Evaluation of Organic Corn Varieties

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Evaluation of Organic Corn Varieties

Abstract
According to the USDA National Organic Program, certified organic farmers must source organic seed (seed from organically raised crops). The organic seed industry is currently growing in Iowa and the Midwest. With this growth, organic growers are looking for university-based recommendations on organic varieties to use in Iowa. The Organic Agriculture Program at Iowa State University has been using organic seed at the Southeast Research Farm for ten years with excellent results. There were four varieties selected for the 2009 organic corn variety trial. These included the following Blue River (Kelley, IA) 109 to 112–day maturity hybrid corn varieties: conventional, untreated BR64A50 was planted as a comparator against the three organic varieties, BR66H54, BR61F39, and BR62B57.

Keywords
RFR A9033, Horticulture, Agronomy

Disciplines
Agricultural Science | Agriculture | Agronomy and Crop Sciences | Horticulture

This southeast research and demonstration farm is available at Iowa State University Digital Repository: http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/farms_reports/428
Evaluation of Organic Corn Varieties

RFR-A9033

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Kevin Van Dee, farm superintendent

Materials and Methods
According to the USDA National Organic Program, certified organic farmers must source organic seed (seed from organically raised crops). The organic seed industry is currently growing in Iowa and the Midwest. With this growth, organic growers are looking for university-based recommendations on organic varieties to use in Iowa. The Organic Agriculture Program at Iowa State University has been using organic seed at the Southeast Research Farm for ten years with excellent results. There were four varieties selected for the 2009 organic corn variety trial. These included the following Blue River (Kelley, IA) 109 to 112–day maturity hybrid corn varieties: conventional, untreated BR64A50 was planted as a comparator against the three organic varieties, BR66H54, BR61F39, and BR62B57.

Plots measuring 20 × 185 ft were placed in a randomized complete block design with four replications of each variety. Corn was planted at 35,600 seeds/acre at a depth of 2 in. on May 7, 2009. Swine manure was injected on November 17, 2008, at 4,000 gallons/acre. Weed management included rotary hoeing on May 11 and 19 and row cultivation on June 1, 2009. Corn was harvested on November 3, 2009.

Plant stands were counted on June 10 and July 7. Because of an extremely wet summer, we were unable to collect weed population data in 2009. Harvest samples were collected from each plot for grain quality analysis, which was conducted at the ISU Grain Quality Laboratory, Ames, IA.

Results and Discussion
Plant stands were excellent in 2009, and populations were similar among varieties, averaging 33,792 plants/acre (Table 1). Organic corn yields were also excellent in 2009, averaging 184 bushels/acre across all varieties (Table 1). Although there was no statistical difference in yield among varieties, organic BR62B57 yielded 201 bushels/acre compared with conventional BR65A50 at 163 bushels/acre. There was little correlation between corn stalk nitrate and yield, as the variety having 649 ppm nitrate-N yielded 201 bushels/acre, and BR61F39 with 2,791 ppm nitrate-N yielded 186 bushels/acre (Table 1).

Corn grain quality was good considering the excess levels of moisture during the growing season, with moisture content averaging 22% across all varieties (Table 2). Protein levels averaged 6.4% across all varieties (Table 2). Carbohydrate levels averaged 62%, with no differences among varieties (Table 2). Oil content averaged 3.6% across all varieties (Table 2). These results show great promise for organic seed.

Acknowledgements
We would like to thank the Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture and the North Central USDA-SARE program for support of this project. Thanks to Myron Rees and Chad Hesseltine, research farm staff, Xiang Gao, Hang Qian, Meaghan Bryan, Dan Cwach, and Mike Graham for their help in production, data collection, and analytical aspects. We thank Charles Hurburgh and Glen Rippke of the ISU Grain Quality Lab, Kerry Culp of the ISU Soil and Plant Analysis Lab, and Blue River Hybrids for their support.
Table 1. Organic corn stands, yields, and stalk nitrate at the Southeast Research Farm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Corn stands (plants/acre)</th>
<th>Corn yield (bu/ac)</th>
<th>Corn stalk nitrate (ppm NO₃-N)</th>
<th>Corn borer damage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue River 64A50 CNV</td>
<td>35,417</td>
<td>162.8</td>
<td>1,654</td>
<td>0.083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue River 66H54</td>
<td>34,167</td>
<td>187.0</td>
<td>1,151</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue River 61F39</td>
<td>32,583</td>
<td>185.5</td>
<td>2,791</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue River 62B57</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>201.1</td>
<td>648.5</td>
<td>0.083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD (0.05)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Organic corn grain quality at Southeast Research Farm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Carbohydrates (%)</th>
<th>Oil (%)</th>
<th>Protein (%)</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue River 64A50 CNV</td>
<td>61.75</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>6.38</td>
<td>22.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue River 66H54</td>
<td>61.60</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>6.56</td>
<td>21.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue River 61F39</td>
<td>62.13</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>6.38</td>
<td>20.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue River 62B57</td>
<td>62.17</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>6.20</td>
<td>22.97</td>
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<tr>
<td>LSD (0.05)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>