

Sweet Corn Variety and Pest Management Trial

Neely-Kinyon Farm, 2004

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Introduction

Organic sweet corn can be successfully grown in Iowa, based on our agricultural resources and our extensive experience with field corn production. With the continuing growth of organic consumers in the U.S., premium prices can be obtained for organic sweet corn from Iowa. With the potential for major markets across the U.S. identified, research on production, harvesting and processing protocols is needed to meet this demand. One of the key pests in organic sweet corn production is the corn earworm. Earworm control was improved through the addition of a certified organic spreader-sticker in preliminary tests in 2001. This project investigated variety selection for early markets and the efficacy of the naturally occurring soil bacterium, *Bt* (*Bacillus thuringiensis*), for improved pest management of the corn earworm at the Neely-Kinyon Farm.

Materials and Methods

A mixture of half hoop-house swine and half chicken litter compost (7 tons/acre) was applied to the field site on March 26, 2004. Two varieties of sweet corn, 'Ambrosia' (Crookham Seeds, Caldwell, ID), and 'Merlin' (Mesa Maize, Inc., Olathe, CO) were planted in 30 in. rows on May 17, 2004, at 30,000 plants per acre. The sampled area for each variety was 30 in. (1 row) by 250 feet. Weed management included two rotary hoeings on May 26, June 2, cultivations on June 16 and June 28 and hand weeding on July 7. Corn earworm treatments were as follows: control (no spray); Dipel® (*Bt*); and Dipel® (*Bt*) plus vegetable oil (to act as a surfactant). Dipel® was applied using a backpack sprayer to the corn ears at silking and

approximately 4 days later. The Dipel® treatment consisted of 4 oz Dipel® to 3 gallons of water, Dipel® and oil was 4 oz Dipel® plus one-quarter cup of vegetable oil to 3 gallons of water. 'Ambrosia' ears were sprayed on July 19 and 23. 'Merlin' ears were sprayed on July 23 and 26. 'Ambrosia' was harvested on August 5, and 'Merlin' was harvested on August 10, 12, and 17. Ten ears per plot were collected and each ear was inspected and rated for earworms and earworm damage.

Results and Discussion

Organic sweet corn quality was excellent in 2004. Plant populations were decreased from low emergence in wet weather, however. A significantly higher plant population (11,333 plants/acre) was found in the 'Ambrosia' plots compared with 'Merlin' (Table 1). Subsequently, higher yields (6,673 ears/acre) were harvested from 'Ambrosia' plots compared to 'Merlin' (4,861 ears/acre). Broadleaf weeds became a concern in areas of low plant populations. There was a significantly lower population of broadleaf weeds on June 15 in the Dipel® and oil plots compared with the control plots, but there were no significant differences in broadleaf weeds on the same date in the other comparisons (Tables 1–3). There were no significant differences in grass weeds among treatments or varieties on June 15 and June 28, and in broadleaf weeds on June 28, 2004.

Earworm populations at the time of this experiment were low overall, ranging from 0–10% damaged ears (Tables 1–3). As a result, there were no significant differences in earworm damage among treatments or varieties (Tables 1–3). There was a trend towards higher numbers of earworms in the 'Merlin' ears, however (Table 1). This experiment will be repeated in 2005 in anticipation of higher earworm numbers in the event of a mild winter.

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Table 1. Sweet corn data by variety, Neely-Kinyon, 2004.

Variety	Stand (plants/ acre)	Weeds/m ² June 15, 2004		Weeds/m ² June 28, 2004		Yield (ears/ac)	Earworm damage (%)
		Grasses	Broadleaves	Grasses	Broadleaves		
Ambrosia	11,333a	0.13	10.33	0.31	1.19	6,672.97	0.67
Merlin	6,067b	0.27	6.87	0.06	2.00	4,860.91	5.33
LSD 0.05	2,814	NS	NS	NS	NS	N/A	NS

Table 2. Sweet corn data by treatment, Neely-Kinyon, 2004.

Treatment	Stand (plants/ acre)	Weeds/m ² June 15, 2004		Weeds/m ² June 28, 2004		Earworm damage (%)
		Grasses	Broadleaves	Grasses	Broadleaves	
Control	9,800	0.20	11.30b	0.17	1.50	3.00
Dipel®	7,800	0.20	10.30ab	0.30	2.10	0.00
Dipel® and oil	8,500	0.20	4.20a	0.10	1.20	6.00
LSD 0.05	NS	NS	6.74	NS	NS	NS

Table 3. Sweet corn data by treatment and variety, Neely-Kinyon, 2004.

Variety and Treatment	Stand (plants/ acre)	Weeds/m ² June 15, 2004		Weeds/m ² June 28, 2004		Earworm damage (%)
		Grasses	Broadleaves	Grasses	Broadleaves	
Ambrosia, Control	12,800	0.20	12.80	0.17	0.83	0.00
Ambrosia, Dipel®	10,600	0.00	13.40	0.60	1.80	0.00
Ambrosia, Dipel® and oil	10,600	0.20	4.80	0.20	1.00	2.00
Merlin, Control	6,800	0.20	9.80	0.17	2.17	6.00
Merlin, Dipel®	5,000	0.40	7.20	0.00	2.40	0.00
Merlin, Dipel and oil	6,400	0.20	3.60	0.00	1.40	10.00
LSD 0.05	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS