyn in Tabel 3, reënval en besproeiing in Tabel 4.

Groeitoestande

Groei kondisies verskil tussen lokaliteite en moet dus in ag geneem word wanneer resultate geïnterpreteer word. In die algemeen het die land 'n stadige begin tot die 2011/2012 seisoen ervaar maar bo-gemiddelde reënval het oor die hele produksie area van die land voorgekom

en het in sommige gevalle vloede veroorsaak wat stroop van gewasse benadeel het. In die algemeen was dit 'n goeie groeiseisoen in meeste van die mielies produserende gebiede.

Groeitoestande verskil tussen lokaliteite en dit moet in ag geneem word wanneer die genotiperesultate vertolk word.

Standaard van proefuitvoering

Tydens proefbesoeke is vasgestel dat voorskriftelike prosedures oor die algemeen nagekom is en dat proefversorging aan die verwagtings voldoen het. Dataverwerking is vertraag deurdat proefdata in sommige gevalle nie in die voorgeskrewe vorm voorsien is nie. Resultate is dikwels ook onvolledig verskaf, wat die inligting onaanvaarbaar of onbetroubaar gemaak het.

Proefmislukkings

The trials at Bultfontein (Link Seed), Hartbeesfontein (GCI), Ottosdal, Viljoenskroon (K2) en Wesselsbron (Pioneer) is nie aangeplant nie of het misluk.

Statistiese diagnostiek

Volgens die statistiese parameters in Tabel 5 van die graanopbrengs van die verhoor Bothaville en Viljoenskroon (LinkSeed), Coligny (Pannar), Rietgat (Monsanto), Rietgat (North west Co-op), Ventersdorp (GCI) en Wesselsbron (Agricol) nie vir statistiese verwerking en vir verdere opbrengsanalises aanvaarbaar nie. till here

Staanvermoë

Die gemiddelde totale persentasie omgevalde plante, dit sluit beide stambreek en wortelvrot in, word in Tabel 6 aangegee. Die groeiseisoenlengte (groeidae tot blom plus groeidae tot fisiologiese volwassenheid) en die afdrogingstempo van genotipes dra ook verder by tot omval. Genotipeverskille is vanselfsprekend in al die proewe waarneembaar en hierdie feite moet noodwendig aan omval gekoppel word.

Omval is nie statisties verwerk nie, maar die gemiddeldes in Tabel 6 kan 'n aanduiding gee van die staanvermoë van genotipes. Omdat die genotipes egter tot verskillende vogpersentasies uitgedroog het, is dit moeilik om gevolgtrekkings te maak. 'n Lae graad van omval is vanjaar in die proewe waargeneem.

Spruitvorming

Die invloed van omgewingsfaktore soos onder andere grondvrugbaarheid, bemesting, vog,

temperatuurtoestande, plantbevolking en plantspasiëring is sodanig dat die bydrae van elkeen by spruitvorming nie altyd duidelik is nie. Die gemiddelde persentasie spruitvorming van die genotipes word in Tabel 7 aangegee. Die gemiddelde persentasie spruitvorming wissel tussen 7.69 % by Ottosdal tot 52.35 % by Coligny. Die wit genotipe IMP 52-11 (63.02%) en geel genotipe LS 8218 (44.52 %) het die hoogste persentasie spruitvorming getoon.

Meerkoppigheid

Enkelkoppigheid of meerkoppigheid by genotipes is 'n eienskap wat ook deur 'n hele aantal omgewingsfaktore beïnvloed word en die 2009/2010

seisoen dui aan dat groeikondisies geskik was vir kopvorming (Table 8). Die hoogste gemiddeld vir koppe plant was gemeet by Coligny (2.17), terwyl die laagsre gemiddeld vir antal koppe gemeet is by Ottosdal (1.12) . Genotipes PAN 6Q-445B (2.10) en PAN 6Q-745BR (2.08) het die hoogste meerkoppige voorkoms.

Graanvog

Die persentasie vog van die graan tydens oestyd word in Tabel 9 weergegee. Die graanvog saam met die groeiseisoenlengte van 'n genotipe kan 'n aanduiding gee van die afdrogingstempo van die spesifieke genotipe. Oor die algemeen was die graanvog redelik laag gewees. Die gemiddelde persentasie graanvog het gewissel van 12.12 % by Kepsteel (6) tot 14.50 % by Bothaville. Van die geel genotypes het CAP 444NG(13.08 en SC608 (18.07%) onderskeidelik die laagste en hoogste persentasie graanvog getoon terwyl CRN 3505 (13.22%) en SC 637 (18.34%) die ooreenstemmende wit genotipes was.

Die vogpersentasie van elke genotipe was geplot teenoor die opbrengs van elke genotipe en word aangedui in Figuur (1a & b). Vanuit die figuur kan produseerders aflei dat op grond van graanvogpersentasie, die genotipes geklassifiseer kan word as vroeë of laat groeiseisoen genotipes.

Graanopbrengs

Die opbrengspotensiaal en aanpassingsvermoë van genotipes in spesifieke omgewings bly die belangrikste maatstaf om genotipeprestasie te vergelyk. Omgewingstoestande verskil van jaar tot jaar en afleidings van genotipeprestasie vanaf een jaar se data is nie so betroubaar soos vanaf meerjarige data nie. Die gekombineerde variansieanalise (ANOVA) van die 50 genotipes oor 20 lokaliteite wat ontleed is volgens die AMMI 2 model word weergegee in Tabel 1. Die ANOVA dui op hoogs betekenisvolle verskille vir omgewings, genotipes en

belangrik, genotipe x omgewingsinteraksies. Die IPCA 1 en IPCA 2 – waardes was ook hoogs betekenisvol. Tabel 10 toon die gemiddelde graanopbrengs aan van 50 mielie genotipes wat getoets is by 21 omgewings.

Die hoogste gemiddelde opbrengs van 7.25 t ha^{-1} is by Hoogekraal (8) aangeteken en die laagste by Nampo(3) (2.54 t ha^{-1}). Die geel genotipe wat die beste gevaar het was PAN 6Q-708BR met 'n gemiddeld van 5.43 t ha^{-1} en die beste wit genotipe was PAN 6Q-223 met 'n gemiddeld van 5.67 t ha^{-1} behaal het. Tabel 11 verteenwoordig data van die AMMI analise met die IPCA 1 en IPCA 2 – waardes vir die omgewings.

Tabel 12 toon die AMMI stabiliteitswaardes aan vir elke genotipe. Die mees stabiele geel genotipe was KKS 4522B wat gevolg is deur DKC 80-12BGEN. Die mees stabiele wit genotipes was PAN 5Q-433B wat gevolg is deur LS 8535B. Tabel 13 dui die beste AMMI seleksies aan van genotipes in omgewings.

Gemiddelde waardes van eienskappe

'n Samevatting van die gemiddelde waardes van alle eienskappe word in Tabel 14 weergegee.

INTRODUCTION

The annual results of 2011/2012 and the multi-seasonal results of 2009/2010, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 series of National Cultivar Trials with commercially available maize genotypes are summarised in this report. The adaptability of commercial genotypes to a wide range of yield potentials is evaluated in these trials. Genotype entries consist of popular as well as newer commercial genotypes with the potential to become popular.

These results are indicative of genotype performance under specific environmental conditions occurring during a season. Results of more than one year, compiled from these trials, are more reliable and are more suitable for genotype recommendations than annual results.

RESEARCH PROCEDURE

Standard and scientifically acceptable procedures were prescribed for the execution of this research programme. Co-workers were given a free hand to implement the most suitable cultivation practices in their areas in order to optimise yield and to create conditions of varying yield potential.

Trial design

A randomized Complete Block Design with three replicates to accommodate the 50 entries was used throughout. Each locality was allocated its own trial randomisation which differs annually.

Genotype entries

The same 50 genotypes were used in all the trials and consisted of genotypes entered by the seed companies involved. Seed company entries are in order of priority. Where too many entries were received the final genotype choice was made through negotiations with each seed company.

Plot size and spacing

A standard of 40 plants per net plot was prescribed throughout whereas the choice of plant population (plants ha⁻¹), row widths and spacing was left to the discretion of the co-workers. A number of 22 plants in each of two plant rows per gross plot was recommended for row widths less than 1.5 m, while a number of 42 plants in a single plant row per gross plot was recommended for row widths of 1.5 m and greater.

Border rows were only prescribed for the perimeter of the trial and no border rows were required between plots. One boundary plant had to be removed from each end of the plant row at harvest.

Soil and fertilization

Soil types normally used for maize production were used where possible. Choosing specific soil conditions for specific trial purposes also incorporated differences in production potentials. Fertilizer applications were not prescribed but applied according to soil fertility and maize yield potential of that area.

Planting date

Accepted planting dates for successful maize production in the area involved were recommended.

Planting and harvesting methods

Trials were mechanically or manually planted (two or more seeds per hill) and thinned out as soon as the seedlings were strong enough. Trials were mechanically or hand harvested.

Pest control

The use of suitable herbicides and insecticides were freely allowed as effective pest control, weed and insects, was required. Use of suitable systemic soil insecticides were also allowed. The use of pesticides was required to be reported.

Disease

Co-workers were requested to report the incidence of any diseases immediately to ensure that the necessary follow-up and data collecting could be done. Natural infection of any disease should be severe enough to give genotype reaction and differences. A disease infestation of more than 10.0 % is used as a guideline.

Observations

The following information and observations are requested each year:

1. Fertilizer quantity, time and method of application.
2. Pesticide quantity, time and method of application.

3. Planting, plant emergence and harvesting dates.
4. Spacing, gross and net plot size.
5. Monthly rainfall (and irrigation where applicable).
6. Number of days from planting date to 50 % pollen shed (where possible).
7. Number of days from planting date to 50 % silking (where possible).
8. Number of plants lodged (leaning more than 45 degrees) at harvest.
9. Number of plants per net plot.
10. Number of tillers per net plot.
11. Number of ears per net plot.
12. Ear mass or grain mass of all plots of all three replications.
13. Grain mass of Replication 1, if ear mass was measured.
14. Grain moisture percentage.
15. Additional observations, for example the amount of rotted ears or other noticeable and meaningful genotype differences.

Statistical analysis

Grain yield was the only parameter statistically analyzed. In general, an AMMI analysis was used to indicate the adaptability and stability of genotypes for different environments. The combined analysis of variance according to the Additive Mean Effects And Multiplicative Interaction (AMMI) model was performed using the GENSTAT Package (Table1).

AMMI Stability Value (ASV) is the distance from zero in a two dimensional scatter-gram of IPCA 1 scores against IPCA 2 scores.

As the ASV nearing zero the genotype can be considered more stable for the environments. Additional explanations and information about AMMI are available in Appendix A

Statistical procedures normally used to identify and exclude outlier trials from the AMMI model were used for the purposes of this report. Certain statistical parameters (diagnostic parameters) were also used to help in the selection of trials for presentation.

The diagnostic parameters were as follows:

CV- The coefficient of variation - this parameter relates to the error of a single plot, and as such relates to the variability as induced by soil variation or plant population i.e. the larger

the variation the larger the CV. Stress conditions (moisture, temperature, diseases, etc.) result in acceptable soil variation to be more pronounced in trials and a higher CV is recorded. The CV on its own cannot be used as a parameter to discard trials.

GCV- The genetic coefficient of variation - this parameter relates to the yield differential between the highest and lowest entry yield, relative to the trial mean i.e. the greater the difference between the extreme values, the larger the GCV. High values are indicative of disease sensitivity, differences in maturity stage, temperature sensitivity and like problems.

tn - Repeatability of genotype mean yield - relates to the repeatability of entry means, and can be defined as the relationship of genetic variance of observed means. In genotype trials this parameter is useful only when the number of replications between trials varies, otherwise the t-value is sufficient.

t - The repeatability of plot yield or intra class correlation coefficient - relates to the repeatability of plot means over replications, and is interpreted as is the normal correlation coefficient, i.e. the greater the concurrence of plot values per entry over replications the closer "t" will strive towards unity. The standard error calculated for a particular t-value indicates the accuracy of the estimate of "t"

SE (t) - Standard Error of the Intraclass Correlation (t) denotes how accurate the estimation of "t" is.

t/ SE (t) - This relationship is considered an important parameter as the Inter Class Correlation (t) should be at least three times greater than it's error term. A relationship of less than 3.0 denotes low reliability.

H or R- Is an important measure of the precision (reliability) of an experiment, It is an estimate of the correlation expected between different repetitions or runs of exactly the same experiment, or the correlation you would expect between means estimated for the same set of cultivars. Values of H are between 0 and 1.

SINGEL SEASONAL RESULTS

Trial localities

Localities, trial placements and co-worker particulars for the 2011/2012 trial series appear in Table 2

Locality descriptions

Available information about fertilization and other relevant cultivation information appear in Table 3, rainfall and irrigation in Table 4.

Growing conditions

Growing conditions differed between localities and this must be taken into consideration when interpreting results. In general, the summer production area experienced another slow start to the 2011/2012 summer season due to late rainfall. Far below normal rainfall occurred over the entire summer production area of the country with bad rain distributions.

Growing conditions differed between localities and this must be taken into account when interpreting results.

Standard of trial execution

Visits to trials confirmed that prescribed procedures were followed and that trials were satisfactorily carried out. Data processing was delayed as some of the trial data was not in the prescribed format or incomplete, which made it unacceptable or unreliable.

Trial failures

The trials at Bultfontein (Link Seed), Hartbeesfontein (GCI), Ottosdal, Viljoenskroon (K2) and Wesselsbron (Pioneer) was not planted or failed during the season.

Statistical diagnostics

According to the statistical parameters in Table 5 the grain yield of the trial at Bothaville and Viljoenskroon (Linkseed), Coligny (Pannar), Rietgat (Monsanto), Rietgat (North West Co-Op), Ventersdorp (GCI) and Wesselsbron (Agricol) were unacceptable for statistical and yield analysis.

Stand ability

The mean total percentages of lodged plants, which include both stalk and root lodging, appear in Table 6. The length of the growing season (days to flowering plus days to physiological maturity) and the rate of drying of the genotypes also have an effect on lodging and must be borne in mind. Genotype differences were noted and must be kept in mind.

Lodging was not statistically analysed, but the means in Table 6 give an indication of the

stand ability of the genotypes. It is, however, difficult to make any conclusions as the genotypes dried out to different moisture percentages. Lodging was observed to be low in all the trials.

Tillering

The influence of environmental factors like soil fertility, fertilization, moisture, temperature conditions, plant population and plant spacing is such that their contribution to the occurrence of tillering is not clear. The mean percentage tillering is presented in Table 7. The mean percentage of tillering ranged from 7.69 % at Ottosdal to 52.35 % at Coligny. The white genotype IMP 52-11 (63.02%) and the yellow genotype LS 8218 (44.52 %) had the highest percentage tillering.

Prolificacy

A number of environmental conditions affect prolificacy in maize. Results for the 2011/2012 season indicate that growing conditions were favourable for ear development (Table 8). The highest mean for ears per plant was recorded at Coligny (2.17), while the lowest mean number of ears was recorded at Ottosdal (1.12). Genotypes PAN 6Q-445B (2.10) and PAN 6Q-745BR (2.08) had the highest prolificacy incidence.

Grain moisture

The percentage moisture of the grain at harvest is presented in Table 9. The grain moisture together with the growing season length of a genotype can give an indication of the genotype's drying rate. The recorded grain moisture tended to be low. The mean percentage grain moisture recorded varied between 12.12 % for Kepsteel (6) and 14.50 % at Bothaville. The yellow genotypes CAP 444NG (13.08) and SC 608 (18.07%) had the lowest and highest grain moisture percentages respectively, while CRN 3505 (13.22%) and SC 637 (18.34%) were the white counterparts. The moisture percentage of each hybrid was plotted with the yield of each hybrid were shown in figure number 2a&b, from these figures the producers will be able to classified the hybrids according to the moisture percentage if it is late or early growing season hybrids.

Yield

The yield potential and adaptability of genotypes in specific environments are the most important criteria for measuring genotype performance. Environmental conditions differ

from year to year, thus more reliable conclusions can be drawn from multi-seasonal data than from just one year's data. The combined analysis of variance (ANOVA) of the 50 genotypes over 20 environments, according to the AMMI 2 model are presented in Table 1. The ANOVA indicated highly significant differences for environments, genotypes and importantly, genotype X environment interaction. The IPCA 1 and IPCA 2 scores were also highly significant. Table 10 shows the mean grain yield of 50 maize genotypes tested at 20 environments.

The highest mean yield recorded was at Hoogekraal (8) (7.25 t ha^{-1}) and the lowest at Nampo(3) (2.54 t ha^{-1}). The yellow genotype that produced the highest mean yield was PAN 6Q-708BR with 5.43 t ha^{-1} and the highest yielding white genotypes was PAN 6Q-223 with a mean yield of 5.67 t ha^{-1} . Table 11 presents data of the AMMI analysis with the IPCA1 and IPCA2 scores for the environments.

Table 12 represents the AMMI stability values for each genotype. The most stable yellow genotype was KKS 4522B followed by DKC 80-12BGEN and the most stable white genotypes were PAN 5Q-433B followed by LS 8535B. Table (13) indicates the best AMMI selections of genotype per environment.

Mean values for all characteristics.

The mean values for all characteristics for which data were collected are presented in Table 14.

MEERJARIG PROEWE

INLEIDING

Resultate van, 2009/2010, 2010/2011 en 2011/2012 Nasionale Kultivar Proefreeks met mielies, is in hierdie verslag saamgevat. Hierdie meerjarige genotiperesultate is aanduidend van genotipeprestasie onder die spesifieke omgewingstoestande wat in die betrokke drie jaar ondervind is. Genotipe aanbevelings sal vir soortgelyke groeitoestande geldig wees.

NAVORSINGSPROSEDURE

Standaard en wetenskaplik erkende prosedures en waarnemings wat vir die

navorsingsprogram voorgeskryf is, word in die jaarverslae beskryf en word dus nie herhaal nie. Slegs daardie prosedures wat gewysig is of spesifiek op hierdie meerjarige verslag van toepassing is, word aangehaal.

Genotipevergelyking

'n Regverdigbare genotipe vergelykingsnorm het tot gevolg dat slegs daardie genotipes wat elke jaar sedert 2009/2010 in die Nasionale Genotipeproewe met mielie genotipe ingeskryf is, in die verslag opgeneem kon word. Nuwe belowende genotipes of ander genotipes wat slegs vir een of twee van die drie jare in die proewe voorgekom het, is nie in hierdie verslag opgeneem nie. Meerjarige resultate van 15 genotipes word aangebied.

Die gemiddeld van al die genotipes oor al die lokaliteite word as 'n standaard genotipe vergelykingsnorm gebruik in die AMMI-analises.

Statistiese verwerking en diagnostiek

Graanopbrengs was die enigste parameter wat statisties ontleed is. In die algemeen is 'n AMMI analise gebruik om die aanpasbaarheid en stabiliteit van genotipes aan te dui vir verskillende omgewings. Die gekombineerde variansieanalise volgens die "Additive Mean Effective And Multiplicative Interaction (AMMI)" model is uitgevoer met die GENSTAT program (Tabel 1).

Die "Principle Component Interaction Analysis (IPCA)" van genotipes in die AMMI analise gee 'n aanduiding van die genotipe se stabiliteit oor verskillende omgewings. Hoe groter die IPCA-waarde, beide negatief of positief, hoe meer is 'n genotipe aangepas vir 'n spesifieke omgewing. Hoe nader die IPCA-waardes aan nul kom hoe meer stabiel is die genotipes vir al die omgewings waarin dit getoets is. AMMI Stabiliteits-Waardes (ASW) is die afstand vanaf nul in 'n tweedimensionele verspreidingsgrafiek van IPCA 1-waardes teenoor IPCA 2-waardes. Soos die ASW-waarde nader kom aan nul kan 'n spesifieke genotipe as meer stabiel geklassifiseer word vir omgewings. Addisionele beskrywings en informasie oor AMMI is beskikbaar in Aanhangsel A.

Die proewe wat gebruik is vir die multi-seisoenale vergelyking is daardie wat voldoen aan die voorvereistes van diagnostiese parameters en die toets vir uitskieters gedurende elk van die drie jaar.

RESULTATE

Groeitoestande

Dit is belangrik dat die groeitoestande wat gedurende die 2009/2010, 2010/2011 en 2011/2012 seisoene geheers het, deeglik in ag geneem word by die interpretasie van die resultate. Dit sal verhoed dat onregverdige genotipe uitsprake gemaak word.

Staanvermoë

Omval is as gevolg van die teenwoordigheid van stam- en wortelvrotsiektes sowel as oorsake wat nie met 'n swak stam verband hou nie, 'n gekompliseerde aspek. Die groeiseisoenlengte (groeidaai tot blom plus groeidaai tot fisiologiese volwasseheid) en die afdrogingstempo van genotipe dra ook by tot omval. Die genotipe droog egter tot verskillende vogpersentasies af, en duidelike gevolgtrekkings is moeilik om te maak. Min seisoensverskille het voorgekom volgens die omvalpersentasies van die 15 genotipes in Tabel 16. Meer omval het in die 2008/2009 seisoen voorgekom as in sie ander twee seisoen en verskille tussen genotipes is waarneembaar.

Spruitvorming

'n Hoë mate van spruitvorming het by van die 15 genotipes oor die drie seisoene voorgekom (Tabel 17). Dit kan die gevolg wees van die vele faktore soos grondvrugbaarheid, bemesting, vog, temperatuurtoestande, plantbevolking en plantspasiëring wat spruitvorming kan beïnvloed. Genotipeverskille kan tog tot 'n mate waargeneem word.

Kopvermoë

Enkelkoppigheid of meerkoppigheid by genotipe is eienskappe wat ook deur 'n hele aantal omgewingsfaktore beïnvloed word. Die aantal koppe per plant in Tabel 18 toon geringe variasie tussen genotipes en seisoene aan.

Graanvogpersentasie

Die gemiddelde persentasie vog van die graan tydens oestyd, word in Tabel 19 weergegee. Die graanvog saam met die groeiseisoenlengte van 'n genotipe kan 'n aanduiding gee van die pitvullings- en afdrogingstempo van 'n spesifieke genotipe. Figuur 2 dui die verhouding aan tussen vogpersentasie en graanopbrengs vir die 15 genotipes wat getoets is, oor 'n periode van drie jaar. Producente kan van die figuur aflei watter genotipes is vroeë of laat fisiologiese

ryp genotipes.

Graanopbrengs

Die opbrengspotensiaal en aanpassingsvermoë van genotipe in spesifieke omgewings bly die belangrikste maatstaf om genotipeprestasie te vergelyk. Omgewingstoestande verskil van jaar tot jaar asook van lokaliteit tot lokaliteit, en afleidings van genotipeprestasie vanaf een jaar se data is nie so betroubaar soos vanaf meerjarige data nie. Die gekombineerde variansieanalise (ANOVA) van die 15 genotipes oor 70 lokaliteite wat ontleed is volgens die AMMI 2 model word weergegee in Tabel 15. Die ANOVA dui op hoogs betekenisvolle verskille vir omgewings, genotipes en belangrik, genotipe x omgewingsinteraksies. Die IPCA 1 en IPCA 2 – waardes was ook hoogs betekenisvol. Tabel 20 toon die gemiddelde graanopbrengs aan van 15 mielie genotipes wat getoets is by 70

omgewings.

Die hoogste gemiddelde opbrengs van 11.674 t ha^{-1} is by Leeudoringstad11 aangeteken en die laagste by Tweebuffels-11 (2.39 t ha^{-1}). Die geel genotipe wat die beste gevaar het was PAN 6Q-708BR met 'n gemiddeld van 6.10 t ha^{-1} en die beste wit genotipe was PAN 6Q-445B wat 'n gemiddeld van 6.75 t ha^{-1} behaal het. Tabel 21 verteenwoordig data van die AMMI met die IPCA 1 en IPCA 2 – waardes vir die omgewings. Tabel 22 verteenwoordig die AMMI stabiliteitswaardes vir elke genotipe. Die mees stabiele geel genotipe was PAN6Q-508R en die mees stabiele wit genotipe PAN 5Q-649R. Tabel 23 dui die beste AMMI genotipe seleksies aan per omgewing.

Gemiddelde waardes

Die samevatting van die gemiddelde waardes verskyn in Tabel 24 vir gerieflike gebruik.

Vrywaring

Die opsteller van die dokument en enige ander bron/instansie/persoon verantwoordelik vir enige inligting genoem in hierdie dokument is na die beste wete van die opstellers korrek met druktyd. Die inligting is ontwikkel deur wetenskaplike prosesse en word in goeder trou aangebied. Enige persoon/instansie wat hierdie inligting gebruik doen dit op eie risiko en die opstellers of enige ander party sal onder geen omstandighede verantwoordelik gehou kan word vir enige verliese gelei deur enige persoon/instansie wat die inligting in hierdie dokument gebruik nie.

MULTI-SEASONAL TRIALS

INTRODUCTION

Results of 2009/2010, 2011/2012 and 2011/2012 National Cultivar Trial series with maize are summarised in this report. These multi-seasonal results are indicative of genotype performance under specific environmental conditions experienced during the relevant three years. Genotype recommendations will be valid for similar growing conditions.

RESEARCH PROCEDURE

Standard and scientifically acceptable procedures were prescribed for this research programme and are described in the annual reports and are therefore not repeated. Only those procedures that were adapted or are specifically applicable to this multi-seasonal report are mentioned.

Genotype comparison

To obtain fair genotype comparison only genotypes that were entered in the National Cultivar Trials with maize since 2009/2010 were included in this report. Promising new genotypes and other genotypes that were included in one or two of the three years were not included in this report. Multi-seasonal results of 15 genotypes are presented.

The mean of all genotypes over all localities is used as standard genotype comparison in the AMMI model analysis.

Statistical analysis and diagnostics

The grain yield data were statistically analysed and is presented in the form of AMMI model analysis which was used to indicate the adaptability and stability of genotypes for different environments. The combined analysis of variance according to the Additive Mean Effects and Multiplicative Interaction (AMMI) model was performed using the GENSTAT Package (Table 15).

The Principle Component Interaction Analysis (IPCA) of genotypes in the AMMI analysis is an indication of the stability of a genotype over environments. The greater the IPCA scores, either negative or positive, the more specifically adapted a genotype is to a certain environment. The closer IPCA scores approach zero the more stable the genotype is over all

environments sampled.

AMMI Stability Value (ASV) is the distance from zero in a two dimensional scatter-gram of IPCA 1 scores against IPCA 2 scores. As the ASV nearing zero the genotype can be considered more stable for the environments. Additional explanations and information about AMMI were available in Appendix A

The trials that are used for this multi-seasonal comparison are those that fulfilled the requirements of the diagnostic parameters and the test for outliers during each of the three years.

RESULTS

Growing conditions

It is most important that the growing conditions that prevailed during the 2009/2010, 2011/2012 and 2011/2012 seasons, are taken into account thoroughly in the interpretation of the results. This will prevent incorrect genotype comparisons.

Stand ability

The stand ability of genotypes is an important characteristic, but is often caused by moisture stress and the incidence of stalk and root rot and stalk borer damage, that genotype differences can very often not be directly linked to the genotype itself. The length of growing season (growing days to flowering, plus growing days to physiological maturity) and the rate of drying of genotypes, can contribute to lodging. Genotypes dried out to various moisture percentages and clear conclusions are difficult to draw. Significant lodging can also occur during times of drought. Relatively high seasonal differences did occur according to the results on mean percentage lodging of the 15 genotypes over three years as given in Table 16. More lodging occurred during 2010/2011 than in the other season and differences between genotypes were noticeable.

Tillering

A high degree of tillering occurred amongst the 15 genotypes. Factors such as soil fertility, fertilization, moisture, temperature during the season, plant population, plant spacing and the genotype, determine the amount of tillers produced.

The mean percentage tillering of the genotypes over three years is given in Table 17 where genotype differences can be noted.

Prolificacy

The number of ears produced per plant can be determined by a number of environmental conditions, but is also a characteristic of the genotype. The mean number of ears per plant of the genotypes over 3 years is given in Table 18.

Grain moisture percentage

The percentage grain moisture at harvest is presented in Table 19. The grain moisture percentage and length of growing season of a genotype can give an indication of the rate of drying. Figure 2 shows the relationship between moisture percentage and grain yield for the 15 genotypes have been tested for three seasons. From this figure the producers might conclude which genotypes are early maturing or late.

Grain Yield

The yield potential and adaptability of genotypes in specific situations are the most important criteria for measuring genotype performance. Environmental conditions differ between years and localities, thus more reliable conclusions can be drawn from multi- seasonal data than from that of one single year. The combined analysis of variance (ANOVA) of the 15 genotypes over 70 environments and three years, according to the AMMI 2 model, are presented in Table 15. The ANOVA indicated highly significant differences for environments, genotypes and importantly genotype x environment interaction. The IPCA 1 and IPCA 2 scores were also highly significant. Table 20 shows the mean grain yield of 15 maize genotypes tested at 70 environments. The highest mean yield recorded was at Leeudoringstad 11 (11.674t ha⁻¹) and the lowest at Tweebuffels 11 (2.39 t ha⁻¹). The yellow genotype that produced the highest mean yield was PAN 6Q-708BR with 6.10 t ha⁻¹ and the highest yielding white genotype was PAN 6Q-445B with a mean yield of (6.75) t ha⁻¹. Table 21 presents data of the AMMI analysis with the IPCA1 and IPCA2 scores for the environments. Table 22 represents the AMMI stability values for each genotype. The most stable yellow genotype was PAN 6Q-508R and the most stable white genotype was PAN 5Q-649R. Table 23 indicates the best AMMI selections of genotypes per environment.

Mean values

The mean values of all characteristics are summarised in Table 24 for easy use.

Indemnity

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EEN JARIGE TABELLE / ONE YEAR TABLES

Tabel 1 ANOVA analise van mielie genotipes geëvalueer met die gebruik van die AMMI 2 model vir die westelike gebiede gedurende die 2011/2012seisoen
Table 1 Combined analysis of variance (ANOVA) according to the AMMI 2 model of maize genotypes evaluated in the western areas during 2011/2012season

Bron Source	df	SS	MS	F	F_prob
Totaal/Total	3149	16003	5.08	*	*
Behandeling/Treatment	1049	14416	13.74	20.85	0
Genotipe/Genotype	49	1071	21.87	33.17	0
Omgewing/Environment	20	11528	576.39	105.25	0
Block	42	230	5.48	8.31	0
Interaksie/Interaction	980	1817	1.85	2.81	0
IPCA 1	68	334	4.91	7.45	0
IPCA 2	66	276	4.18	6.35	0
Res/Residual	846	1207	1.43	2.16	0
Fout/Error	2058	1357	0.66	*	*

Tabel 2 Proeflokalitete en medewerkers 2011/2012**Table 2** Trial Localities and Co-Workers 2011/2012

Localiteit Locality	Adres / Address	Medewerker Co-Worker
Bothaville D	Monsanto	Philip Vosloo
Bothaville D	Pannar	Chris van Zyl
Bothaville D	Link Seed	Pieter Herbst
Bultfontein D	Pannar	Pieter Herbst
Coligny D	Pannar	Chris van Zyl
Coligny D	LNR / ARC - GCI	Dirk Bruwer
Delareyville D	NW Koöp / NW Co-op	Willem Otto
Glaudina D	Monsanto	Philip Vosloo
Hartebeesfontein D	LNR / ARC - GCI	Dirk Bruwer
Hoogekraal D	Pannar	Chris van Zyl
Kapsteel D	Monsanto	Philip Vosloo
Kapsteel D	Pioneer Hi-Bred	Gawie van Staden
Koster D	NW Koöp / NW Co-op	Willem Otto
Leeudoringstad D	LNR / ARC - GCI	Dirk Bruwer
Lichtenburg D	Monsanto	Philip Vosloo
Lichtenburg D	NW Koöp / NW Co-op	Willem Otto
Lichtenburg D	Pioneer Hi-Bred	Gawie van Staden
Nampo D	LNR / ARC - GCI	Dirk Bruwer
Ottosdal D	LNR / ARC - GCI	Danie Muller
Potchefstroom D	Capstone	Michelle Lloyd
Potchefstroom D	Agricol	Andries Wessels
Potchefstroom D	LNR / ARC - GCI	Dirk Bruwer
Rushof D	LNR / ARC - GCI	Dirk Bruwer
Tweebuffels D	LNR / ARC - GCI	Dirk Bruwer
Ventersdorp D	LNR / ARC - GCI	Dirk Bruwer
Viljoenskroon D	Agricol	Andries Wessels
Viljoenskroon D	Link Seed	Pieter Herbst
Viljoenskroon D	Monsanto	Philip Vosloo
Wesselsbron D	LNR / ARC - GCI	Dirk Bruwer
Wesselsbron D	Pioneer Hi-Bred	Gawie van Staden
Wesselsbron D	Klein Karoo	Anita Janeke
Wolmaranstad D	Link Seed	Pieter Herbst

D = Droeland / Dryland

Tabel 3 Grondbeskrywing, bemesting, plantdatum, spasiëring en plantbevolking vir elke proeflokaliteit 2011/12

Table 3 Soil description, fertilization, planting date, row width and plant population for localities 2011/12

Lokaleiteit	Grondvorm & serie	Bemesting voor/ met planttyd	Bemesting na planttyd	Plant-datum	Oes-datum	Rywydte	Plantbevolking				
Proef / Trial	Lokaleiteit / Locality	Medewerker / Co-operator	Previous crop	Soil form & series	Fertilization before/at planting kg/ha	Fertilization after planting kg/ha	herbicide application	Planting date	Harvest date	Row width cm	Plant population x1000
1	Bothaville D	Monsanto						08/12/2011	03/07/2012	150	
2	Bothaville D	Pannar	Mielies	Hutton 15- 20% clay	150kg/ha Urea, 200kg 3.1.0(30)Zn	None	Guardian EC 1L/ha Atrazine super 600 2L/ha	22/12/2011	10/06/2012	90	24.0
3	Bothaville D	Link Seed	Maize	Avalon	200KG 3:2:0(30)	100KG UREA	ATARAZINE	16/12/2011	14/06/2012	91	28.0
4	Bultfontein D	Link Seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Coligny D (Vierfontein geplant)	Pannar	Mielies	Clovelley 5% Clay	80kgN/ha 220kg 15.8.4(27)	220kg 3.0.1(31)	Guardian 750ml/ha Lamdex 100ml Harness 0.8L/ha Tylanex 1L/ha	15/12/2011	25/05/2012	150	28.0
6	Coligny D	LNR / ARC - GCI	--	--	--	-	-	11/12/2011	21/06/2012	230	16.0
7	Delareyville D	NW Koöp / NW Co-op	Maize	Clovelly Mooilaagte	39 N/ha, 11 P/ha, 5 K/ha	39 N/ha	Gardomil Gold, Dual S Gold	08/12/2011	01/06/2012	152	21.8
8	Glaudina D	Monsanto						09/01/2012	18/07/2012	230	
10	Hoogekraal D	Pannar	Mielies	Hutton 20-25% clay	250kg4.3.4(33)Zn	Topbemes 330kg Greensulf	Gardomil 2l/ha , Gesaprim 3l/ha Orivital 500ml	08/11/2011	18/05/2011	150	21.0
11	Kapsteel D	Monsanto						16/12/2011	03/07/2012	230	
12	Kapsteel D	Pioneer Hi-Bred									
14	Kroonstad D	Capstone	Mielies	Avalon	200kg/ha 3:1:0 (33)	180kg/ha Urea	Supragine/Harness	08/12/2011	12/06/2012	180	14.0
15	Leeudoringstad D	LNR / ARC - GCI	-	-	-	-	-	15/12/2011	-	165	20.0
16	Lichtenburg D	Monsanto						25/11/2011	25/05/2012	230	
17	Lichtenburg D	NW Koöp / NW Co-op	Maize	Hutton Stella	39 N/ha, 11 P/ha, 5 K/ha	39 N/ha	Gardomil Gold, Dual S Gold	15/12/2011	01/07/2012	152	19.2
18	Lichtenburg D	Pioneer Hi-Bred									
19	Nampo D	LNR / ARC - GCI	-	-	-	-	-	06/12/2011	08/06/2012	150	20.0
20	Ottosdal D	LNR / ARC - GCI	Maize	Clovelly	11.3N: 24.8P: 14.8K Ca 8.2 Mg 5.1 Sw 28.8		Supramax 900W6 @800g/ha Guardian 1L/ha	13/12/2011	18/06/2012	76	30.2
23	Potchefstroom D	LNR / ARC - GCI	-	-	-	-	-	21/12/2011	10/07/2012	150	16.5
24	Rushof D	LNR / ARC - GCI	-	-	-	-	-	30/11/2011	-	150	22.0
25	Tweebuffels D	LNR / ARC - GCI	-	-	-	-	-	02/12/2011	-	150	16.5
26	Ventersdorp D	LNR / ARC - GCI	-	-	-	-	-	30/11/2011	23/05/2012	135	16.0
27	Viljoenskroon D	Agricol									
28	Viljoenskroon D	Link Seed	Maize	Avalon	240KG 3:2:0(30)	100KG UREA	ATARAZINE	16/12/2011	15/06/2012	90	28.0
29	Viljoenskroon D	Monsanto						15/12/2011	18/06/2012	150	
31	Wesselsbron D	LNR / ARC - GCI	-	-	125kg (57.7N) 75kg Super P (85lt UAN (32) 34N 170kg 20.7.3 (30) 34N 11.9P 5.1K		Scat 360, Sorgomil Gold, Velocit Primaram Gold, Karate Zeon, Aqua Right 5 Lexar pak, Gardomil Gold	08/12/2011	-	150	22.0
34	Wolmaranstad D	Link Seed	GRONDBONE	Avalon	220KG 3:2:0(30)	100KG UREA	ATARAZINE	16/12/2011	28/06/2012	152	21.0

Tabel 4 Reënval en Besproeiing by proeflokaliteite 2011/12

Table 4 Rainfall and Irrigation at trial localities 2011/12

Proef / Trial	Lokaliteit / Locality	Medewerker / Co-operator	Reënval vir 2011						Reënval vir 2012						Totaal Total
			Jul	Aug	Sept	Okt/Oct	Nov	Des/Dec	Jan	Feb	Mrt/March	Apr	Mei/May	Jun	
1	Bothaville D	Monsanto	13.72	0	3.3	13.21	44.45	119.13	30.99	59.69	17.02	3.81	0	26.67	331.99
2	Bothaville D	Pannar													
3	Bothaville D	Link Seed	0	0	2	5	44	97	19	48	26	0	2	2	245
4	Bultfontein D	Link Seed	21	0	0	1	20	145	24	49	45	18	2	28	353
5	Coligny D	Pannar													
6	Coligny D	LNR / ARC - GCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Delareyville D	NW Koöp / NW Co-op	1.78	0	0	4.32	40.13	84.84	13.21	73.4	47.24	1.02	0	26.16	292.1
8	Glaudina D	Monsanto													
9	Hartbeesfontein D	LNR / ARC - GCI													
10	Hoogekraal D	Pannar													
11	Kapsteel D	Monsanto													
12	Kapsteel D	Pioneer Hi-Bred													
13	Koster D	NW Koöp / NW Co-op													
14	Kroonstad D	Capstone	-	-	30	32	65	60	22	6	-	-	-	-	215
15	Leeudoringstad D	LNR / ARC - GCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Lichtenburg D	Monsanto	0.25	0	0	41	19	24	5	-	-	-	-	9	98
17	Lichtenburg D	NW Koöp / NW Co-op	0.25	0	0	41	19	24	5	-	-	-	-	9	98
18	Lichtenburg D	Pioneer Hi-Bred	0.25	0	0	41	19	24	5	-	-	-	-	9	98
19	Nampo D	LNR / ARC - GCI	11	0	4	9	47	100	49	76	61	11	0.25	24	392
20	Ottosdal D	LNR / ARC - GCI	-	-	-	11	40	114	-	53	48	-	-	12	278
21	Ottosdal D	Klein Karoo													
22	Potchefstroom D	Agricol													
23	Potchefstroom D	LNR / ARC - GCI	6	0	0	58	107	161	95	100	88	15	0	18	648
24	Rushof D	LNR / ARC - GCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Tweebuffels D	LNR / ARC - GCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Ventersdorp D	LNR / ARC - GCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Viljoenskroon D	Agricol													
28	Viljoenskroon D	Link Seed	0	0	0	4	45	94	22	42	25	0	0	5	232
29	Viljoenskroon D	Monsanto													
30	Viljoenskroon D	Klein Karoo													
31	Wesselsbron D	LNR / ARC - GCI	-	-	14	14	20	179	23	65	15	-	-	20	350
32	Wesselsbron D	Pioneer Hi-Bred													
33	Wesselsbron D	Klein Karoo													
34	Wolmaranstad D	Link Seed	12	15	14	20	58	112	34	56	36	11	5	20	393

Tabel 5 Diagnostiese parameters vir die statistiese aanvaarbaarheid van proewe vir betroubare opbrengsanalises

Table 5 Diagnostic parameters for the statistical acceptability of trials for reliable yield analysis

Omgewing	Proefgemiddeld	KV	GKV	tn	t	SF(t)	t/Sf(t)	
Environment	Trial mean	CV %	GCV %	%		SE(t)	t/Se(t)	H
Bothaville (5)	3.55	25.10	11.14	20.87	0.08	0.03	3.08	0.22
Bothaville (8)	6.91	10.70	11.47	77.37	0.53	0.09	6.05	0.76
Bothaville (6)	5.64	19.40	13.02	57.48	0.31	0.08	4.10	0.56
Coligny(3)	5.92	11.40	7.38	55.79	0.30	0.07	4.02	0.55
Coligny(8)	3.25	26.50	11.45	54.44	0.28	0.07	3.94	0.53
Glaudin(6)	3.53	12.70	8.00	54.33	0.28	0.07	3.95	0.53
Delareyville(7)	4.94	9.20	16.50	90.56	0.76	0.06	11.88	0.88
Hoogekraal(8)	7.25	10.60	7.70	63.65	0.40	0.08	4.48	0.55
Kapsteel(6)	5.36	17.60	9.16	44.71	0.21	0.06	3.59	0.44
Kapsteel(9)	4.88	16.70	12.29	63.41	0.37	0.08	4.46	0.62
Leeudoringstad(3)	6.52	16.60	10.47	54.42	0.28	0.07	3.95	0.83
Kroonstad(12)	4.35	17.30	7.11	33.53	0.14	0.04	3.30	0.33
Rietgat(6)	4.33	26.10	11.27	35.73	0.16	0.05	3.35	0.35
Rietgat(7)	1.07	12.60	14.41	79.73	0.57	0.09	6.54	0.79
Lichtenburg(9)	3.36	19.80	15.95	83.63	0.63	0.08	7.65	0.58
Nampo(3)	2.53	17.60	13.74	64.60	0.38	0.08	4.55	0.63
Ottosdal(3)	3.83	15.00	16.46	78.40	0.55	0.09	6.22	0.77
Potchefstroom(3)	6.28	10.60	11.22	73.66	0.48	0.09	5.47	0.65
Rushof(3)	4.05	9.70	7.65	64.87	0.38	0.08	4.57	0.64
Tweebuffels(3)	5.48	13.20	11.67	60.91	0.44	0.06	7.55	0.61
Ventersdorp(3)	1.38	25.10	21.93	69.49	0.43	0.09	4.98	0.68
Viljoenskroon(6)	4.50	18.50	13.52	45.10	0.22	0.06	3.60	0.45
Viljoenskroon(1)	4.90	11.00	11.90	77.26	0.53	0.09	6.03	0.76
Viljoenskroon(5)	3.22	29.60	13.54	38.59	0.17	0.05	3.42	0.38
Wesselsbron(1)	5.03	14.60	3.55	9.62	0.05	0.01	4.47	0.09
Wesselsbron(3)	6.39	11.70	8.18	59.06	0.33	0.08	4.19	0.58
Wolmaranstad(5)	4.68	12.20	9.29	63.73	0.37	0.08	4.48	0.61

1=Agricol, 3=GCI, 4=K2, 5=Link seeds, 6=Monsanto, 7=North West, 8=Pannar, 9=Pioneer, 12=Capstone

Bold =Trials have been rejected

Vetgedruk=Proewe is verwerp

Tabel 6 Gemiddelde persentasie plante omval vir die 2011/2012 seisoen
 Table 6 Mean percentage lodged plants 2011/2012 season

Genotipes Genotypes	Potchef- stroom(3)	Delarey ville(7)	Hooge- kraal(8)	Ottosdal (3)	Gem Mean
CAP444NG	1.71	0.00	7.62	3.33	3.16
CRN3505	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DKC66-60BR	0.83	0.00	1.04	0.00	0.47
DKC 73 - 72	0.83	0.00	0.98	1.69	0.88
DKC73-74BRGEN	0.00	0.00	4.04	1.67	1.43
DKC73-76R	0.83	0.00	2.22	0.85	0.98
DKC77-85BGEN	0.83	0.00	9.39	0.00	2.56
DKC78-15B	0.83	0.00	6.45	0.00	1.82
DKC78-35R	1.67	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.69
DKC78-45BRGEN	1.71	0.51	8.07	0.00	2.57
DKC80-12BGEN	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71	0.43
DKC80-40BRGEN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IMP51-22B	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.42
IMP52-11	1.67	0.00	2.15	1.67	1.37
IMP52-11B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IMP53-03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IMP53-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KKS4412B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KKS4522B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KKS4577B	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.42
KKS8301	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71	0.43
KKS8406B	0.00	0.00	1.91	0.83	0.68
KKS8424B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.21
LS8518	0.83	0.00	3.27	0.00	1.03
LS8524R	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
LS8526	0.00	0.00	11.89	0.00	2.97
LS8529	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LS8533R	0.83	0.00	8.73	0.83	2.60
LS8535B	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
P2653WB	2.56	0.00	3.23	0.00	1.45
P2823WB	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.63
PAN5Q-251	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PAN5Q-433B	1.71	1.89	8.60	0.00	3.05
PAN5Q-649R	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
PAN5Q-653R	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.83	0.73
PAN5Q-751BR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.21
PAN6P-110	1.67	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.69
PAN6Q-223	0.00	0.00	5.56	0.00	1.39
PAN6Q-245	0.00	0.00	9.11	0.00	2.28
PAN6Q-308B	0.00	0.00	3.57	0.00	0.89
PAN6Q-445B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PAN6Q-508R	0.00	0.00	5.16	0.00	1.29
PAN6Q-708BR	0.83	0.00	1.01	0.00	0.46
PAN6Q-745BR	1.67	0.00	6.19	2.54	2.60
Phb30Y79B	5.00	0.00	5.21	0.00	2.55
Phb31D48BR	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.42
Phb32W72B	0.83	0.00	3.23	0.00	1.01
Phb33H52B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.21
SC608	0.85	0.00	13.72	6.67	5.31
SC637	0.00	0.00	7.31	0.85	2.04
Gem/Mean	0.65	0.07	2.86	0.65	1.06

Tabel 7 Gemiddelde persentasie spruitvorming vir die 2011/2012 seisoen
Table 7 Mean percentage tillering 2011/2012 season

Genotipes Genotypes	Both- ville(8)	Nampo(3)	Coligny(3)	Delarey ville(7)	Leeudoring- stad(3)	Ottosdal (3)	Rushof (3)
CAP444NG	51.27	55.36	43.48	1.78	70.49	9.17	51.71
CRN3505	31.82	41.33	58.00	28.38	55.07	8.33	54.36
DKC66-60BR	31.18	29.22	33.22	0.00	26.55	3.33	48.56
DKC 73 - 72	47.73	25.65	31.67	0.00	39.37	3.38	42.33
DKC73-74BRGEN	27.80	23.77	22.71	0.00	33.12	3.33	41.49
DKC73-76R	29.75	28.11	46.40	2.65	29.76	5.06	32.85
DKC77-85BGEN	33.80	34.71	75.29	6.68	48.20	10.83	67.33
DKC78-15B	32.09	51.16	47.56	5.56	50.63	15.83	58.13
DKC78-35R	31.31	36.82	66.82	18.16	54.04	5.00	50.90
DKC78-45BRGEN	10.22	36.66	62.20	5.11	45.22	5.83	49.05
DKC80-12BGEN	51.08	38.47	28.61	0.00	44.44	8.38	36.57
DKC80-40BRGEN	10.65	30.78	48.93	0.00	40.93	6.69	43.07
IMP51-22B	54.89	53.96	55.00	0.98	38.33	9.17	71.28
IMP52-11	58.19	59.52	85.55	36.31	69.58	16.80	69.68
IMP52-11B	71.20	65.76	75.49	20.75	81.53	11.67	81.03
IMP53-03	52.10	60.21	78.61	18.35	57.50	10.00	62.95
IMP53-13	30.05	58.32	72.50	15.88	49.35	4.17	58.06
KKS4412B	49.60	33.87	49.25	0.00	42.32	5.02	50.45
KKS4522B	9.84	25.15	32.81	0.00	33.86	4.17	25.76
KKS4577B	11.72	30.43	53.15	12.12	27.19	7.50	42.14
KKS8301	29.27	53.01	11.67	2.05	26.27	7.59	49.35
KKS8406B	28.51	25.69	23.94	0.00	19.76	3.33	45.28
KKS8424B	9.92	23.26	37.03	0.00	27.18	3.38	33.41
LS8518	73.94	39.32	65.02	0.67	62.42	8.46	53.82
LS8524R	10.28	33.79	58.96	0.00	47.77	7.50	61.62
LS8526	8.88	35.38	74.30	3.61	23.90	3.33	31.68
LS8529	10.09	55.68	46.33	19.65	49.57	2.50	53.46
LS8533R	52.83	43.85	45.00	11.48	52.19	8.40	65.50
LS8535B	28.95	39.55	34.17	0.56	26.71	6.67	25.20
P2653WB	50.93	62.45	80.61	32.73	47.37	12.50	79.06
P2823WB	45.36	66.07	58.51	51.90	79.44	7.50	69.81
PAN5Q-251	9.55	27.75	43.38	0.49	31.47	2.50	33.30
PAN5Q-433B	29.46	46.35	78.80	20.57	44.69	5.83	40.51
PAN5Q-649R	10.77	22.48	41.65	0.00	40.83	0.83	40.17
PAN5Q-653R	28.57	27.78	31.92	0.00	40.60	10.00	39.64
PAN5Q-751BR	27.85	32.55	36.45	1.45	26.50	6.67	49.60
PAN6P-110	30.92	32.89	49.77	0.00	55.93	5.02	61.83
PAN6Q-223	50.85	61.19	84.15	15.57	75.51	12.50	69.48
PAN6Q-245	53.53	44.55	52.52	22.36	62.69	7.50	59.70
PAN6Q-308B	51.27	38.29	28.77	0.48	38.10	11.67	33.61
PAN6Q-445B	55.92	44.63	86.82	37.77	78.41	25.00	69.61
PAN6Q-508R	29.55	46.77	66.37	0.00	47.37	5.83	55.13
PAN6Q-708BR	104.81	46.79	44.11	0.00	60.69	6.67	62.21
PAN6Q-745BR	30.33	54.04	65.44	7.29	71.74	9.21	70.95
Phb30Y79B	72.75	49.53	67.50	9.99	69.12	14.17	56.41
Phb31D48BR	37.52	21.05	49.69	0.00	30.07	6.67	50.54
Phb32W72B	11.20	46.03	68.07	0.00	51.88	15.39	29.49
Phb33H52B	35.00	31.69	30.06	0.00	47.51	5.00	50.28
SC608	31.47	26.46	30.47	0.00	38.08	3.33	34.65
SC637	28.60	43.92	58.54	12.01	51.45	5.98	63.93
Gem/Mean	36.10	40.84	52.35	8.47	47.25	7.69	51.54

Tabel 7 Vervolg
Table 7 Continued

Genotypes	Potchef- stroom(3)	Viljoens- kroon(1)	Twee buffels(3)	Gem Mean
CAP444NG	47.66	17.50	38.89	38.73
CRN3505	54.16	22.00	56.21	40.97
DKC66-60BR	40.28	10.09	27.92	25.04
DKC 73 - 72	25.00	6.26	29.93	25.13
DKC73-74BRGEN	17.83	14.98	23.24	20.83
DKC73-76R	21.25	19.80	31.42	24.71
DKC77-85BGEN	65.60	12.81	71.43	42.67
DKC78-15B	66.91	15.00	26.52	36.94
DKC78-35R	55.48	19.16	38.60	37.63
DKC78-45BRGEN	47.30	17.20	48.03	32.68
DKC80-12BGEN	30.99	10.26	30.83	27.96
DKC80-40BRGEN	17.89	9.64	17.57	22.61
IMP51-22B	65.80	25.91	59.58	43.49
IMP52-11	103.57	44.54	86.43	63.02
IMP52-11B	88.16	42.46	85.99	62.40
IMP53-03	69.58	20.52	100.73	53.06
IMP53-13	31.64	23.28	85.21	42.85
KKS4412B	20.00	16.77	17.48	28.48
KKS4522B	27.92	17.85	24.60	20.20
KKS4577B	42.11	15.42	52.16	29.39
KKS8301	16.54	6.35	28.12	23.02
KKS8406B	25.07	14.83	13.75	20.02
KKS8424B	11.25	9.24	13.16	16.78
LS8518	50.80	15.62	75.09	44.52
LS8524R	50.45	20.32	70.45	36.11
LS8526	27.63	20.84	40.33	26.99
LS8529	35.00	12.97	52.42	33.77
LS8533R	75.25	22.61	81.94	45.90
LS8535B	33.57	14.74	21.49	23.16
P2653WB	72.79	22.50	82.80	54.37
P2823WB	62.30	33.17	81.94	55.60
PAN5Q-251	32.87	12.55	10.62	20.45
PAN5Q-433B	44.97	15.48	36.22	36.29
PAN5Q-649R	22.47	10.69	12.75	20.26
PAN5Q-653R	31.53	15.81	9.18	23.50
PAN5Q-751BR	25.00	5.02	18.50	22.96
PAN6P-110	49.17	17.12	33.06	33.57
PAN6Q-223	64.68	50.52	80.01	56.45
PAN6Q-245	57.02	11.53	48.04	41.94
PAN6Q-308B	42.50	17.56	50.87	31.31
PAN6Q-445B	64.21	24.36	90.72	57.75
PAN6Q-508R	30.72	12.83	74.24	36.88
PAN6Q-708BR	34.80	11.31	29.28	40.07
PAN6Q-745BR	66.40	10.83	87.21	47.34
Phb30Y79B	60.00	26.50	74.62	50.06
Phb31D48BR	28.90	15.11	48.47	28.80
Phb32W72B	47.30	16.88	33.47	31.97
Phb33H52B	35.54	15.10	49.06	29.92
SC608	38.04	13.55	26.07	24.21
SC637	29.03	13.32	49.24	35.60
Gem/Mean	44.10	17.81	47.52	35.37

Tabel 8 Gemiddelde aantal koppe per plant 2011/2012seisoen**Table 8** Mean number of cobs per plant 2011/2012season

Genotypes Genotypes	Coligny(3)	Delarey ville(7)	Nampo (3)	Leeudoring- stad(3)	Potchef- stroom(3)	Rushof(3)	Twee- buffels(3)
CAP444NG	2.35	1.61	1.40	2.25	2.58	1.43	2.13
CRN3505	2.33	2.12	1.19	2.32	2.14	1.63	2.20
DKC66-60BR	1.92	1.05	1.33	1.59	2.01	1.30	1.62
DKC 73 - 72	1.59	1.14	1.18	1.42	1.39	1.17	1.40
DKC73-74BRGEN	1.49	1.07	1.22	1.37	1.23	1.18	1.29
DKC73-76R	1.50	1.09	1.07	1.33	1.26	1.25	1.30
DKC77-85BGEN	2.42	1.92	1.45	1.93	2.52	1.72	2.32
DKC78-15B	2.16	1.76	1.38	2.23	2.22	1.50	2.04
DKC78-35R	2.57	1.83	1.40	2.17	2.15	1.49	1.83
DKC78-45BRGEN	2.19	1.76	1.43	2.02	2.30	1.49	2.22
DKC80-12BGEN	2.19	1.61	1.22	2.08	2.27	1.36	2.02
DKC80-40BRGEN	2.40	1.63	1.36	2.10	2.28	1.52	2.04
IMP51-22B	1.94	1.35	1.42	1.81	2.62	1.57	1.78
IMP52-11	2.13	1.12	1.35	1.78	1.79	1.22	1.89
IMP52-11B	2.21	1.15	1.38	2.03	2.44	1.42	2.11
IMP53-03	2.26	1.12	1.26	1.95	1.82	1.36	2.11
IMP53-13	2.63	1.91	1.35	2.14	2.32	1.65	2.22
KKS4412B	2.04	1.27	1.35	1.87	1.71	1.44	1.80
KKS4522B	1.44	1.11	1.12	1.42	1.44	1.22	1.39
KKS4577B	1.95	1.59	1.39	1.70	1.65	1.31	1.97
KKS8301	1.63	1.06	1.27	1.38	1.61	1.36	1.18
KKS8406B	2.04	1.19	1.34	1.55	1.99	1.40	1.48
KKS8424B	1.60	1.20	1.30	1.32	1.45	1.19	1.62
LS8518	2.07	1.54	1.32	1.82	1.82	1.24	1.79
LS8524R	2.08	1.11	1.26	1.73	1.89	1.32	1.82
LS8526	2.20	1.10	1.52	1.83	2.30	1.45	2.16
LS8529	2.15	1.97	1.24	1.95	2.10	1.52	2.35
LS8533R	2.31	1.58	1.46	1.91	2.51	1.39	2.22
LS8535B	2.23	1.64	1.34	2.04	2.01	1.50	2.05
P2653WB	1.92	1.16	1.35	1.60	1.75	1.47	1.74
P2823WB	1.99	1.72	1.54	2.19	2.15	1.38	2.04
PAN5Q-251	2.24	1.55	1.43	1.65	2.19	1.35	1.77
PAN5Q-433B	2.67	1.84	1.59	1.78	2.39	1.41	2.01
PAN5Q-649R	2.31	1.67	1.56	2.22	2.18	1.45	1.97
PAN5Q-653R	2.17	1.32	1.43	1.75	2.16	1.36	1.92
PAN5Q-751BR	2.27	1.43	1.26	1.58	1.88	1.36	2.01
PAN6P-110	2.29	1.46	1.25	1.99	2.48	1.63	2.27
PAN6Q-223	2.70	1.73	1.41	2.43	2.61	1.62	2.56
PAN6Q-245	2.71	1.84	1.48	2.40	2.31	1.69	2.19
PAN6Q-308B	2.29	1.77	1.42	2.17	2.40	1.47	2.09
PAN6Q-445B	2.92	1.85	1.64	2.29	2.67	1.61	2.35
PAN6Q-508R	2.54	1.62	1.49	2.33	2.45	1.63	2.38
PAN6Q-708BR	2.35	1.66	1.58	2.30	2.68	1.63	2.09
PAN6Q-745BR	2.53	1.72	1.61	2.32	2.71	1.79	2.71
Phb30Y79B	2.08	1.29	1.30	1.99	1.70	1.32	1.72
Phb31D48BR	2.10	1.03	1.27	1.55	2.19	1.50	1.69
Phb32W72B	2.60	1.44	1.35	2.04	2.10	1.03	2.00
Phb33H52B	2.08	1.19	1.22	1.78	2.23	1.47	1.71
SC608	2.03	1.18	1.41	1.57	1.94	1.20	1.55
SC637	1.51	1.08	1.22	1.39	1.29	1.08	1.21
Mean/Gem	2.17	1.46	1.36	1.89	2.08	1.42	1.93

Tabel 8 Vervolg
Table 8 Continued

Genotypes	Wessels bron(3)	Ottosdal (3)	Botha- ville(8)	Gem Mean
CAP444NG	1.73	1.30	1.49	1.83
CRN3505	2.03	1.46	2.35	1.98
DKC66-60BR	1.52	0.89	1.77	1.50
DKC 73 - 72	1.46	0.95	1.59	1.33
DKC73-74BRGEN	1.23	0.97	1.65	1.27
DKC73-76R	1.27	0.93	1.10	1.21
DKC77-85BGEN	1.95	1.45	2.02	1.97
DKC78-15B	2.14	1.50	2.11	1.90
DKC78-35R	1.71	1.30	1.98	1.84
DKC78-45BRGEN	1.92	1.38	1.97	1.87
DKC80-12BGEN	1.59	1.02	1.86	1.72
DKC80-40BRGEN	2.34	1.00	2.22	1.89
IMP51-22B	1.80	1.11	2.21	1.76
IMP52-11	1.90	0.96	2.21	1.63
IMP52-11B	1.84	1.02	2.00	1.76
IMP53-03	1.70	0.94	2.02	1.65
IMP53-13	1.71	1.38	1.88	1.92
KKS4412B	1.48	1.09	1.92	1.60
KKS4522B	1.40	1.01	1.28	1.28
KKS4577B	1.59	1.00	1.55	1.57
KKS8301	1.32	1.03	1.22	1.30
KKS8406B	1.41	1.07	2.07	1.55
KKS8424B	1.34	1.06	1.27	1.33
LS8518	1.53	0.87	1.59	1.56
LS8524R	1.62	0.97	1.60	1.54
LS8526	2.08	0.96	2.10	1.77
LS8529	1.99	1.00	1.98	1.82
LS8533R	2.04	1.36	1.75	1.85
LS8535B	2.04	1.31	2.51	1.86
P2653WB	1.61	1.04	1.56	1.52
P2823WB	1.85	1.00	2.32	1.82
PAN5Q-251	1.43	1.05	1.85	1.65
PAN5Q-433B	1.96	1.38	2.22	1.93
PAN5Q-649R	1.82	1.13	1.93	1.82
PAN5Q-653R	1.56	1.09	1.37	1.61
PAN5Q-751BR	1.69	1.06	1.92	1.65
PAN6P-110	1.85	1.14	1.91	1.83
PAN6Q-223	2.00	1.27	2.32	2.06
PAN6Q-245	2.07	1.30	2.28	2.03
PAN6Q-308B	1.87	1.24	2.01	1.87
PAN6Q-445B	1.98	1.28	2.37	2.10
PAN6Q-508R	2.00	1.18	2.44	2.00
PAN6Q-708BR	2.05	1.20	2.65	2.02
PAN6Q-745BR	2.17	1.26	2.03	2.08
Phb30Y79B	1.46	1.10	1.67	1.56
Phb31D48BR	1.55	1.11	1.95	1.59
Phb32W72B	1.54	1.18	1.92	1.72
Phb33H52B	1.53	1.06	2.16	1.64
SC608	1.44	0.98	1.90	1.52
SC637	1.15	0.89	1.08	1.19
Mean/Gem	1.73	1.12	1.90	1.71

Tabel 9 Gemiddelde graanvogpersentasie met oestyd 2011/2012 seisoen
Table 9 Mean percentage grain moisture at harvest 2011/2012 season

Genotypes Genotypes	Botha- ville(8)	Botha- ville(6)	Lichten- burg(9)	Leeudoring- stad (3)	Coligny(3)	Delarey- ville(7)	Glaudina(6)
CAP444NG	14.80	13.53	13.03	13.10	17.00	12.17	16.47
CRN3505	18.20	12.87	13.33	11.20	15.00	14.37	15.93
DKC66-60BR	13.00	12.20	12.83	10.40	11.80	9.43	12.23
DKC 73 - 72	14.80	12.67	13.00	10.80	14.50	10.77	13.40
DKC73-74BRGEN	14.90	12.93	13.20	16.30	15.20	11.10	13.07
DKC73-76R	12.90	12.53	13.50	13.20	12.20	10.23	11.53
DKC77-85BGEN	12.10	12.53	13.00	12.10	13.70	12.63	14.70
DKC78-15B	13.10	12.70	13.37	11.00	13.80	13.40	15.57
DKC78-35R	13.10	12.90	13.47	14.50	14.30	15.03	15.67
DKC78-45BRGEN	12.80	13.33	13.03	12.20	16.20	13.37	15.17
DKC80-12BGEN	13.50	12.40	13.07	10.90	12.60	10.67	12.07
DKC80-40BRGEN	12.30	12.17	13.13	10.60	14.80	10.30	11.87
IMP51-22B	11.10	10.90	13.47	10.60	12.40	9.63	10.50
IMP52-11	13.80	12.70	13.50	11.30	13.20	10.80	11.43
IMP52-11B	14.60	13.07	13.47	11.50	12.90	11.13	13.63
IMP53-03	14.40	13.07	13.10	12.30	13.30	11.47	12.33
IMP53-13	13.80	12.63	13.47	13.40	16.50	14.67	17.83
KKS4412B	12.20	12.43	12.77	11.60	12.40	9.87	11.77
KKS4522B	16.50	13.30	13.27	13.80	14.10	13.03	16.90
KKS4577B	14.90	12.77	13.20	11.10	15.80	13.80	15.40
KKS8301	12.50	12.47	12.83	11.30	10.50	10.50	11.10
KKS8406B	14.60	12.33	12.93	10.90	13.00	10.23	10.97
KKS8424B	18.50	12.60	12.87	14.10	14.00	12.50	13.90
LS8518	18.10	13.17	14.00	12.30	14.10	9.83	15.37
LS8524R	13.70	12.10	13.00	11.90	12.10	12.17	11.40
LS8526	11.30	12.17	12.93	10.80	11.80	10.23	12.43
LS8529	13.90	13.13	13.83	11.80	14.20	12.70	15.57
LS8533R	12.60	12.30	13.13	10.20	12.70	12.50	13.67
LS8535B	15.90	13.40	13.60	14.20	15.10	13.70	16.77
P2653WB	14.80	13.60	13.73	11.30	16.90	15.13	14.03
P2823WB	17.70	12.97	13.63	14.10	16.40	15.47	14.63
PAN5Q-251	14.50	12.60	13.13	12.50	14.10	14.23	15.33
PAN5Q-433B	12.60	12.50	13.57	13.60	12.80	12.27	13.70
PAN5Q-649R	14.10	12.47	13.43	11.50	12.30	11.50	11.67
PAN5Q-653R	12.90	12.33	13.13	11.30	12.80	12.60	13.67
PAN5Q-751BR	11.70	12.30	13.07	10.40	12.40	11.20	11.53
PAN6P-110	13.80	11.57	13.03	11.20	15.20	11.43	14.43
PAN6Q-223	18.40	13.57	14.37	15.10	15.50	15.93	17.33
PAN6Q-245	13.20	12.73	13.63	12.30	12.40	12.93	16.80
PAN6Q-308B	16.40	13.03	13.20	13.80	14.20	12.47	15.80
PAN6Q-445B	14.50	12.33	13.77	11.90	13.30	12.40	11.47
PAN6Q-508R	14.70	12.33	13.30	12.30	13.00	10.97	15.07
PAN6Q-708BR	14.60	12.97	13.23	14.00	13.50	10.97	15.80
PAN6Q-745BR	13.30	12.43	13.47	10.50	14.70	11.23	11.80
Phb30Y79B	20.90	12.73	13.47	11.40	13.20	12.33	14.40
Phb31D48BR	17.20	12.27	13.07	11.90	11.40	9.70	12.13
Phb32W72B	11.10	12.67	13.00	10.60	11.90	9.40	11.33
Phb33H52B	11.00	12.20	13.17	10.00	11.50	9.73	12.17
SC608	19.10	16.47	14.93	23.30	25.10	14.83	20.67
SC637	20.80	17.27	16.37	18.30	23.30	18.80	18.97
Gem/ Mean	14.50	12.81	13.38	12.41	14.10	12.16	14.03

Tabel 9 Vervolg
Table 9 Continued

Genotypes Genotypes	Kroon- stad(12)	Hooge- kraal(8)	Kep steel(6)	Kep steel(9)	Rushof(3)	Otto- sdal(3)	Potchef- stroom(3)
CAP444NG	10.10	14.37	11.23	14.90	11.40	15.21	12.90
CRN3505	11.30	14.46	9.50	15.20	10.70	20.28	13.70
DKC66-60BR	10.60	13.81	9.07	13.23	9.80	10.08	11.10
DKC 73 - 72	11.60	14.39	9.03	14.70	10.30	12.96	11.60
DKC73-74BRGEN	11.30	14.14	10.37	15.27	10.40	14.45	11.50
DKC73-76R	10.80	14.14	9.27	14.07	9.80	12.44	10.60
DKC77-85BGEN	11.00	14.10	9.30	13.93	10.20	17.00	13.20
DKC78-15B	11.40	14.44	11.03	14.87	10.70	15.81	12.30
DKC78-35R	10.40	14.26	10.87	15.33	10.40	17.11	13.80
DKC78-45BRGEN	10.70	14.22	11.67	14.67	10.60	15.81	12.90
DKC80-12BGEN	10.60	14.26	9.13	13.40	9.60	13.47	11.80
DKC80-40BRGEN	9.80	13.77	8.90	13.37	10.20	12.96	11.20
IMP51-22B	9.90	13.75	8.43	13.67	10.00	11.53	10.80
IMP52-11	9.90	14.12	10.07	14.23	10.40	11.53	10.40
IMP52-11B	11.10	14.72	9.97	13.87	10.50	13.13	11.40
IMP53-03	9.80	14.20	9.80	14.33	10.70	11.90	11.60
IMP53-13	12.80	14.27	10.70	13.93	11.40	17.41	11.60
KKS4412B	11.70	13.94	9.40	14.03	10.50	13.30	11.40
KKS4522B	15.60	13.90	10.57	15.47	10.40	15.69	14.40
KKS4577B	11.70	13.91	10.23	14.70	9.60	14.45	11.60
KKS8301	10.10	13.80	9.00	13.57	9.60	10.08	10.80
KKS8406B	11.10	13.69	8.43	13.07	10.20	10.94	12.30
KKS8424B	12.10	14.03	11.40	14.33	10.50	14.59	13.60
LS8518	13.80	14.51	11.53	14.77	12.50	14.85	13.30
LS8524R	10.80	14.72	9.73	13.77	10.10	12.08	11.40
LS8526	10.70	14.18	9.30	13.97	9.60	10.94	11.10
LS8529	11.80	14.60	11.10	14.37	10.50	14.59	11.40
LS8533R	10.50	13.91	9.43	14.20	10.70	12.62	10.80
LS8535B	11.90	14.09	11.73	14.77	11.50	16.56	11.90
P2653WB	10.40	14.30	11.03	15.20	10.40	15.33	11.60
P2823WB	12.90	14.12	10.77	14.47	12.10	17.41	12.80
PAN5Q-251	11.00	13.85	10.13	14.93	9.90	16.53	11.90
PAN5Q-433B	10.30	14.08	12.57	13.90	10.10	13.81	11.60
PAN5Q-649R	10.20	13.94	9.77	14.07	9.80	13.47	11.90
PAN5Q-653R	11.00	13.71	9.77	14.13	10.30	15.45	11.80
PAN5Q-751BR	10.60	13.95	9.17	14.07	9.80	12.44	10.90
PAN6P-110	11.20	14.02	9.80	15.63	11.40	14.45	12.40
PAN6Q-223	16.30	14.19	17.57	16.30	10.90	19.20	13.20
PAN6Q-245	11.50	14.02	10.83	14.67	10.10	16.17	12.10
PAN6Q-308B	12.50	14.20	11.70	14.70	10.40	16.41	12.10
PAN6Q-445B	11.80	13.96	10.13	14.20	11.00	16.17	11.00
PAN6Q-508R	12.10	13.81	10.37	14.97	10.90	14.15	11.30
PAN6Q-708BR	13.40	14.56	10.33	14.73	10.80	15.21	12.50
PAN6Q-745BR	10.50	13.91	9.60	13.77	11.00	11.72	11.60
Phb30Y79B	10.00	14.60	10.43	14.60	11.70	16.53	11.30
Phb31D48BR	10.60	14.14	9.17	13.87	10.30	11.72	11.60
Phb32W72B	10.40	13.79	9.10	13.27	9.30	9.86	11.20
Phb33H52B	9.70	13.83	10.23	12.83	10.80	9.41	11.20
SC608	17.10	15.27	17.23	17.60	17.30	21.58	18.70
SC637	17.90	16.58	17.73	18.53	18.90	19.74	17.80
Gem/ Mean	11.53	14.19	10.55	14.49	10.80	14.41	12.14

Tabel 9 Vervolg
Table 9 Continued

Genotypes Genotypes	Viljoens- kroon(1)	Viljoens- kroon(6)	Wessels bron(3)	Twee buffles(3)	Nampo(3)	Wolmaran stad (5)	Gem Mean
CAP444NG	12.05	14.47	10.90	11.50	11.20	11.20	13.08
CRN3505	11.02	12.60	11.20	11.50	10.50	11.50	13.22
DKC66-60BR	10.17	11.77	9.80	10.60	9.00	10.30	11.06
DKC 73 - 72	10.64	14.47	11.30	12.40	9.80	11.00	12.21
DKC73-74BRGEN	11.55	13.67	11.20	11.10	10.60	11.00	12.66
DKC73-76R	10.81	12.30	10.30	11.90	9.80	10.70	11.65
DKC77-85BGEN	10.73	12.25	11.30	10.60	11.10	10.80	12.31
DKC78-15B	11.44	12.17	11.50	11.90	11.10	10.90	12.63
DKC78-35R	11.31	13.40	10.90	10.90	10.70	11.20	12.98
DKC78-45BRGEN	12.04	12.33	10.80	11.30	10.00	11.10	12.71
DKC80-12BGEN	10.42	11.27	10.80	10.30	9.20	10.60	11.50
DKC80-40BRGEN	10.36	11.57	10.30	10.90	10.20	10.60	11.47
IMP51-22B	10.65	11.50	10.80	11.40	9.90	10.30	11.06
IMP52-11	11.27	12.60	10.90	10.40	10.80	11.30	11.73
IMP52-11B	12.5	12.33	11.20	11.90	9.60	12.30	12.24
IMP53-03	11.72	13.20	10.20	11.60	10.20	10.90	12.01
IMP53-13	12.14	16.33	11.20	11.50	12.80	11.70	13.50
KKS4412B	10.55	11.93	10.50	10.30	9.20	11.00	11.54
KKS4522B	12.27	14.60	12.00	11.70	11.60	12.80	13.60
KKS4577B	11.28	12.50	11.40	10.90	10.00	11.60	12.54
KKS8301	10.55	11.53	10.30	10.10	9.40	10.40	11.02
KKS8406B	10.18	11.87	11.70	11.10	10.10	10.00	11.48
KKS8424B	11.62	13.93	11.80	12.30	11.10	11.40	13.06
LS8518	12.52	16.97	11.30	12.80	11.40	12.00	13.46
LS8524R	10.53	12.10	11.40	10.40	10.60	10.40	11.72
LS8526	10	11.77	10.20	12.60	9.20	10.30	11.28
LS8529	11.54	14.33	12.10	12.30	10.30	11.60	12.78
LS8533R	10.37	11.77	10.60	10.40	10.60	10.60	11.68
LS8535B	12.01	15.40	12.30	12.50	12.20	11.50	13.55
P2653WB	13.36	16.73	11.10	13.40	10.00	11.80	13.21
P2823WB	11.77	15.13	11.10	11.30	12.10	11.70	13.63
PAN5Q-251	10.8	12.87	11.40	10.50	10.80	11.50	12.63
PAN5Q-433B	11.01	12.30	10.20	10.40	10.00	10.80	12.11
PAN5Q-649R	10.37	11.80	10.60	10.80	9.00	10.80	11.67
PAN5Q-653R	10.55	12.67	10.50	10.90	10.40	10.80	12.04
PAN5Q-751BR	10.49	11.90	11.30	10.40	10.00	10.00	11.38
PAN6P-110	12.43	12.73	11.30	11.90	10.10	11.60	12.48
PAN6Q-223	12.58	17.17	12.20	13.50	12.30	15.70	15.07
PAN6Q-245	11.1	13.03	11.50	11.80	11.00	11.60	12.67
PAN6Q-308B	11.67	14.00	11.10	11.70	10.70	11.60	13.08
PAN6Q-445B	11.18	12.53	10.70	10.80	11.10	11.70	12.30
PAN6Q-508R	11.36	13.50	11.20	11.50	11.40	11.20	12.47
PAN6Q-708BR	11.44	14.27	11.20	12.50	10.50	11.70	12.91
PAN6Q-745BR	10.82	12.03	11.30	10.50	10.20	10.70	11.75
Phb30Y79B	12.09	12.85	11.27	11.30	11.40	11.30	12.89
Phb31D48BR	10.76	12.37	10.73	11.10	9.80	10.20	11.70
Phb32W72B	10.73	11.60	10.10	10.40	9.00	10.70	10.97
Phb33H52B	10.69	11.63	10.90	10.60	9.50	10.40	11.07
SC608	15.92	20.77	16.30	16.40	16.30	16.50	18.07
SC637	16.03	21.70	17.60	16.70	16.20	17.50	18.34
Gem/ Mean	11.43	13.41	11.28	11.55	10.68	11.42	12.56

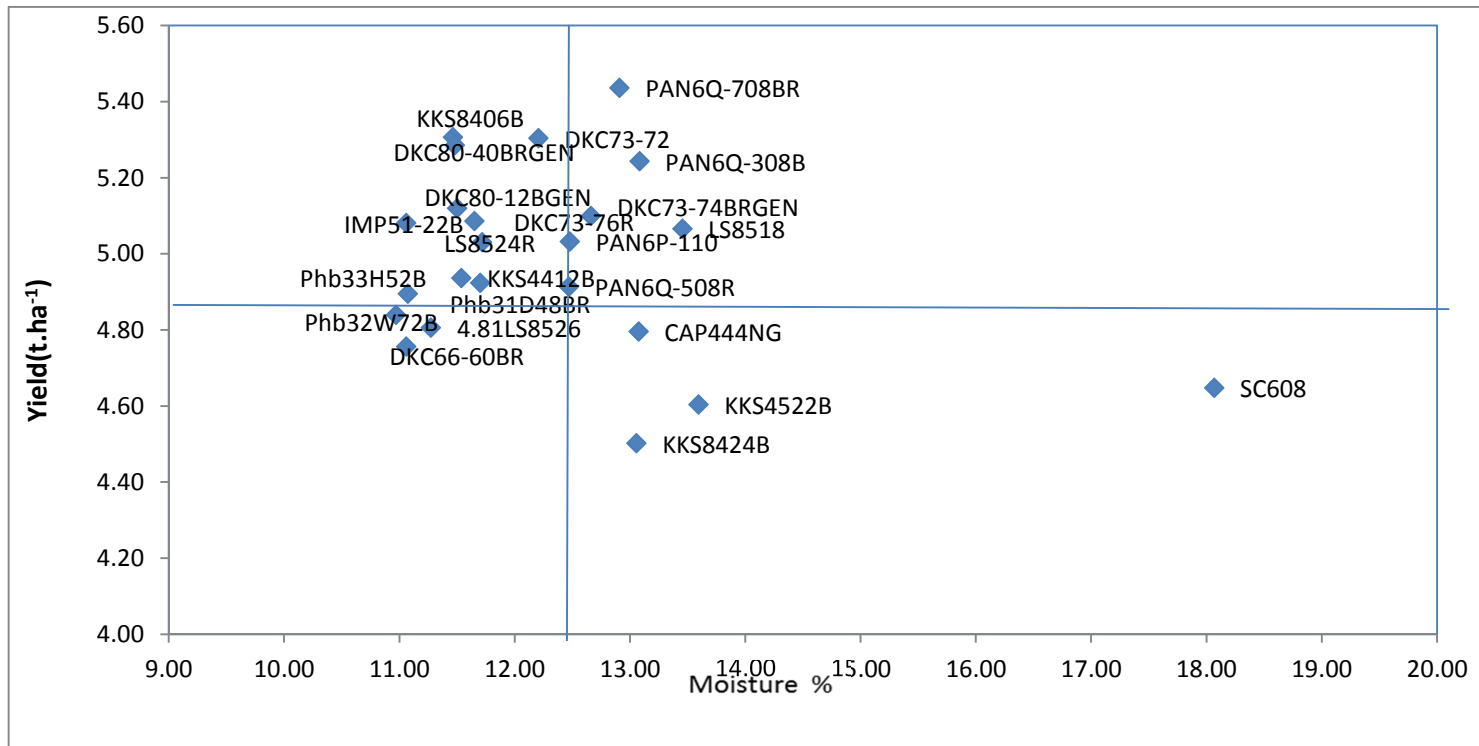


Figure 2a Moisture % and yield for different yellow maize hybrids in the western region during the 2011/2012 season
Figuur 2a Vog % en opbrengs van verskillende geel mielie basters in die westelike gebied gedurende die 2011/2012 seisoen

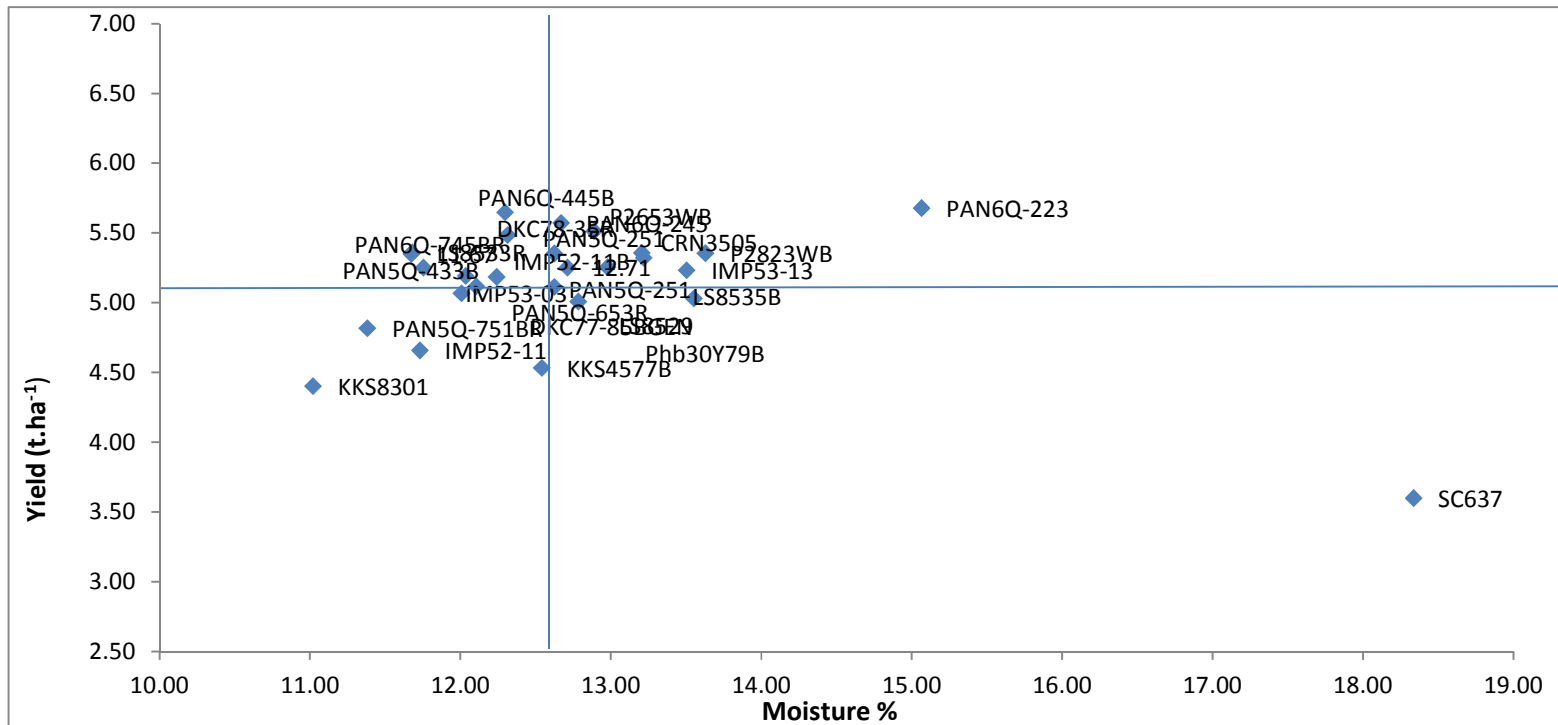


Figure 2b Moisture % and yield for different white maize hybrids in the western region during the 2011/2012 season

Figuur 2b Vog % en opbrengs van verskillende wit mielie basters in die westelike gebied gedurende die 2011/2012 seisoen

Tabel 10 Gemiddelde graanopbrengs ($t \cdot ha^{-1}$) vir mielie genotipes by verskillende westelike omgewings gedurende 2011/2012seisoen

Table10 Mean yield($t \cdot ha^{-1}$) for maize genotypes under different western environments during 2011/2012 season

Genotipes Genotypes	Botha- ville(8)	Botha- ville(6)	Coligny(3)	Delarey ville(7)	Glaudina(6)	Hooge- kraal(8)	Kap steel(6)	Kap steel(9)
CAP444NG	5.23	4.31	6.23	4.98	3.00	7.41	4.00	5.27
CRN3505	7.26	7.19	5.75	5.87	3.80	7.18	6.22	6.01
DKC66-60BR	7.96	4.24	5.50	3.49	4.00	6.49	6.45	5.04
DKC 73 - 72	8.01	6.38	6.02	4.54	3.93	9.30	5.53	3.71
DKC73-74BRGEN	7.87	6.35	5.90	4.39	3.64	7.30	5.73	5.23
DKC73-76R	6.02	5.88	5.68	3.99	3.74	6.14	5.96	5.93
DKC77-85BGEN	7.96	5.64	5.90	6.58	3.86	7.65	5.46	5.20
DKC78-15B	7.27	6.22	6.07	5.71	3.80	7.96	5.95	6.07
DKC78-35R	6.56	6.65	6.17	5.79	4.04	8.34	6.43	5.52
DKC78-45BRGEN	7.43	6.71	5.24	5.65	3.75	6.93	4.83	5.24
DKC80-12BGEN	6.10	6.12	6.32	4.30	3.31	8.08	5.45	5.28
DKC80-40BRGEN	7.52	7.47	5.44	4.75	3.71	7.71	5.84	5.87
IMP51-22B	7.38	5.99	5.43	4.10	3.57	6.99	4.01	5.18
IMP52-11	5.72	5.00	5.86	4.83	2.88	6.93	4.50	4.43
IMP52-11B	7.55	6.08	7.18	5.30	3.62	7.13	4.97	5.94
IMP53-03	7.79	7.14	6.30	4.80	3.63	7.27	5.09	4.24
IMP53-13	6.43	5.56	6.22	7.22	3.18	7.32	4.12	3.96
KKS4412B	7.04	5.48	6.38	3.79	3.49	7.49	5.68	3.95
KKS4522B	6.16	4.79	4.29	4.10	3.38	5.90	5.46	4.82
KKS4577B	5.04	5.32	6.06	5.46	3.20	6.74	5.35	3.85
KKS8301	6.21	5.66	4.90	4.90	2.83	6.07	4.77	4.61
KKS8406B	8.00	6.10	6.03	4.53	4.20	7.00	5.26	4.65
KKS8424B	5.56	4.43	5.09	4.63	3.29	6.53	4.27	3.75
LS8518	7.96	5.25	6.07	4.44	3.40	6.57	5.58	4.56
LS8524R	6.57	4.59	6.44	4.03	3.36	8.07	5.64	4.26
LS8526	7.08	4.49	5.80	3.67	3.23	7.27	5.12	4.35
LS8529	6.54	6.24	5.23	5.77	2.98	6.53	4.47	4.67
LS8533R	7.17	6.51	6.34	5.43	4.12	8.18	4.92	5.74
LS8535B	7.72	5.36	5.42	4.88	3.24	6.95	4.84	4.33
P2653WB	7.06	7.05	5.60	5.45	3.59	7.24	5.58	5.90
P2823WB	7.49	5.83	5.86	5.49	4.20	7.58	6.29	5.22
PAN5Q-251	6.73	6.05	6.08	5.75	3.86	6.29	5.32	4.62
PAN5Q-433B	7.05	4.56	6.43	5.30	3.77	7.42	6.30	4.86
PAN5Q-649R	7.46	6.09	6.11	5.58	4.18	7.29	6.25	5.03
PAN5Q-653R	7.12	6.75	6.42	5.04	3.60	7.28	6.31	4.31
PAN5Q-751BR	7.03	5.12	5.86	4.98	2.89	6.68	5.38	4.11
PAN6P-110	6.89	4.98	5.87	4.13	3.59	6.84	5.05	5.30
PAN6Q-223	7.93	7.19	6.36	5.94	3.38	7.16	5.82	4.81
PAN6Q-245	8.58	4.23	6.91	6.46	3.20	7.11	5.53	6.05
PAN6Q-308B	7.09	5.59	6.02	5.76	3.47	8.22	5.63	3.89
PAN6Q-445B	6.95	5.30	6.45	5.69	3.38	8.04	5.64	4.43
PAN6Q-508R	6.41	3.46	5.96	4.20	3.43	7.30	6.24	4.98
PAN6Q-708BR	7.55	7.16	5.72	4.58	3.89	7.63	5.69	5.90
PAN6Q-745BR	7.03	5.37	6.87	5.02	3.75	7.17	3.82	5.48
Phb30Y79B	5.77	5.43	7.04	6.05	3.02	8.11	5.59	4.39
Phb31D48BR	6.90	5.45	5.40	3.44	3.55	7.61	6.23	5.02
Phb32W72B	6.59	6.19	6.29	4.34	3.43	7.81	4.10	5.33
Phb33H52B	6.89	5.01	5.30	4.48	3.04	6.66	4.42	4.25
SC608	6.34	3.77	5.59	3.66	4.19	7.97	6.37	3.30
SC637	3.69	4.24	4.41	3.92	2.81	5.57	4.33	2.76
Gem/ Mean	6.91	5.64	5.92	4.94	3.53	7.25	5.36	4.83
Cv%	10.70	19.40	11.40	9.30	12.70	10.60	17.60	16.70
LSD _(0.05)	1.203	1.773	1.090	0.739	0.727	1.2482	1.531	1.310

Tabel 10 Vervolg
Table 10 Continued

Genotypes Genotypes	Kroon- stad(12)	Leeudoring- stad(3)	Nampo(3)	Lichten- burg(9)	Ottosdal(3)	Potchef- stroom(3)	Rushof(3)
CAP444NG	4.42	6.90	2.90	2.65	4.26	6.29	4.18
CRN3505	4.42	7.35	2.37	3.18	4.78	5.63	3.81
DKC66-60BR	5.47	4.55	2.23	3.27	2.51	5.33	3.95
DKC 73 - 72	5.57	6.22	1.94	3.98	3.52	5.66	3.91
DKC73-74BRGEN	4.09	6.27	2.56	3.48	3.92	5.74	3.90
DKC73-76R	5.14	5.76	2.43	4.64	2.77	5.80	4.71
DKC77-85BGEN	4.51	7.25	2.60	3.24	4.95	7.22	4.36
DKC78-15B	4.13	7.57	2.23	2.96	5.50	6.53	4.05
DKC78-35R	3.32	7.92	2.33	3.03	4.00	6.31	3.77
DKC78-45BRGEN	4.53	6.80	2.19	2.72	4.99	6.01	3.70
DKC80-12BGEN	5.03	6.45	2.69	3.61	3.43	6.41	3.88
DKC80-40BRGEN	3.70	5.74	2.62	3.97	3.04	6.49	4.11
IMP51-22B	4.35	5.63	2.94	4.42	3.30	6.92	4.58
IMP52-11	3.60	5.29	2.01	3.08	3.61	6.09	3.57
IMP52-11B	3.98	6.94	1.94	3.39	3.64	6.27	3.72
IMP53-03	4.53	6.60	2.11	3.21	3.34	6.06	3.97
IMP53-13	4.23	7.04	3.16	3.22	4.59	6.28	4.63
KKS4412B	4.36	7.52	3.13	2.93	3.31	5.79	4.24
KKS4522B	4.29	7.17	1.90	2.57	4.05	5.38	3.55
KKS4577B	3.92	4.51	2.58	2.99	3.34	5.22	3.67
KKS8301	3.57	5.91	2.56	2.88	3.28	5.53	4.16
KKS8406B	5.08	6.92	2.90	3.79	4.28	5.90	4.35
KKS8424B	4.78	5.59	2.60	3.07	3.98	5.35	3.76
LS8518	3.98	6.96	2.71	3.74	2.45	5.93	3.63
LS8524R	4.40	5.70	2.74	2.73	3.87	5.91	4.10
LS8526	4.42	5.96	2.39	3.88	2.88	5.68	4.02
LS8529	4.93	6.13	2.53	3.30	3.56	6.14	4.04
LS8533R	3.91	6.30	2.98	3.82	4.82	6.85	4.24
LS8535B	4.07	7.03	2.63	3.21	4.66	5.84	4.46
P2653WB	4.22	6.93	2.02	3.99	4.38	6.22	4.23
P2823WB	3.79	7.05	2.62	3.36	3.08	5.97	4.28
PAN5Q-251	4.14	5.72	2.91	2.97	4.04	6.63	4.40
PAN5Q-433B	3.76	5.78	3.11	3.20	4.29	6.84	4.14
PAN5Q-649R	4.07	7.63	3.47	3.54	3.78	6.36	4.10
PAN5Q-653R	4.16	6.09	2.81	3.78	4.17	7.07	4.10
PAN5Q-751BR	4.30	6.02	2.91	2.90	4.20	6.16	4.23
PAN6P-110	4.53	6.36	2.42	2.67	3.91	7.14	4.23
PAN6Q-223	4.23	7.11	1.89	4.54	4.42	8.00	4.39
PAN6Q-245	4.64	8.02	2.11	3.65	4.91	7.72	4.34
PAN6Q-308B	4.03	6.53	3.03	2.72	4.45	7.68	3.80
PAN6Q-445B	5.45	7.82	2.78	5.16	3.96	8.14	4.39
PAN6Q-508R	4.04	6.35	2.69	3.11	3.44	7.22	4.13
PAN6Q-708BR	4.76	7.21	2.63	3.13	3.83	7.45	4.23
PAN6Q-745BR	4.74	7.80	2.88	3.98	3.51	7.00	4.45
Phb30Y79B	4.92	9.00	3.46	3.39	4.92	6.54	4.09
Phb31D48BR	3.91	5.33	2.61	3.97	3.26	5.49	4.36
Phb32W72B	4.55	6.41	2.24	3.63	2.93	6.11	2.59
Phb33H52B	5.24	6.35	2.26	2.99	3.07	6.51	4.37
SC608	4.06	5.85	1.41	1.82	3.88	6.09	3.90
SC637	3.19	4.76	1.79	2.71	2.67	3.38	2.96
Gem/ Mean	4.35	6.52	2.54	3.36	3.83	6.28	4.05
Cv%	17.30	16.60	17.60	19.80	15.00	10.60	9.70
LSD _(0.05)	1.222	1.753	0.725	1.080	0.933	1.083	0.640

1=Agricol, 3=GCI, 4=K2, 5=Link seeds, 6=Monsanto, 7=North West, 8=Pannar, 9=Pioneer, 12=Capstone

Tabel 10 Vervolg

Table 10 Continued

Genotipes Genotypes	Viljoen- skroon(1)	Viljoen- skroon(6)	Twee buffels(3)	Wessels bron(3)	Wolmaran- stad(5)	Gem Mean
CAP444NG	4.75	4.24	4.87	6.25	3.76	4.80
CRN3505	4.22	4.59	5.21	6.87	4.73	5.32
DKC66-60BR	5.79	5.28	4.61	5.35	3.62	4.76
DKC 73 - 72	5.45	4.90	5.73	7.50	4.29	5.30
DKC73-74BRGEN	5.05	4.61	5.50	5.61	4.85	5.10
DKC73-76R	5.12	5.19	5.64	6.31	4.85	5.09
DKC77-85BGEN	5.99	4.89	4.86	7.15	4.43	5.48
DKC78-15B	4.31	4.30	5.22	6.76	4.46	5.35
DKC78-35R	4.37	5.66	4.20	5.99	4.70	5.25
DKC78-45BRGEN	5.88	5.65	5.21	6.21	5.42	5.25
DKC80-12BGEN	4.72	4.47	5.99	5.68	5.07	5.12
DKC80-40BRGEN	4.62	5.04	6.62	7.71	4.17	5.31
IMP51-22B	6.34	4.81	4.39	6.91	4.38	5.08
IMP52-11	5.00	4.11	5.68	6.13	4.87	4.66
IMP52-11B	4.33	4.15	6.16	6.48	4.94	5.19
IMP53-03	4.12	3.95	5.34	7.32	4.51	5.07
IMP53-13	5.67	5.09	6.40	5.85	4.46	5.23
KKS4412B	5.03	3.77	4.34	6.19	4.84	4.94
KKS4522B	4.92	4.82	4.93	5.52	4.07	4.60
KKS4577B	4.41	4.34	5.29	5.24	4.16	4.53
KKS8301	4.58	3.34	2.79	5.75	3.74	4.40
KKS8406B	5.66	4.64	5.93	5.99	4.49	5.29
KKS8424B	5.09	3.42	5.26	5.79	3.81	4.50
LS8518	5.39	4.96	5.87	6.95	4.96	5.07
LS8524R	5.82	4.91	5.85	6.45	5.20	5.03
LS8526	5.03	3.40	4.61	8.03	4.81	4.81
LS8529	5.11	4.28	6.00	6.57	5.15	5.01
LS8533R	5.34	4.01	4.85	6.52	5.11	5.36
LS8535B	4.89	4.72	5.84	6.26	4.25	5.03
P2653WB	5.60	4.57	5.54	6.37	5.61	5.36
P2823WB	5.12	5.37	6.36	6.97	5.17	5.35
PAN5Q-251	4.86	5.79	5.28	5.98	4.86	5.11
PAN5Q-433B	4.58	3.87	5.98	6.83	4.32	5.12
PAN5Q-649R	4.30	4.59	5.33	6.60	5.24	5.35
PAN5Q-653R	4.51	4.33	5.17	5.82	4.99	5.19
PAN5Q-751BR	4.24	3.70	5.32	6.02	4.27	4.82
PAN6P-110	3.91	4.34	6.36	6.50	5.62	5.03
PAN6Q-223	6.11	4.25	7.52	6.95	5.56	5.68
PAN6Q-245	5.70	4.11	6.10	6.97	5.09	5.57
PAN6Q-308B	4.78	5.11	6.06	5.87	5.15	5.24
PAN6Q-445B	5.80	4.68	7.20	6.73	5.00	5.65
PAN6Q-508R	4.26	4.06	5.56	6.65	4.77	4.91
PAN6Q-708BR	4.88	4.84	6.05	6.79	4.80	5.44
PAN6Q-745BR	4.20	4.32	6.20	7.32	4.14	5.25
Phb30Y79B	6.08	3.64	6.42	6.44	5.96	5.51
Phb31D48BR	4.84	5.72	5.26	6.08	4.04	4.92
Phb32W72B	5.38	3.38	5.06	6.35	4.09	4.84
Phb33H52B	5.84	5.35	4.89	6.75	4.25	4.89
SC608	4.15	4.30	5.09	6.26	4.95	4.65
SC637	3.46	3.37	4.02	4.14	3.79	3.60
Gem/ Mean	4.99	4.50	5.48	6.39	4.68	5.07
Cv%	11.00	18.50	13.20	11.70	12.20	15.10
LSD _(0,05)	0.888	1.348	1.456	1.218	0.921	1.225

1=Agricol, 3=GCI, 4=K2, 5=Link seeds, 6=Monsanto, 7=North West, 8=Pannar, 9=Pioneer, 12=Capstone

Table 11 Die IPCA 1 en IPCA 2- waardes vir 20 omgewings**Table11** The IPCA 1 and IPCA 2 scores for 20 enviroments

Omgewing Environment	Omg /Env. .No	Gem Mean	IPCA1 Waarde Score	IPCA2 Waarde Score
Bothaville(6)	1	5.64	0.2723	-1.9595
Bothaville(8)	2	6.91	0.6257	-0.5316
Coligny(3)	3	5.92	-0.3381	0.4553
Delareyville(7)	4	4.94	-1.3725	-0.4314
Glaudina(6)	5	3.53	0.5409	-0.0330
Hoogekraal(8)	6	7.25	-0.0215	0.2886
Kapsteel(6)	7	5.36	0.7256	0.1724
Kapsteel(9)	8	4.83	0.2287	-0.8085
Kroonstad(12)	9	4.35	0.4583	0.6704
Leeudoringstad(3)	10	6.52	-1.2272	-0.2106
Lichtenburg(9)	11	3.36	0.5762	0.0734
Nampo(3)	12	2.54	0.0049	0.4759
Ottosdal(3)	13	3.83	-1.0158	-0.0675
Potchefstroom(3)	14	6.29	-0.5696	0.3467
Rushof(3)	15	4.05	0.2389	0.3757
Tweebuffels(3)	16	5.23	-0.2932	0.4804
Viljoenskroon(1)	17	4.99	0.3202	0.5171
Viljoenskroon(6)	18	4.50	0.7776	-0.0786
Wesselsbron(3)	19	6.39	0.2541	0.0598
Wolmaranstad(5)	20	4.68	-0.1857	0.2050

Tabel 12 Gemiddelde opbrengs($t \cdot ha^{-1}$), orde,IPCA1 en IPCA2- waardes en AMMI stabiliteits-waarde (ASW) vir mielie genotipes geanaliseer volgens die AMMI model oor 20 westelike omgewings vir die 2011/2012 seisoen

Table 12 Mean yield ($t \cdot ha^{-1}$),rank, IPCA1 and IPCA2 scores and AMMI stability value (ASV) of maize genotypes analysed according to the AMMI model over 20 western environments during the 2011/2012 season

Genotipes Genotypes	Gen.No. Gen.No.	Gem/Mean Opb./yield	Orde Rank	IPCA1 Score	IPCA2 Score	ASW ASV	Orde Rank
CAP444NG	1	4.78	42	-0.51465	0.38375	0.694	39
CRN3505	2	5.31	12	-0.1627	-0.82488	0.845	45
DKC66-60BR	3	4.75	43	1.21115	0.41171	1.423	50
DKC73-72	4	5.27	14	0.55248	0.02314	0.622	34
DKC73-74BRGEN	5	5.09	26	0.2969	-0.32883	0.469	27
DKC73-76R	6	5.07	27	0.74429	0.03219	0.838	44
DKC77-85BGEN	7	5.48	5	-0.35717	-0.12382	0.420	23
DKC78-15B	8	5.35	8	-0.4624	-0.4776	0.706	40
DKC78-35R	9	5.26	16	-0.22904	-0.62223	0.673	37
DKC78-45BRGEN	10	5.24	18	-0.12401	-0.52486	0.543	31
DKC80-12BGEN	11	5.12	23	0.08312	0.10054	0.137	2
DKC80-40BRGEN	12	5.29	13	0.53331	-0.64779	0.883	47
IMP51-22B	13	5.07	28	0.5228	-0.05033	0.590	33
IMP52-11	14	4.63	44	-0.12689	0.19086	0.238	12
IMP52-11B	15	5.16	22	-0.20567	-0.37311	0.439	25
IMP53-03	16	5.05	30	0.11365	-0.4976	0.514	30
IMP53-13	17	5.19	21	-0.75169	0.11365	0.853	46
KKS4412B	18	4.92	36	0.07529	0.18957	0.208	8
KKS4522B	19	4.59	46	0.02497	-0.02864	0.040	1
KKS4577B	20	4.52	47	0.02781	0.17826	0.181	5
KKS8301	21	4.39	49	0.00557	-0.38065	0.381	18
KKS8406B	22	5.26	15	0.2252	-0.0452	0.257	15
KKS8424B	23	4.48	48	-0.10516	0.45498	0.470	28
LS8518	24	5.05	29	0.35335	0.08436	0.406	21
LS8524R	25	5.02	31	0.22672	0.66347	0.711	41
LS8526	26	4.79	41	0.42391	0.41131	0.630	35
LS8529	27	4.99	34	-0.1496	-0.15689	0.230	10
LS8533R	28	5.36	7	-0.1829	-0.29794	0.362	17
LS8535B	29	5.00	33	-0.14285	-0.04882	0.168	4
P2653WB	30	5.34	10	-0.0394	-0.57027	0.572	32
P2823WB	31	5.34	11	0.18222	-0.1332	0.244	13
PAN5Q-251	32	5.10	25	0.02441	-0.13672	0.139	3
PAN5Q-433B	33	5.11	24	-0.109	0.3737	0.393	20
PAN5Q-649R	34	5.35	9	-0.13128	-0.21672	0.262	16
PAN5Q-653R	35	5.20	20	0.01522	-0.18646	0.187	6
PAN5Q-751BR	36	4.80	40	-0.17418	0.15684	0.251	14
PAN6P-110	37	5.01	32	-0.08112	0.21958	0.238	11
PAN6Q-223	38	5.67	1	-0.29795	-0.24189	0.413	22
PAN6Q-245	39	5.54	3	-0.65253	0.2318	0.769	43
PAN6Q-308B	40	5.23	19	-0.40556	0.19038	0.494	29
PAN6Q-445B	41	5.63	2	-0.31674	0.56762	0.670	36
PAN6Q-508R	42	4.92	35	-0.02002	0.74921	0.750	42
PAN6Q-708BR	43	5.43	6	0.09885	-0.44578	0.459	26
PAN6Q-745BR	44	5.24	17	-0.3373	0.08696	0.389	19
Phb30Y79B	45	5.52	4	-1.01485	0.51638	1.253	49
Phb31D48BR	46	4.90	37	0.86421	0.03775	0.972	48
Phb32W72B	47	4.84	39	0.02992	-0.19833	0.201	7
Phb33H52B	48	4.89	38	0.24939	0.32262	0.427	24
SC608	49	4.63	45	0.15614	0.66494	0.688	38
SC637	50	3.59	50	0.05377	0.20299	0.212	9

Table 13 Die AMMI model sleeks vim die beste vier genotipes se gemiddelde opbrengste in verhouding tot die omgewings geëvalueer gedurende 2011/2012seisoen

Table 13 The AMMI modal's best four genotype selection for mean yield in relation to the environments evaluted during the 2011/2012season

Omgewings Environments	Gem Mean	IPCA 1 waarde Score	AMMI seleksies/selection			
Viljoenskroon(6)	4.50	0.7776	DKC80-40BRGEN	DKC73-72	DKC66-60BR	DKC73-76R
Kapsteel(6)	5.36	0.7256	DKC66-60BR	DKC73-72	DKC73-76R	DKC80-40BRGEN
Bothaville(8)	6.91	0.6257	DKC80-40BRGEN	PAN6Q-708BR	CRN3505	P2653WB
Lichtenburg(9)	3.36	0.5762	DKC73-72	DKC80-40BRGEN	DKC73-76R	PAN6Q-445B
Glaudina(6)	3.53	0.5409	DKC80-40BRGEN	DKC73-72	PAN6Q-223	PAN6Q-708BR
Kroonstad(12)	4.35	0.4583	PAN6Q-445B	DKC66-60BR	LS8524R	DKC73-72
Viljoenskroon(1)	4.99	0.3202	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN6Q-245	DKC73-72
Bothaville(6)	5.64	0.2723	CRN3505	DKC80-40BRGEN	P2653WB	DKC78-35R
Wesselsbron(3)	6.39	0.2541	PAN6Q-223	PAN6Q-445B	PAN6Q-708BR	DKC73-72
Rushof(3)	4.05	0.2389	PAN6Q-445B	PAN6Q-223	PAN6Q-245	Phb30Y79B
Kapsteel(9)	4.83	0.2287	DKC80-40BRGEN	CRN3505	PAN6Q-708BR	PAN6Q-223
Nampo(3)	2.54	0.0049	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN6Q-245	PAN6Q-223
Hoogekraal(8)	7.25	-0.0215	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN6Q-245	PAN6Q-223
Wolmaranstad(5)	4.68	-0.1857	Phb30Y79B	PAN6Q-445B	PAN6Q-245	PAN6Q-223
Tweebuffels(3)	5.23	-0.2932	Phb30Y79B	PAN6Q-445B	PAN6Q-245	PAN6Q-223
Coligny(3)	5.92	-0.3381	Phb30Y79B	PAN6Q-445B	PAN6Q-245	PAN6Q-223
Potchefstroom(3)	6.29	-0.5696	Phb30Y79B	PAN6Q-445B	PAN6Q-245	PAN6Q-223
Ottosdal(3)	3.83	-1.0158	Phb30Y79B	PAN6Q-245	PAN6Q-223	IMP53-13
Leeudoringstad(3)	6.52	-1.2272	Phb30Y79B	PAN6Q-245	IMP53-13	PAN6Q-223
Delareyville(7)	4.94	-1.3725	Phb30Y79B	PAN6Q-245	DKC78-15B	PAN6Q-223

1=Agricol, 3=GCI, 4=K2, 5=Link seeds, 6=Monsanto, 7=North West, 8=Pannar, 9=Pioneer, 12=Capstone

Tabel 14 Opsomming van alle eienskappe vir 2011/2012 seisoen**Table 14** Summary of mean values for all characteristics for 2011/2012 season

Genotipes	Omval %	Spruite %	Koppe plant ⁻¹	Graan vog%	Graan opbrengs
Genotypes	Logged	Tillering	Ears plant ⁻¹	Grain moist.%	Grain yield (t.ha ⁻¹)
CAP444NG	3.16	38.73	1.83	13.08	4.80
CRN3505	0.00	40.97	1.98	13.22	5.32
DKC66-60BR	0.47	25.04	1.50	11.06	4.76
DKC 73 - 72	0.88	25.13	1.33	12.21	5.30
DKC73-74BRGEN	1.43	20.83	1.27	12.66	5.10
DKC73-76R	0.98	24.71	1.21	11.65	5.09
DKC77-85BGEN	2.56	42.67	1.97	12.31	5.48
DKC78-15B	1.82	36.94	1.90	12.63	5.35
DKC78-35R	0.69	37.63	1.84	12.98	5.25
DKC78-45BRGEN	2.57	32.68	1.87	12.71	5.25
DKC80-12BGEN	0.43	27.96	1.72	11.50	5.12
DKC80-40BRGEN	0.00	22.61	1.89	11.47	5.31
IMP51-22B	0.42	43.49	1.76	11.06	5.08
IMP52-11	1.37	63.02	1.63	11.73	4.66
IMP52-11B	0.00	62.40	1.76	12.24	5.19
IMP53-03	0.00	53.06	1.65	12.01	5.07
IMP53-13	0.00	42.85	1.92	13.50	5.23
KKS4412B	0.00	28.48	1.60	11.54	4.94
KKS4522B	0.00	20.20	1.28	13.60	4.60
KKS4577B	0.42	29.39	1.57	12.54	4.53
KKS8301	0.43	23.02	1.30	11.02	4.40
KKS8406B	0.68	20.02	1.55	11.48	5.29
KKS8424B	0.21	16.78	1.33	13.06	4.50
LS8518	1.03	44.52	1.56	13.46	5.07
LS8524R	0.21	36.11	1.54	11.72	5.03
LS8526	2.97	26.99	1.77	11.28	4.81
LS8529	0.00	33.77	1.82	12.78	5.01
LS8533R	2.60	45.90	1.85	11.68	5.36
LS8535B	0.21	23.16	1.86	13.55	5.03
P2653WB	1.45	54.37	1.52	13.21	5.36
P2823WB	0.63	55.60	1.82	13.63	5.35
PAN5Q-251	0.00	20.45	1.65	12.63	5.11
PAN5Q-433B	3.05	36.29	1.93	12.11	5.12
PAN5Q-649R	0.21	20.26	1.82	11.67	5.35
PAN5Q-653R	0.73	23.50	1.61	12.04	5.19
PAN5Q-751BR	0.21	22.96	1.65	11.38	4.82
PAN6P-110	0.69	33.57	1.83	12.48	5.03
PAN6Q-223	1.39	56.45	2.06	15.07	5.68
PAN6Q-245	2.28	41.94	2.03	12.67	5.57
PAN6Q-308B	0.89	31.31	1.87	13.08	5.24
PAN6Q-445B	0.00	57.75	2.10	12.30	5.65
PAN6Q-508R	1.29	36.88	2.00	12.47	4.91
PAN6Q-708BR	0.46	40.07	2.02	12.91	5.44
PAN6Q-745BR	2.60	47.34	2.08	11.75	5.25
Phb30Y79B	2.55	50.06	1.56	12.89	5.51
Phb31D48BR	0.42	28.80	1.59	11.70	4.92
Phb32W72B	1.01	31.97	1.72	10.97	4.84
Phb33H52B	0.21	29.92	1.64	11.07	4.89
SC608	5.31	24.21	1.52	18.07	4.65
SC637	2.04	35.60	1.19	18.34	3.60
Gem/ Mean	1.06	35.37	1.71	12.56	5.07

MEER JAARIGE TABELLE / MULTI SEASON TABLES

Table 15 ANOVA analise van die AMMI 2 model vir die westelike gebiede gedurende die 2009/10,2010/11 & 2011/2012 seisoene

Table 15 ANOVA analysis according to the AMMI 2 model of maize genotypes evaluated in the western areas during the 2009/10,2010/11 & 2011/2012 seasons

Bron/Source	df	SS	MS	F	F_prob
Totaal / Total	3149	15318	4.86	*	*
Behandeling /Treatment	1049	13856	13.21	21.09	0
Genotipe / Genotype	14	291	20.81	33.22	0
Omgewing /Environment	69	12214	177.01	105.78	0
Blok/ Block	140	234	1.67	2.67	0
Interaksie / Interaction	966	1351	1.4	2.23	0
IPCA 1	82	260	3.17	5.06	0
IPCA 2	80	230	2.88	4.59	0
Res / Residual	804	862	1.07	1.71	0
Fout /Error	1960	1228	0.63	*	*

Table 16 Meerjarige gemiddeldes ten opsigte van plante omval gedurende 2009/10,2010/11 & 2011/2012 seisoene

Table 16 Multi-seasonal means in respect of total percentage lodged plants during the 2009/10,2010/11 &2011/2012 seasons

Genotipe Genotype	2009/2010	2010/011	2011/2012	Gem Mean
CRN3505	0.28	3.00	0.00	1.09
DKC73-76R	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.33
DKC78-15B	0.50	0.00	1.82	0.77
DKC78-35R	1.02	1.36	0.69	1.02
IMP52-11	0.00	1.71	1.37	1.03
LS8518	0.29	3.86	1.03	1.73
PAN5Q-433B	0.47	2.83	3.05	2.12
PAN5Q-649R	0.18	2.83	3.05	2.02
PAN6P-110	1.24	1.94	0.69	1.29
PAN6Q-308B	1.10	0.93	0.89	0.97
PAN6Q-445B	0.27	1.35	0.00	0.54
PAN6Q-508R	0.14	1.35	1.29	0.93
PAN6Q-708BR	0.35	3.38	0.46	1.40
Phb30Y79B	1.09	2.79	2.55	2.15
Phb32W72B	0.49	4.27	1.01	1.92
Gem/Mean	0.49	2.11	1.26	1.29

Tabel 17 Meerjarige gemiddeldes ten opsigte van persentasie spruitvorming gedurende 2009/10, 2010/2011 & 2011/2012 seisoene

Table 17 Multi-seasonal means in respect of percentage tillering during the 2009/10,2010/11 & 2011/2012 seasons

Genotipe Genotype	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	Gem Mean
CRN3505	27.28	25.67	40.97	31.31
DKC73-76R	22.12	18.20	24.71	21.68
DKC78-15B	28.13	25.28	36.94	30.12
DKC78-35R	33.44	20.69	37.63	30.59
IMP52-11	61.54	50.56	63.02	58.37
LS8518	36.49	31.89	44.52	37.63
PAN5Q-433B	30.77	27.38	36.29	31.48
PAN5Q-649R	14.30	2.83	20.26	12.46
PAN6P-110	25.59	19.77	33.57	26.31
PAN6Q-308B	32.16	21.76	31.31	28.41
PAN6Q-445B	59.41	51.31	57.75	56.15
PAN6Q-508R	31.76	1.35	36.88	23.33
PAN6Q-708BR	32.11	3.38	40.07	25.19
Phb30Y79B	40.44	43.22	50.06	44.57
Phb32W72B	28.52	4.27	31.97	21.59
Gem/Mean	33.60	23.17	39.06	31.95

Tabel 18 Meerjarige gemiddeldes ten opsigte van aantal koppe per plant gedurende 2009/10,2010/11 & 2011/2012seisoene

Table 18 Multi-seasonal means in respect of number of ears per plant during the 2009/10,2010/11 & 2011/2012seasons

Genotipe Genotype	2009/2010	2010/011	2011/2012	Gem Mean
CRN3505	2.16	2.28	1.98	2.14
DKC73-76R	1.39	1.46	1.21	1.35
DKC78-15B	2.16	2.23	1.90	2.10
DKC78-35R	2.16	2.29	1.84	2.10
IMP52-11	0.00	1.80	1.63	1.15
LS8518	0.29	2.10	1.56	1.32
PAN5Q-433B	0.47	2.25	1.93	1.55
PAN5Q-649R	2.06	2.21	1.82	2.03
PAN6P-110	2.11	2.23	1.83	2.06
PAN6Q-308B	2.20	2.20	1.87	2.09
PAN6Q-445B	2.59	2.57	2.10	2.42
PAN6Q-508R	2.22	2.31	2.00	2.18
PAN6Q-708BR	2.24	2.26	2.02	2.17
Phb30Y79B	1.58	1.88	1.56	1.68
Phb32W72B	1.98	2.16	1.72	1.95
Gem/Mean	1.71	2.15	1.80	1.88

Tabel 19 Meerjarige gemiddeldes ten opsigte van persentasie graanvog gedurende 2009/10,2010/11 & 2011/2012seisoene

Table 19 Multi-seasonal means in respect of percentage grain moisture during the 2009/10,2010/11 & 2011/2012seasons

Genotipe Genotype	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	Gem Mean
CRN3505	12.87	16.31	13.22	14.13
DKC73-76R	11.81	14.10	11.65	12.52
DKC78-15B	12.91	16.07	12.63	13.87
DKC78-35R	13.13	16.09	12.98	14.07
IMP52-11	11.54	13.86	11.73	12.38
LS8518	12.94	15.95	13.46	14.11
PAN5Q-433B	11.96	15.01	12.11	13.03
PAN5Q-649R	11.66	14.46	11.67	12.60
PAN6P-110	12.57	15.15	12.48	13.40
PAN6Q-308B	13.27	16.22	13.08	14.19
PAN6Q-445B	12.05	14.79	12.30	13.05
PAN6Q-508R	12.25	15.69	12.47	13.47
PAN6Q-708BR	12.61	15.27	12.91	13.60
Phb30Y79B	12.55	15.10	12.89	13.52
Phb32W72B	10.73	13.16	10.97	11.62
Gem/Mean	12.32	15.15	12.44	13.30

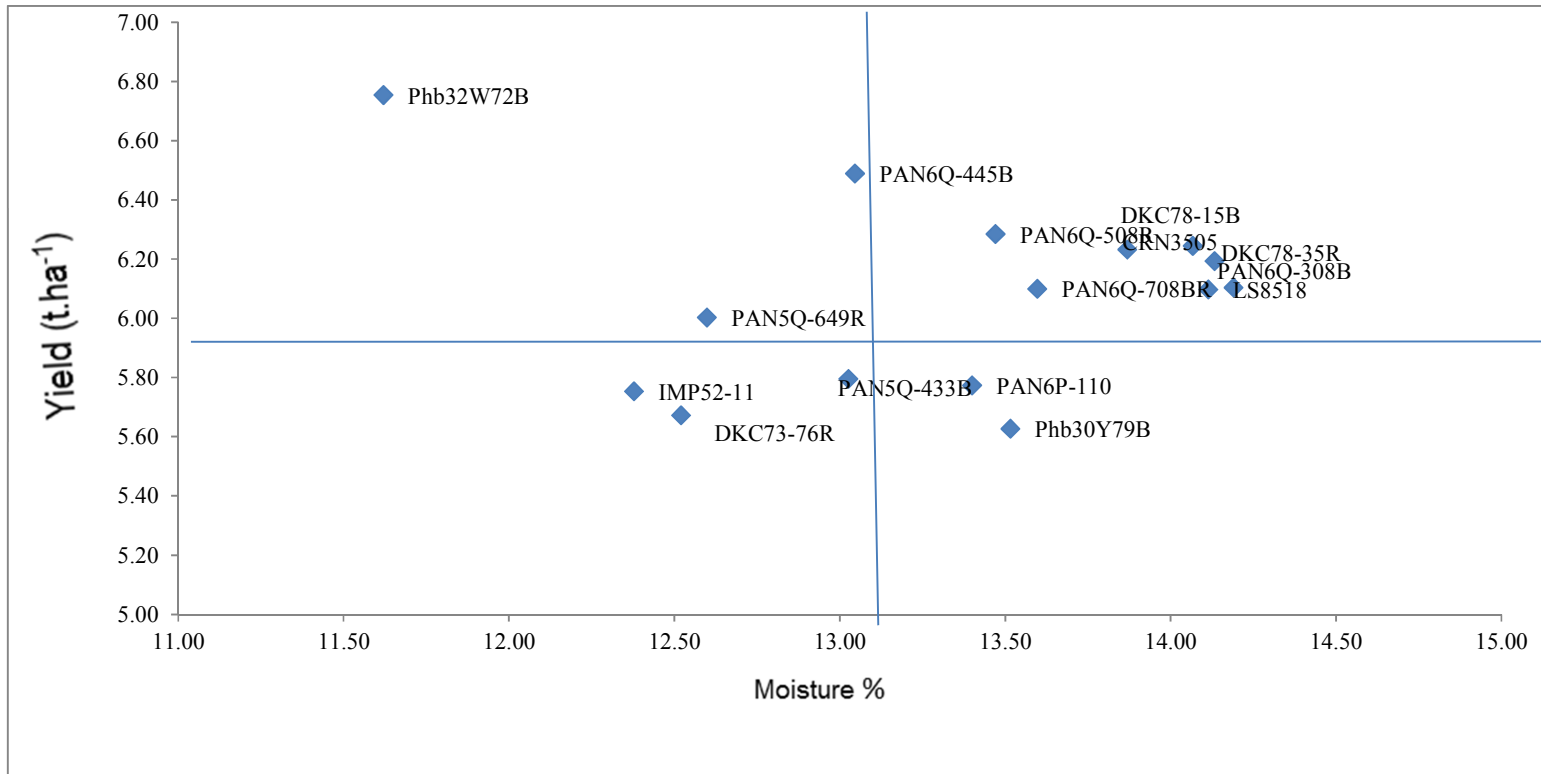


Figure 3 Moisture % and yield for different maize hybrids under Western region during 2009/2010 to 2011/2012 seasons
Figuur 3 Vog % en opbrengs van verskikkende mielie gedurende do 2009/2010 tot 2011/2012 seisoene

Tabel 20 Gemiddelde graanopbrengs (t ha⁻¹) vir mielie genotipes by 70 westelike omgewings gedurende die 2009/10,2010/11 & 2011/2012seisoene

Table 20 Mean grain yield (t ha⁻¹) for different maize genotypes under 70 western environments during the 2009/10,2010/11 & 2011/2012 seasons

Omgewing Environment	CRN- 3505	DKC- 73-76R	DKC- 78-15B	DKC- 78-35R	IMP- 52-11	LS- 8518	PAN- 5Q-433B	PAN- 6Q-445B	PAN- 6Q-508R
Bothaville(6)12	7.19	5.88	6.22	6.65	5.00	5.25	4.56	5.30	3.46
Bothaville(8)12	7.26	6.02	7.27	6.56	5.72	7.96	7.05	6.95	6.41
Bothaville(5)10	7.23	8.08	8.94	8.11	8.24	9.37	8.03	9.16	7.24
Bothaville(5)11	7.02	5.95	6.43	7.06	5.40	8.16	7.50	9.13	5.42
Bothaville(6)11	6.60	6.98	6.60	8.35	5.07	6.29	5.72	5.87	4.11
Bothaville(8)10	9.66	7.45	9.34	8.93	8.59	10.04	11.15	10.83	9.61
Bothaville11	8.79	7.11	8.06	8.37	7.48	8.80	9.15	10.37	8.02
Bultfontein11	6.09	8.17	7.47	8.81	7.08	9.10	8.64	9.95	6.40
Coligny(3)11	6.13	4.94	5.08	5.69	4.35	4.24	6.07	5.29	4.72
Coligny(3)12	5.75	5.68	6.07	6.17	5.86	6.07	6.43	6.45	5.96
Coligny(8)11	7.29	6.67	7.60	7.42	5.81	6.58	7.71	7.17	6.14
Coligny(3)10	6.70	6.33	6.76	6.92	7.26	7.53	7.37	6.98	6.21
Coligny(8)10	4.83	5.74	5.27	5.21	5.13	4.47	5.73	5.43	4.31
Delareyville(7)12	5.87	3.99	5.71	5.79	4.83	4.44	5.30	5.69	4.20
Delareyville(7)10	3.82	2.90	4.09	3.69	3.06	3.25	3.77	3.35	2.95
Glaudina(6)12	3.80	3.74	3.80	4.04	2.88	3.40	3.77	3.38	3.43
Glaudina11	2.95	2.62	3.11	2.48	2.18	2.82	2.53	2.73	2.53
Hartbeesfontein(3)10	4.38	3.77	4.12	5.05	4.25	3.99	4.15	4.59	4.07
Hoogekraal(8)12	3.59	3.07	3.98	4.17	3.47	3.29	3.71	4.02	3.65
Hoogekraal(8)10	9.34	8.41	11.58	9.22	9.34	8.42	10.22	10.89	9.95
Hoogekraal11	8.96	7.06	10.00	8.48	8.56	10.23	8.78	10.56	8.93
Kapsteel(6)12	6.22	5.96	5.95	6.43	4.50	5.58	6.30	5.64	6.24
Kapsteel(9)12	6.01	5.93	6.07	5.52	4.43	4.56	4.86	4.43	4.98
Kapsteel(6)10	4.14	4.29	3.85	4.47	2.92	4.04	3.47	3.10	3.66
Kapsteel(9)10	5.28	5.10	6.60	6.30	3.85	5.57	6.80	7.23	4.96
Kapsteel(9)11	3.63	3.30	4.10	3.72	4.22	3.85	3.38	4.27	2.69
Kapsteel11	4.87	3.53	3.61	4.08	3.49	4.05	4.11	3.89	3.46
Koster(7)10	5.04	4.85	5.32	5.75	5.61	5.39	5.97	6.72	4.72
Koster(7)11	5.02	4.04	5.78	5.03	3.74	3.71	5.76	3.36	3.31
Kroonstad(12)12	4.42	5.14	4.13	3.32	3.60	3.98	3.76	5.45	4.04
Leeudoringstad(3)12	7.35	5.76	7.57	7.92	5.29	6.96	5.78	7.82	6.35
Leeudoringstad(3)10	8.16	6.64	8.35	8.82	7.62	7.56	8.73	10.23	6.57
Leeudoringstad11	11.74	8.62	10.33	11.37	11.07	11.27	12.09	14.04	13.00

10=2010,11=2011 & 12=2012 season

Table 20 Continue

Omgeving Environment	CRN- 3505	DKC- 73-76R	DKC- 78-15B	DKC- 78-35R	IMP- 52-11	LS- 8518	PAN- 5Q-433B	PAN- 6Q-445B	PAN- 6Q-508R
Lichtenburg(9)12	3.18	4.64	2.96	3.03	3.08	3.74	3.20	5.16	3.11
Lichtenburg(6)10	5.90	6.01	5.80	5.72	6.02	5.42	6.55	6.53	6.16
Lichtenburg(6)11	6.84	5.32	6.81	7.21	7.20	6.74	6.59	7.05	7.73
Lichtenburg(7)10	6.25	4.89	5.81	6.17	5.22	4.89	5.90	6.74	5.17
Lichtenburg(7)11	6.07	5.78	5.46	5.17	5.74	5.57	6.47	5.01	5.81
Lichtenburg(9)10	7.18	6.67	5.90	7.70	6.71	7.00	6.47	8.24	6.42
Lichtenburg(9)11	5.26	3.80	5.26	4.48	4.28	4.56	4.45	5.09	4.27
Nampo(3)12	2.37	2.43	2.23	2.33	2.01	2.71	3.11	2.78	2.69
Nampo(3)10	6.80	6.16	6.48	6.87	6.17	6.47	6.96	6.70	6.20
Nampo11	8.04	7.44	6.52	7.34	8.13	6.70	8.32	7.72	7.11
Ottosdal(3)12	4.78	2.77	5.50	4.00	3.61	2.45	4.29	3.96	3.44
Ottosdal(3)10	7.18	5.94	7.55	8.03	7.15	7.06	7.29	9.26	7.29
Ottosdal11	8.69	7.64	8.61	7.81	8.50	9.29	8.91	9.59	7.03
Potchefstroom(3)12	5.63	5.80	6.53	6.31	6.09	5.93	6.84	8.14	7.22
potchefstroom(1)11	8.36	7.80	9.44	10.94	9.71	8.34	9.53	8.49	7.26
Potchefstroom(3)10	7.25	5.93	7.96	7.59	6.81	7.48	7.75	9.15	6.83
Potchefstroom11	8.96	6.81	9.76	8.58	7.71	9.48	9.76	11.15	9.57
Rushof(3)12	3.81	4.71	4.05	3.77	3.57	3.63	4.14	4.39	4.13
Rushof(3)10	7.01	6.75	6.37	7.20	5.21	7.15	7.52	8.14	7.08
Rushof11	8.99	7.94	9.10	9.13	9.32	8.46	9.42	9.85	7.68
Tweebuffels(3)12	4.96	5.41	5.16	4.21	5.18	5.61	5.72	6.75	5.71
Tweebuffels(3)10	4.13	4.37	3.81	4.25	3.94	3.43	3.63	4.30	3.50
Tweebuffels11	3.08	2.78	2.41	2.07	2.39	2.04	1.76	2.93	2.02
Ventersdorp(3)10	4.75	4.58	5.01	4.32	5.39	4.69	5.78	5.22	4.93
Viljoenskroon(1)12	4.22	5.12	4.31	4.37	5.00	5.39	4.58	5.80	4.26
Viljoenskroon(6)12	4.59	5.19	4.30	5.66	4.11	4.96	3.87	4.68	4.06
Viljoenskroon(3)10	9.89	8.98	9.81	9.44	11.40	10.26	10.90	12.41	9.69
Viljoenskroon(5)10	8.17	7.18	7.59	8.21	9.04	9.26	7.33	10.20	8.07
Viljoenskroon(6)11	5.81	5.59	6.42	5.14	5.23	5.14	5.50	5.44	5.64
Viljoenskroon(6)10	3.76	3.58	4.31	3.77	3.62	4.54	4.39	3.92	4.46
Viljoenskroon11	7.21	6.69	6.63	7.03	6.21	7.75	6.94	6.03	5.62
Wesselsbron(3)12	6.87	6.31	6.76	5.99	6.12	6.95	6.83	6.73	6.65
Wesselsbron(3)10	6.61	7.06	6.92	7.01	7.11	6.09	6.63	6.74	6.77
Wesselsbron(9)10	6.86	5.03	5.71	6.55	5.16	5.70	4.72	5.13	6.02
Wesselsbron11	7.83	7.77	8.38	7.36	8.38	7.25	7.74	9.29	9.66
Wolmaranstad(5)12	4.73	4.85	4.46	4.70	4.87	4.96	4.32	5.00	4.77
Wolmaranstad11	6.30	7.58	6.97	7.76	7.36	9.56	7.45	8.78	8.31

Tabel 20 Vervolg
Table 20 Continue

Omgewing Environment	Phb- 30Y79B	Phb- 32W72B	Omgewing Environment	Phb- 30Y79B	Phb- 32W72B
Bothaville(6)12	5.43	6.19	Lichtenburg(6)11	6.65	5.94
Bothaville(8)12	5.77	6.59	Lichtenburg(7)10	5.11	4.94
Bothaville(5)10	9.47	7.78	Lichtenburg(7)11	6.66	4.77
Bothaville(5)11	6.93	6.39	Lichtenburg(9)10	8.09	6.83
Bothaville(6)11	6.35	5.95	Lichtenburg(9)11	4.65	4.02
Bothaville(8)10	10.18	8.99	Nampo(3)12	3.46	2.24
Bothaville11	8.80	7.38	Nampo(3)10	7.02	7.13
Bultfontein11	9.02	7.71	Nampo11	7.96	7.61
Coligny(3)11	5.46	3.88	Ottosdal(3)12	4.92	2.93
Coligny(3)12	7.04	6.29	Ottosdal(3)10	6.86	5.52
Coligny(8)11	6.31	7.11	Ottosdal11	9.01	7.92
Coligny(3)10	7.87	6.60	Potchefstroom(3)12	6.54	6.11
Coligny(8)10	6.37	4.77	potchefstroom(1)11	8.64	9.86
Delareyville(7)12	6.05	4.34	Potchefstroom(3)10	7.43	7.22
Delareyville(7)10	3.78	2.62	Potchefstroom11	8.47	9.04
Glaudina(6)12	3.02	3.43	Rushof(3)12	4.09	2.59
Glaudina11	2.87	2.17	Rushof(3)10	7.27	6.31
Hartbeesfontein(3)10	4.51	3.75	Rushof11	9.65	8.08
Hoogekraal(8)12	4.06	3.90	Tweebuffels(3)12	6.46	5.09
Hoogekraal(8)10	8.16	9.12	Tweebuffels(3)10	5.56	3.12
Hoogekraal11	10.21	6.54	Tweebuffels11	2.63	2.08
Kapsteel(6)12	5.59	4.10	Ventersdorp(3)10	4.50	4.11
Kapsteel(9)12	4.39	5.33	Viljoenskroon(1)12	6.08	5.38
Kapsteel(6)10	3.90	3.01	Viljoenskroon(6)12	3.64	3.38
Kapsteel(9)10	7.03	4.87	Viljoenskroon(3)10	11.75	8.83
Kapsteel(9)11	4.15	3.26	Viljoenskroon(5)10	10.09	10.14
Kapsteel11	3.86	3.53	Viljoenskroon(6)11	4.76	5.65
Koster(7)10	5.66	4.44	Viljoenskroon(6)10	4.56	3.93
Koster(7)11	5.42	2.59	Viljoenskroon11	6.67	6.52
Kroonstad(12)12	4.92	4.55	Wesselsbron(3)12	6.44	6.35
Leeudoringstad(3)12	9.00	6.41	Wesselsbron(3)10	6.96	7.09
Leeudoringstad(3)10	8.64	6.48	Wesselsbron(9)10	5.66	5.69
Leeudoringstad11	11.09	11.53	Wesselsbron11	9.95	6.46
Lichtenburg(9)12	3.39	3.63	Wolmaranstad(5)12	5.96	4.09
Lichtenburg(6)10	6.60	4.56	Wolmaranstad11	8.72	7.12

10=2010,11=2011 & 12=2012 season

1=Agricol, 3=GCI, 4=K2, 5=Link seeds, 6=Monsanto, 7=North West, 8=Pannar, 9=Pioneer,12=Capstone

Tabel 21 Die IPCA 1 en IPCA 2- waardes vir 70 omgewings**Table 21** The IPCA 1 and IPCA2 scores for 70 environments

Omgewing Environment	Gem/Mean Opb/yield (t ha-1)	IPCA 1waarde score	IPCA 2 waarde score
Bothaville(6)12	5.66	0.84891	0.0601
Bothaville(8)12	6.84	0.07303	0.36888
Bothaville(5)10	8.07	-0.07887	-0.67201
Bothaville(5)11	6.68	-0.37781	-0.39419
Bothaville(6)11	5.70	0.90251	-0.78703
Bothaville(8)10	9.50	-0.60525	0.10917
Bothaville11	8.35	-0.54097	-0.03399
Bultfontein11	8.08	-0.34041	-0.46555
Coligny(3)11	5.22	0.2221	0.49832
Coligny(3)12	6.10	0.00148	-0.14804
Coligny(8)11	6.92	0.30009	0.2965
Coligny(3)10	7.00	-0.0035	-0.01668
Coligny(8)10	5.07	0.23523	-0.29827
Delareyville(7)12	5.08	0.01674	0.04575
Delareyville(7)10	3.28	0.20658	0.007
Glaudina(6)12	3.59	0.37388	0.23454
Glaudina11	2.64	0.18693	0.11672
Hartbeesfontein(3)10	4.20	0.12735	-0.05116
Hoogekraal(8)12	3.73	0.0896	0.09002
Hoogekraal(8)10	9.52	-0.16154	0.59272
Hoogekraal11	9.01	-0.68816	0.31325
Kapsteel(6)12	5.68	0.23616	0.30958
Kapsteel(9)12	5.11	0.80112	0.22316
Kapsteel(6)10	3.64	0.54143	0.01361
Kapsteel(9)10	5.76	-0.28719	0.10193
Kapsteel(9)11	3.64	0.06598	-0.25843
Kapsteel11	3.89	0.23673	0.14187
Koster(7)10	5.32	-0.22069	-0.21571
Koster(7)11	4.62	0.41205	1.01659
Kroonstad(12)12	4.31	0.07084	-0.07002
Leeudoringstad(3)12	6.93	-0.05086	-0.11455
Leeudoringstad(3)10	8.03	-0.41772	0.13799
Leeudoringstad11	11.67	-1.00722	0.46487

10=2010,11=2011 & 12=2012 season

1=Agricol, 3=GCI, 4=K2, 5=Link seeds, 6=Monsanto, 7=North West, 8=Pannar, 9=Pioneer,12=Capstone

Tabel 21 Vervolg
Table 21 Continue

Omgewing Environment	Gem/Mean Opb/yield (t ha-1)	IPCA 1waarde score	IPCA 2 waarde score
Lichtenburg(9)12	3.41	0.01249	-0.48311
Lichtenburg(6)10	5.93	-0.0724	0.18196
Lichtenburg(6)11	6.66	-0.10758	0.01329
Lichtenburg(7)10	5.59	-0.00129	0.27863
Lichtenburg(7)11	5.76	0.24013	0.46081
Lichtenburg(9)10	6.92	-0.10509	-0.42653
Lichtenburg(9)11	4.41	0.07573	-0.09143
Nampo(3)12	2.66	-0.05024	0.08195
Nampo(3)10	6.63	0.13288	0.01681
Nampo11	7.30	0.167	-0.40692
Ottosdal(3)12	3.91	0.13023	0.47567
Ottosdal(3)10	7.14	-0.44325	0.02191
Ottosdal11	8.27	-0.18882	-0.37929
Potchefstroom(3)12	6.65	-0.4411	0.48073
potchefstroom(1)11	8.84	0.4441	-0.2954
Potchefstroom(3)10	7.52	-0.39773	0.18624
Potchefstroom11	9.20	-0.72935	0.54383
Rushof(3)12	3.95	0.12967	0.23288
Rushof(3)10	6.81	-0.1987	-0.10302
Rushof11	8.71	-0.04629	-0.26612
Tweebuffels(3)12	5.55	-0.36081	0.08876
Tweebuffels(3)10	3.91	0.18961	-0.26735
Tweebuffels11	2.39	0.19911	0.02741
Ventersdorp(3)10	4.75	-0.01137	0.02054
Viljoenskroon(1)12	4.83	-0.05525	-0.53981
Viljoenskroon(6)12	4.49	0.38407	0.16049
Viljoenskroon(3)10	9.91	-0.65718	-0.7317
Viljoenskroon(5)10	8.36	-0.34282	-1.01743
Viljoenskroon(6)11	5.39	0.35177	0.06397
Viljoenskroon(6)10	4.06	0.01146	0.08424
Viljoenskroon11	6.59	0.43243	-0.31445
Wesselsbron(3)12	6.52	0.10111	0.07353
Wesselsbron(3)10	6.76	0.35707	-0.09705
Wesselsbron(9)10	5.65	0.41338	0.22459
Wesselsbron11	8.33	-0.4167	0.44128
Wolmaranstad(5)12	4.90	0.03796	0.07927
Wolmaranstad11	7.71	-0.35281	-0.43608

10=2010,11=2011 & 12=2012 season

1=Agricol, 3=GCI, 4=K2, 5=Link seeds, 6=Monsanto, 7=North West, 8=Pannar, 9=Pioneer,12=Capstone

Table 22 Gemiddelde opbrengs (t ha⁻¹), orde, IPCA1 en IPCA2- waardes en AMMI stabiliteits waarde (ASW) vir mielie genotipes geanaliseer volgens die AMMI model vir 70 westelike omgewings gedurende die 2009/10,2010/11 & 2011/2012 seisoene

Table 22 Mean yield (tha⁻¹), rank, IPCA1 And IPCA2 scores and AMMI stability value (ASV) of maize genotypes analysed according to the AMMI model over 70 western environments during the 2009/10,2010/11 & 2011/2012seasons

Genotipes Genotype	Gen.No. Gen.No.	Gem/Mean Opb./Yield (t.ha-1)	Orde Rank	IPCA 1 Waarde Score	IPCA 2 Waarde Score	ASW ASV	Orde Rank
PAN5Q-649R	8	6.10	8	-0.18051	0.17131	0.257	1
PAN5Q-433B	7	6.28	3	-0.39833	0.29912	0.518	2
IMP52-11	5	5.75	13	0.04467	-0.72013	0.722	3
DKC78-15B	3	6.23	5	0.48849	0.55238	0.758	4
CRN3505	1	6.19	6	0.79853	0.34029	0.915	5
PAN6Q-508R	12	5.77	12	-0.63372	0.64201	0.931	6
DKC78-35R	4	6.24	4	0.86984	-0.35943	0.992	7
PAN6Q-708BR	13	6.10	7	0.14141	0.99412	1.005	8
Phb30Y79B	14	6.49	2	-0.44151	-0.92418	1.037	9
LS8518	6	6.10	9	-0.39959	-0.9594	1.049	10
Phb32W72B	15	5.63	15	0.53759	-0.94726	1.106	11
PAN6P-110	9	5.80	11	-0.04008	1.14735	1.148	12
PAN6Q-308B	10	6.00	10	-0.35237	1.12234	1.183	13
DKC73-76R	2	5.67	14	1.54229	-0.65544	1.766	14
PAN6Q-445B	11	6.75	1	-1.97671	-0.70308	2.216	15

Tabel 23 Die AMMI model seleksie vir die beste vier genotipes se gemiddelde opbrengste in verhouding tot die omgewings geëvalueer gedurende die 2008/2009,2009/2010 & 2010/2011 seisoene

Table 23 The AMMI model's best four maize genotype selections for mean yield in relation to the environments evaluated during the 2008/2009,2009/2010 & 2010/2011 seasons

Omgewings Environment	Gem Mean	IPCA 1 waarde Score	AMMI seleksies/selection			
Bothaville(6)12	5.66	0.8489	DKC78-35R	DKC73-76R	CRN3505	DKC78-15B
Bothaville(8)12	6.84	0.073	PAN6Q-708BR	DKC78-15B	PAN6Q-308B	CRN3505
Bothaville(5)10	8.07	-0.0789	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	LS8518	DKC78-35R
Bothaville(5)11	6.68	-0.3778	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	LS8518	PAN5Q-433B
Bothaville(6)11	5.70	0.9025	DKC73-76R	DKC78-35R	Phb32W72B	Phb30Y79B
Bothaville(8)10	9.50	-0.6052	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN5Q-433B	PAN6Q-308B
Bothaville 11	8.35	-0.541	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN5Q-433B	LS8518
Bultfontein11	8.08	-0.3404	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	LS8518	PAN5Q-433B
Coligny(3)11	5.22	0.2221	PAN6Q-708BR	DKC78-15B	CRN3505	PAN6Q-308B
Coligny(3)12	6.10	0.0015	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	DKC78-35R	PAN5Q-433B
Coligny(8)11	6.92	0.3001	DKC78-15B	CRN3505	PAN6Q-708BR	DKC78-35R
Coligny(3)10	7.00	-0.0035	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN5Q-433B	DKC78-35R
Coligny(8)10	5.07	0.2352	Phb30Y79B	DKC78-35R	PAN6Q-445B	LS8518
Delareyville(7)12	5.08	0.0167	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN5Q-433B	DKC78-15B
Delareyville(7)10	3.28	0.2066	DKC78-35R	Phb30Y79B	CRN3505	PAN6Q-445B
Glaudina(6)12	3.59	0.3739	CRN3505	DKC78-15B	DKC78-35R	PAN6Q-708BR
Glaudina11	2.64	0.1869	DKC78-15B	CRN3505	DKC78-35R	PAN6Q-445B
Hartbeesfontein(3)10	4.20	0.1274	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	DKC78-35R	CRN3505
Hoogekraal(8)12	3.73	0.0896	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	DKC78-15B	CRN3505
Hoogekraal(8)10	9.52	-0.1615	PAN6Q-308B	PAN6Q-708BR	PAN6Q-445B	PAN5Q-433B
Hoogekraal11	9.01	-0.6882	PAN6Q-445B	PAN5Q-433B	PAN6Q-308B	Phb30Y79B
Kapsteel(6)12	5.68	0.2362	DKC78-15B	CRN3505	PAN6Q-708BR	DKC78-35R
Kapsteel(9)12	5.11	0.8011	CRN3505	DKC78-35R	DKC73-76R	DKC78-15B
Kapsteel(6)10	3.64	0.5414	DKC78-35R	CRN3505	DKC78-15B	DKC73-76R
Kapsteel(9)10	5.76	-0.2872	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN5Q-433B	PAN6Q-308B
Kapsteel(9)11	3.64	0.066	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	DKC78-35R	LS8518
Kapsteel11	3.89	0.2367	CRN3505	DKC78-15B	DKC78-35R	PAN6Q-708BR
Koster(7)10	5.32	-0.2207	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	LS8518	PAN5Q-433B
Koster(7)11	4.62	0.4121	PAN6Q-708BR	PAN6Q-308B	DKC78-15B	PAN6P-110
Kroonstad(12)12	4.31	0.0708	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	DKC78-35R	PAN5Q-433B
Leeudoringstad(3)12	6.93	-0.0509	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN5Q-433B	DKC78-35R
Leeudoringstad(3)10	8.03	-0.4177	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN5Q-433B	PAN6Q-308B
Leeudoringstad11	11.67	-1.0072	PAN6Q-445B	PAN6Q-308B	PAN5Q-433B	PAN6Q-508R

Table 23 Continue

Omgewings Environment	Gem Mean	IPCA 1 waarde Score	AMMI seleksies/selection			
Lichtenburg(9)12	3.41	0.0125	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	LS8518	DKC78-35R
Lichtenburg(6)10	5.93	-0.0724	PAN6Q-445B	PAN5Q-433B	Phb30Y79B	DKC78-15B
Lichtenburg(6)11	6.66	-0.1076	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN5Q-433B	DKC78-15B
Lichtenburg(7)10	5.59	-0.0013	PAN6Q-445B	DKC78-15B	PAN6Q-708BR	PAN5Q-433B
Lichtenburg(7)11	5.76	0.2401	DKC78-15B	PAN6Q-708BR	CRN3505	PAN6Q-308B
Lichtenburg(9)10	6.92	-0.1051	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	LS8518	DKC78-35R
Lichtenburg(9)11	4.41	0.0757	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	DKC78-35R	PAN5Q-433B
Nampo(3)12	2.66	-0.0502	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN5Q-433B	DKC78-15B
Nampo(3)10	6.63	0.1329	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	DKC78-35R	DKC78-15B
Nampo11	7.30	0.167	Phb30Y79B	PAN6Q-445B	DKC78-35R	LS8518
Ottosdal(3)12	3.91	0.1302	PAN6Q-708BR	DKC78-15B	PAN6Q-308B	CRN3505
Ottosdal(3)10	7.14	-0.4432	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN5Q-433B	LS8518
Ottosdal11	8.27	-0.1888	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	LS8518	PAN5Q-433B
Potchefstroom(3)12	6.65	-0.4411	PAN6Q-445B	PAN6Q-308B	PAN5Q-433B	PAN6Q-708BR
potchefstroom(1)11	8.84	0.4441	DKC78-35R	Phb30Y79B	DKC73-76R	CRN3505
Potchefstroom(3)10	7.52	-0.3977	PAN6Q-445B	PAN5Q-433B	Phb30Y79B	PAN6Q-308B
Potchefstroom11	9.20	-0.7293	PAN6Q-445B	PAN6Q-308B	PAN5Q-433B	PAN6Q-508R
Rushof(3)12	3.95	0.1297	DKC78-15B	CRN3505	PAN6Q-708BR	PAN6Q-445B
Rushof(3)10	6.81	-0.1987	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN5Q-433B	LS8518
Rushof11	8.71	-0.0463	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	LS8518	DKC78-35R
Tweebuffels(3)12	5.55	-0.3608	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN5Q-433B	PAN6Q-308B
Tweebuffels(3)10	3.91	0.1896	Phb30Y79B	PAN6Q-445B	DKC78-35R	LS8518
Tweebuffels11	2.39	0.1991	DKC78-35R	Phb30Y79B	CRN3505	DKC78-15B
Ventersdorp(3)10	4.75	-0.0114	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN5Q-433B	DKC78-15B
Viljoenskroon(1)12	4.83	-0.0553	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	LS8518	DKC78-35R
Viljoenskroon(6)12	4.49	0.3841	CRN3505	DKC78-35R	DKC78-15B	PAN6Q-708BR
Viljoenskroon(3)10	9.91	-0.6572	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	LS8518	PAN5Q-433B
Viljoenskroon(5)10	8.36	-0.3428	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	LS8518	IMP52-11
Viljoenskroon(6)11	5.39	0.3518	DKC78-35R	CRN3505	DKC78-15B	Phb30Y79B
Viljoenskroon(6)10	4.06	0.0115	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	PAN5Q-433B	DKC78-15B
Viljoenskroon11	6.59	0.4324	DKC78-35R	Phb30Y79B	DKC73-76R	CRN3505
Wesselsbron(3)12	6.52	0.1011	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	DKC78-15B	DKC78-35R
Wesselsbron(3)10	6.76	0.3571	DKC78-35R	CRN3505	Phb30Y79B	DKC78-15B
Wesselsbron(9)10	5.65	0.4134	CRN3505	DKC78-15B	DKC78-35R	PAN6Q-708BR
Wesselsbron11	8.33	-0.4167	PAN6Q-445B	PAN6Q-308B	PAN5Q-433B	PAN6Q-708BR
Wolmaranstad(5)12	4.90	0.038	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	DKC78-15B	PAN5Q-433B
Wolmaranstad11	7.71	-0.3528	PAN6Q-445B	Phb30Y79B	LS8518	PAN5Q-433B

Tabel 24 Opsomming van alle eienskappe vir 2009/10,2010/11 & 2011/2012 siesoen**Table 24** Summary of mean values for all characteristics for 2009/10,2010/11 & 2011/2012 season

Genotypes	Omval %	Spruite %	Koppe plant ⁻¹	Graan vog%	Graan opbrengs
Genotypes	Logged	Tillering	Ears plant ⁻¹	Grain moist.%	Grain yield (t.ha ⁻¹)
CRN3505	1.09	31.31	2.14	14.13	6.19
DKC73-76R	0.33	21.68	1.35	12.52	5.67
DKC78-15B	0.77	30.12	2.10	13.87	6.23
DKC78-35R	1.02	30.59	2.10	14.07	6.24
IMP52-11	1.03	58.37	1.15	12.38	5.75
LS8518	1.73	37.63	1.32	14.11	6.10
PAN5Q-433B	2.12	23.33	2.18	13.47	6.28
PAN5Q-649R	2.02	25.19	2.17	13.60	6.10
PAN6P-110	1.29	31.48	1.55	13.03	5.80
PAN6Q-308B	0.97	12.46	2.03	12.60	6.00
PAN6Q-445B	0.54	21.59	1.95	13.65	6.75
PAN6Q-508R	0.93	26.31	2.06	13.40	5.77
PAN6Q-708BR	1.40	28.41	2.09	14.19	6.10
Phb30Y79B	2.15	46.59	2.42	13.05	6.49
Phb32W72B	1.92	28.20	1.68	13.52	5.63
Gem/Mean	1.29	30.22	1.88	13.44	6.07

AANHANGSEL A / APPENDIX A

Die interpretasie van die “ Additive Main Effects and Multiplicative Interactions

(AMMI)” model en opbrengstabiliteit.

Die effek van genotype by omgewing ($G \times O$) interaksies in die interpretasie van resultate van opbrengste is welbekend. 'n Gekombineerde variansie-analise kan die interaksie kwantifiseer maar beskryf slegs die hoof effekte. Die klassieke ANOVA help nie veel om die interaksies te verstaan of te interpreteer nie. Dit is dan ook die rede hoekom stabiliteitsanalises, verskeie vorme van liniêre regressies en afgeleide $G \times O$ prosedures tekort skiet in definiëring van hoofeffekte, betekenisvolle interaksies of te min verklaar van interaksievariasies. AMMI bied 'n baie beter alternatiewe statistiese benadering vir veldproewe waar 'n $G \times O$ interaksie relevant kan wees. Multivariasie-analises het drie hoof doelwitte:

- a) Om die akkuraatheid van analises en datapatrone te verbeter
- b) Om die data op te som.
- c) Om die genotype – omgewingsinteraksie te kwalifiseer.

Met behulp van multivariensie-analise kan genotipes met ooreenstemmende reaksies gekombineer word waardeur analises makliker uitgevoer kan word. Die doel van verskillende multivariensie metodes is om genotipes in te deel in kwalitatiewe homogene en stabiele subgroepe. Binne sulke subgroepe bestaan daar geen betekenisvolle $G \times O$ interaksies nie, terwyl daar wel verskille tussen subgroepe bestaan. 'n XY- grafiek help baie vir modellering of om genotipes, omgewing of die interaksie te verstaan. Die basiese prinsiep van so 'n AMMI XY – grafiek is dat die punte op die X-as die hoof effekte aandui terwyl die Y-as die interaksie aandui. 'n Genotipe en omgewingskombinasie met beide negatiewe of positiewe waardes het 'n positiewe interaksie en andersins 'n negatiewe interaksie. Genotipes naby die bopunt van 'n XY – grafiek presteer goed in dienooreenkomstige omgewings en dieselfde geld vir genotipes aan die onderkant. Genotipes of omgewings naby die nul lyn op die Y – as het klein interaksies en is dus relatief stabiel. Genotipes met hoë opbrengspotensiale lê aan die regterkant van so 'n grafiek.

DEFINISIES

Interaksie Prinsiep Komponent Analise (IPCA)

IPCA van genotipes in die AMMI analise gee 'n aanduiding van die stabiliteit daarvan oor omgewings. Hoe groter die waarde, beide positief en negatief, hoe meer is 'n genotipe aangepas vir 'n spesifieke omgewing. Hoe nader die IPCA-waarde aan nul kom hoe meer stabiel is 'n genotipe oor alle gemete omgewings.

AMMI Stabiliteits Waarde (ASW)

Figuur 1a is 'n voorbeeld van die AMMI model se klassifikasie vir genotipes se aanpasbaarheid en stabiliteitskarakteristieke. Indien die letters A tot E verskillende genotipes verteenwoordig kan die volgende afleidings gemaak word. Genotipe A is baie goed aangepas vir hoë potensiaal toestande, maar is nie baie stabiel nie. Onder swak heersende toestande kan die genotipe swak presteer. Genotipes B en C is stabiel vir die meeste omgewings alhoewel hulle opbrengste laer kan wees as A onder hoë potensiaal kondisies. Genotipe C is meer stabiel as Genotipe B omdat dit nader aan die nul waarde van IPCA lê. Genotipe D word ook as relatief stabiel geklassifiseer, maar slegs vir lae potensiaal omgewings. Genotipe E is onstabiel en slegs aangepas vir lae potensiaal omgewings. In die algemeen word genotipes wat geleë is tussen IPCA-waardes van 1 en -1 gereken as stabiel maar hulle aanpasbaarheids-karakteristieke kan wissel tussen hoë en lae potensiaal omgewings.

The interpretation of the Additive Main Effects And Multiplicative Interactions (AMMI) model and yield stability

The effect of genotype by environment (GxE) interactions in the interpretation of results of yield trials, are well known. A combined analysis of variance can quantify the interactions, but as an additive statistical model describes only the main effects. The classical ANOVA does little to help understand or interpret the interactions.

That is why stability analysis, various forms of joint linear regression, and related GxE statistical procedures can be deficient in defining main effects, incorrectly declaring interactions insignificantly, or explaining too little of the interaction variance. AMMI offers a more appropriate first statistical analysis of yield trials that may have a GxE interaction.

Multivariate analysis has three main purposes:

- a) To increase the accuracy of data pattern and analysis
- b) To summarize the data
- c) To clarify the genotype–environment interactions.

Through multivariate analysis, genotypes with similar responses can be clustered, and the data can be summarized and analysed more easily. The aim of various multivariate classification methods are therefore to allocate genotypes to qualitatively homogeneous stability subsets. Within subsets, no significant GxE interactions occur, while differences among subsets are due to GxE interactions. A bi-plot is helpful for modelling or understanding the genotypes, the environments, and the interaction. The basic interpretive principle for such bi-plots is that bi-plots points displaced along the X-axis differ in main effects, whereas points displaced along the Y-axis differ in interaction. The joint structure of genotype and environment points in a bi-plot show the interaction. A genotype and environment combination with both negative scores or both positive scores, has a positive interaction, and otherwise a negative interaction. Hence genotypes near the top of a bi-plot do especially well in environments near the top, and likewise for the bottom genotypes and environments. Genotypes or environments near zero on the Y-axis have small interactions – they are relatively stable. Genotypes with high yield over the growing region of the trial are located to the right.

DEFINITIONS

Interaction Principle Component Analysis (IPCA)

The Principle Component Interaction Analysis (IPCA) of genotypes in the AMMI analysis is an indication of the stability of a genotype over environments. The greater the IPCA scores, either negative or positive, the more specifically adapted a genotype is to a certain environment.

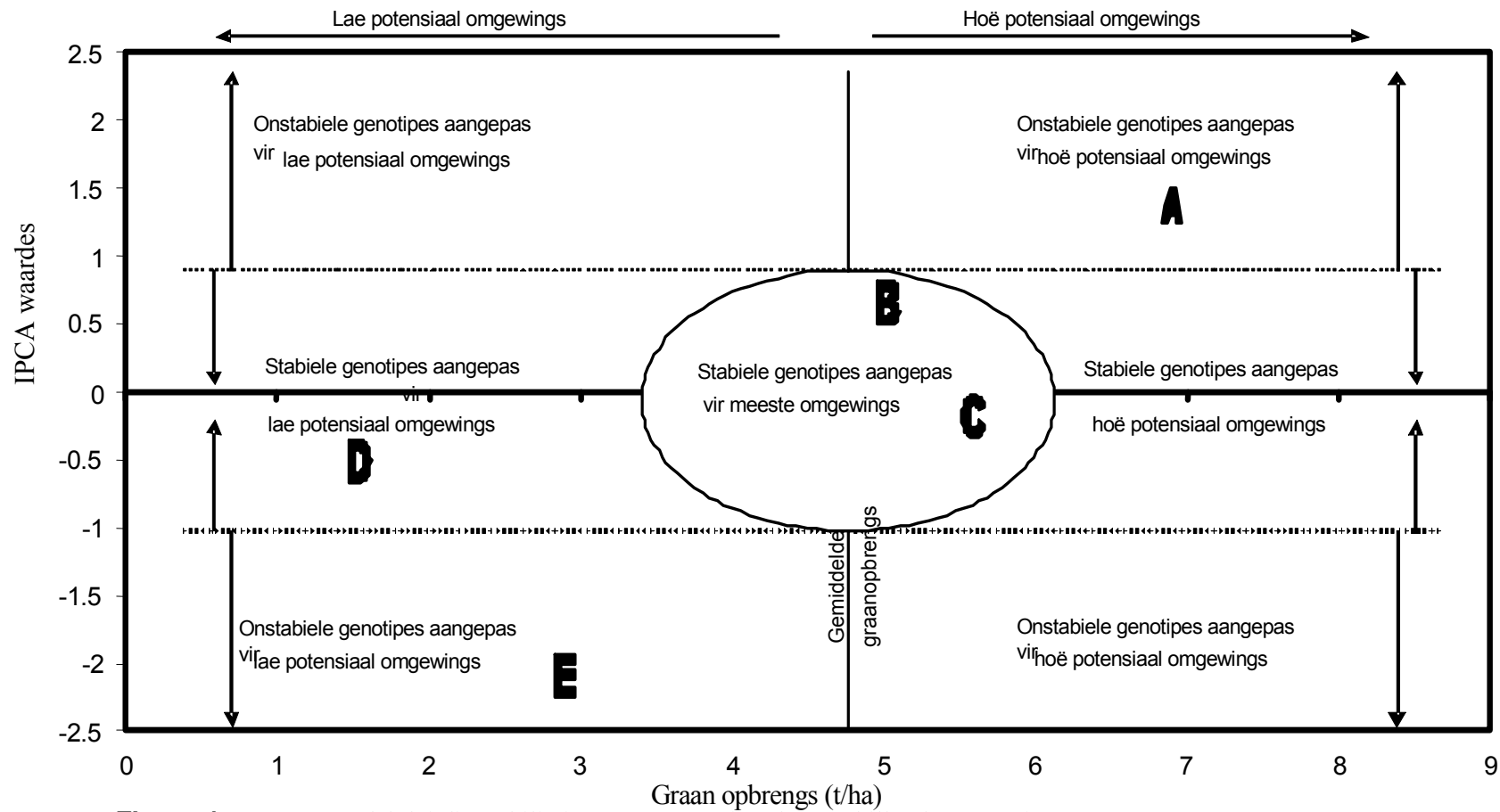
The closer IPCA scores approach zero the more stable the genotype is over all environments sampled.

AMMI Stability Value (ASV)

AMMI Stability Value (ASV) is the distance from zero in a two dimensional scatter gram of IPCA 1 scores against IPCA 2 scores. As the ASV nearing zero the genotype can be

considered more stable for most of the environments.

Figure 1b is an example of the AMMI model's classification of genotypes adaptability and stability characteristics. If the letters A to E represent genotypes the following conclusions could be made. Genotype A is very good adapted towards high potential conditions but is not stable. Therefore, under poor prevailing conditions this genotype may yield poorly. Genotypes B and C are stable for most environmental potential conditions although their yields will be lower compared to genotype A under high potential conditions. Genotype C is more stable than genotype B because it is lying closer to the IPCA value of zero. Genotype D is also considered stable but only for low potential environments. Genotype E is unstable and only adapted to low potential environments. In general, genotypes that are falling between IPCA values of 1 and -1 are considered stable but their adaptabilities can range between low and high potential environments.



Figuur 1a. AMMI model dui die stabiliteit aan van genotipes by verskillende omgewings

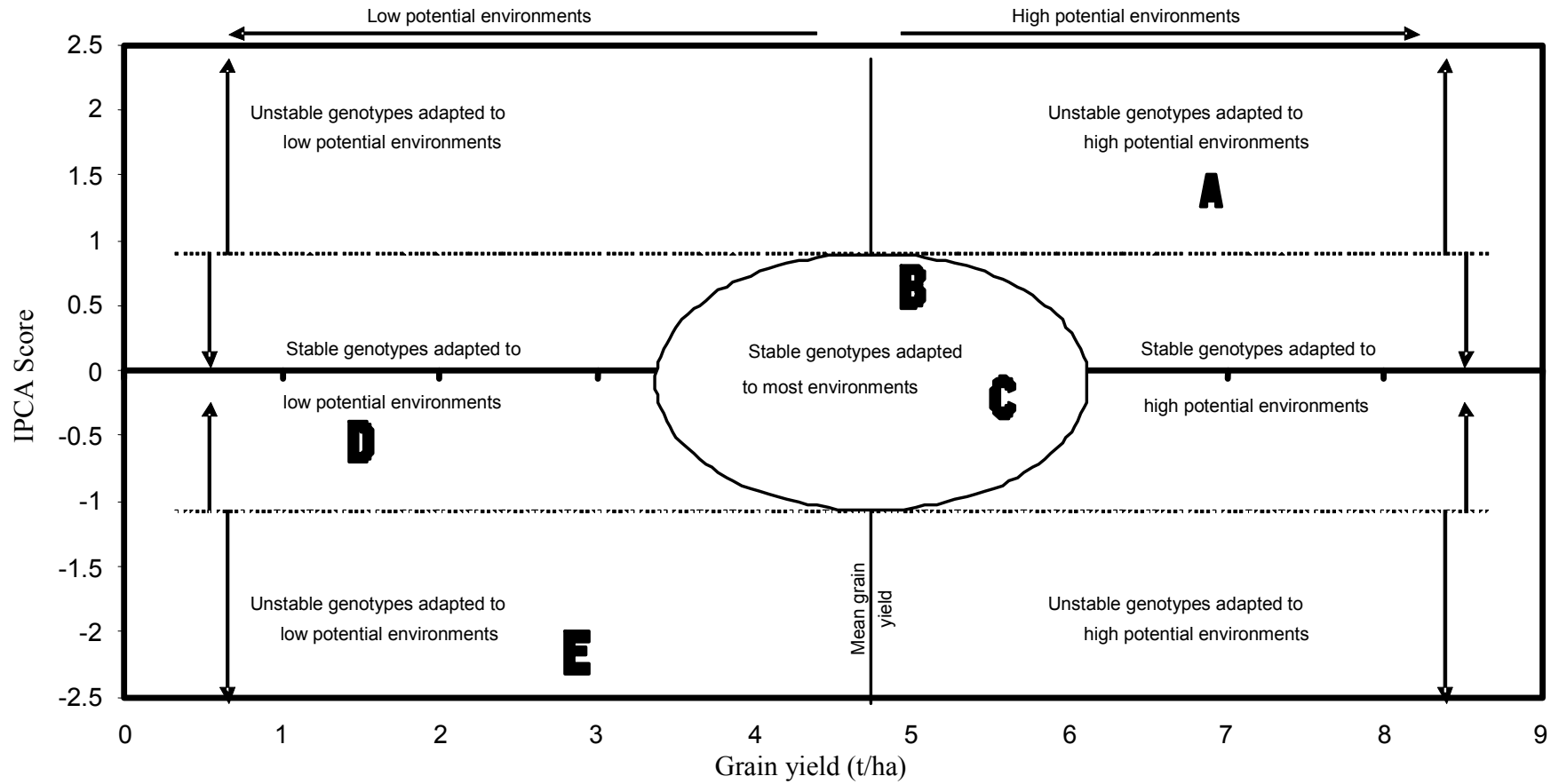


Figure 1b AMMI model indicates the stability of genotypes at different environments