



SELECTING AND GROWING THE CORRECT MAIZE VARIETY **2026**

FOR THE FUTURE
OF FARMING

for
farmers

Why include maize in the diet?

Maize is an excellent source of starch for inclusion in the rations of ruminant livestock.

For best returns growers should select maize varieties based on maximising both dry matter yields and the nutritional feeding qualities provided by the starch content and cell wall digestibility.

Starch

The starch in maize provides rumen fermentable energy to 'fuel' the microbial population in the rumen. Maize starch has a slower rate of fermentation so reduces the risk of acidosis compared to other feed sources e.g. cereals.

Cell Wall Digestibility

Increased cell wall digestibility will increase dry matter intake

CHECK – Planning your maize starts with a soil analysis



To ensure your maize crop maximises its full potential a soil analysis should be the first step in planning. Measuring for pH, phosphorous, potassium and magnesium are advisable so that adjustments can be made where required. Potassium is a key nutrient to a maize crop as it helps to regulate water and move other nutrients around the plant. Secondary nutrients are also important so using seed dressings including zinc and manganese will help support crop growth.

PREPARATION – Get the agronomy right for a successful maize crop.

Subsoiling is essential

Maize is a deep rooting plant. Any compaction will result in uneven and patchy germination.

Plough and cultivate

Leave a fine firm seedbed with a working tilth of 5cm.

Generally sow from 20th of April onwards

The last week of April and first week of May are usually key drilling weeks.

Soil temperature is key

Above 8°C for 3 – 4 consecutive days and preferably rising on light ground and 10°C on heavier soils.

Drilling depth 3–5cm ensures moisture

Plant into moisture and consolidate to provide the optimum conditions for even germination.

Row widths

Recommended row widths 75cm (30inches).

Seed spacing

The optimum spacing for seeds is between 10 and 12 cm. (4 – 4.7 inches)

Seed rates

104,000–111,000/ha (42,000–45,000/acre) for conventionally drilled maize. Lower seed rates may be recommended for some varieties and time of sowing.

Lower seed rates

Advance maturity and can improve quality but will reduce DM yield.

Higher seed rates

Increase DM yields but delay maturity and quality may suffer.

Seed treatments

Maize seed is usually supplied with a fungicide, bird repellent and growth promoter. Wireworm treatment is available for sowing after grass.

All treatments offer protection but crops can be destroyed in high problem areas.

The earliest maturing hybrids

- Least number of days to harvest – as little as 130 days
- Greater harvest security from early sowing period
- Increased options for subsequent autumn drilled crops
- Excellent option for sowing later on heavy soils
- Suitable for areas where conditions may restrict growth e.g altitude or more Northern areas.
- Rapid dry down
- Excellent energy density
- Maximises opportunity to boost ration density for milk or meat production
- Exceptional starch content for increased milk yield and protein
- Suitable for TMR rations where maize inclusion is 50% or lower

KWS CITO (FAO 150)

Options for early feedout or later sowing after spring forage crops. Maximum starch content is achievable in more challenging maize growing areas.

- Dry Matter Yield – 89% – 16.1 t/ha DM
- ME Content 12.02 MJ/kg DM –Highest on list
- Cell Digestibility 58.2%
- Starch Content 41.5%
- Earliest option for crimped grain
- Eyespot – 5.4
- Standing Power – 7.8
- Early vigour – 6.8

Date source: NIAB Forage Maize Descriptive List.
First choice varieties for less favourable sites (2026)

P7179 (Extra Early)

Delivers a very high starch content with a high dry matter yield.

- Dry Matter Content 36.55%
- Dry Matter Yield 15.05 t/ha DM
- Whole Plant Digestibility 75.41%
- ME Content 12.55 MJ/kg
- Starch Content 37.77%
- Eyespot 8
- Very good early vigour
- Lodging very good

Data Source: Pioneer PACTS trials for less favourable sites

KWS TEMPRANO (FAO 150)

Extreme earliness providing excellent dry matter and starch yields.

- Dry Matter Yield – 92% – Leading ultra early variety at 16.6 t/ha DM
- ME Content 11.68 MJ/kg DM – Above average
- Cell Wall Digestibility 56.4%
- Exceptional Starch Content 39.6%
- Highly suited to rations with 50% or lower maize inclusion
- Highly suited to short growing windows, especially on less favourable maize growing sites.
- Eyespot – 4.8
- Standing Power – 7.5
- Superb Early Vigour suitable for early or late drilling – 6.8

Data source: NIAB Forage Maize Descriptive List.
First choice varieties for less favourable sites (2026)



KWS AUGUSTUS (FAO 160)

Delivers high starch content silage where short season maturity is essential.

- 94% Dry matter yield - 16.8 t/ha DM
- Rapid Early Vigour - 6.9
- Excellent Starch 38.0% - Above average
- ME Content 11.91 MJ/Kg DM - Above average
- Cell Wall Digestibility 59.2% - Above average
- Standing Power 6.9 - Below average
- 3.1 Lodging - Above average
- Very high Eyespot 6.7

Data source: NIAB Forage Maize Descriptive List.
First choice varieties for less favourable sites (2024)

P7326 (Extra Early)

Reaches 30% dry matter quickly and produces good yields of high starch content silage.

- Dry Matter Content 33.77%
- Dry Matter Yield 13.98 t/ha DM
- Whole Plant Digestibility 75.25%
- ME Content 12.47 MJ/Kg
- Starch 36.62%
- Very good early vigour
- Good lodging resistance
- Eyespot 6.2

Data Source: Pioneer PACTS trials for less favourable sites

P7034 (Very Early)

Very early maturity with a dent grain texture. High starch content and yield stability. Fast ruminal starch degradability.

- Dry Matter Content 33.5%
- Dry Matter Yield 13.98 t/ha DM
- Whole Plant Digestibility 75.31%
- ME Content 12.47 MJ/Kg
- Starch 34.72%
- Good early vigour
- Good lodging
- Eyespot 5.4

Data Source: Pioneer PACTS trials for less favourable sites



P7381 (Very Early)

High yields of dry matter on both favourable and less favourable sites.

- Dry Matter Content 32.9%
- Dry Matter Yield 15.14 t/ha DM
- Whole Plant Digestibility 74.88%
- ME Content 12.38 MJ/Kg
- Starch Content 36.2%
- Good early vigour
- Very good lodging
- Eyespot 6.0

Data Source: Pioneer PACTS trials less favourable sites

EARLY / MAINCROP VARIETIES (FAO 170 – 180)

High yielding for mainstream areas

- 140 – 150 days typically to harvest
- Suitable for mainstream sites and higher heat unit areas.
- High yields reducing cost per tonne of dry matter
- Good options for crimped maize
- Suitable for large area growers and biogas to stagger harvest date
- Wide harvest window due to slow dry down
- 18t / ha DM can be exceeded
- Excellent for TMR diets up to 70% maize inclusion
- Energy dense silage with balanced starch for higher inclusion rates

SKIPPER (FAO 170)

High yields from an early harvest with high starch content.

- Dry Matter Yield 101% – 18.6 t/ha DM
- Early Vigour 7.1 – Average
- Starch Content 36.3% – Above average
- ME Content 11.66 – Above average
- Cell Wall Digestibility 57.2%
- Standing Power 7.9
- Lodging – 0.8
- Eyespot – 3.1

Date source: NIAB Forage Maize Descriptive List First choice variety for favourable sites (2026)

FAITH (FAO 170)

Extends the harvest window. Good cob formation.

- Dry Matter Yield – 104% – 18.8 t/ha DM
- ME Content 11.54 MJ/kg DM
- Cell Digestibility 56.9%
- Starch Content 35.5%
- Eyespot – 2.8
- Standing Power – 7.8
- Early vigour – 7.2

Date source: NIAB Forage Maize Descriptive List. First choice varieties for less favourable sites (2026)

LG BONNEVIE (FAO 170)

High yielding variety with excellent cell wall digestibility.

- High yield 105%
- Good starch content 34.9%
- ME Content 11.6 MJ/kg DM
- Excellent cell wall digestibility 58.3%
- Very good standing power – 7.9
- Early vigour – 7.1

Date source: Limagrain trials less favourable (2025)



EARLY / MAINCROP VARIETIES (FAO 170-180)

P7364 (Early)

Tall, early variety. High dry matter with good starch content.

- Dry Matter Content 34%
- Dry Matter Yield 15.66 t/ha DM
- Whole Plant Digestibility 75.6%
- ME Content 12.5 MJ/kg
- Starch 35.35%
- Moderate early vigour
- Good lodging
- Eyespot 7.0

Data Source: Pioneer PACTS trials less favourable sites

KWS AUTENS (FAO 170)

Stable yield performance and high kernel content. Proven starch yield in favourable areas.

- Very high Dry Matter Yields - 100% - 18.1 t/ha DM
- Standing Power 4.7
- Average Vigour - 7.5
- Starch Content 34.3%
- ME Content 11.74 MJ/kg
- Cell Wall Digestibility - 58.2%
- Lodging - 7.6
- Eyespot - 5.3

Data Source: NIAB Forage Maize Descriptive List. Second choice varieties for favourable sites (2022)

MARCAMO (FAO 170)

Economical high yielding early variety.

- Dry Matter Yield 96% - 17.6 t DM/Ha
- Vigour 6.1 - Below average
- Starch Content 30.5%
- ME Content 11.14 MJ/kg DM
- Cell wall Digestibility - 55.0% - Below average
- Standing Power - 5.1
- Eyespot - 7.3
- Lodging - 6.0

Data source: NIAB Forage Maize Descriptive List. Second choice varieties for favourable sites (2026)

ES MYRDAL (FAO 180)

Very large robust plant producing large cobs.

- Dry Matter Yield - 105% - 19.2 t/ha DM
- ME Content 11.25 MJ/kg DM
- Cell Digestibility 56.4%
- Starch Content 29.9%
- Eyespot - 6.4
- Standing Power - 7.3
- Early vigour - 7.1

Date source: NIAB Forage Maize Descriptive List. Second choice varieties for favourable sites (2026)



EARLY / MAINCROP VARIETIES (FAO 170–180)

P7948 (Early)

High yields of high quality silage along with high yields of grain when combined.

- Dry Matter Content 32.96%
- Dry Matter Yield 16.98 t/ha DM
- Whole Plant Digestibility 74.95%
- ME Content 12.41 MJ/Kg
- Starch 35.46%
- Very good early vigour
- Lodging 8.0
- Eyespot 7.8

Data Source: Pioneer PACTS trials for favourable sites

P7647 (Early)

Delivers higher dry matter and grain yields on both favourable and less favourable sites.

- Dry Matter Content 31.7%
- Dry Matter Yield 15.71 t/ha DM
- Whole Plant Digestibility 75.57%
- ME Content 12.52 MJ/Kg
- Starch 34.35%
- Good early vigour
- Good lodging
- Eyespot 4.8

Data Source: Pioneer PACTS trials less favourable sites

KWS ANASTASIO (FAO 180)

Maincrop silage and grain hybrid.

- Leading Dry Matter Yield 103% 18.9 t/ha DM
- Early Vigour 7.1 to provide a rapid establishment
- Standing Power 7.7
- Starch Content 33.2% for high maize diets
- High Energy Content 11.52 MJ/kg DM
- Cell Wall Digestibility 57%
- Lodging - 1.1
- Eyespot - 7.2

Data Source: NIAB Forage Maize Descriptive List. First choice varieties for favourable sites (2026)



LATE VARIETIES (FAO 200 – 230)

Maximum energy yield

- Usually 150+ days to harvest
- Maximise total yield and energy yield
- Suitable for mainstream, highly favourable sites, high heat unit areas and sandy soils
- Allows for wider drilling and harvesting window

KWS KEOPS (FAO 210/220)

Combines high yields and agronomic stability on favourable sites.

- Significant yield potential on favourable sites
- Suitable for spreading drilling window
- Wide harvest window due to stay green nature
- Strong early vigour

KWS GRANTURISMO

(FAO 210/220)

Suitable for high inclusion rates in livestock rations.

- High yield 19.7 t/ha DM
- Balanced starch content 28.4%
- Early vigour 6.9
- Suitable for early sowing and later harvest especially on lighter soils

Date source: NIAB Forage Maize Descriptive List. First Choice for favourable sites (2025)

- Yields can exceed 4t DM/ha under the right conditions
- Stay green characteristics provide a wide harvest window
- Prolonged biogas plant retention times to maximise gas yields

P8200 (Intermediate)

Tall, intermediate maturity suited to a wide range of sites.

- Dry Matter Content 32.46%
- Dry Matter Yield 16.65 t/ha DM
- Whole Plant Digestibility 72.08%
- ME Content 11.92 MJ/Kg
- Starch Content 33.43%
- Eyespot 8.2
- Very good early vigour

Date source: Pioneer PACTS trials for less favourable sites



CRIMPED OR GRAIN MAIZE

Grain maize as well as producing a cash crop also has the advantages of providing a break in cereal rotations which provides an opportunity to reduce blackgrass populations.

- The mature maize crops can be combined for their grain and crimped maize or dried grain can be produced
- Harvesting needs to be 3–4 weeks later than silaging for forage to produce a riper grain
- A combine with a maize picker header is required for harvest
- Dried grain kernels need to be an attractive yellow colour for the end market
- When crimping maize a preservative is required to create a moist, high energy and digestible feedstuff
- Variety selection needs to consider disease resistance, grain dry down, standing power, high grain yield with good cob cover

FEED – Nutrition for the crop

Starter fertiliser

It is recommended that a starter fertiliser is used at drilling. An application of a minimum of 65kg/ha (26kg/ac) of DAP will provide extra support to the early growth of the crop, improving dry matter yields and can also bring crop maturity forward.

Physiostart is a microgranular starter fertiliser, containing readily available sulphur, phosphorus, zinc and nitrogen. Sulphur and zinc work with the phosphorus and nitrogen to overcome antagonisms and increase nutrient uptake.

- Optimise crop establishment, maximising rooting and early growth.
- Increased root growth and development
- Increases yield and crop quality
- Encourages increased calcium absorption through better root and root hair growth
- Easier application through a reduced but ultra-localised microgranular method
- Recommended application 20–25kg/ha (8–10kg/ac)

Foliar feed

Maize is a hungry crop but applying a fast acting foliar feed can increase growth and development of the crop through the vulnerable early growth stage.

Using a foliar feed on the leaves is more effective than applying through the soil.

MANAGE – Control the weeds

Maize is a very poor competitor and can soon become swamped with weeds. Yields can quickly slump in a dirty crop. Poor weed control is often the biggest single factor contributing to disappointing results with maize so it is important to get it right. If you 'start clean and stay clean' which incorporates pre emergence weed control, it creates a bespoke weed programme.



When is maize ready to harvest?

Forecasting the expected date of maize harvest is extremely important to maximise crop value as well as planning rotations.

Maize harvest is also dependent on the geographical area, site, season as well as the variety maturity. When assessing a crop it needs to be checked in several locations and not just the perimeter.

The ideal harvest time is when cobs have reached maximum starch yield, have sufficient moisture to compact easily in the clamp and an ideal dry matter (DM) between 32–35%.

Harvest maturity indicator

	Milky	Milky doughy	Doughy milky	Doughy	Hard dough, top is hard and glassy	Hard and glassy
Grain description						
Milk line	None	Beginning to show from top	¼ way down grain	⅓ way down grain	½ way down grain	At bottom
Husk	Green	Green	Green	Yellowing	Yellowing	Desiccated
Whole plant DM (%)	Less than 25	25-28	28-30	30-32	32-35	Over 35
Status	Not ready	Not ready	Not ready	Ready	Ready	Too late

Effects of harvesting too early

- High fresh weight yield, but not maximum DM yield. Water will be stored in the clamp.
- Harvesting before optimum grain fill compromises starch content and yield.
- High fibre rich crop.
- Compaction easy and ensiles well.
- Potential loss of nutrients through effluent production.

Effects of harvesting too late

- Increased harvesting costs and increased field losses.
- Low digestibility and palatability.
- Poor clamp stability.
- Difficult clamp consolidation which will require a shorter chop length.
- Soil damage / compaction.

Check chop length and cutting height

Managing chop length and quality will help promote consistent feedout and high voluntary intakes. Optimum cutting height is 20cm above the ground level.

The lower part of stalk has little feed value and high water content. Cutting at this height will avoid soil contamination and the stem below this height is also likely to contain high levels of Fusarium carrying the risk of mycotoxins. Chop length has a major impact on the level of effective fibre ultimately provided in the silage. Typical chop length is 20–25mm.

Short material will have insufficient effective structural fibre to maintain rumen health. Longer chop length will increase rumination time and rumen function. The kernels are the most nutritious part of maize and holds the starch. The kernels must be damaged or cracked so that they can be digested.

Successful ensiling and clamp management

Ensiling and clamp management is key to preserving the full value of silage but also an area where the biggest losses and waste can occur. Fill the clamp quickly but carefully in thin layers, consolidate well but rolling continuously and seal completely for rapid, anaerobic fermentation.

Use an inoculant to maximise quality

Inoculant application is essential on a maize crop as we should focus on converting all potential energy from the crop in terms of energy into meat or milk. Using an inoculant can reduce aerobic spoilage and dry matter losses. Heating and waste after opening are also reduced.

Type	Requirement	Products		
INOCULANT	FERMENTATION + PERFORMANCE	PIONEER 11A44 LBuchneri Pack = 50/250tt Apply 10mls to 2L/t		
	FERMENTATION + PERFORMANCE + AEROBIC STABILITY	ECO COOL Ecosyl+LBuchneri Pack = 100tt Apply 20mls to 2L/t	PIONEER 11C33 RAPID REACT Multistrain + LBuchneri Pack = 50/250tt Apply 10mls to 2L/t	
INOCULANT + ENZYME	FERMENTATION + PERFORMANCE + AEROBIC STABILITY	SIL-ALL MAIZE PLUS Multistrain+Enzymes Pack = 100tt Apply 50mls to 2L/t	PIONEER 11CFT Multistrain + LBuchneri +Enzyme Pack = 50/250tt Apply 10mls to 2L/t	ADVANCE Maize Multistrain+Enzyme Pack = 50tt Apply 20mls to 2L/t
INOCULANT + CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVE	FERMENTATION + PERFORMANCE + AEROBIC STABILITY	DA ECOCORN Ecosyl+Potassium Sorbate Pack = 50tt Apply 2L/t		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Undersowing Maize

Sowing grass under a maize crop reduces nitrogen loss and provides a level of erosion control after maize harvest.

Undersown maize crops have less over winter soil and nutrient leaching losses and will improve the future output of the ground. Undersowing is also suitable for heavy ground where late sowing is not an option.



Maize can be undersown with grass between the maize rows when the maize crop is at the 4-8 leaf growth stage.

Undersowing before the 6 leaf stage:-

- Rec sow 10kg/ha (4kg/ac)
- Rec grass - Tall fescue, Creeping red fescue
- Undersowing after the 6 leaf stage:-
- Rec sow 15kg/ha (6kg/ac)

After Maize Sowing

As bare soil is vulnerable to soil erosion and nutrient leaching sowing a crop will help reduce losses.

An after maize crop utilises residual soil heat and nutrients allowing them to germinate quickly and establish a root system before winter, to reduce soil erosion. Sowing a winter cover crop can also be part of the sustainable farming incentive (SFI) winter cover crop option but check requirements of scheme before sowing.

Grass – Aggressive, fast establishing grasses are best as they will get away well before winter sets in.

Sowing rates can vary from 10 – 16kg/acre

- Westerwolds – can provide a useful early bite in March or a first cut in mid April.
- Italian – gives similar yields to westerwolds but also offers the benefit of lasting for two years and better quality.

Forage Rye – Very hardy and can withstand severe frosts. Suitable for early turnout and can be cut or grazed. Sowing rate 65 – 75kg / acre

Cover Crops - Improve soil fertility and health. Can be sown as a straight or in a mix. Species include vetch, fodder radish, mustard, phacelia, buckwheat.





For information on selecting and growing maize,
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Autumn 2025

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