Summary of Sonora White Wheat grown in Arizona, 2012-2013

* High seed densities were used (120-150#/acre), more than the recommended rate for landraces and causing severe lodging in most cases; nevertheless, it often had the effect of crowding out weeds and didn’t seem to result in reduced yields.
* On three farms, there were heavy seed losses due to predators (birds, deer); one harvest was destroyed immediately after planting, one was razed by deer just prior to harvest, and one more had reduced yield due to doves just before harvest.
* Yields varied from 1700lbs to 4000 lbs/acre. The highest-yielding fields, however, reportedly did not produce high quality milling grain.
* Conventional fertility treatments (11-52-0) were applied by two farmers, at rates on the high end for a landrace (190-200 lbs), possibly contributing to lodging but with unclear effects on yield. One of the more experienced farmers in this area (not included in this study) noted after several years growing Sonora, “I figured out that I got the same max yield with or without fertilizer, so I stopped using it.” For the farmer with the lowest yields (1700 lbs/acre), a comparable seed density was used (120 lbs/acre), but he planted two months later than the others (mid-Feb), and did not apply any fertilizer, but added BioOrganics spores.
* Conventional rates of irrigation were also used on three farms (7 flood irrigations), often contributing to lodging.
* The sample size is small, but the wheat seemed to tolerate the high summer heat in Phoenix (1100ft) and a variable length of time in the field (151-175 days); the lowest yields were from the farm with the shortest growing days (133 days), lowest seed rate (120 lbs), and no added fertilizer.

Summary of Chapalote Corn grown in Arizona, 2012-2013

* Two farms grew corn.
	+ One, in Phoenix, lost the entire harvest due to high heat during pollination; the Chapalote was planted in late March along with other corns, but tasseled out a month later.
	+ The other farm is located in Arivaca at 3,600 ft elevation. They have grown Chapalote for two years. For the current year, they hand-planted into mulch with the Monsoon (June 15); the farmer noted that yield were lower with open pollination (as opposed to hand pollination the previous year). Very bad grasshopper infestation, but yields ~52 bushels/acre. Good tillering with multiple cobs, which compensated for smaller cob sizes.