

2008

Evaluation of Varieties, Fertility Treatments, and Red Clover Underseeding for Certified Organic Flax Production

Kathleen Delate

Iowa State University, kdelate@iastate.edu

Andrea McKern

Iowa State University

Robert Burcham

Iowa State University

John Kennicker

Iowa State University

Follow this and additional works at: http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/farms_reports



Part of the [Agricultural Science Commons](#), [Agriculture Commons](#), [Agronomy and Crop Sciences Commons](#), and the [Horticulture Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Delate, Kathleen; McKern, Andrea; Burcham, Robert; and Kennicker, John, "Evaluation of Varieties, Fertility Treatments, and Red Clover Underseeding for Certified Organic Flax Production" (2008). *Iowa State Research Farm Progress Reports*. 647.
http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/farms_reports/647

This report is brought to you for free and open access by Iowa State University Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Iowa State Research Farm Progress Reports by an authorized administrator of Iowa State University Digital Repository. For more information, please contact digirep@iastate.edu.

Evaluation of Varieties, Fertility Treatments, and Red Clover Underseeding for Certified Organic Flax Production

Abstract

Flax (*Linum usitatissimum* (Linaceae) – Linen family) is an ancient crop that had been grown in Iowa for many years. Flax has many uses, including industrial oils from oilseed flax, food quality flaxseed oil, and linen products, fiberboard, and paper products from the straw. Flaxseed oil is high in omega-3 fatty acids, which are associated with lowered risk of heart disease and lowered blood cholesterol levels. Flax has a 50-day vegetative period, a 25-day flowering period, and a 35-day period to maturity. Seeds are produced in bolls that contain 6–10 seeds. Seed color can be brown, golden, or yellow. Early seeded flax generally produces the highest yields, using the same planting dates as small grains. Frostseldom kills flax seedlings. Non-uniform maturity and ripening is a problem in late-seeded fields. With the introduction of an organic flaxseed oil processing facility came a need for increased organic flax production in Iowa.

Keywords

Horticulture, Agronomy

Disciplines

Agricultural Science | Agriculture | Agronomy and Crop Sciences | Horticulture

Evaluation of Varieties, Fertility Treatments, and Red Clover Underseeding for Certified Organic Flax Production

Kathleen Delate, associate professor
Andrea McKern, research associate
Departments of Horticulture and Agronomy
Bob Burcham, ag specialist
John Kennicker, field crop specialist

Introduction

Flax (*Linum usitatissimum* (Linaceae) – Linen family) is an ancient crop that had been grown in Iowa for many years. Flax has many uses, including industrial oils from oilseed flax, food-quality flaxseed oil, and linen products, fiberboard, and paper products from the straw. Flaxseed oil is high in omega-3 fatty acids, which are associated with lowered risk of heart disease and lowered blood cholesterol levels. Flax has a 50-day vegetative period, a 25-day flowering period, and a 35-day period to maturity. Seeds are produced in bolls that contain 6–10 seeds. Seed color can be brown, golden, or yellow. Early seeded flax generally produces the highest yields, using the same planting dates as small grains. Frost seldom kills flax seedlings. Non-uniform maturity and ripening is a problem in late-seeded fields. With the introduction of an organic flaxseed oil processing facility came a need for increased organic flax production in Iowa.

Materials and Methods

In 2007, the experiment at the Neely-Kinyon Farm was repeated with identical treatments as in 2005 and 2006. The plots measured 19 × 76 ft in a split-split-plot design. Compost was applied at 4 tons acre⁻¹ on April 4, 2007. Norlin and CDC Bethune flax varieties were drilled on April 17 at 50 lb/acre. Cardinal red clover was underseeded at 8 lb/acre on April 17. Flax height, flax population counts, and weed counts were taken on June 14 following similar

methods as in 2005 and 2006. Weed counts were taken on June 14 within a 1-square-meter quadrat. On June 21, biomass samples were taken. Flax was windrowed on July 26 with a 20-ft, self-propelled windrower; turned with an inverter on August 15 and 17; and harvested with a combine on August 20, 2007. Soil samples were taken on August 20, 2007.

Results and Discussion

Similar to 2006, flax production was reduced because of the cool, wet spring and dry weather in June and July. Yields at the Neely-Kinyon Farm averaged 10 bushels/acre compared with the excellent yields of 26 bushels/acre in 2005 (Table 1). There was no difference between varieties. Compost and red clover had a limited effect on yield, contrary to 2006 and 2005 results. Red clover decreased broadleaf weed populations (Table 1). The red clover crop also produced biomass after the flax harvest, serving as a soil-building crop in the rotation—a requirement for certified organic production. The compost and red clover did not appear to impact soil fertility, similar to 2006 results. In the four years of organic flax production at the Neely-Kinyon Farm, yields have ranged from 16 bushels/acre in 2004 to 26 bushels/acre in 2005 and 14 bushels/acre in 2006. Lower yields may be associated with the drought-like conditions during boll filling. Recommendations developed from all years of research include the use of compost for maximum yield. Red clover is also encouraged to keep legumes in the soil-building crop rotation requirement for certified organic farms. Organic flax was sold for \$0.32/lb in 2006, with net returns in high yield areas reported at \$419/acre, significantly greater than conventional prices.