Abstract

The Lagunera Region has an arid climate with problems of erratic and scarce annual precipitation (240 mm), besides low yield. Considering the foregoing, a study was carried out during 1995 in the ‘Ejido Rojo Gómez’, Durango State. In two hectares, two genotypes of corn (Zea mays L.) (H-419 and B-15) were established. These genotypes were selected from experiments conducted from 1992 to 1994 with 17 genotypes. The first is a hybrid and the second is a variety. These genotypes were established in the field in an experimental design of pair plots with ten replications. Stem diameter, plant height, number of leaves, green matter yield, and soil moisture were weekly monitored from the plots. The t test indicated that there exists statistical significance (0.05) for stem diameter and forage yield. With respect to plant height and number of leaves there is no statistical significance, but in soil moisture the highest values were found from 30 to 60 cm of depth. Therefore, the hybrid H-419 is a good alternative for farmers of this dry land region.

Keywords

Dry land, pair plots, hydrological basins.