

**Table 3. End-of-season 2014 simulated yield potential in central and eastern Corn Belt**

Location	Water regime	Long-term average yield potential (bu/ac) <sup>§</sup>	2014 yield potential (bu/ac)	Difference between 2014 versus long-term yield potential (%) <sup>†</sup>
<b>IOWA</b>				
Sutherland	Dryland	232	223	-4%
Ames	Dryland	228	258	+13%
Crawfordsville	Dryland	230	271	+18%
Nashua	Dryland	245	267	+9%
Lewis	Dryland	172	252	+47%
Kanawha	Dryland	221	260	+18%
<b>ILLINOIS</b>				
Monmouth	Dryland	206	286	+39%
DeKalb	Dryland	198	292	+47%
Bondville	Dryland	177	293	+66%
<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
Arlington	Dryland	160	150	-6%
Hancock	Irrigated	188	174	-7%
	Dryland	167	170	+2%
<b>OHIO</b>				
Custar	Dryland	166	217*	+31%
S. Charleston	Dryland	191	248	+30%
Wooster	Dryland	208	240*	+15%

<sup>§</sup> Average (25+ years) simulated yield potential (Yp) based on dominant soil series, average planting date, plant density and relative maturity of a typical hybrid at each location.

<sup>†</sup> Values highlighted in red indicate that simulated 2014 yield potential was well above (>10%) the long-term average yield potential

- By the time these simulations were conducted (Oct 13<sup>th</sup>), crops have not reached blacklayer at two sites in Ohio. Though a few more days of grain filling are expected, final yield won't differ from the reported simulated yield here by more than 2%.

- See University of Nebraska-Lincoln [CropWatch.unl.edu](http://CropWatch.unl.edu) for related stories on 2014 Hybrid-Maize yield forecasts.