



ART
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Summer Maize 2024-5 ART Variety Trial Report

Season	2024-2025
Crop	Maize
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Date	Friday, July 18, 2025

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1 Introduction

Choosing the right crop variety is one of the most fundamental and important agronomic considerations in crop production. It can significantly impact characteristics including days to maturity, pest and disease damage, lodging, and ultimately, yield. The choice of cultivar subsequently has a great effect on the bottom line of the producer. Seed houses and producers alike must therefore carefully consider a range of conditions in selecting the right cultivar. These include agro-ecological zone, soil type and pH, fertilisation capacity, pest and disease control capacity, harvest time requirements, irrigation capacity, and intended use. Selecting the right cultivar is a difficult procedure. The use of scientific research is a highly important tool for producers and seed houses alike in order to make a reliable choice or recommendation. Further, when releasing new varieties to the market, seed houses may independently test the experimental cultivars against a series of industry standard commercial cultivars or 'Checks'. This is to ensure from an scientific and unbiased perspective that the experimental cultivar provides additional value to the market. In addition, it protects producers from misinformation about cultivar performance. The objective of the ART Variety trials is to compare the performance of commercial and experimental grain crop cultivars in Winter and Summer seasons.

2 Site Management

This summer, 15 commercial and 5 communal sites were used, shown in figure (2.1). All sites were tilled to a level where there was less than 10% residue on the soil surface. Fertilisation rates, irrigation, and rainfall are detailed in table 2.1. The N-P-K ratio of each cereal blend was variable, but differed only by a maximum of 2% for each nutrient. Top dressing was done by hand at various rates depending on farmer management. Trials were kept weed-free throughout using a combination of herbicide and hand weeding. Irrigation relied on the management of the host farm, and consequently the total amount and distribution varied greatly with farmer preference, soil hydrological characteristics, water supply, and electricity supply.

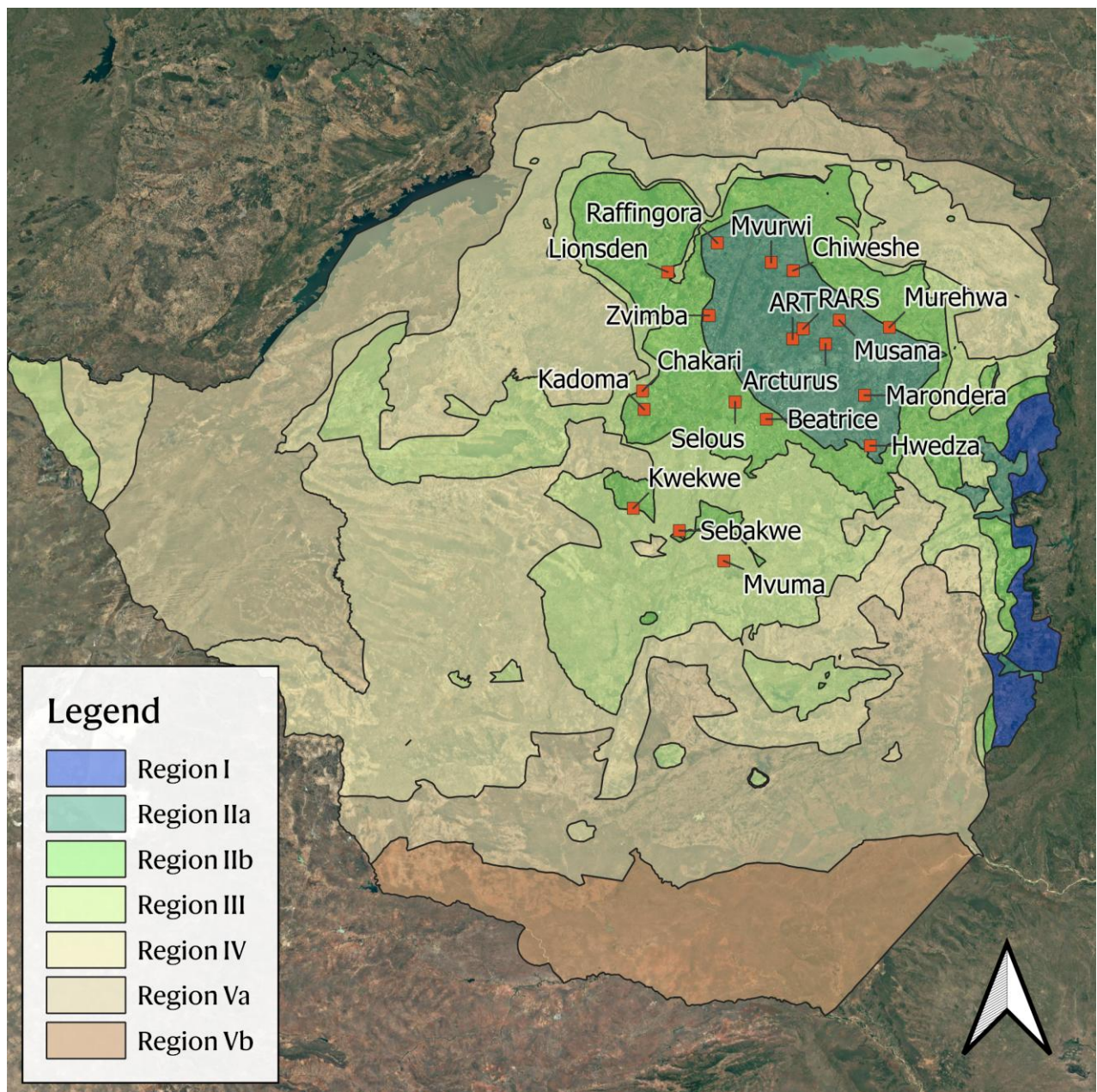


Figure 2.1: Map of all sites used in the trial and their position within the agro-ecological zones in Zimbabwe.

Table 2.1: List of Sites, trial management, and rainfall

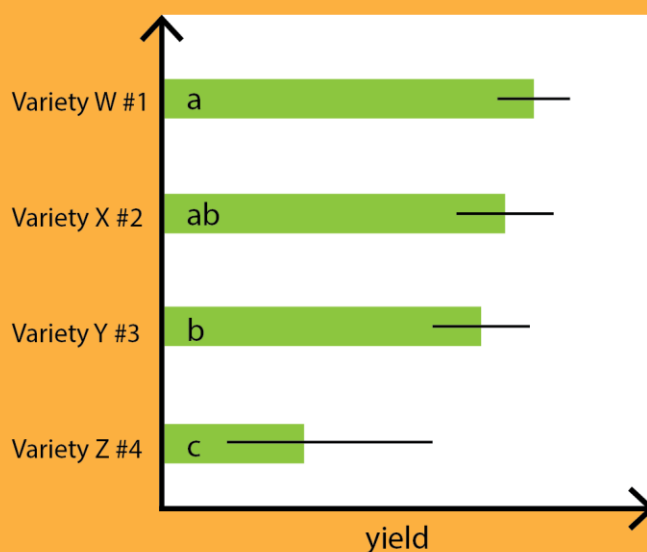
Site	Planting date	Total rainfall	Irrigation	Previous Crop	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
ARCTURUS	2024-12-07	851.0	0	wheat	179.0	69	69
ART	2024-11-19	798.5	154	wheat	259.5	72	72
BEATRICE	2024-11-22	396.9	0	potato	156.0	69	69
CHAKARI	2024-12-06	467.0	88	wheat	179.0	69	69
CHIWESHE	2025-01-18	522.0	0	maize	179.0	69	69
HWEDZA	2024-12-09	662.0	0	tobacco	179.0	69	69
KADOMA	2024-12-31	635.5	0	0	166.0	56	56
KWEKWE	2024-11-28	598.0	60	wheat	179.0	69	69
LIONSDEN	2024-12-04	622.0	20	soya beans	179.0	69	69
MARONDERA	2024-12-10	850.5	0	maize	213.5	69	69
MUREHWA	2024-11-21	143.0	0	fallow	156.0	69	69
MUSANA	2024-11-21	852.5	0	maize	225.0	69	69
MVUMA	2024-11-26	480.0	186	sunflower	179.0	69	69
RAFFINGORA	2024-12-03	566.0	0	onions	225.0	69	69
RARS	2024-11-23	0.0	0	0	225.0	69	69
SEBAKWE	2024-11-27	648.5	125	wheat	294.0	69	69
SELOUS	2024-11-29	348.0	0	cabbage	202.0	69	69
SHAMVA	2024-02-19	0.0	0	soyabeans	259.5	69	69
ZVIMBA	2024-11-22	877.0	0	maize	179.0	69	69

3 Results and Discussion

Results of the variety trial are presented for released cultivars across all sites. Site-specific results for all varieties tested, including experimental varieties, can be downloaded in excel format from our [website](#).

Guide to interpreting results

When we test many varieties against each other, there is always variation in the data collected, even for the same variety. We use statistics to determine which varieties we are confident perform differently than others, rather than just by random chance.



We use letters to show differences between varieties.

Varieties with the same letters do not perform differently.

Varieties with different letters perform differently.

In the chart on the left, variety W has a higher yield than variety Y because they have no similar letters. However, Variety W does not have a higher yield than Variety X, even though it is ranked higher, because they have a similar letter.

The black lines on the ends of the bars show the range which we are confident the true average yield lies. Variety Z had variable yields, so we are not confident of where the true average lies, and so the bar is very wide.

Figure 3.1: Guide to interpreting results

3.1 Maturity

It is critical that a maize crop reaches at least physiological maturity before the end of the rainy period in rainfed areas. Figure 3.2 displays a chart of the days to maturity of the varieties tested in this seasons trials. This trait can vary wdiely based on environmental conditions, so it is recommended to check the days to maturity for site with similar agro-ecological conditions.

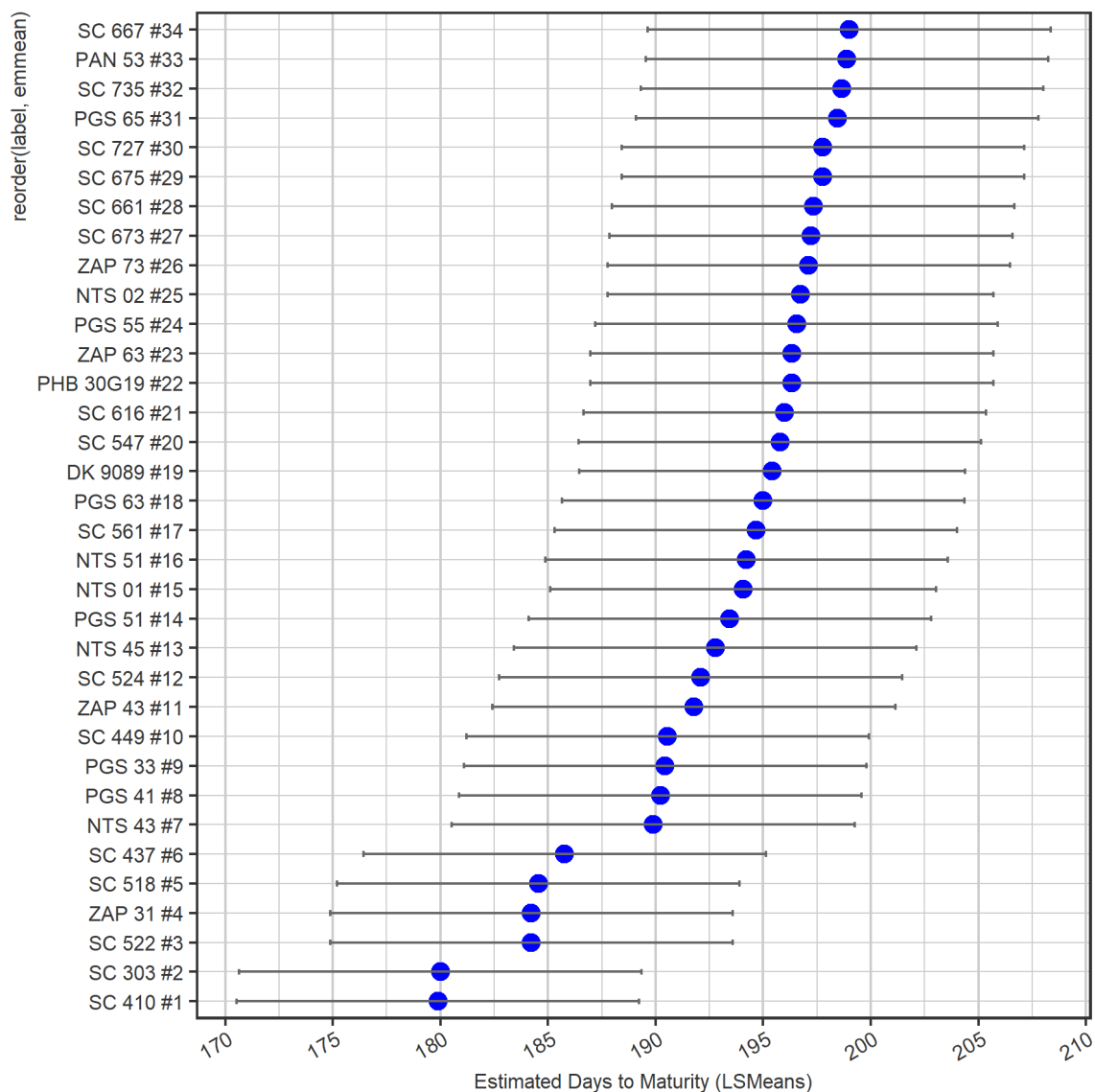


Figure 3.2: Days to 50% maturity. Error bars represent confidence intervals for adjusted means

3.2 Diseases

There are several diseases of Maize in Zimbabwe which can cause economically significant impacts but a farmer does not expect to control for. Instead, resistance to these diseases are typically bred into crop varieties. Rust (*Puccinia spp.*), Northern Leaf Blight (*Exserohilium turcicum*), Grey Leaf spot (*Cercospora zeae-maydis*), Maize Streak Virus (*Mastrevirus spp.*), and number of diseased cobs were assessed. Records were taken at sites RARS, ART, and Kadoma.

3.2.1 Foliar Diseases

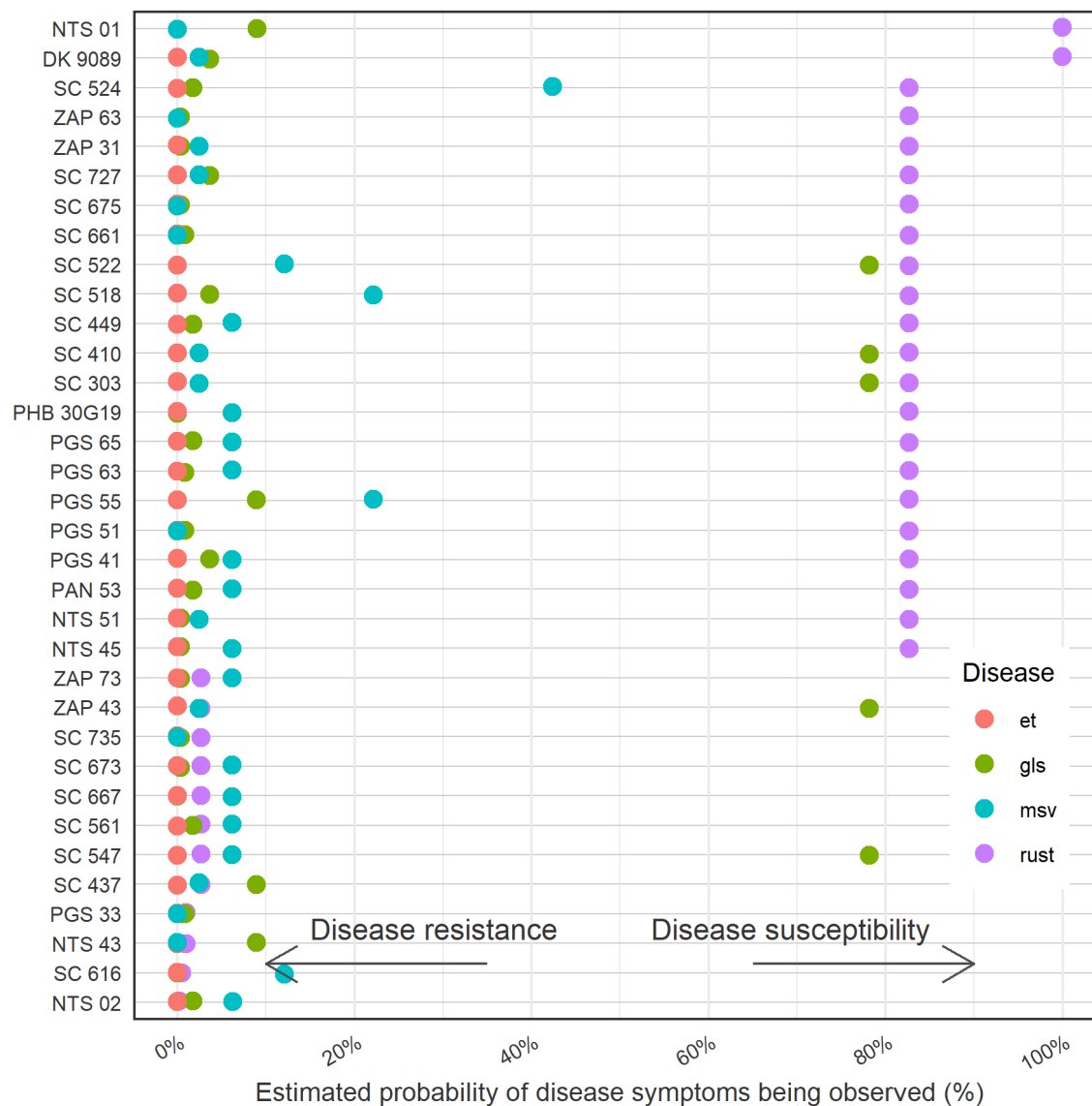


Figure 3.3: Estimated probabilities of at least some disease symptoms being observed. Varieties are ordered by Rust scores.

3.2.2 Diseased cobs

Figure 3.4 shows that there was no significant differences between varieties on the proportion of diseased cobs.

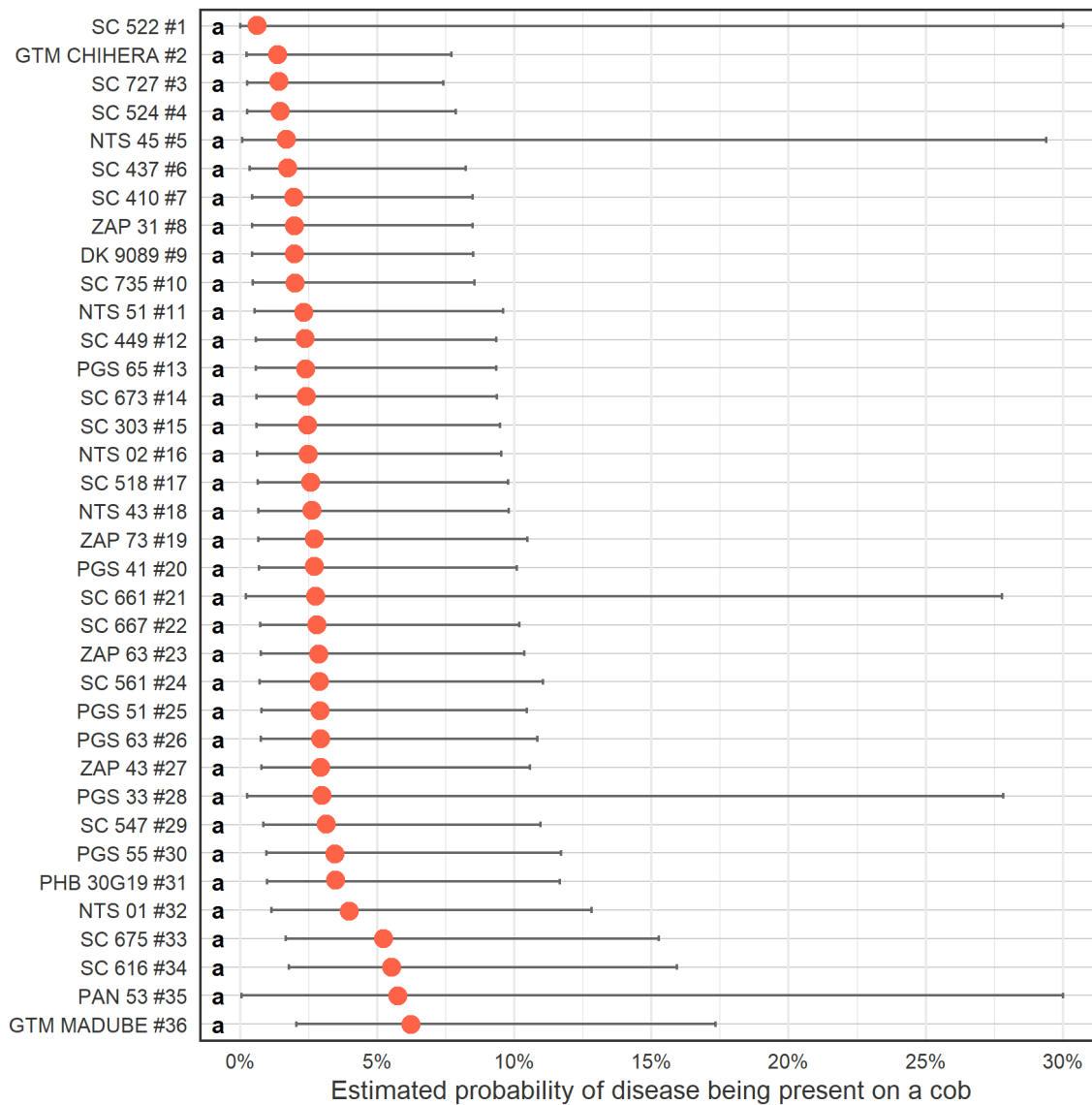


Figure 3.4: Percentage of cobs with disease present. lines represent confidence intervals.

3.3 Lodging

Figure 3.5 shows that there are no statistical differences in lodging. This means the pattern we see is most likely due to random chance and not due to variety.

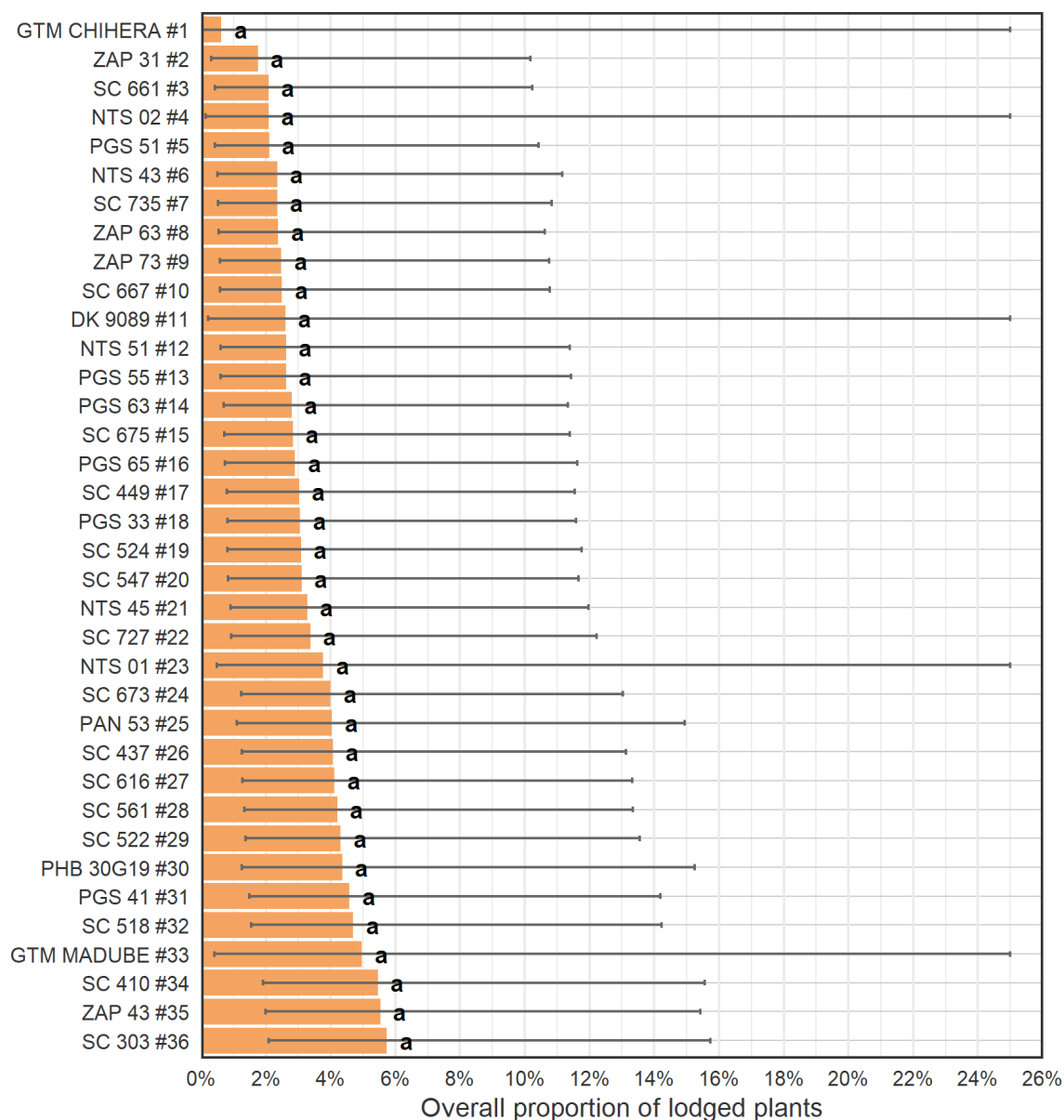


Figure 3.5: Lodging percentage across all sites, separated by stalk and root lodging

3.4 Cob height

Cob height is important to be high for combining, but cobs too high on the plant can cause lodging. Figure 3.6 shows average cob heights. In these trials, there were no cob heights which were outside the optimum range.

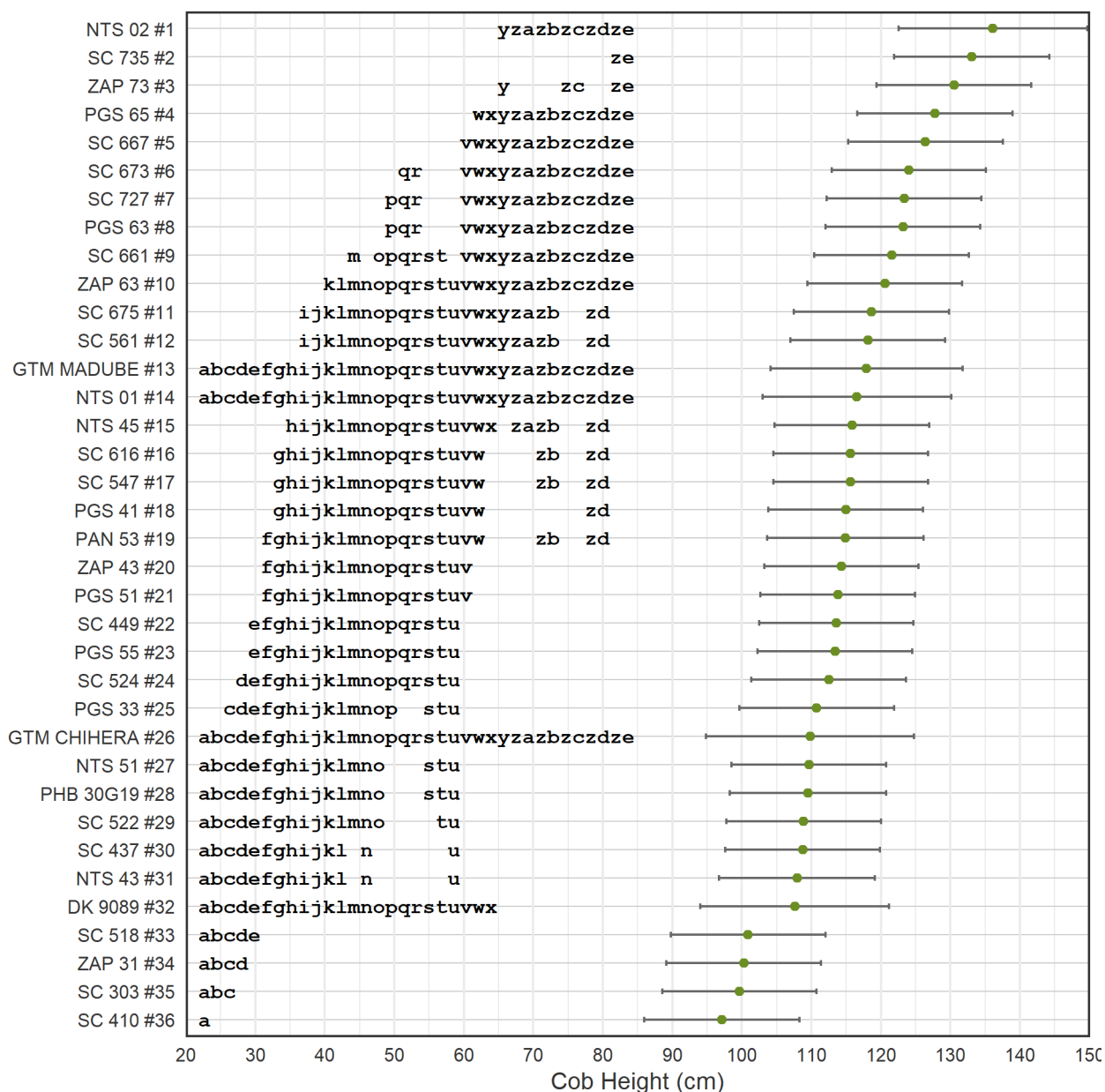


Figure 3.6: Average cob heights across varieties. Letters not shown in this figure to to overcomplexity. Lines represent confidence intervals and can be used to heuristically derermine differences between varieties.

3.5 Moisture at Harvest

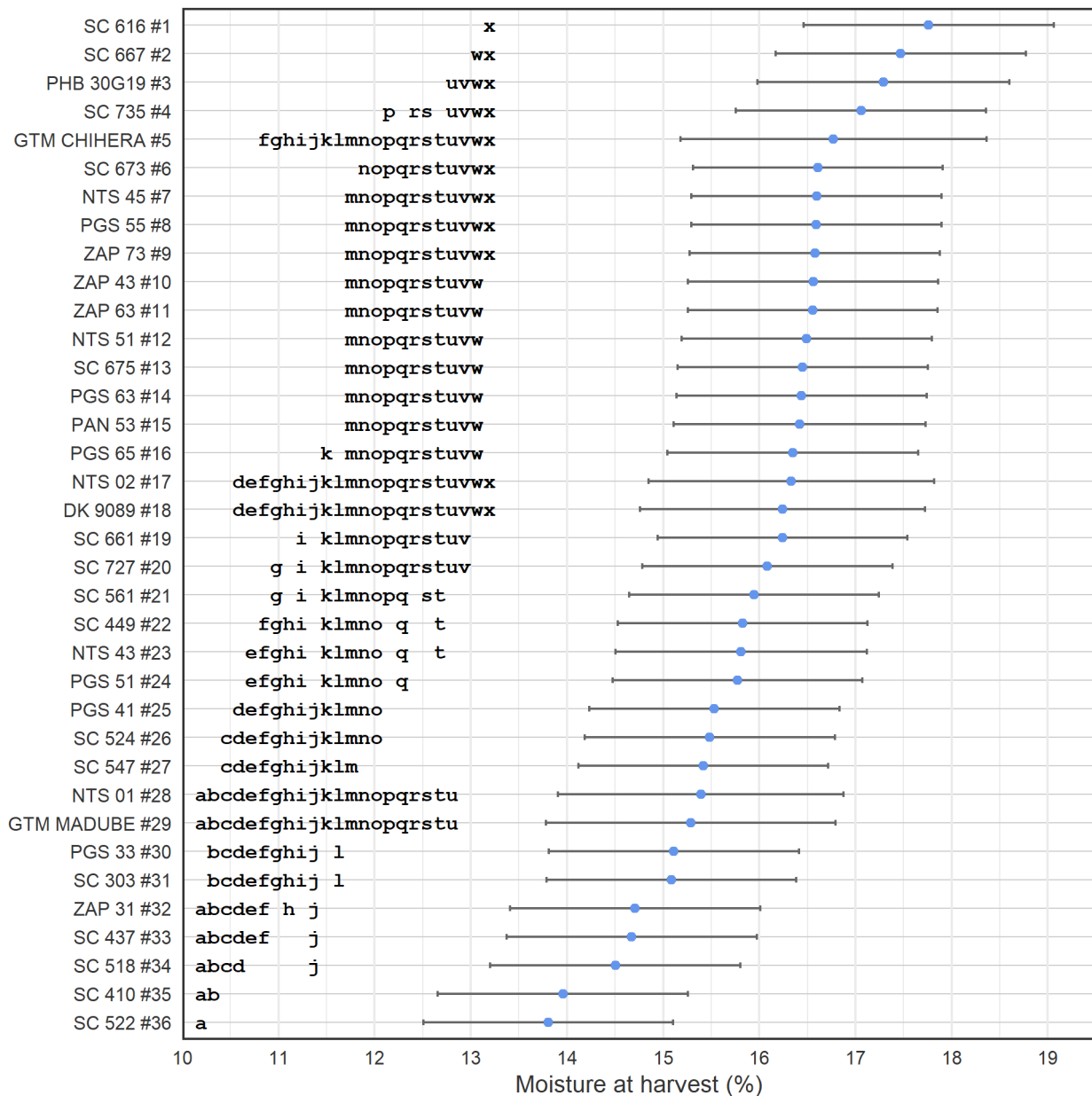


Figure 3.7: Percentage moisture at harvest

3.6 Yield

3.6.1 Average yields

Yield is the most important agronomic trait crop can have, and variety significantly affects yield. Figure 3.8 shows the average yields at each site. Figure 3.9 displays average yields per variety.

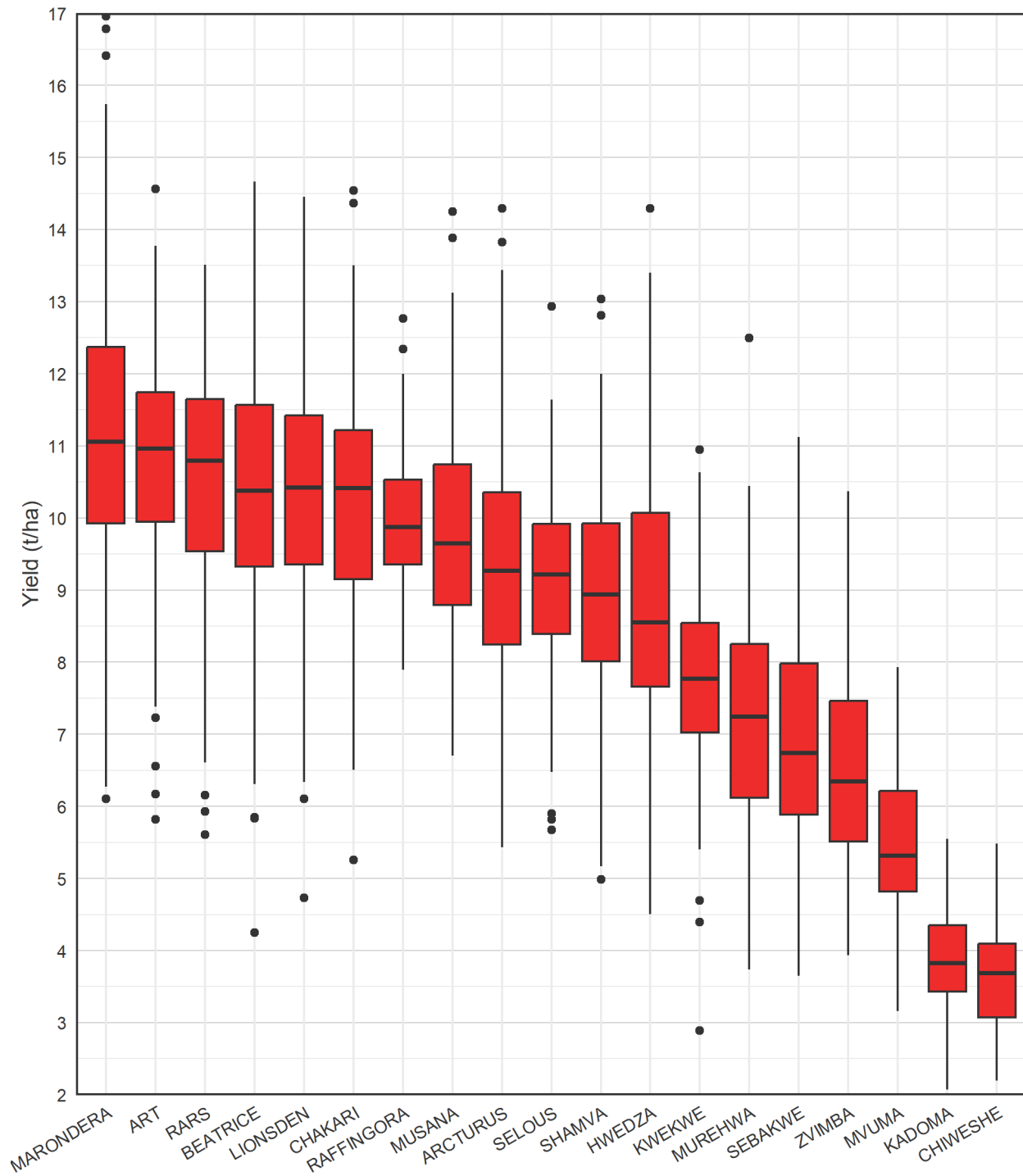


Figure 3.8: Grain yield averages per site. Lines in boxes = average yields, Boxes = interquartile range (where 50% of the data lies), and lines represent total range. Dots represent potential outliers.

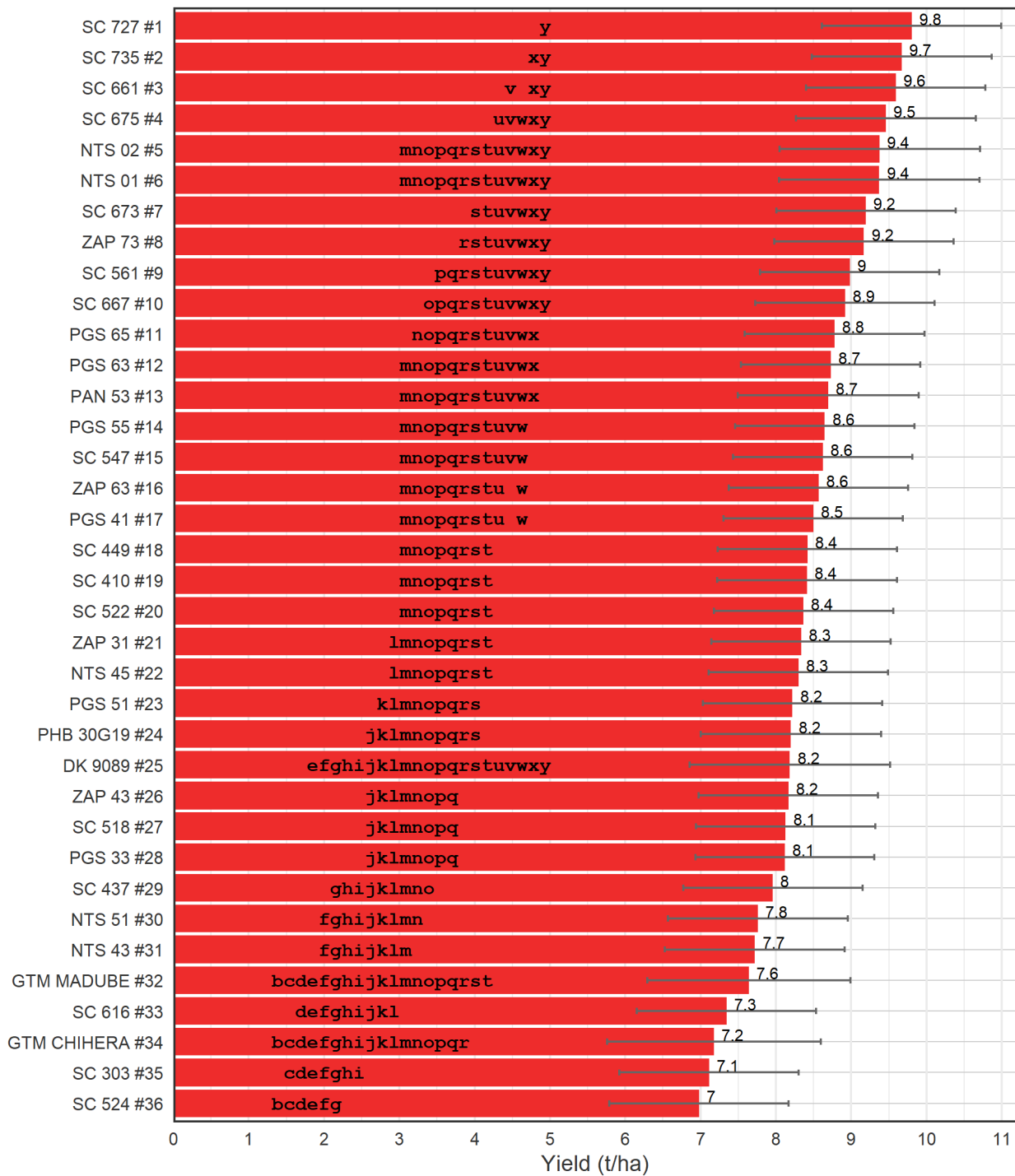
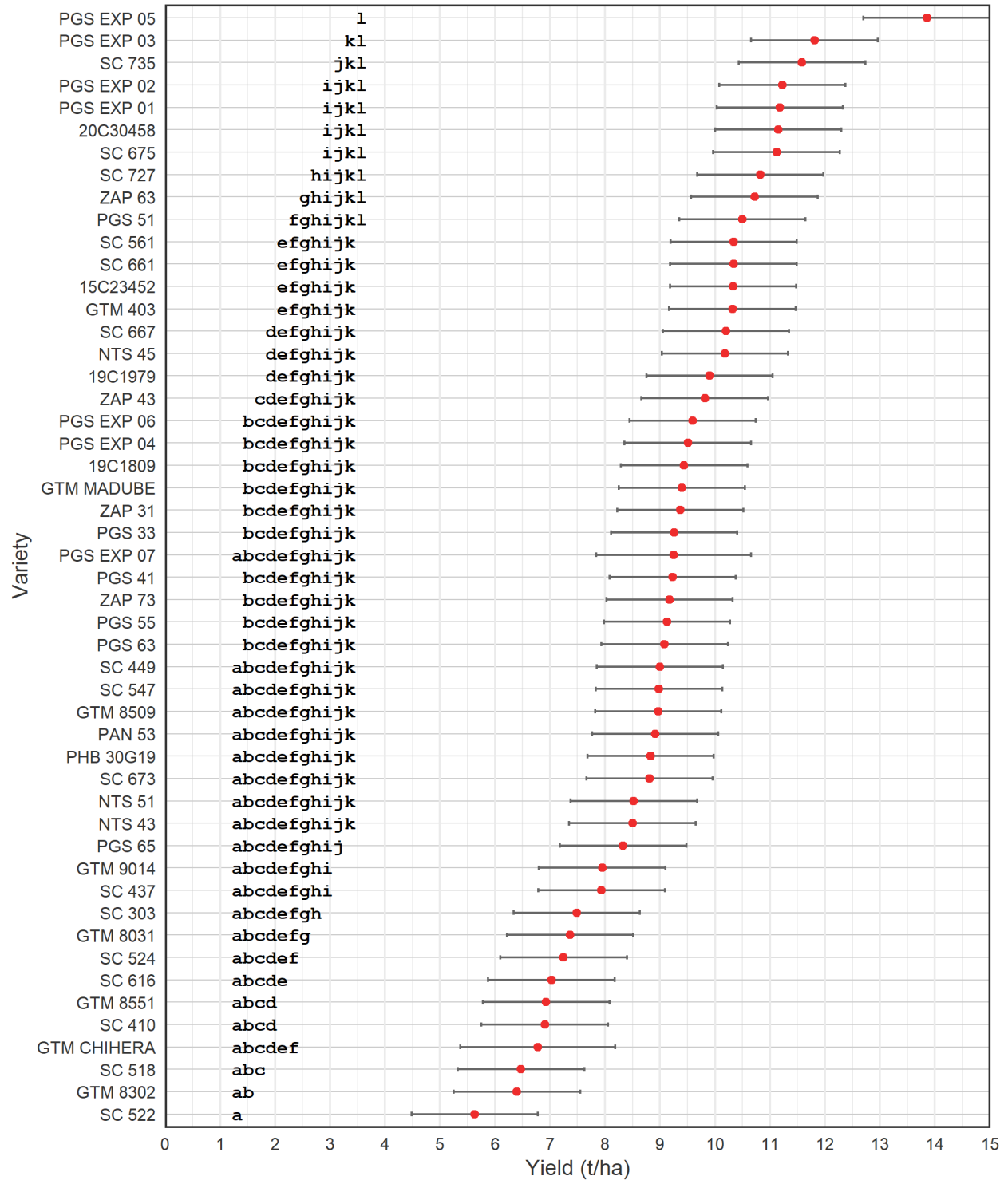
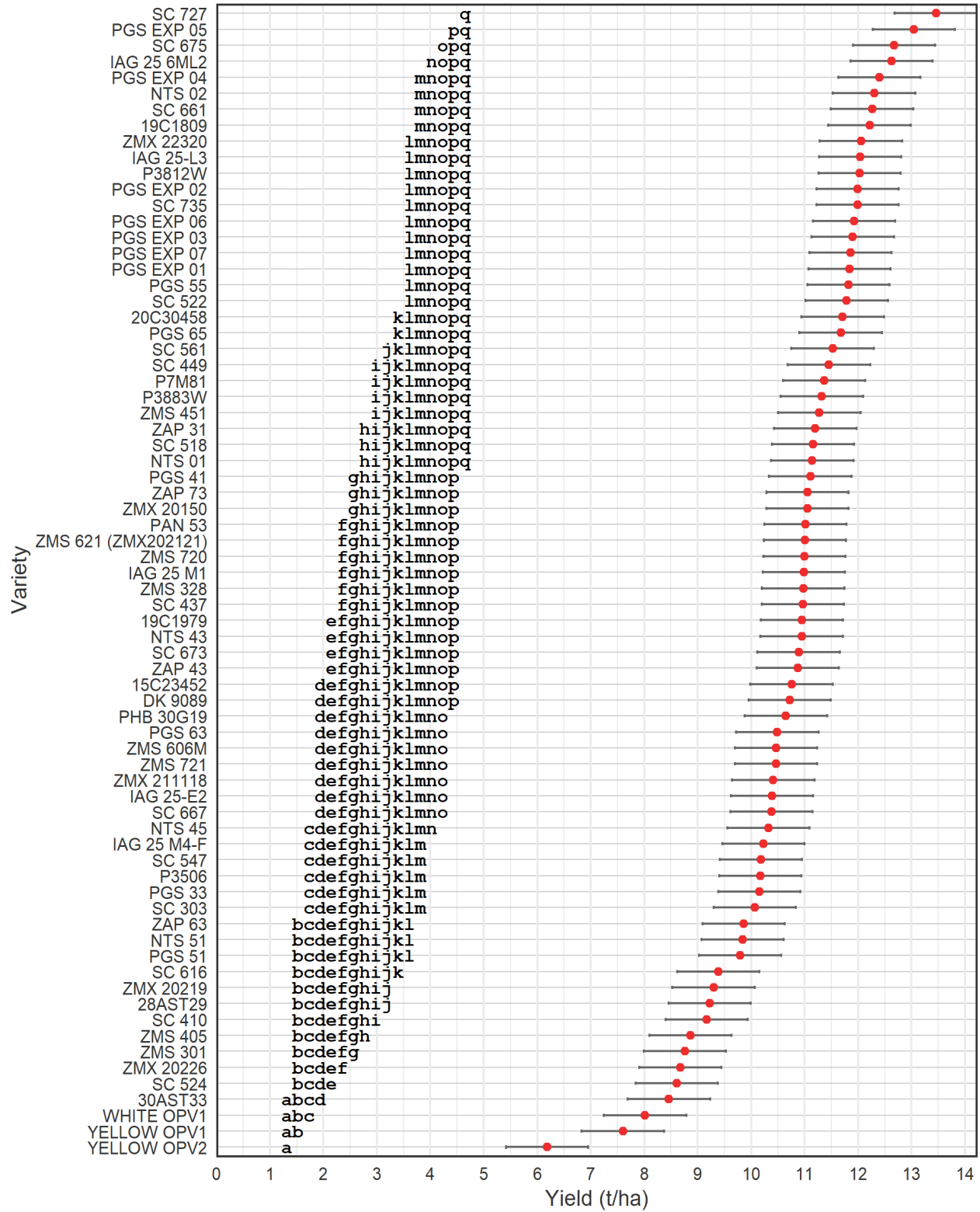


Figure 3.9: Grain yield per site (continued onto subsequent pages)

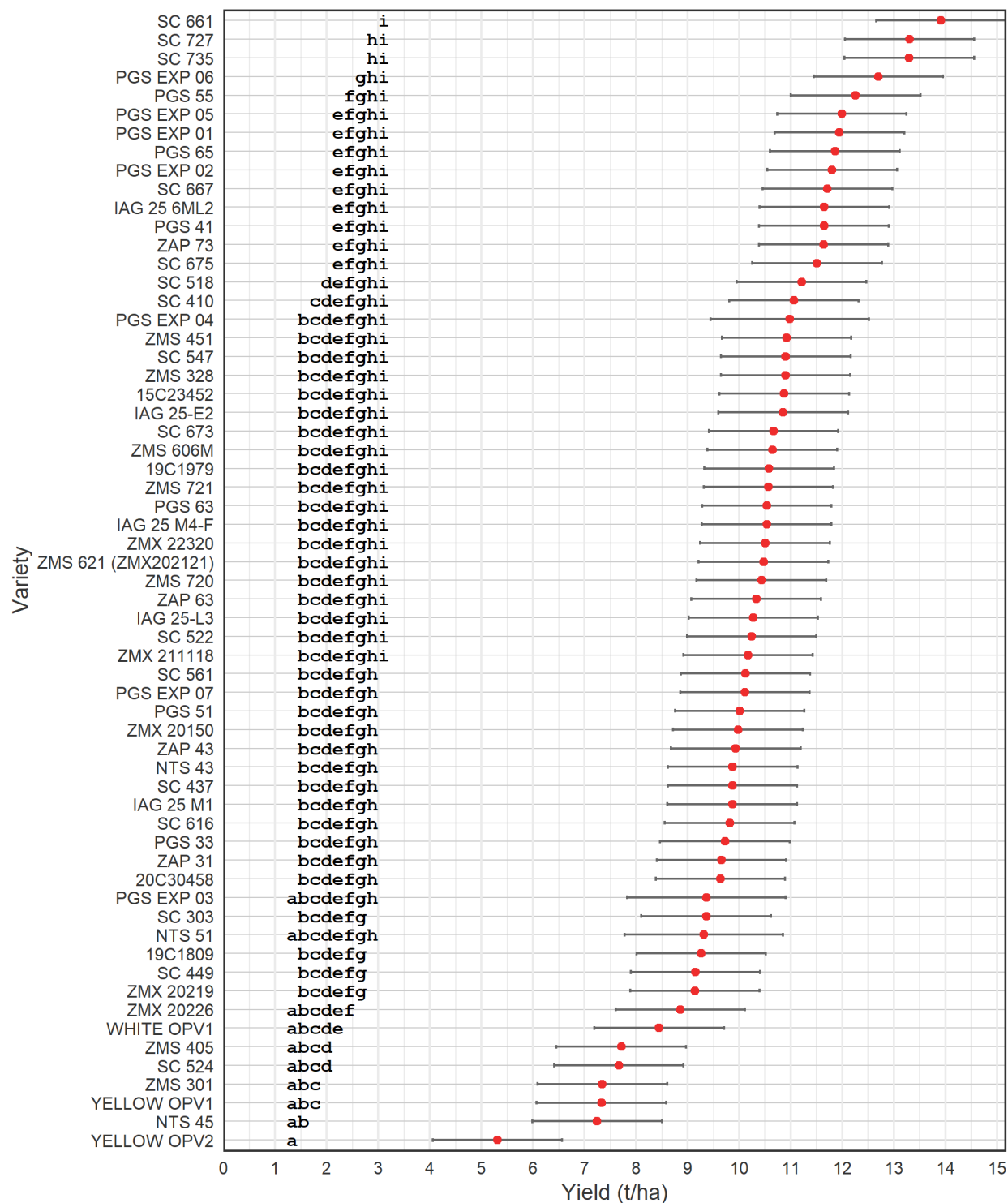
Site: ARCTURUS



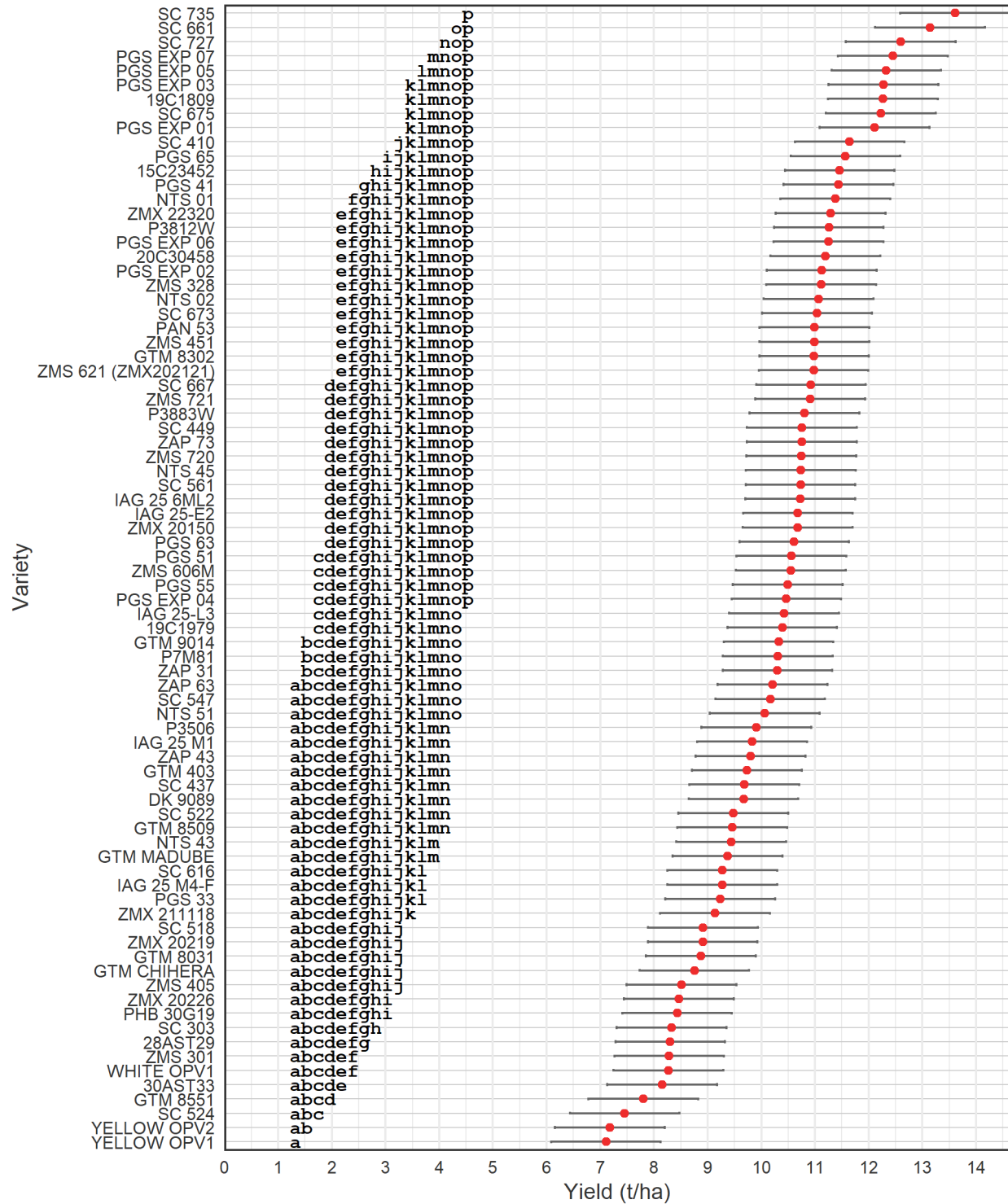
Site: ART



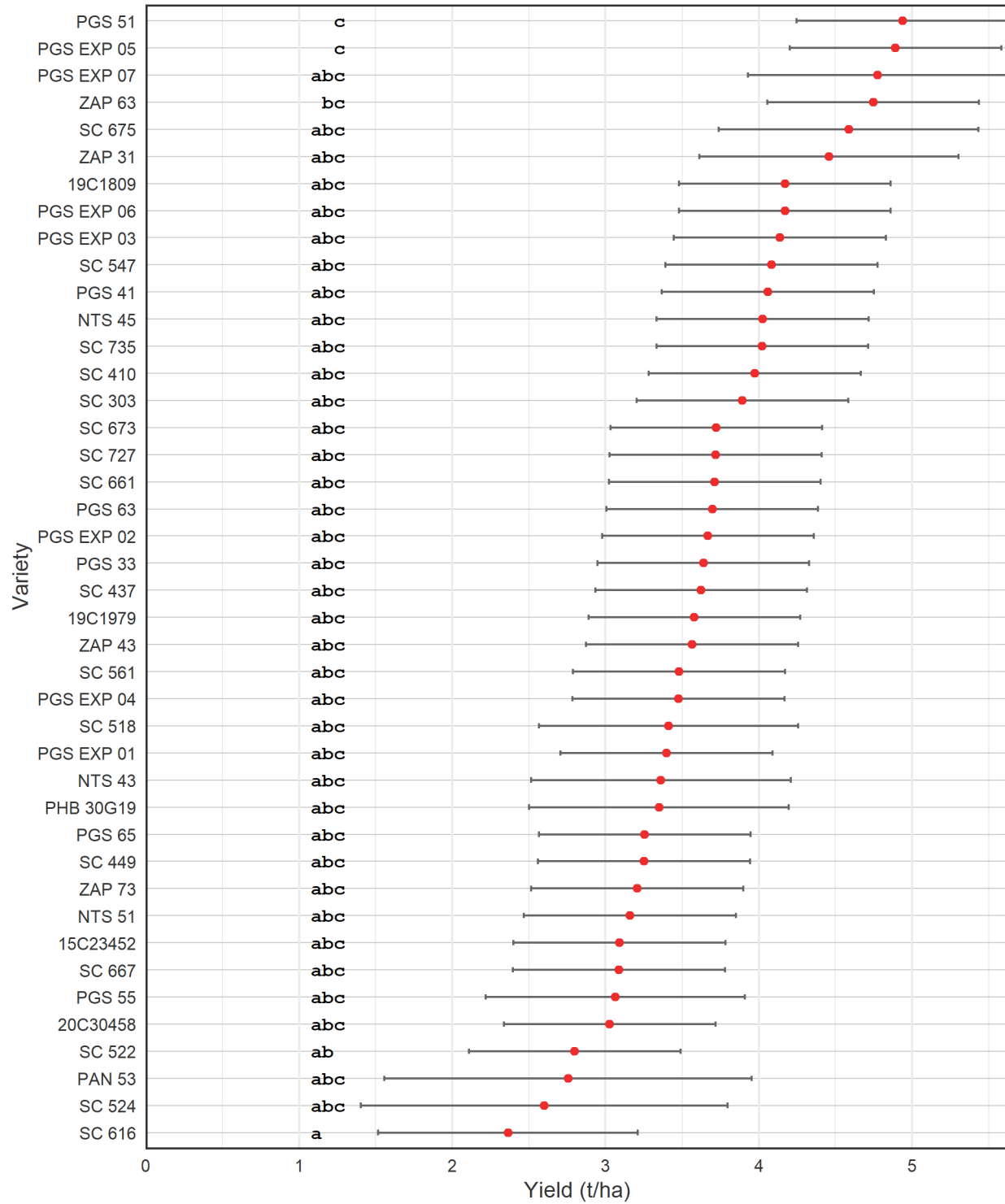
Site: BEATRICE



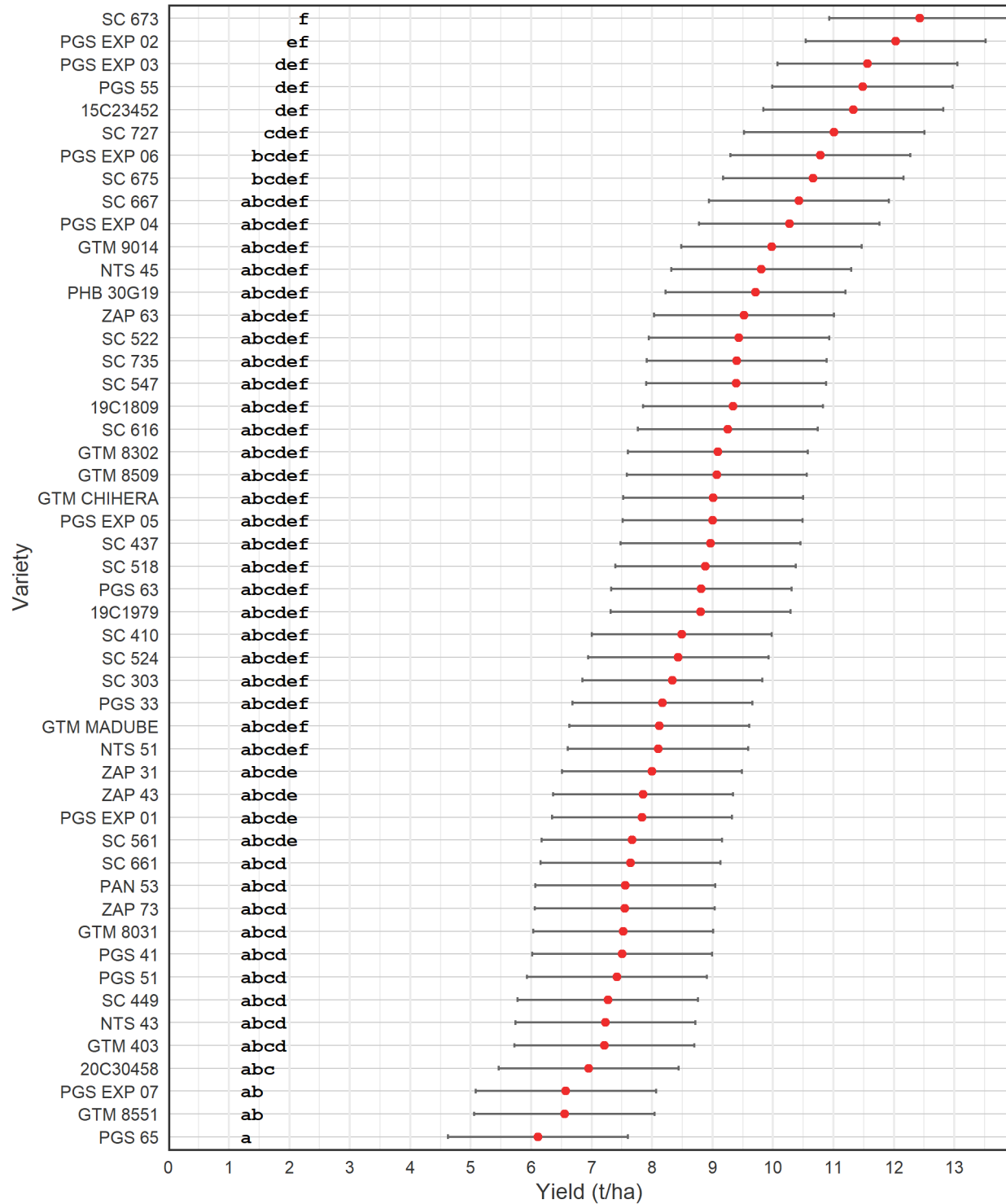
Site: CHAKARI



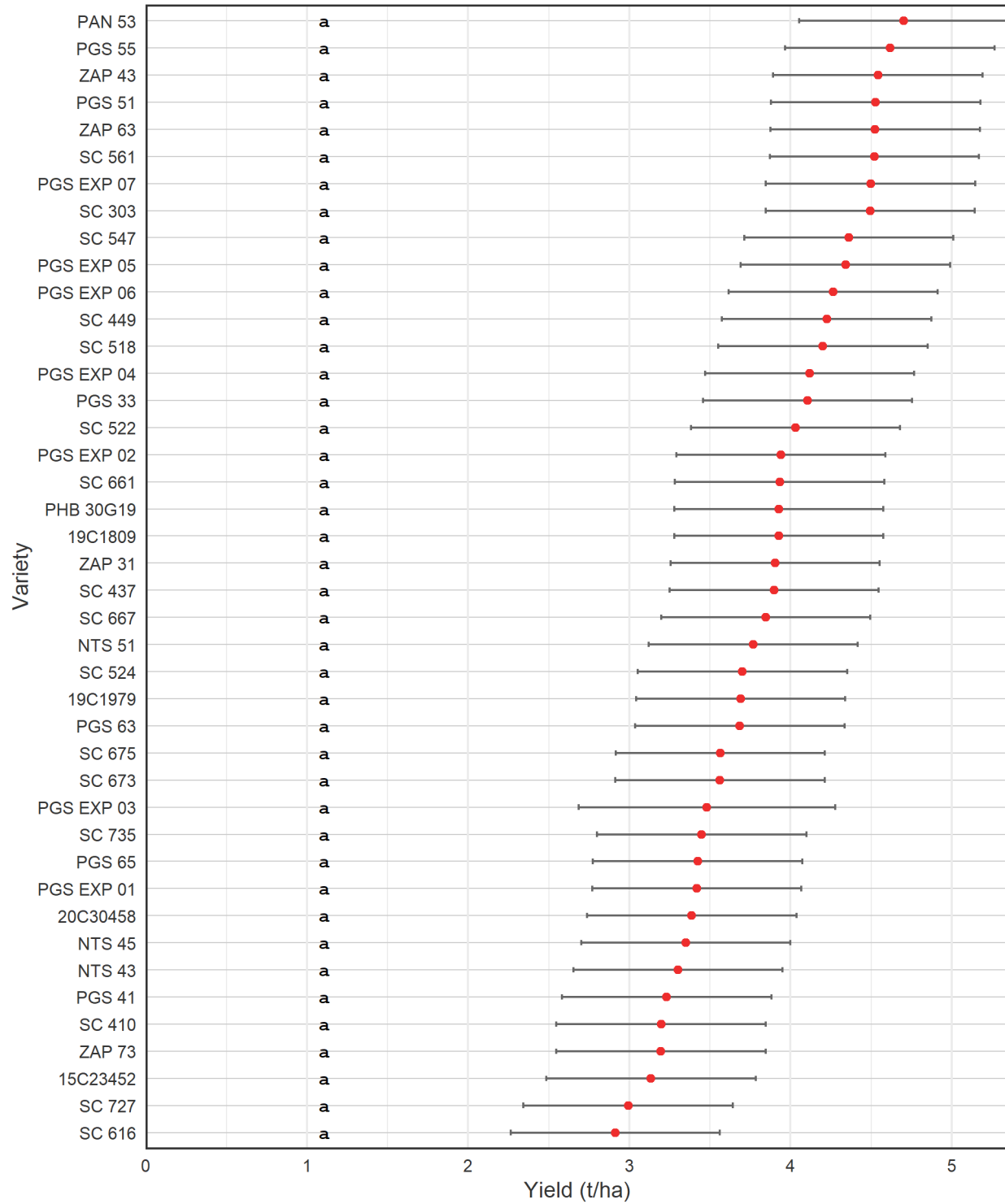
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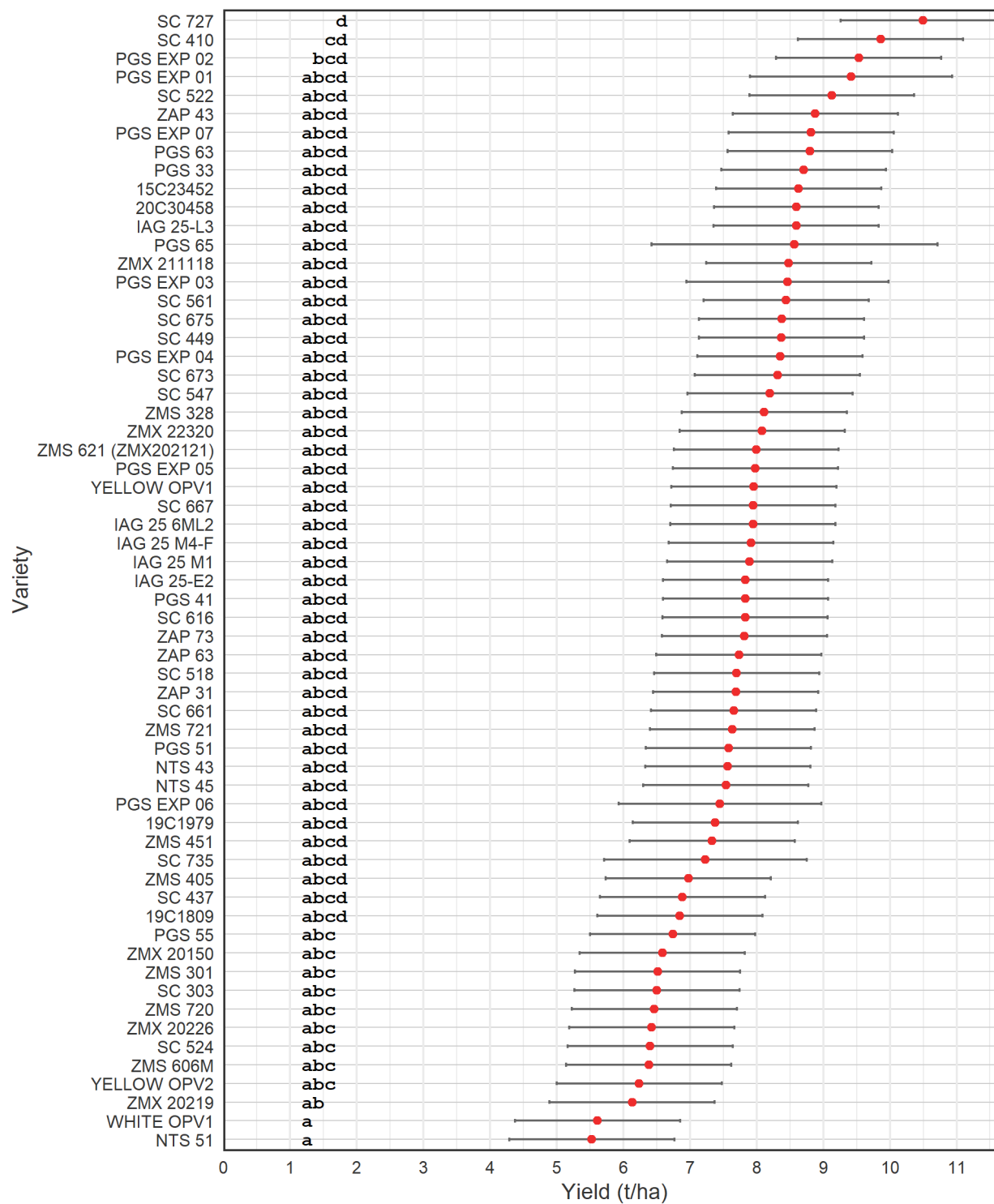
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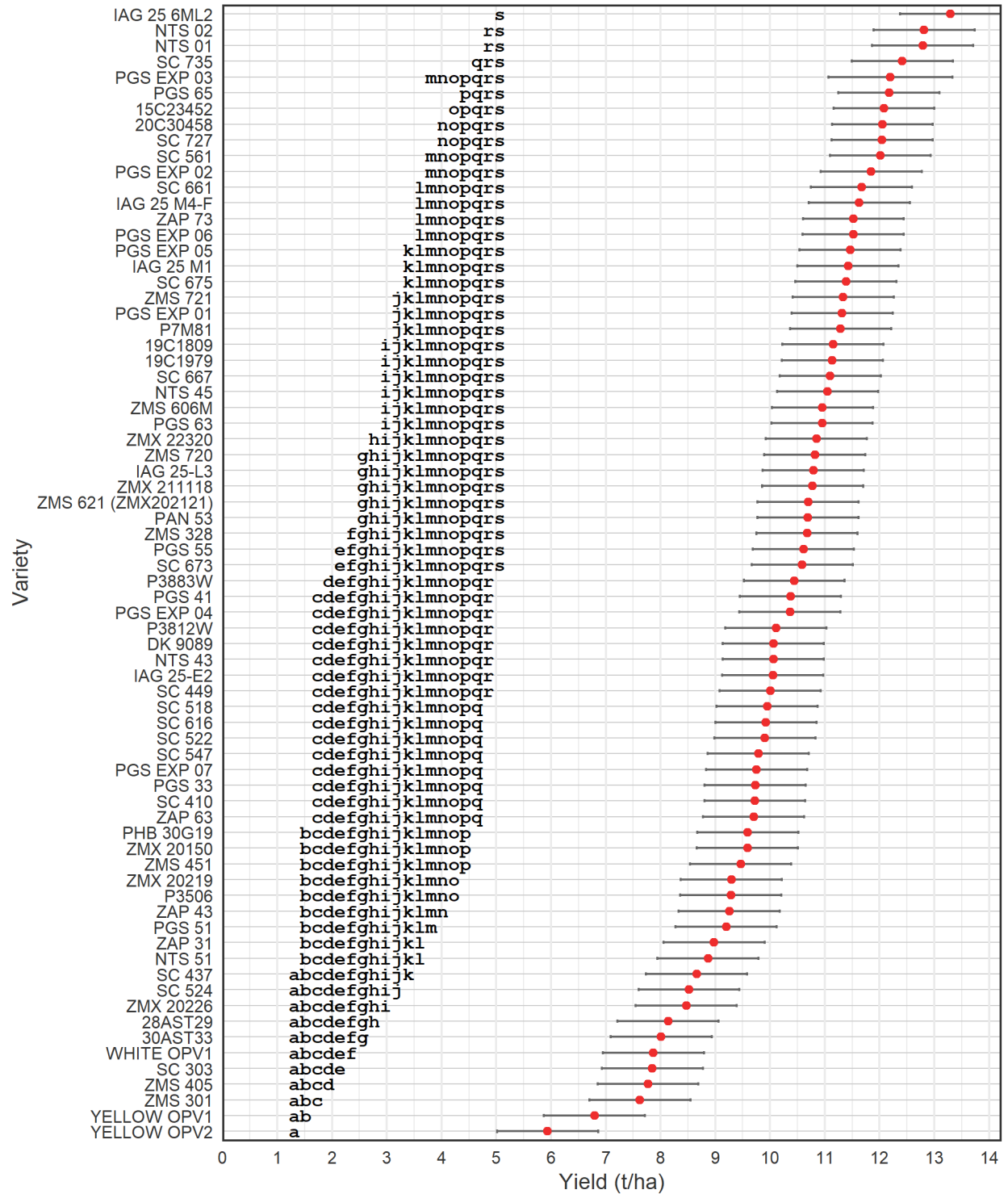
Site: KADOMA



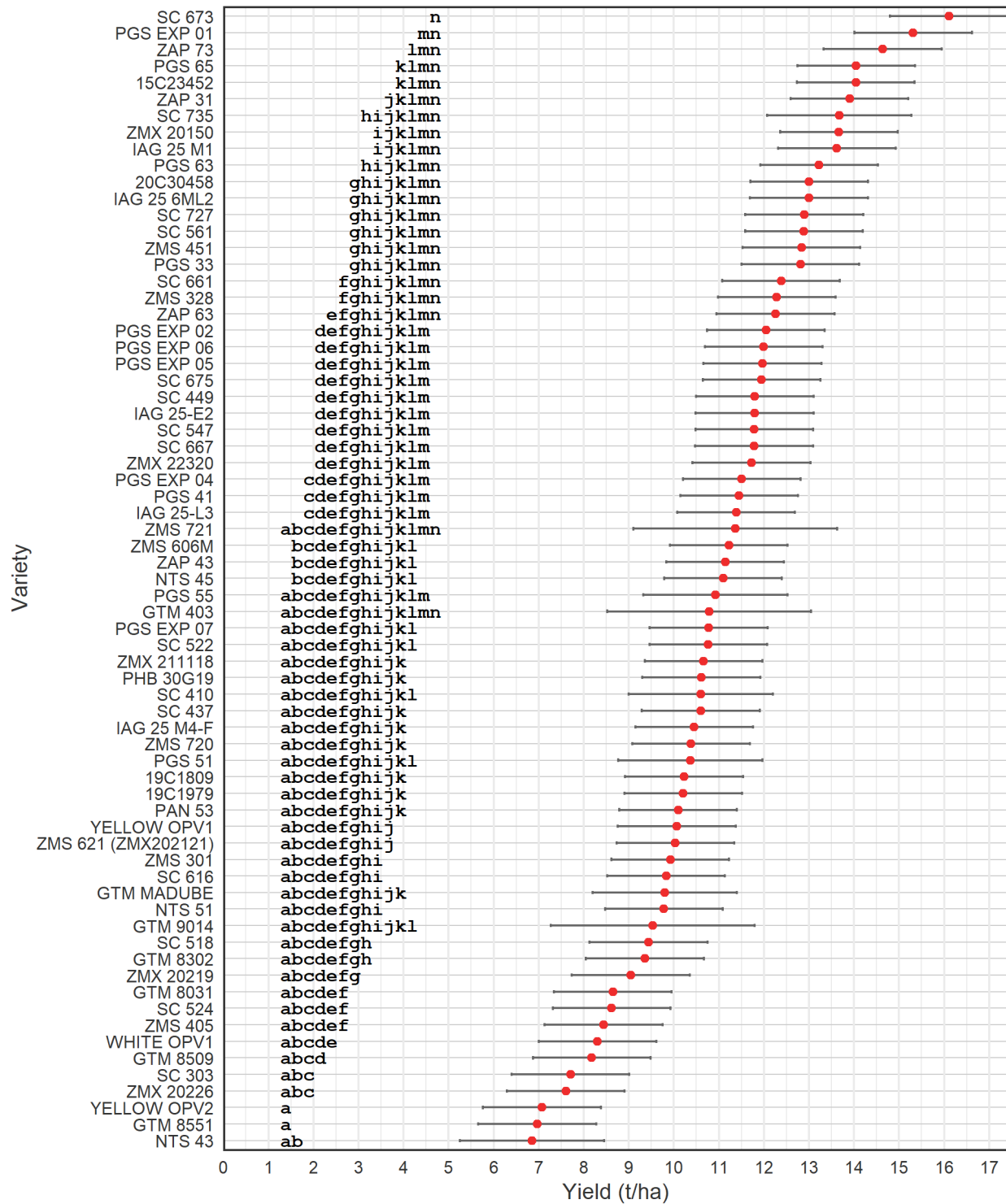
Site: KWEKWE



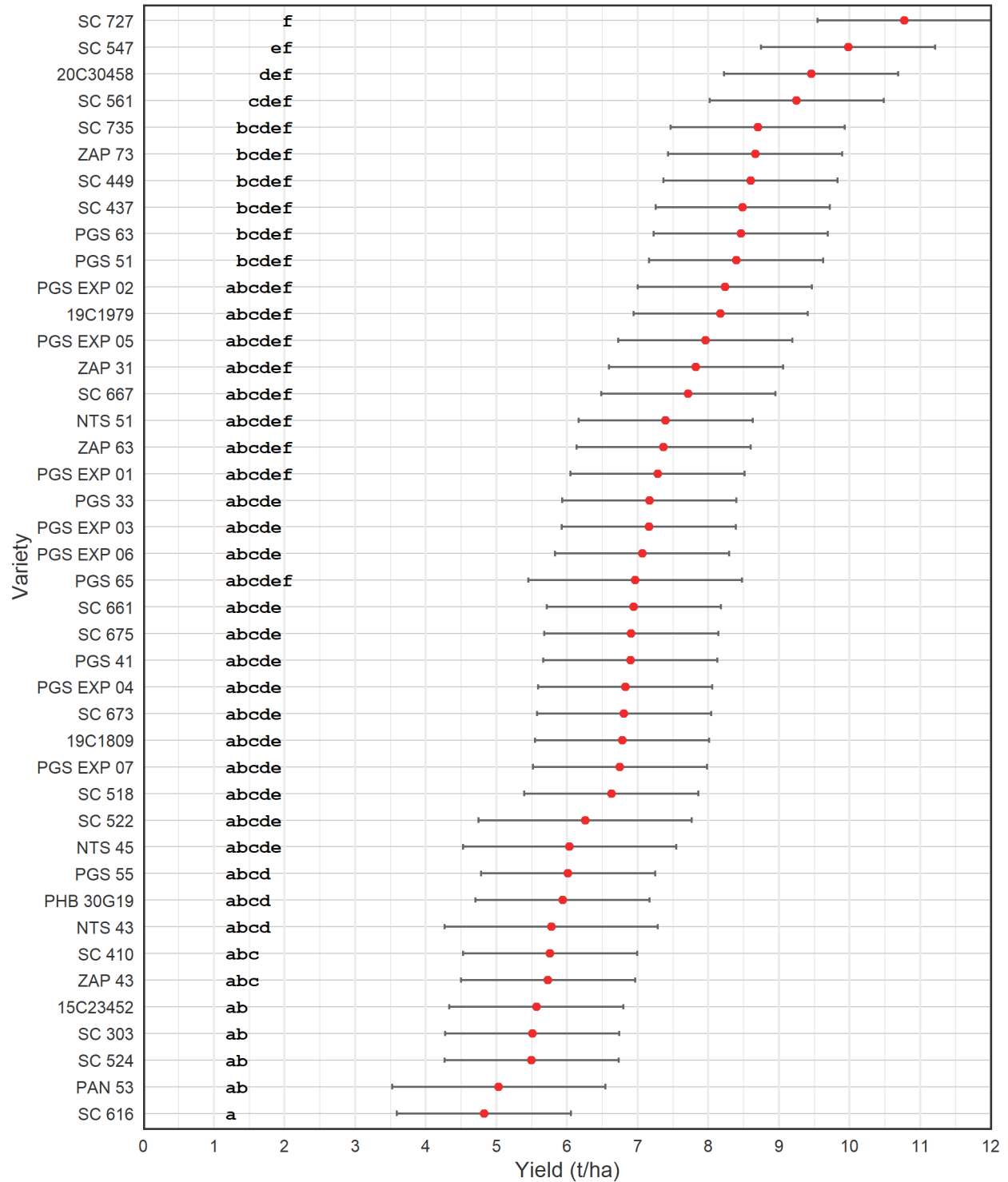
Site: LIONSDEN



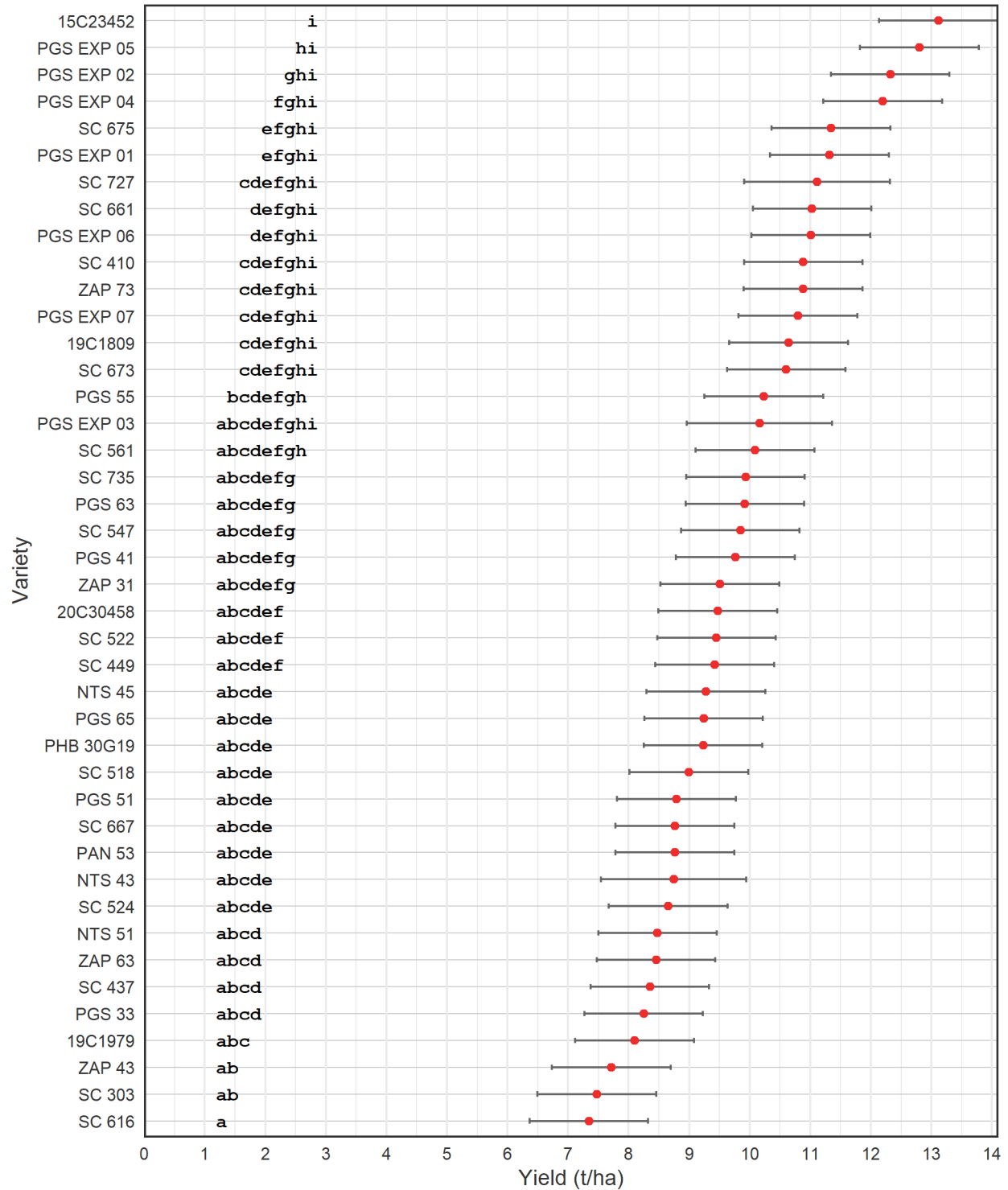
Site: MARONDERA



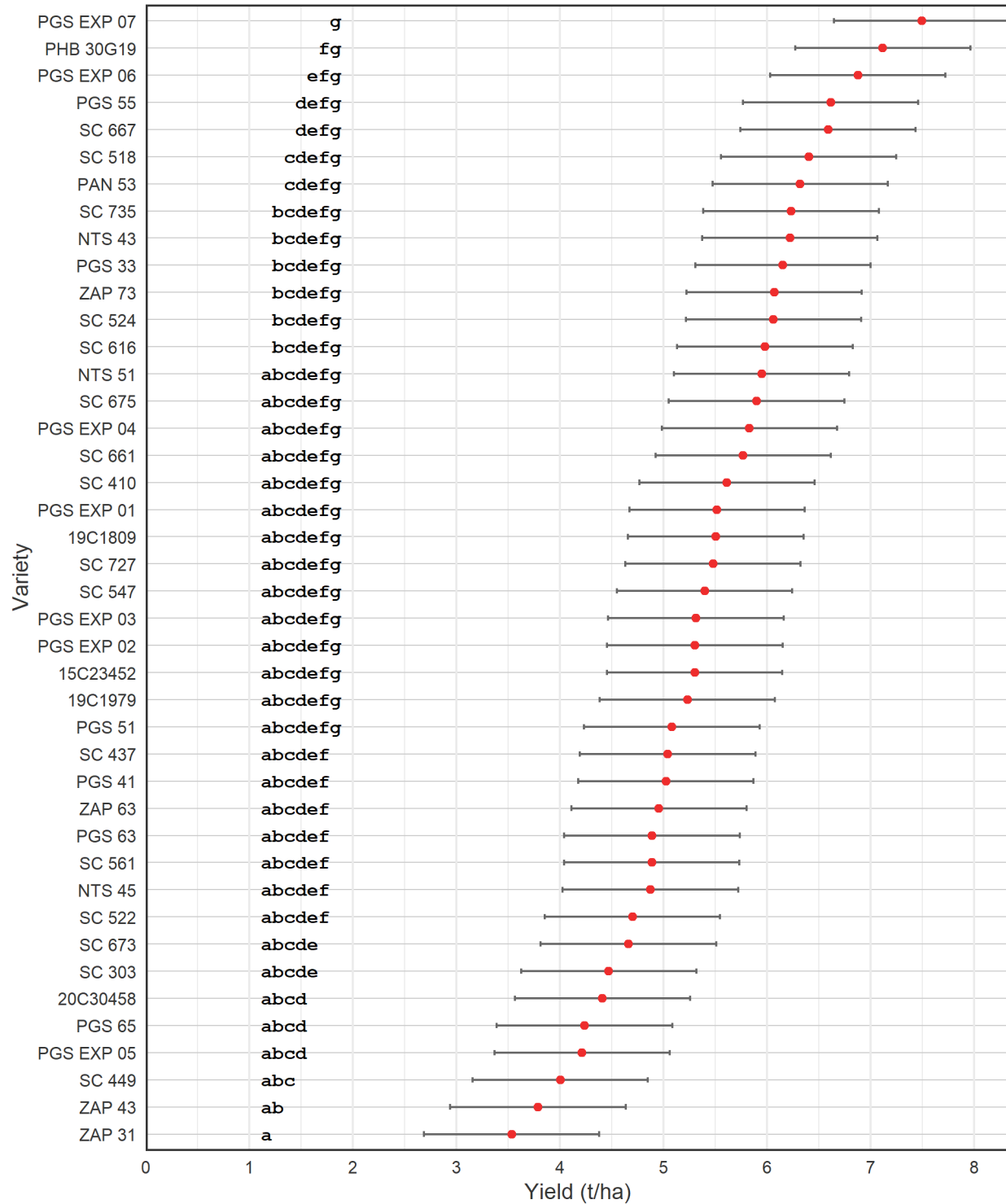
Site: MUREHWA



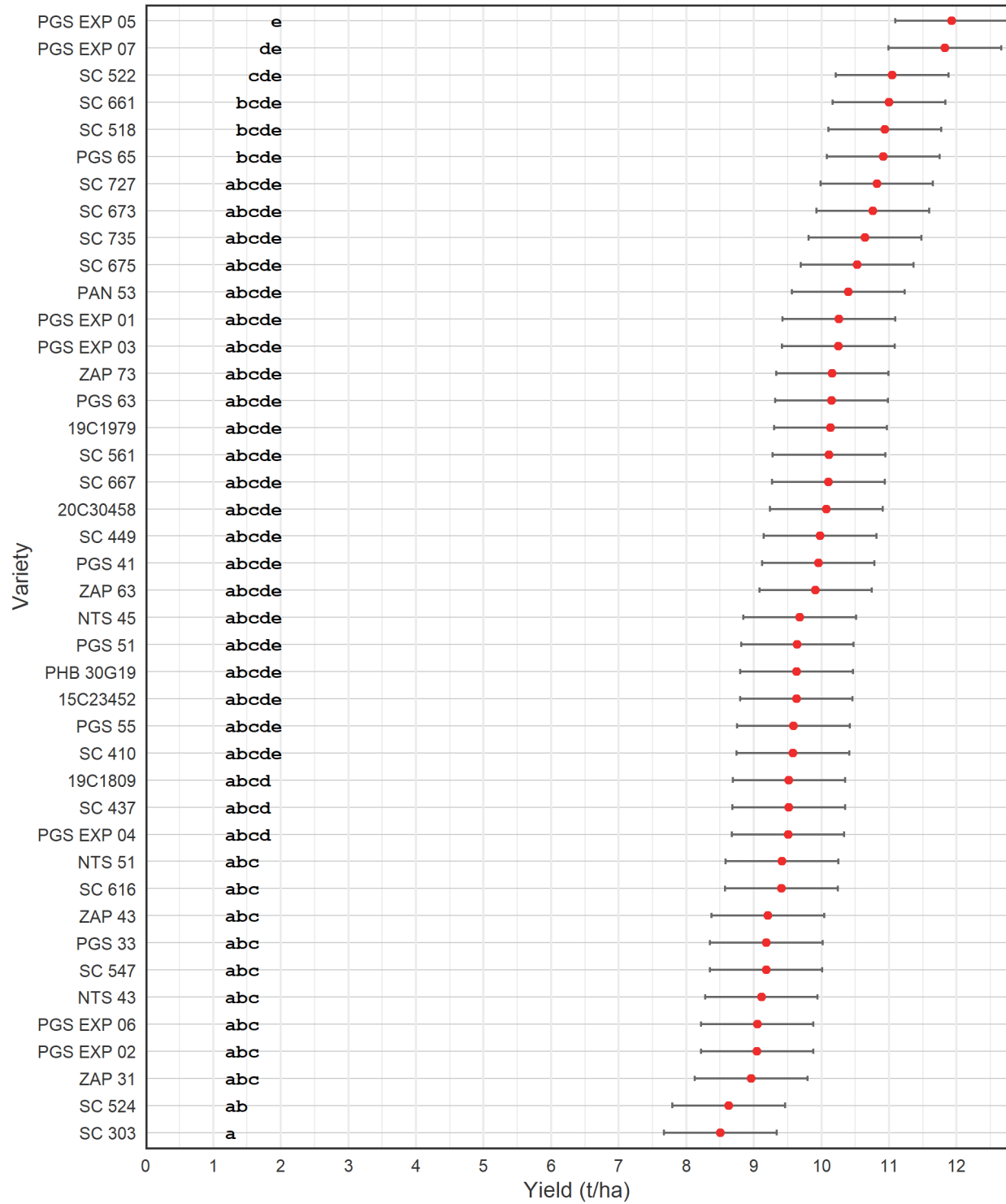
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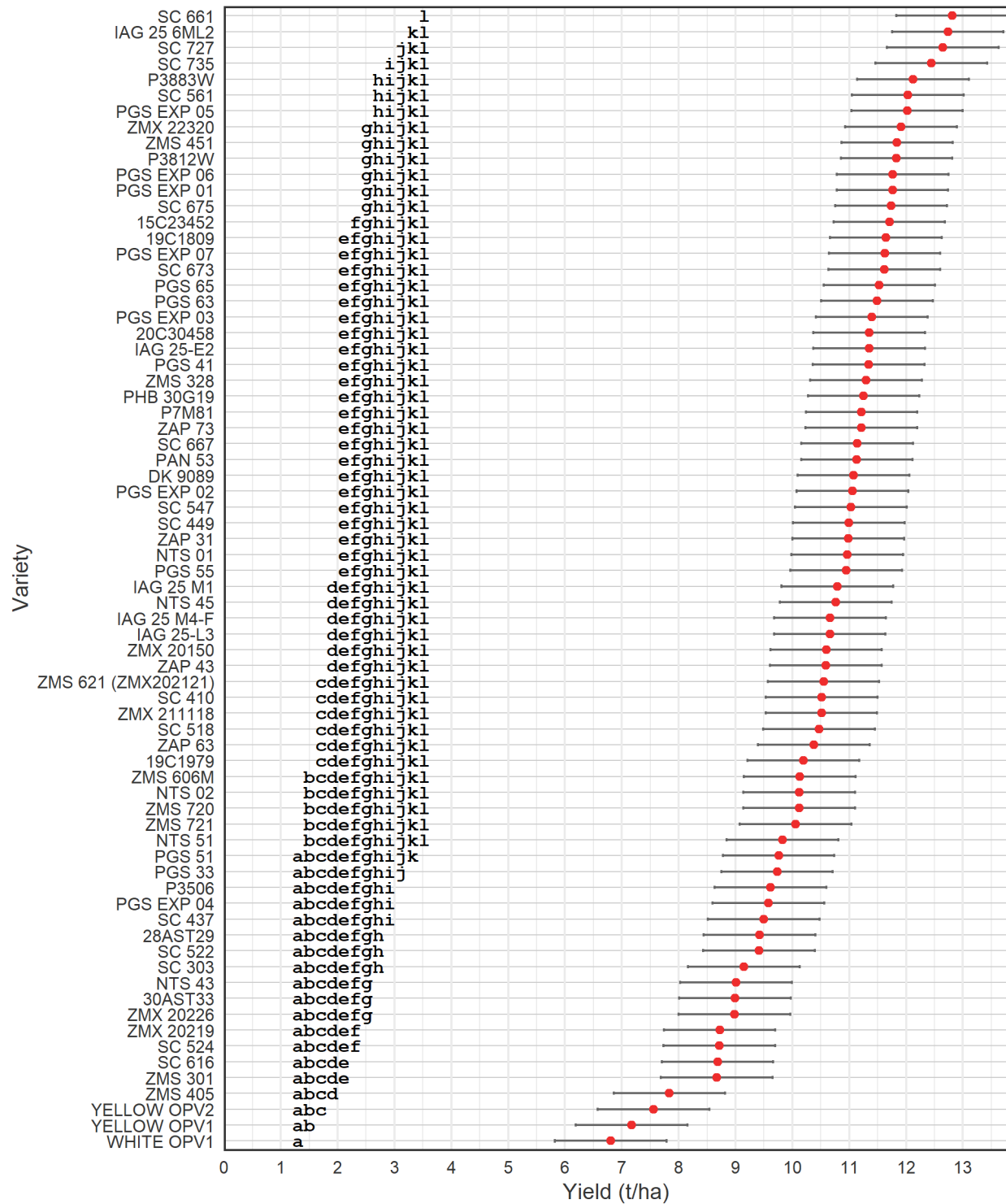
Site: MVUMA



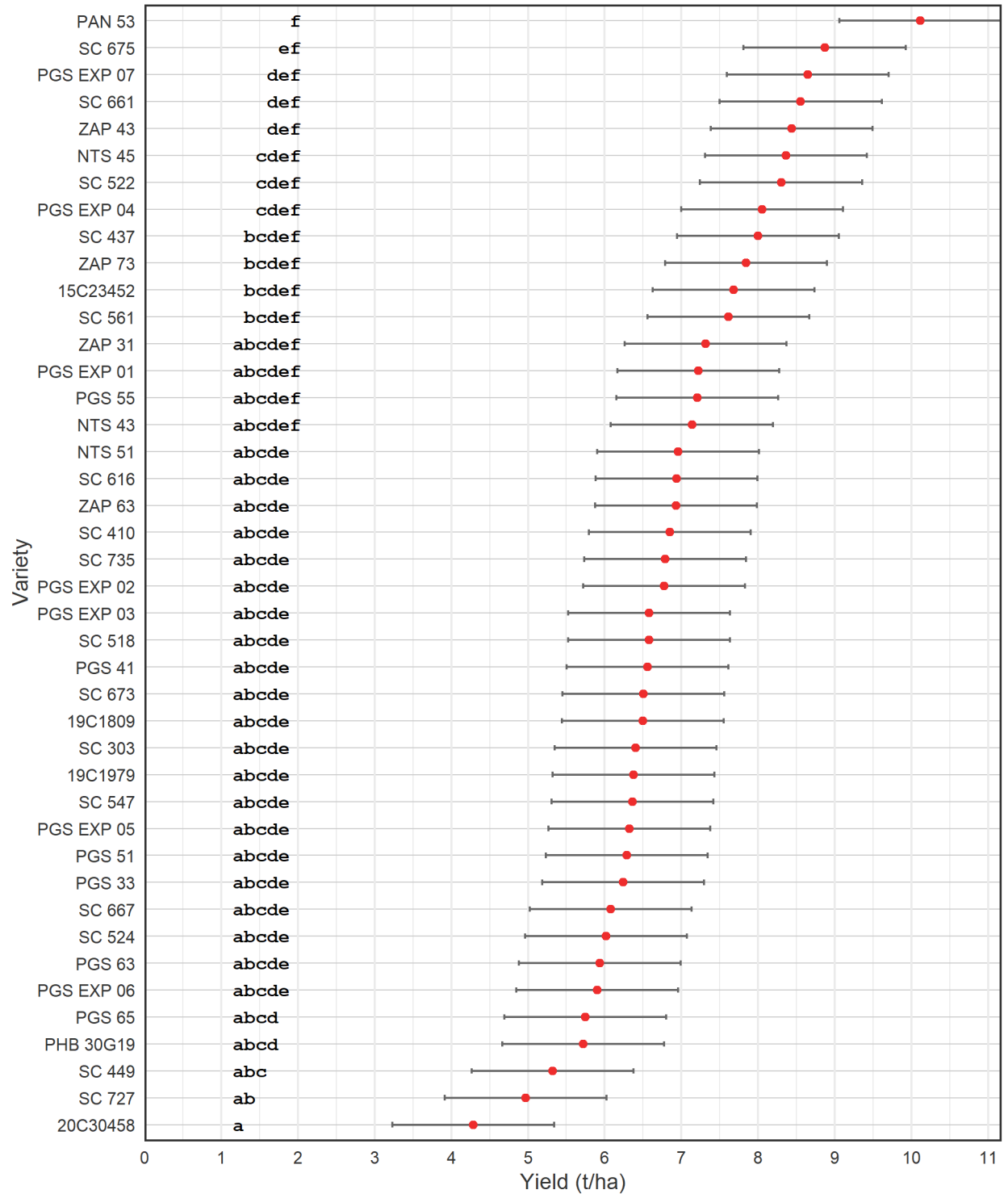
Site: RAFFINGORA



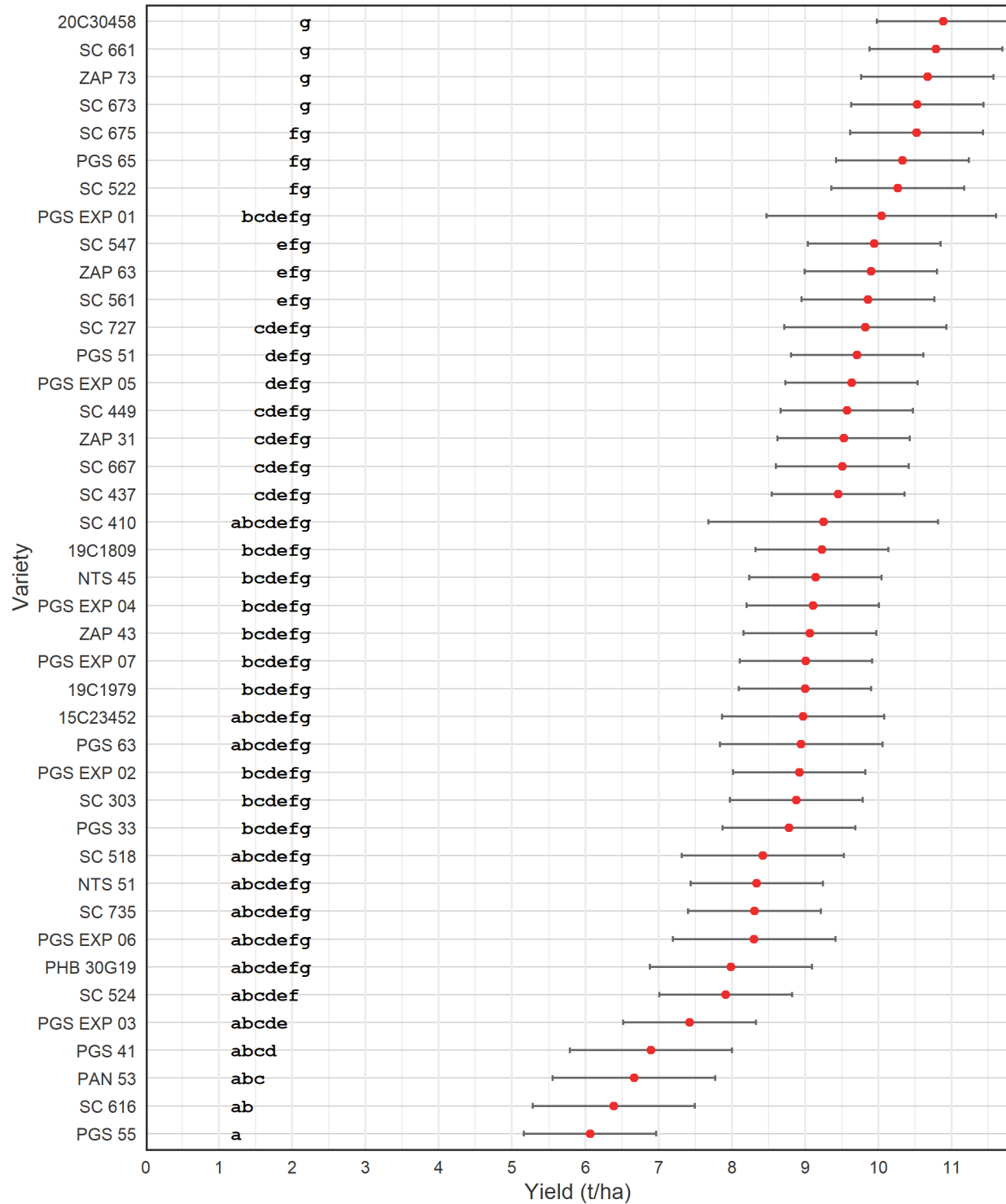
Site: RARS



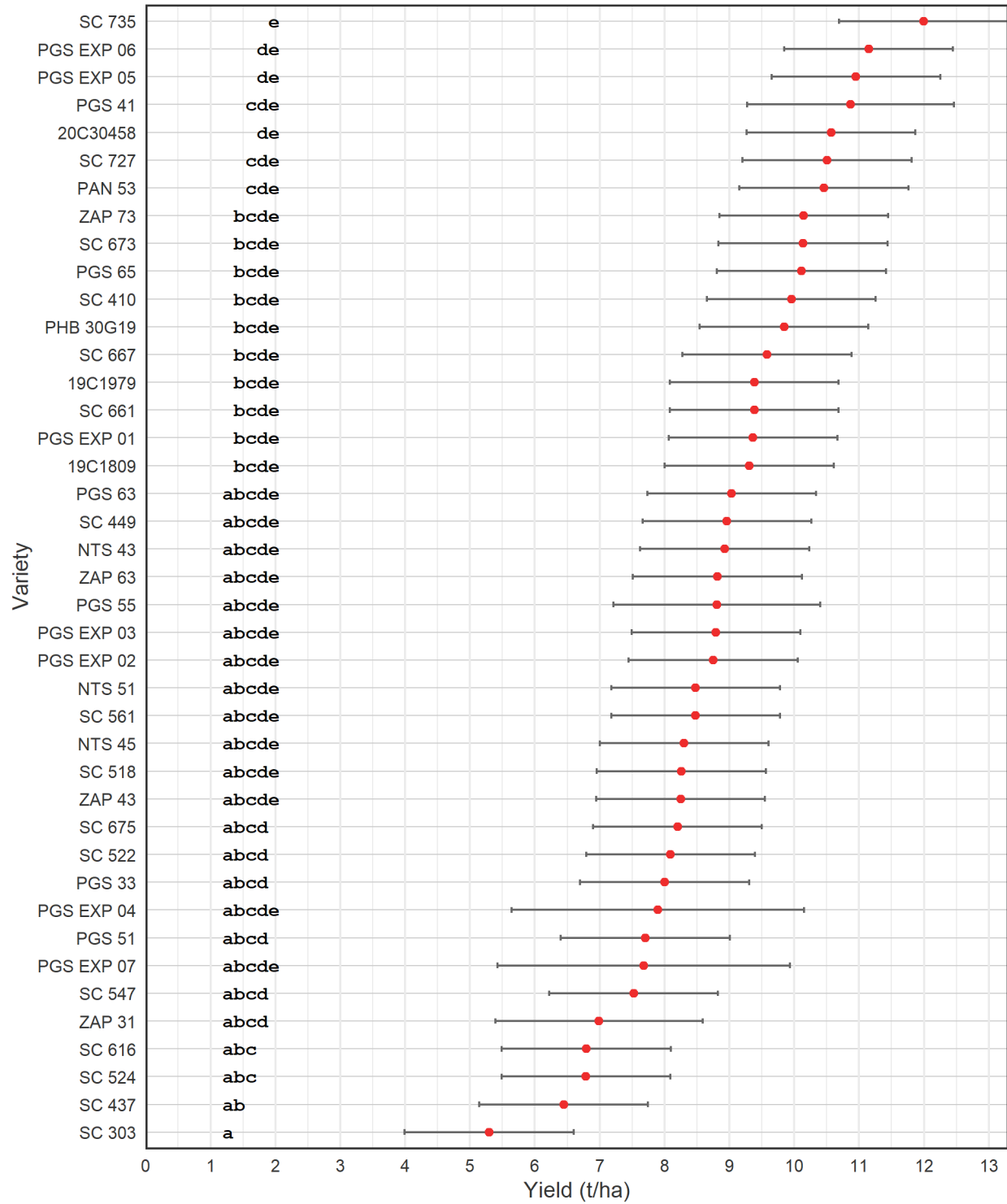
Site: SEBAKWE



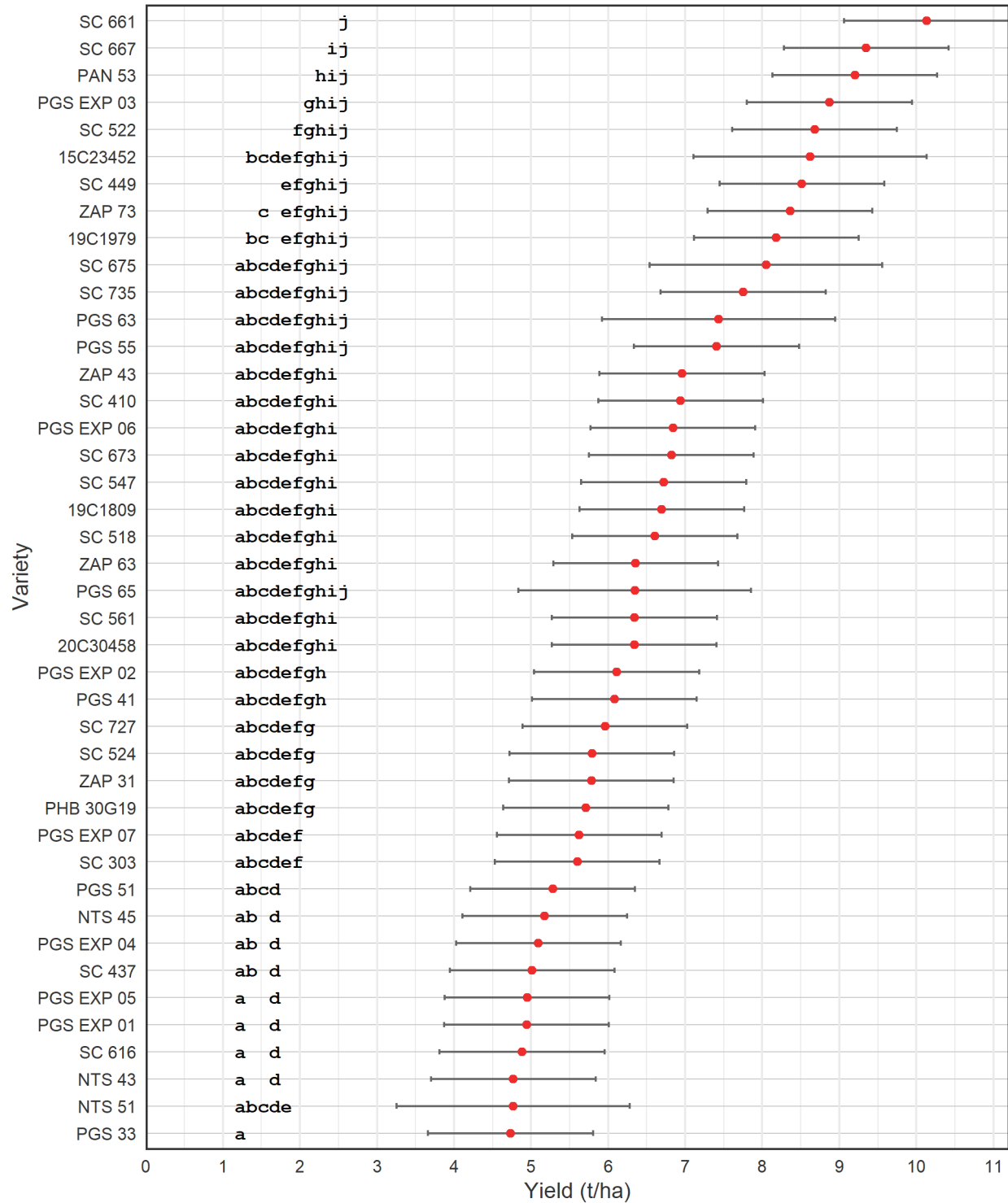
Site: SELOUS



Site: SHAMVA



Site: ZVIMBA



3.6.2 Yield vs Days to Maturity

In dryland farming systems and where timely planting of a winter crop is essential, it is important to take into account days to maturity. Figure 3.29 compares yield with days to maturity. One variety particularly stands out this year, SC 410, which has one of the shortest maturities on trial and yet a relatively high average yield, placing it in competition with many mid-season varieties.

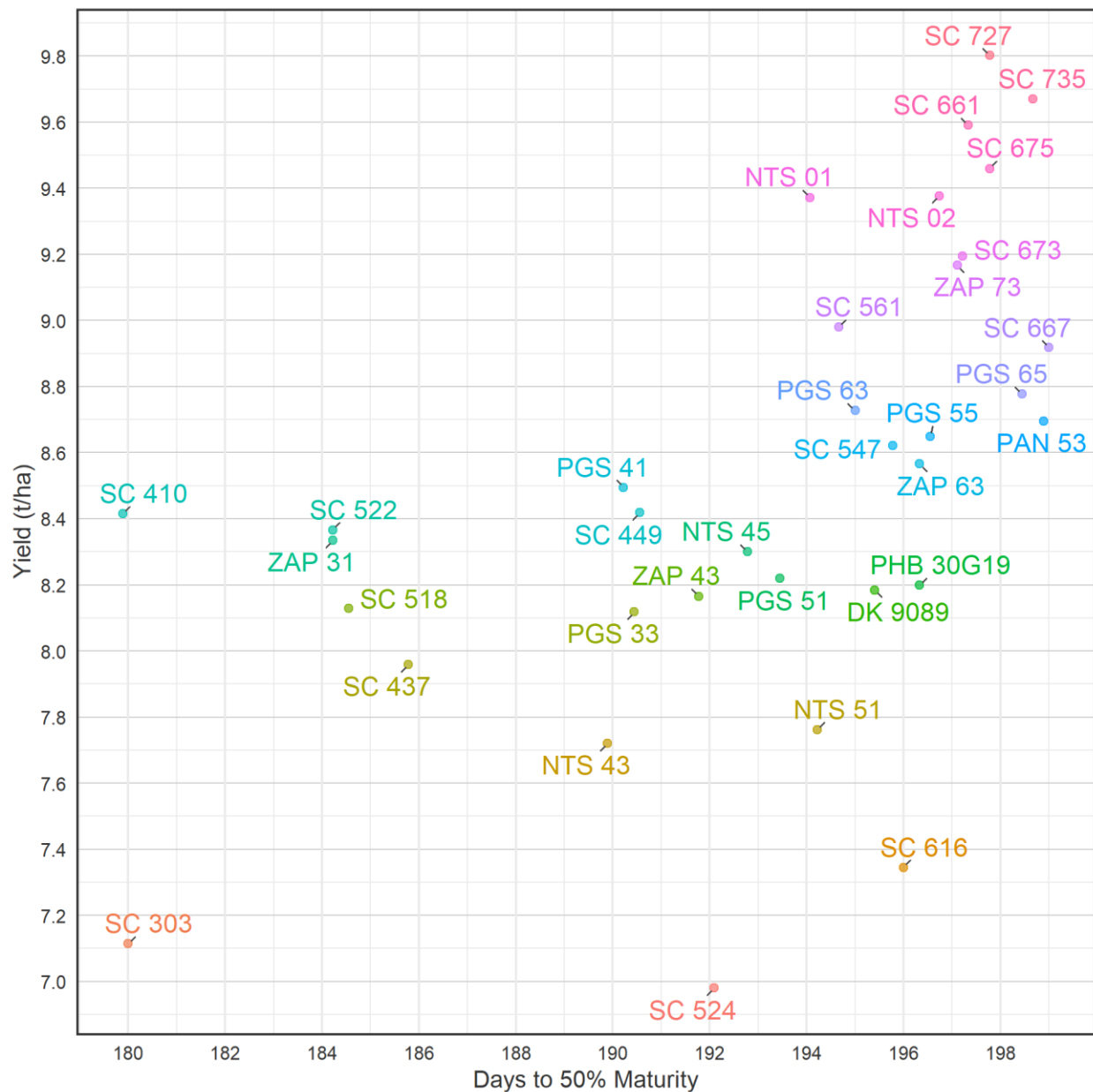


Figure 3.29: Grain yield

3.6.3 Yield Stability

Yield stability analysis tells us how consistently a variety performs across a range of environments. Figure 3.30 displays the 5 most stable and least stable released varieties. The most stable varieties have a flatter slope, meaning that they yield the most consistently across sites, despite mostly having lower yields overall. PAN 53 performed very consistently and maintained a relatively high yield in low-yielding sites, making it a good choice for smallholder farmers. SC 727 was very inconsistent across sites - it performed extremely well in high-yielding sites but average in low-yielding sites. Figure 3.31 displays each variety individually and ranks them according to stability.

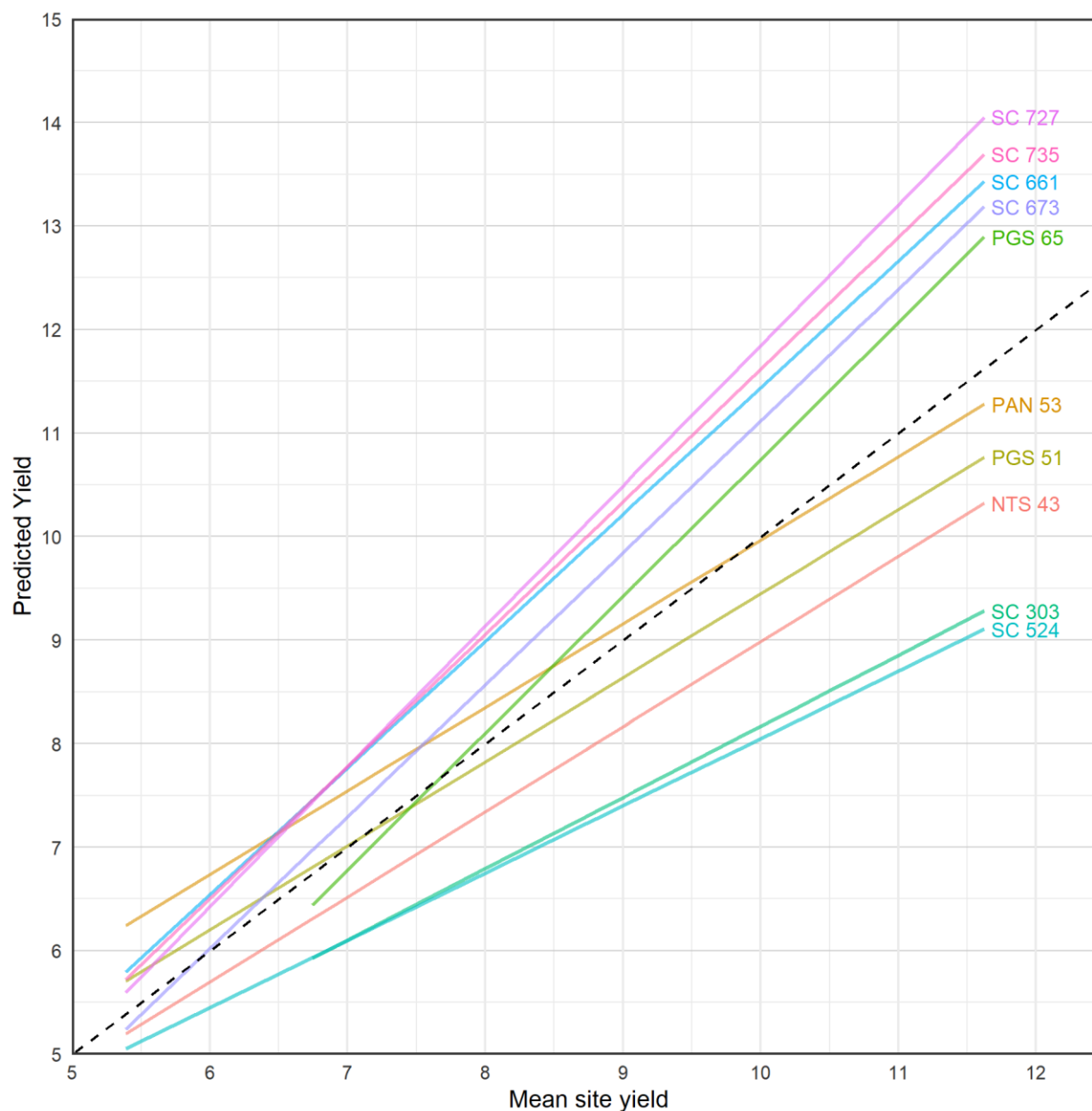


Figure 3.30: Genotype x Environment Stability analysis. Only the most and least stable released varieties shown. Black dashed line represents average performance at all sites. Only varieties represented at 8 or more sites were evaluated.

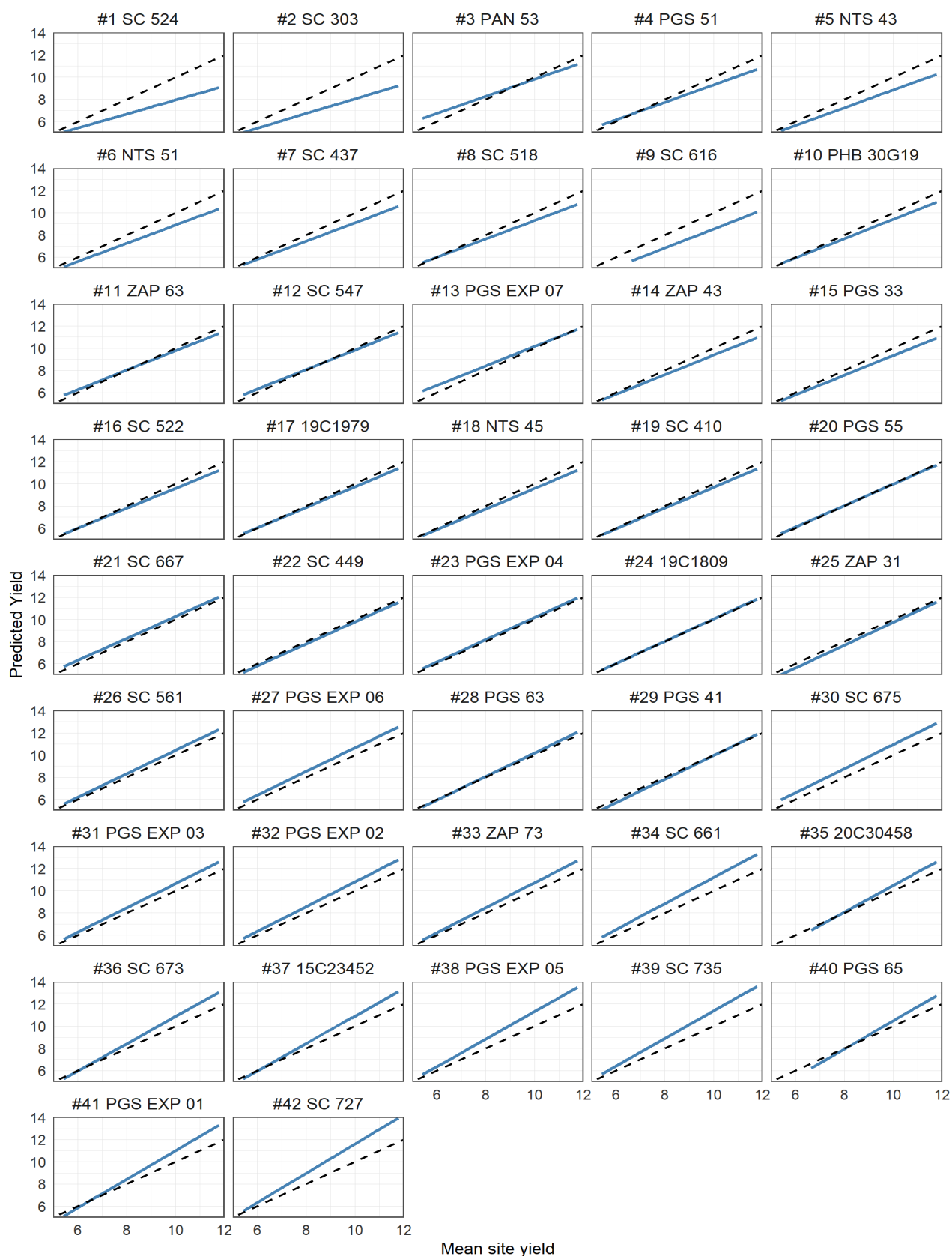


Figure 3.31: Finlay–Wilkinson regressions for all varieties, ordered by stability (sensitivity to environment). Dashed line is slope = 1. Only varieties tested at 8 or more sites evaluated.

4 Conclusion

This trial was conducted to assess the performance of commercial and experimental maize varieties. It included cultivars from multiple clients and several check varieties. This report presents only released varieties in the experiment, with a comparison of released and experimental varieties, including site-specific analyses, available for free download online at www.artfarm.co.zw. The evaluation provided valuable insight into the agronomic potential of the tested lines under the conditions of the 2024–25 season. Various important traits were recorded and analyzed to support variety selection and future advancement decisions. The inclusion of both commercial benchmarks and experimental entries allowed for direct comparison of breeding progress and identification of promising new material. Results from this trial will inform variety recommendations, future breeding directions, and potential release considerations.

5 Acknowledgements

ART wishes to express their sincere gratitude to Seed Co Ltd for the use of facilities at Rattray-Arnold Research Station and Kadoma Research Station, including data capturing. In addition, special thanks is extended to the farmers at each of the off-station sites where the trials were hosted. Finally, to each of the seed houses who provide the financial support to make this work possible.

6 Methods

6.1 Experimental Design

20 Sites were planted during the Summer 2024-5 season. These comprised 15 commercial sites and 5 communal sites. One of the commercial sites was a write-off due to lack of irrigation during the December drought and no data was recorded (Mvurwi). Four check cultivars were included, namely PGS 65, SC 727, SC 410, ZAP 31, and PHB 30G19. The trial design was a complete-block randomised design with three replications. Treatments were randomised separately for each site. Plots were 4 rows wide at 0.9m row spacing, and 5m long, resulting in a gross plot area of 18m². The harvested (net) plot was 2 rows wide and 4m long, a total of 7.2m², taken from the center of the gross plot.

6.2 Data capture

Days to mid pollen shed, days to mid silking, all disease scores, and plant height were taken only at 3 sites, namely ART, RARS, and Kadoma. Rust (*Puccinia spp.*), Northern Leaf Blight (*Exserohilium turcicum*), Grey Leaf spot (*Cercospora zeae-maydis*), Maize Streak Virus (*Mastrevirus spp.*) scores were all assessed using a 0-5 scale of severity with 0 being no sign of disease and 5 being very heavy disease present. All remaining variables were captured at all sites. Yield was corrected to 12.5% moisture at harvest

6.3 Data analysis

Randomisation, field plans, and data analysis was performed using the RStudio statistical analysis software.

Data were analyzed using mixed-effects models appropriate to the type and distribution of each trait. For continuous agronomic traits, linear mixed models were used to estimate variety effects while accounting for random variation due to replication and site differences. These models allowed the calculation of adjusted means for each variety at each site, followed by the assignment of rankings

and comparison groupings using compact letter displays to indicate statistically distinct performance.

For traits measured on an ordinal or count scale—such as disease severity ratings—generalized linear mixed models with a negative binomial distribution and zero-inflation structure were applied. These models accounted for both overdispersion and the high frequency of zero scores observed in the data. 1-5 Disease scores were transformed to 0-4 scores for zero inflation correction.

All models included random effects to capture the hierarchical structure of the experimental design, including site and replication within site, as well as variety-by-environment interactions where appropriate. Diagnostic checks were performed to assess model assumptions, including residual distributions and variance estimates. For yield stability analysis, Finlay-Wilkinson regression was used.

For site-specific analysis, a linear model was applied to each site. Tukeys HSD test was used to determine significant differences.