**Day One Maize Planting In Texas, USA; OMNI-AI**

**[Insert the Short seed germination video here]**

* Most corn growers throughout the state apply soil insecticides, pre-emergence herbicides, and starter fertilizers at planting.
* Corn grows best in soil with a pH between 5.8 and 6.8.
* Avoid tillage and planting when soils are wet. A field is ready for seed bed preparation when soil in the depth of tillage crumbles when squeezed.

**1) Land Selection:**

Select a land site for planting where the soil is a deep, well-drained, medium to coarse textured light sandy loam soil.

**2) Hybrid Seed Selection**

Chose a hybrid seed according to factors of yield, maturity time, stay green, lodging, shuck cover, ear placement, disease and insect resistance.

We recommend Pioneer 31B13 for you based on your location.

**3) Addition of Fertilizer**

Check soil temperature and if soil is at suitable warm temperature of near **50 °F** , then add nitrogen-rich fertilizer to soil as it is ideal for corn-growing conditions.

**4) Seedbed Preparation**

Prepare raised beds for planting.

This can be done with the Fiskars’ Big Grip Cultivator.

**5) Pre-planting seed preparation**

Dust the Corn seeds in seed pesticides to protect it against seed related pests.

**6) Corn Seed Planting**

For early plantings, sow seeds only 1 inch deep.

In the hot weather of midsummer, plant them up to 2 inches deep.

Make sure Seed should be spaced as uniformly as possible within the row to ensure maximum yields, regardless of plant population and planting date.

This can be done with a mechanical planting machine.

The best way to promote complete pollination is to plant corn in blocks rather than long individual rows. A block should be at least three rows wide. If you plant only one or two rows, hand pollinate to improve kernel formation is limited.

**7) Watering Planted Corn Seeds**

Use either a garden hose or your irrigation system to water the freshly planted Corn seeds. An inch of water is adequate.