

A CERTIFIED ORGANIC WINTER NURSERY FOR CORN BREEDING

December 16, 2014

eOrganic webinar series
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INTRODUCTIONS

- We are a group of corn breeders
- Funded by US government grant from NIFA-OREI
 - Strengthening public corn breeding to ensure that organic farmers have access to elite cultivars.
- Objective: Create infrastructure to support public corn breeding

INTRODUCTIONS

- Grant cooperator sites



WHAT IS A WINTER NURSERY?

- A nursery is a field used by plant breeders to produce seeds.
- A winter nursery is located somewhere that crops can grow during our winter
 - Southern US, tropics, southern hemisphere
 - For example, Puerto Rico!



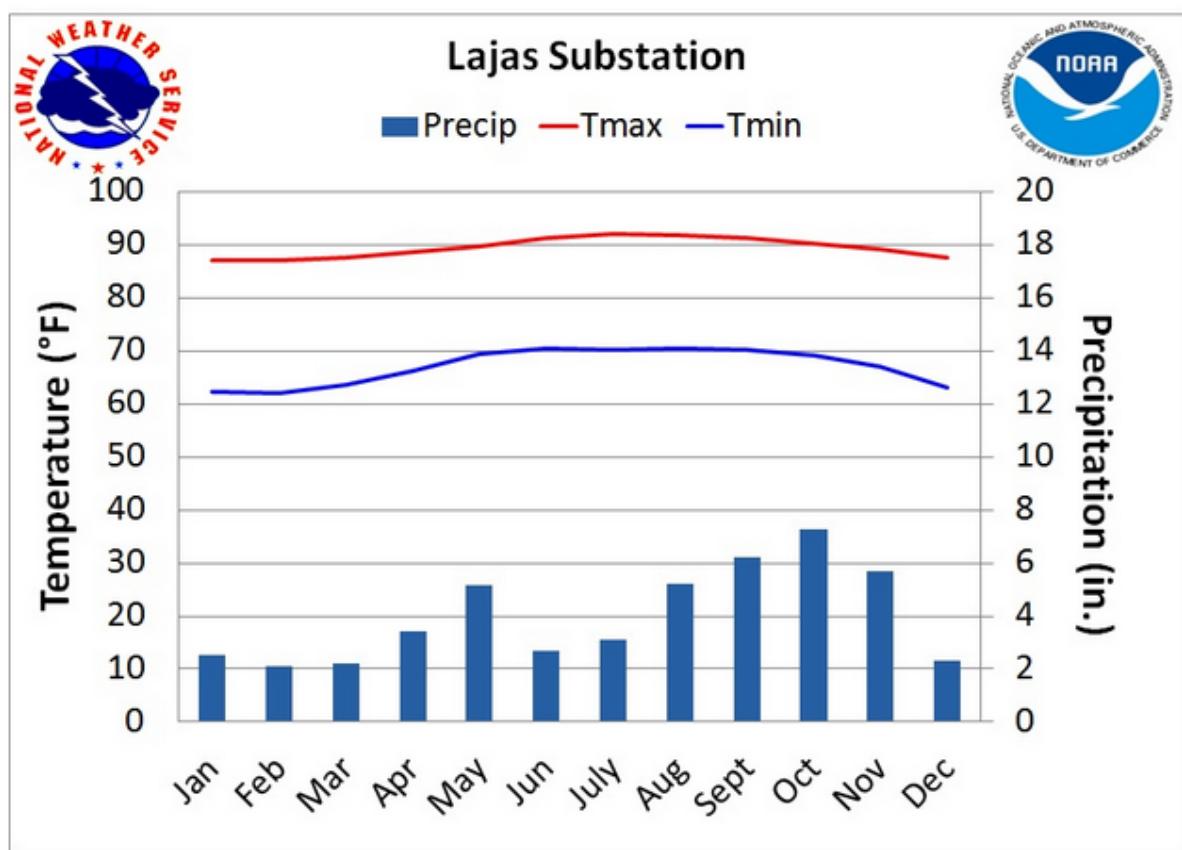
WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Mini corn breeding lesson
 - One growing season = one generation
 - Developing a new corn hybrid takes at least seven or eight generations
 - Testing it takes several more seasons
 - Winter nursery can cut the development time in half (two generations each year!)



GROWING CONDITIONS

- Rain
- Soil
- Day Length
- Temperature
- Humidity



| NCDC 1981-2010 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Annual |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| Average High (F) | 87.1 | 86.9 | 87.5 | 88.5 | 89.6 | 91.2 | 92.1 | 91.8 | 91.2 | 90.2 | 89.1 | 87.6 | 89.4 |
| Average Low (F) | 62.2 | 62.0 | 63.5 | 66.2 | 69.4 | 70.5 | 70.2 | 70.3 | 70.1 | 69.1 | 67.0 | 63.1 | 67.0 |
| Average Rain (in.) | 2.51 | 2.12 | 2.19 | 3.43 | 5.14 | 2.7 | 3.13 | 5.23 | 6.2 | 7.29 | 5.71 | 2.33 | 47.98 |

WHAT WERE THE CHALLENGES?

- No winter kill of insects and diseases
- Holidays and Strikes
- Weather: Rain and irrigation
- Weed control
- Emergence/Stand establishment



BEST PRACTICES: SOIL FERTILITY

- Green manures

BEST PRACTICES: PEST MANAGEMENT

- Rotation
- Trap crops
- Certified sprays



BEST PRACTICES: IRRIGATION

- Drip worked better than overhead



WEED CONTROL

- Cultivation timing critical
(not new...)
- Lots of people and hoes



BEST PRACTICES: POST HARVEST

○ Seed Drying -

- Never more than 105 degrees F
- High humidity a problem
- No heat during the day



○ Phytosanitary controls-

- Freezing



ANY SURPRISES?

- Opportunity to select for general resistance to disease and pests. Do we have any evidence that this has been beneficial?
 - Unsprayed “native insect resistance” experiment
- Shorter season materials have a harder time at this latitude than longer season materials

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- OREI cooperators:

- Sarah Carlson, Walter Goldstein, Jode Edwards, Kevin Montgomery, Rich Pratt, Paul Scott, Margaret Smith
- Bryan Brunner and UPR staff



- Institutions



United States Department of Agriculture
National Institute of Food and Agriculture

- Practical Farmers of Iowa, Mandaamin Institute, USDA-ARS, Montgomery Consulting, New Mexico State University, Cornell University
- University of Puerto Rico

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