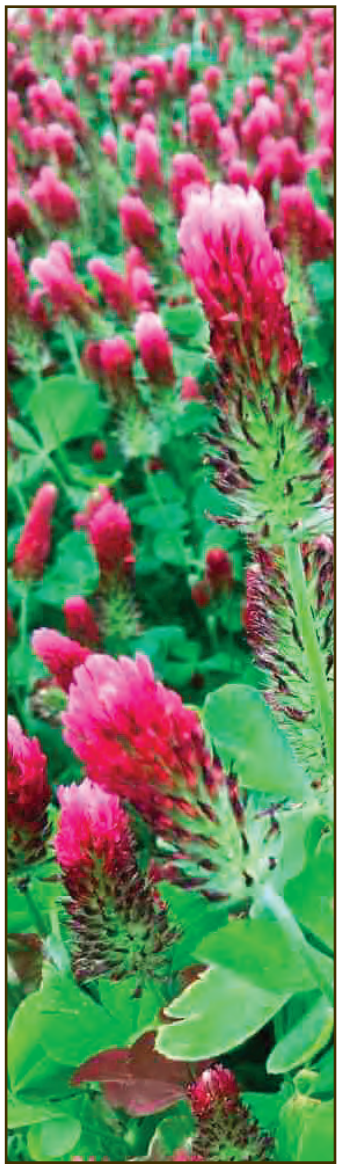
FLANAGAN State Bank

Organic AG Newsletter

MAR 2023

Lessons from Transition



Time flies by, doesn't it? It seems like it was just a short time ago that we had Will Glazik over for dinner in 2015 to seriously kick around the idea of transitioning to organic production after talking about it off and on for almost a decade. That was the biggest tipping point that pushed us over the edge and into the transition along with the two choices I felt like we had at the time: Grow large enough to cover a huge amount of acres and compete with our neighbors for unnecessarily low margins, or farm what we had with value-added crops. Obviously, we chose the latter, and we were off to the races with a huge amount of "learning opportunities" (read: mistakes) ahead of us.

The First Acres to Transition

In the fall of 2015, we started our transition by planting wheat. This was our second mistake. The first mistake was we started our transition on some of the poorest soil types as well as some of the most poorly drained fields. After the wheat was off, we planted red clover on 60 of the 300 acres, and cereal rye on the rest to plant soybeans into in 2017. Looking back, we should have selected our best and most well-drained soils to start our transition, as well as plant soybeans first followed by wheat and then a good cover crop of nitrogen-producing legumes with some deep rooting species in the mix.

While we could spend a seemingly infinite amount of time discussing the best agronomic practices, I'd really like to focus on our experience and what we learned so that this might serve others that are thinking about making the leap or that are still new and feeling out the process.

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In This Issue

FSB Locations

301 W. Falcon, Flanagan

403 State, Benson

2401 E. Washington, Bloomington

111 N. Fayette, El Paso

500 S. Persimmon, Le Roy

208 E. Gridley, Gridley

The Numbers
Unless you have available cash and don't need an operating line of credit, you're going to need a lender. We did not spend enough time, or any time, looking for the right lender. We stayed with our local bank which had been great to work with in the past, but I don't think they realized the weight of what we were about to go through or saw the vision we had for transitioning to organic farming. They were used to the Florida rotation of corn, soybeans, and vacation. I think our banker took every piece of organic farming literature and budgets I provided and filed them in a drawer without taking things seriously. Once we realized that this wasn't going to be the best way to move forward, we talked to another lender who had been an underwriter and had experience with organic farming operations. I have to admit that I was really scared to approach someone with a losing proposition for a few years! To my surprise, he took us on, got us structured a little better to handle the transition, and we are still with him as we are coming out on the other side. When I asked him what we did right through our transition, his immediate reply was "The number one thing you did right to work from a stressed position was knowing your numbers. The mistake I think you made was not transitioning enough fast enough." So know your numbers and have a cushion if possible, because margins are likely to be thin if not negative.

Constant Contact
When going into a new marketplace, you have to make good connections. What we did was go to as many organic meetings as we could including IDEA Farm Network meetings, The Land Connection's annual Organic Grain Conference, and Purdue's annual Indiana Organic Grain Farmer meeting. These events were fantastic for networking opportunities with other organic producers, equipment manufacturers, end users, and grain buyers.

Speaking of grain buyers, I wanted to make sure I had an established relationship with a grain buyer or two when 2018 came around and it was finally time to contract some organic corn. Haley Wade proved to be a tremendous contact in the grain marketing world and really opened up doors for us in the future. Find yourself someone like Haley who can also introduce you or put you in contact with other buyers or brokers and your network will expand rapidly. Also, I cannot tell you the number of times I picked up the phone to cold-call grain buyers. A lot of these were a bust, but some led to some pretty solid grain sales and good business contacts with people that I really trust now.

Knowing the Numbers
When it comes to decisions on the farm, they ultimately come down to the dollars and cents. I can't stress enough how important it is to understand how every choice you make needs to be evaluated. I have spreadsheets upon spreadsheets of scenarios for everything from drying costs to fertility inputs. Thinking of growing food grade over feed grade? Evaluate possible yield drag versus premium. How much more does it cost to get corn dried down to 14.5% instead of 15%? It might not be much on 10,000 bushels, but it will add up quickly on 100,000. Can you afford to not deliver grain in the fall or in the winter months? Food-grade contracts can take months to get called in, and interest on an operating note can add up quickly these days. Also, keep your cash flow needs in mind. Nothing is more frustrating than sitting on grain in storage that needs to be converted to cash and the buyer isn't calling anything in.

Looking Back
When I look back at our decision to transition to organic crop production, I do not regret it at all. Have there been times when I questioned it? Absolutely. Those times quickly pass though when I think about the wonderful people I have met along the way, the wonders of nature that I see working in the fields without all of the synthetic-"cides," and the knowledge and understanding of farming that I have gained over the last seven years. One thing that has really stood out to me is how much the K.I.S.S method applies in this system. Stick to the basics when you are starting out. Don't get caught up in the latest low or no-tillage trend (It's fantastic that there are growers out there willing to risk and learn, but you need to protect your wallet early on so you can experiment later). Go with what works and what is proven. Use the green manure, use tillage smartly and with a purpose, and be prepared to spend more time than you ever thought you would in the field. Those hours of weed prevention passes add up very quickly! Don't be afraid to fail, because you will. Mother Nature is really great at throwing curve-balls, so be as prepared as you can. Know where to rent a flamer if you can't get in to cultivate corn. Be ready to hire a Weed Zapper to clean up your soybeans when you have escapes. Have a hand-weeding crew in your contacts. Have two or three established organic farmers that you can call for advice or kick around ideas with. Don't worry about having the latest and greatest equipment. The rules of weed control haven't changed, so go ahead and use that old cultivator and rotary hoe that's been in the weeds for 30 years. Just keep your equipment well-maintained, shovels and points sharp, and make timely passes, and you'll be off to a great start. Timeliness is critical, so always have a plan B, C, and D, and hope you don't need anything past that!

Share Your Wins and Losses
In conclusion, the best thing that we can do as organic farmers, whether thinking about transitioning or seasoned veterans, is to keep sharing our successes and failures with each other. When I first came into the organic space, I was astounded at how much information was being so freely shared compared to the conventional farming system I was used to. It's important that we keep sharing and encouraging one another. All of us go through a difficult season, and one of my very favorite things is having a really tight-knit group of local organic farmers in my area that has popped up since we have been certified. Share your idea of organic farming with your spouse and make sure they are on board and share the wins and losses as you go. This is your most important team member! I also plan to keep sharing our experience in real time during 2023 with a YouTube channel. Just search for The Village Idiot this spring! Until then, feel free to get in touch by phone at (765)299-6507 or by email at millslivestock@gmail.com

Joe Mills
(765) 299-6507
Mills Livestock
Crawfordsville, IN
millslivestock@gmail.com

Strategies to Deal with Rising Fertilizer Costs

It is no secret, fertilizer prices are still high, which is squeezing predicted margins for 2023. There are creative, time-proven management practices that can give you a leg up on high input costs. This article will focus on three of them, residue management, banding fertilizer, and starter fertilizer.

What is the value of 90-35-210? That's the pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium contained in the above-ground portion of residue after a 200 bushel corn crop. You can put a pencil to it to determine how many dollars per acre that represents. How do you capture some of those stored nutrients to reduce input costs? One of the tenets of Regenerative Farming is cycling nutrients from previous crop residues. The goal is to accomplish this fast enough to provide fertility for the next crop and build soil organic matter in the process. Crop residue left on the surface is subject to the volatilization of carbon over time. Crop residue should be put in contact with the soil during harvest or shortly after to prevent carbon loss and speed up nutrient cycling. The microbes that decompose residue live in the soil primarily and not on the residue itself unless you are in an extremely moist environment. Chopping or shredding residue exposes more surface area to the microbes in the soil and enhances decomposition. Residue should be left in the aerobic zone, the soil with oxygen. Turning residue into anaerobic soil does not produce the desired results. The residue will not decompose properly to release nutrients and build soil organic matter. That means that you need to use “Wise Tillage” to put residue in contact with the soil. That can be anything from no-till to mini-moldboard plowing depending on several factors. Think in terms of what helps you to grow the most microbes per acre. Decomposition can be speeded up by inoculating the soil, with a microbial product such as Residuce, which contains microbes that decompose residue. Adding nitrogen to narrow the carbon-to-nitrogen ratio can also help. Manure or cover crops can help provide this nitrogen. Root exudates from cover crops will help feed microbes that decompose residue. Good residue management will improve soil tilth and provide better planting conditions for the next crop, including better nutrient availability early and all season long.

Banding your fertilizer applications is another way to improve nutrient use efficiency. According to the University of Illinois, you have to apply 9# of phosphate to build one pound and 4# of potassium to build one pound. Why so inefficient? The fate of most applied fertilizer is that it ties up with the soil. Banding overwhelms the soil’s ability to fix, or tie up nutrients, by keeping them more concentrated. Banding in the rootzone increases this effectiveness. Several universities have published guidelines showing that fertilizer recommendations for given soil fertility levels can be cut in half by banding versus broadcasting fertilizers. Strip-till applications, surface banding, stream applications, in-furrow placement, 2 x 2 placement, and sidedressing are all forms of banding. Using combinations of these also allows spoon-feeding the crop during the season to further increase nutrient use efficiency.

Liquid starter fertilizer is a very efficient fertilizer application because you can provide the right form of fertilizer at the right time and right placement and reduce the total rate applied. Starter fertilizer can show big yield increases, especially in cool soils (no-tilled soils are usually cooler). Most starter fertilizers are high in phosphorus because phosphorus availability is greatly limited in cool soils. It is extremely important for corn to have good plant nutrition

in its early stages when yield potential is being determined. Starter fertilizer can play a critical role in meeting the plant's early needs. It can be especially beneficial to organic growers to bridge the gap between the early nutrient needs of corn and the time when soils warm up enough for the biology to release the organically bound nutrients they are counting on. In-furrow starter is favored by many farmers because it requires less equipment on the planter and is usually applied at lower volumes. It is also ideal placement for early phosphorus needs and for biological products. Besides the row placement is needed for higher nitrogen and potassium applications and for some micronutrients. Agronomically, the best planter setup utilizes both in-furrow and 2 x 2 placement. Adding humic acid to starter mixes can improve the availability of phosphorus and some micronutrients. Adding a diverse microbial package can also greatly enhance nutrient cycling and plant health and soil tilth.

A combination of all of these management practices allows growers the opportunity to significantly lower input costs, especially for nitrogen and phosphorus. That makes good economic sense every year, but especially in a year with tight margins.

Ken Musselman
Field Representative
AgriEnergy Solutions, LLC.
717 South Main
Princeton, IL 61356
PH: 815-915-8088

Crop Year 2022 Corn Yield Survey Summary

The yield results were much better this season at least partially due to later disease development. In spite of this, it appears spraying for disease kept the plants healthy and putting on kernel weight until harvest. Although the acres of unsprayed corn in this survey were small, the yield was quite a bit lower on average. Of course, there are many other factors in play so this information should be taken as a general indicator.

As I reviewed our scouting reports from last season, weed control and soil conditions were potential yield limiters. We observed some compaction issues from wet planting conditions or cultivation in some fields. Weed control was variable with some fields that looked very good to others that had late-season pressure. We also observed mechanical damage from cultivation, flaming, etc.

Early season rootworm damage was observed in a few fields. More growers unitizing in furrow biological insect control (Majestene) seem to be reducing the stand and yield loss from rootworms, nematodes, white grub, wireworms, and others. Later season insect pressure was moderate to low with some silk clipping on field edges and a few areas of aphid pressure. An in-furrow disease control will be available for the 2023 spring planting season (Companion WP).

Overall, fertility needs for macronutrients are being met. However, SAP and Tissue analysis continue to show a shortage of micronutrients. Micros are best utilized in a planter banded application, side dress, or foliar applied. Regular soil testing helps indicate imbalances of nutrients and will guide decisions on manure application needs.

Thank you to all who participated, and I hope you find the information helpful as we look forward to a bountiful 2023 season. A always, let me know what your challenges are and we will try hard to find a solution.

Erik Wiegand
Agronomy Department
Earlybird Feed & Fertilizer
Goodfield, IL
eriklee76@gmail.com
309-965-2555
http://www.earlybirdgoodfield.com

2022 Organic Corn Yield Results

Hybrid	Yield	Region	Fung. Y/N
Pioneer 1185	242	East	Y
Pioneer 1185	240	North	Y
Prairie 6878	231	East	Y
Prairie 6878	230	North	Y
Prairie 6878	215	North	Y
Prairie 6878	232	East	Y
Prairie 6878	239	East	Y
Prairie 6878	255	North	Y
Prairie 6878	196	West	Y
Prairie 7861	175	West	N
Prairie 7861	196	East	Y
Prairie 8904	227	East	Y
Prairie 8904	215	North	Y
Prairie 8904	230	East	Y
Prairie 8904	236	East	Y
Prairie 8904	231	North	Y
Prairie 6202	178	North	Y
Prairie 6202	192	North	Y
Prairie 6202	197	North	Y
Prairie 8751	180	West	N
Prairie 5141	180	West	N
Prairie 5141	210	East	Y
Prairie 4211	206	East	Y
Prairie 8290	214	North	Y
Prairie 8290	208	North	Y
PH 8229	181	North	Y
PH 8229	218	North	Y
A6499	230	North	Y
LG 64C20	271	North	Y
LG 59C46	254	North	Y
LG 59C72	231	North	Y
LG 62C71	224	North	Y
LG 5650	187	North	Y
Becks 6046zz	233	North	Y
Becks 6774zz	189	North	Y
Becks 6774zz	174	North	Y
GH 6551	215	North	Y
GH 6551	206	North	Y
GH 6551	252	East	Y
GH 6551	248	North	Y
GH 6551	237	North	Y
GH 6551	236	North	Y
GH 62E2	187	North	Y
GH 62E2	190	West	N
GH 62E2	205	West	N
GH 62E2	209	East	Y
GH59R5	180	West	N
GH59R5	200	West	N
GH 6557	216	East	Y
Viking 48-08GSP	232	North	Y
P 1197	224	North	Y
P1093	237	East	Y
P1093	199	North	Y
P1306	225	North	Y
P0720	236	North	Y
Agrigold 6572	223	North	Y
A645-80	218	North	Y
AM 2885	244	North	Y
BRP 2000025PM	240	North	Y
BRLT 672571	236	North	Y

EARLYBIRD

Erik Wiegand
eriklee76@gmail.com
309-208-8984

Overall Yield Range: 174- 271 97 bu diff

Ave sprayed yield: 225.6 bpa (11,732 Acres)
Ave unsprayed yield: 187.1 bpa (1310 Acres)

38.5 bu ave. difference

EB Aerial Spray Program:
$45 / Acre

Organic Grain Markets

The feed corn market had some strength to it but has since slipped. I think we will still see some opportunities for on-time deliveries. We have been moving some corn in directions we haven't in the past. This is a function of crop issues in other parts of the country. There is some concern that we will see a few extra corn acres this spring as the economics favor corn for 2023 crop. I think that new crop will stay flat on prices until we get the crop growing and see what we think for acres and growing conditions.

Food-grade corn is a little tougher to define as buyers are still focused on old crop supplies. Demand should be consistent with what we are seeing this year. Of course, most of this will depend on the crop that we grow and the weather.

Soybeans have fallen dramatically, and it feels as though we will keep prices lower. We are seeing Indian soybean meal being imported into the poultry markets in the east. This will continue to keep a lid on soybean prices. It is thought that we have seen demand destruction in the soybean world. One big buyer of soybeans has turned seller. That is what we have seen in the past couple of months and pushed us down this leg. New crop soybeans are in the same boat as the old beans.

Food-grade bean buyers are working on getting their calendar year 2024 needs covered. I think that is a wise choice by them. The bean market feels beat up and they might see some panic selling by producers.

Old crop wheat is the strongest of the markets right now. It is working into feed rations still. This year's crop was good so the millers have not been looking very hard for milling quality. Right now, it feels like new crop wheat will follow what feed corn values are doing. Milling wheat is a discount to feed wheat for new crop.

Oats feel like they will be similar values to last year also. I do think we could see a few more acres of oats because of what bean prices have done.

Dan Martinek
MOFC – General Manager
604 South Green St
Piper City, IL 60959
Office – (815) 686-2904
Cell – (815) 450-1395

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Traits of a Successful Organic Producer

Identifying a farmer with the right traits to be successful at organic production is challenging. You just can't open someone's head and look inside. However, knowing what traits make an organic farmer successful is simple. Setting on a shelf in my office is a saying:

Press On!

Nothing in the world can take the place of persistence.

Talent will not; nothing is more common than unsuccessful people with talent.

Genius will not; unrewarded genius is almost a proverb.

Education will not; the world is full of educated derelicts.

Persistence and determination alone are omnipotent.

A disciplined persistence and determination for detailed excellence always seem to be the traits that stand out in the successful organic farmer. With the advent of soil stimulants (fertilizers), herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides used in conventional production has resulted in the farm community losing the fundamentals of successful crop production. The individual disciplines necessary however to acquire success as an organic farmer are different. In fact, many hard and fast rules of conventional agriculture are stumbling blocks for the want to be successful organic farmer. No way in this short article will I be able to address every facet but will cover several of the common ones.

Individuals with a clearly defined short and long-term "successful" goal of what they want the farm operation to look like increase the chances to arrive where desired. Those who also develop a successful step-by-step plan as to how to arrive at a successful conclusion with a determination to be "Johnnie on the Spot" with each task will increase their chances to do so. Simply put; create a successful goal, put a step-by-step plan together to arrive at the goal, then press on to working the plan.

Often weather can change the plan so being flexible and understanding that the goal is set in concrete, and the plans are in sand. Plans will always change, every evening I construct my "to do list" for the next day. I am sure God is amused. In everything you keep the goal in focus, no need to worry or suffer from anxiety if all the plans do not work out as hoped. If the goal is first in mind and all the steps the Lord allows you to complete will usually be adequate if you strive for excellence in each planned step.

At this point, I need to define what is meant by a "successful goal". If you are planning on being successful at a system that has rarely been successful by anyone then your goal is not to be successful but rather to be unsuccessful. This best describes a researcher, inventor, or pioneer whose success is in finding ways that don't work. Thomas Edison as the story has been told successfully found many elements to act as the filament that did not work to successfully light a light bulb. I am very grateful for Thomas Edison, farmers who think outside the box, universities for their research, and the pioneer spirit that has improved our lives. If that is your idea of success; Press On!

The successful organic farmer needs to decide if a proven system is the pursuit of success through many failures to find answers. When I transitioned to organic back 40 years ago success was the norm and failure was the exception. With the ongoing industries' attempts to make organic production just like conventional minus the unapproved substances, there has become a variety of ways for the new organic farmer to fail.

When first sitting down to put a step-by-step plan together one must understand what condition the soil is presently in. Next, a plan must be put into place that will build back what has been mined and destroyed by past destructive practices brought on by an Earls Butz's policy "get big or get out!" farming fence row to fence row, a conventional system using soil mining solutions and harsh practices.

A few steps for example: Choosing a rotation, cover cropping, tillage practices, planting methods, mechanical weed control practices, and timing of each step. The discipline to perform each step timely and with excellent technique is required in achieving a successful outcome. Each step must be viewed as an important part of the work in progress to arrive at a successful conclusion.

Being First in conventional production is an important focus versus being timely in organic production.

Being the First farmer to terminate cover crops in the spring will build organic matter more slowly reducing biological proliferation, nutrient mineralization, and nitrogen fixation causing the farmer to abandon organic farming in about 7 years.

Being the First farmer to work the soil before it's dry enough, damaging soil aggregation causing giant foxtail and other weeds to take over with a vengeance will create a soil so prolific with weed pressure that no control system will likely succeed.

Being the First farmer to plant corn and soybeans likely before a blackberry winter (a period often in the first half of May when it is unseasonably wet and cold) will often be taken over by weeds and grass since wild plants can out-compete domesticated ones. After soil and air temps warm up wild species no longer have the advantage.

Being First to create more crops than can be taken care of with tine weeding, rotary hoeing, and row cultivation is a disaster waiting to happen. My father always said, "don't create more babies than can be taken care of." A successful organic farmer will ask him/herself every morning, "do I have a crop that needs attention before I plant more and create more problems that could create a disaster should an untimely rain event happen?".

The farmer who is obedient to the irrefutable laws of the soil created by an Infinite Creator and sets a goal and a plan to work with these laws will experience success and joy in the Art of being an Organic farmer.

Gary McDonald, IL Organic Farmer

Prairie Hybrids Plot Results

Dealer/Sales Rep	Parable Agronomics	**Irrigation:**	
Cooperator:	Jay Steffen	**Tillage:**	
City & State	Carlock, IL	**Soil Type:**	
Planting Date:	5/24/2022	**Chemicals Used:**	
Harvest Date:	10/24/2022	**Fertilizer Used:**	
Planted Population:		**Previous Crop:**	
Check Variety:		**Previous Chemical:**	none - organic
Check Variance:		**Other:**	

Comment:

	Company	Variety	RM	Row Length	No. of Rows	Row Width	Test Wt.	Harvest Weight	% Moist.	#2 Yield	Y/M	Rank
1	Prairie Hybrids	8904	113	808	6	30	53.7	3932	23.7	226.5	9.56	1
2	Prairie Hybrids	8751	114	808	6	30	51.6	3664	23.6	211.4	8.96	9
3	Prairie Hybrids	8229	114	808	6	30	55.8	3790	24.4	216.3	8.87	5
4	Prairie Hybrids	6202	112	808	6	30	56.6	3704	20.8	221.5	10.65	3
5	Prairie Hybrids	6341	111	808	6	30	55.1	3240	19.6	196.7	10.04	13
6	Prairie Hybrids	5141	109	808	6	30	54.3	3486	18.8	213.7	11.37	6
7	Prairie Hybrids	5351	109	808	6	30	55.7	3262	19.5	198.3	10.17	12
8	Prairie Hybrids	5281	108	808	6	30	52.3	3658	19.4	222.6	11.48	2
9	Prairie Hybrids	4211	106	808	6	30	55.1	3238	17.6	201.5	11.45	11
10	Prairie Hybrids	5141 - 1R	109	808	6	30	53.7	3388	18.9	207.5	10.98	10
11	Prairie Hybrids	5141 - E+	109	808	6	30	53.6	3502	19.3	213.4	11.06	7
12	Prairie Hybrids	5141 - E+	109	808	6	30	53.6	3558	19.0	217.6	11.45	4
13	Prairie Hybrids	5141 - 1R	109	808	6	30	53.7	3468	19.0	212.1	11.16	8

Ag Lending Team

Rich Ritter
Gridley
rritter@fsbfamily.com
309-747-3600

David Wyss
Flanagan
dwyss@fsbfamily.com
815-796-2264

Sarah Hoerner
LeRoy
shoerner@fsbfamily.com
309-962-4707

Logan Weber
Benson
lweber@fsbfamily.com
309-394-2785

www.flanaganstatebank.com

Flanagan State Bank

BEN BAUMAN ORGANIC CORN PLOT 2022

EUREKA, IL

ENTRY #	HYBRID	BRAND	MATURITY	TREATMENT	ROW LENGTH	ACRES	WEIGHT	UNADJUSTED YIELD	MOISTURE	YIELD	YIELD RANK
1	4211	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	106	EMERGE+	640	0.29	3266	198.5	18.5%	193.3	29
2	55E4	GREAT HARVEST	105		640	0.29	3424	208.1	16.4%	207.9	28
3	5281	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	108	EMERGE+	640	0.29	3730	226.7	19.2%	218.9	27
4	OA-308CV	NUTECH	108		640	0.29	3976	241.6	17.1%	239.4	26
5	5141	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	109	EMERGE+	640	0.29	4102	249.3	18.9%	241.6	25
6	59C46	LG	109		640	0.29	4072	247.5	17.6%	243.7	23
7	59C72	LG	109		640	0.29	4142	251.7	16.8%	250.3	20
8	6046	GREAT HARVEST	110		640	0.29	4310	261.9	17.4%	258.6	14
9	P1093	PIONEER	110		640	0.29	4154	252.4	18.1%	247.1	21
10	6341	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	111	EMERGE+	640	0.29	4164	253.0	19.9%	242.2	24
11	6590	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	111	EMERGE+	640	0.29	4734	287.7	19.5%	276.8	2
12	P1185	PIONEER	111		640	0.29	4590	278.9	19.4%	268.7	5
13	6878	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	112	EMERGE+	640	0.29	4738	287.9	20.4%	273.9	3
14	6202	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	112	EMERGE+	640	0.29	4294	260.9	19.6%	250.7	19
15	62E2	GREAT HARVEST	112		640	0.29	4508	274.0	21.2%	258.0	16
16	62C71	LG	112		640	0.29	4586	278.7	21.0%	263.1	9
17	8904	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	113	EMERGE+	640	0.29	4814	292.5	22.4%	271.3	4
18	2845	SUN PRAIRIE	113		640	0.29	4764	289.5	24.2%	262.3	10
19	8751	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	114	EMERGE+	640	0.29	4678	284.3	23.5%	259.9	12
20	8290	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	114	EMERGE+	640	0.29	4726	287.2	24.6%	258.8	13
21	8229	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	114	EMERGE+	640	0.29	4376	265.9	22.9%	245.0	22
22	EX3120	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	114	EMERGE+	640	0.29	5114	310.8	25.1%	278.2	1
23	2885	SUN PRAIRIE	114		640	0.29	4758	289.1	22.8%	266.8	7
24	64C20	LG	114		640	0.29	4576	278.1	20.1%	265.5	8
25	8960	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	115	EMERGE+	640	0.29	4484	272.5	20.7%	258.3	15
26	6551	GREAT HARVEST	115		640	0.29	4542	276.0	20.6%	261.9	11
27	5650	LG	115		640	0.29	4700	285.6	21.3%	268.6	6
28	66C28	LG	116		640	0.29	4510	274.1	21.5%	257.1	18
29	6774	GREAT HARVEST	117		640	0.29	4594	279.2	22.9%	257.2	17

STEWART FAMILY FARMS ORGANIC CORN PLOT 2022

ROANOKE , IL

ENTRY #	HYBRID	BRAND	ROW LENGTH	ACRES	WEIGHT	UNADJUSTED YIELD	HARVEST MOISTURE	YIELD	YIELD RANK
CHECK	655IGH	GREAT HARVEST	969	0.33	5152	275.7	19.5%	262.7	CHECK
1	59C46	LG	1203	0.41	5748	247.8	16.8%	244.0	10
2	59C72	LG	1250	0.43	6424	266.5	16.0%	264.9	3
3	P1197	PIONEER	1250	0.43	6334	262.8	17.4%	256.9	7
4	62C71	LG	1250	0.43	6546	271.6	18.2%	262.9	5
5	66PM19	BLUE RIVER	1250	0.43	5946	246.7	18.2%	238.8	11
6	6878	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	1250	0.43	6650	275.9	19.1%	264.1	4
7	64C20	LG	1250	0.43	6828	283.3	18.0%	274.9	1
8	70A47	BLUE RIVER	1250	0.43	5712	237.0	19.8%	224.9	12
9	2885	SUN PRAIRIE	1250	0.43	6806	282.4	19.8%	268.0	2
10	8904	PRAIRIE HYBRIDS	1250	0.43	6126	254.1	18.7%	244.5	9
11	655IGH	GREAT HARVEST	1250	0.43	6228	258.4	18.6%	248.9	8
12	5650	LG	1250	0.43	6496	269.5	18.8%	259.0	6
CHECK	655IGH	GREAT HARVEST	1250	0.43	6464	268.2	19.1%	256.7	CHECK

PLOT DETAILS

FERTILITY:	3 TON PELLETIZED MANURE + CLOVER IN THE FALL	LENGTH OF ROWS:	1/4 MILE
PLANTING DATE:	MAY 10, 2022	PLOT DIRECTION:	SOUTH TO NORTH
PLANTING POPULATION:	38500 SEEDS/ACRE	ROW DIRECTION:	EAST TO WEST
FINAL POPULATION:	35,014 PLANTS/ACRE	TILLAGE:	CONVENTIONAL
PREVIOUS CROP:	WHEAT	LATITUDE:	40.85651° N
SOIL TYPE:	SAYBROOK AND FLANAGAN SILT LOAM	LONGITUDE:	89.21726° W
ROW WIDTH:	30"	FUNGICIDE:	32 OZ. REGALIA APPLIED 7/18 (GREEN SILK)
# ROWS PER ENTRY:	6	HARVEST DATE:	OCTOBER 14TH, 2022