

Blight Resistant Corn for 1972

The seed problems corn growers faced last winter have faded in the face of a good 1971 crop and an allout effort by seed companies to produce blight-resistant

There will be a plentiful supply of seed of blight-resistant hybrids for planting in 1972. These hybrids are adapted to local growing conditions.

This is part of the optimistic seed corn outlook compiled from a survey of four major suppliers of North Carolina seed --Coker Pedigreed Seed Co., Pioneer Corn Co., McNair Seed Co., and Watson Seed Farms.

Surveyed by Gene
Sullivan, extention seed specialist at North Carolina
State University, the four
suppliers indicated that only
100 percent hand-detasseled
adapted hybrids will be sold.
They do not plan to offer

for sale any blends of T cytoplasm and N cytoplasm types. T cytoplasm is directly related to blight susceptibility and N cytoplasm to blight resistance.

The seed companies also say they will not offer for sale flint or flint-dent types. These less desirable types, along with second generation and open pollinated seed, were pressed into use this year due to the shortage of blight resistant, adapted hybrids.

Although farmers should easily find plentiful supplies of the kinds of seed they want, prices will probably be higher than they were prior to the 1970 blight epidemic. Most of this change in price will be due to the cost of having to hand-detassel the N cytoplasm seed fields.

Based on survey infor-

mation, prices of doublecross hybrids will range from \$15.40 for grades for use in plateless planters to \$21 per 50-pound unit for medium flat grades. Single-cross hybrids

Single-cross hybrids will be priced in a range of \$24.40 to \$32 per unit. Special hybrids will be \$17.40 to \$26 per unit.

NCSU Specialist Sullivar.
pointed out that growers who
have plateless planters
should be able to realize a
considerable savings in seed
costs by using the so-called
"economy" grades or ungraded seed. These may
"go fast" so booking supplies ahead is recommended.

Sullivan explained that seed companies and university researchers throughout the country are searching for an acceptable new source of male sterility to replace the T or Texas source. The T is being discarded in the production of commercial seed because of its relationship to southern corn leaf blight susceptibility. If a new source of sterility is adopted, hand-detasseling can again be reduced and, theoretically, so can the price of seed corn.

Home Trash Compacter Meets More Approval

RALEIGH--The home trash compacter is two years old now and appears to be here to stay.

The compacter didn't

The compacter didn't take off so quickly as other new home appliances—partly because of a relatively high pricetag and partly because many homemakers just didn't see a need for it.

But the focus on trash as an environmental polluter has changed many opinions as to its need.

The trash masher reduces the bulk of trash to one-fourth its original size, explain extension home management specialists, North Carolina State Univsity. This means it takes up less space both in the home and at the disposal site.

site.

Many communities are now requiring that trash be left at the curb for pick-up, and homemakers find the compacted trash is less trouble to carry out.

Six appliance manufacturers now offer trash compacters as part of their line, and a seventh will introduce a model next year. In addition some large mailorder chains offer their own models. Some other manufacturers of housewares and hardware also have their models. So there are many styles to choose from.