Farming Spelt for Fun and Profit by Elizabeth Bosak, PhD & Alyssa Collins PhD







Heritage and Ancient Grains

Spelt (image on left) *Triticum aestivum* ssp. *spelta* Einkorn Emmer Heritage hard and soft wheat varieties

Other small grains Cereal rye Barley – feed and malting Winter wheat

Numerous other grains are out there, too!





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Spelt Production in the United States

1st reported in the 1909 census with most of production in Central Plains states

In 2011, top four organic spelt producing states:

- 1. New York (2,927 acres)
- 2. Michigan (2,187 acres)
- 3. Ohio (1,861 acres)
- 4. Pennsylvania (1,009 acres)

PA is a top 5 producer!





In 2012, Pennsylvania farmers harvested 2,423 acres of organic and conventional spelt and emmer.

Spelt Production in Pennsylvania





Differences between spelt and other small grains

- Hulled, or "covered" wheat
 Emmer & einkorn also
- Similar nutrition to oats
- Favorable protein profile for flour
- More post-harvest processing required



Agronomics

Calibrate for hulled seed at 80
 - 130lb/A

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- Start with oats setting on your drill
- 1 ¼" deep
- Tilled or no-till
- Aim for planting similar to wheat timing

Growing spelt in PA Agronomics



- Emerges a bit slower than wheat, but puts on biomass rapidly
- Fertilize similar to wheat, but avoid excess N on tall varieties
- Timely fall establishment ensures good winter survival

Growing spelt in PA Agronomics





- Harvest mid-late July
- Aim for 14% moisture
- Set concave to avoid dehulling the kernels during combining

Growing spelt in PA



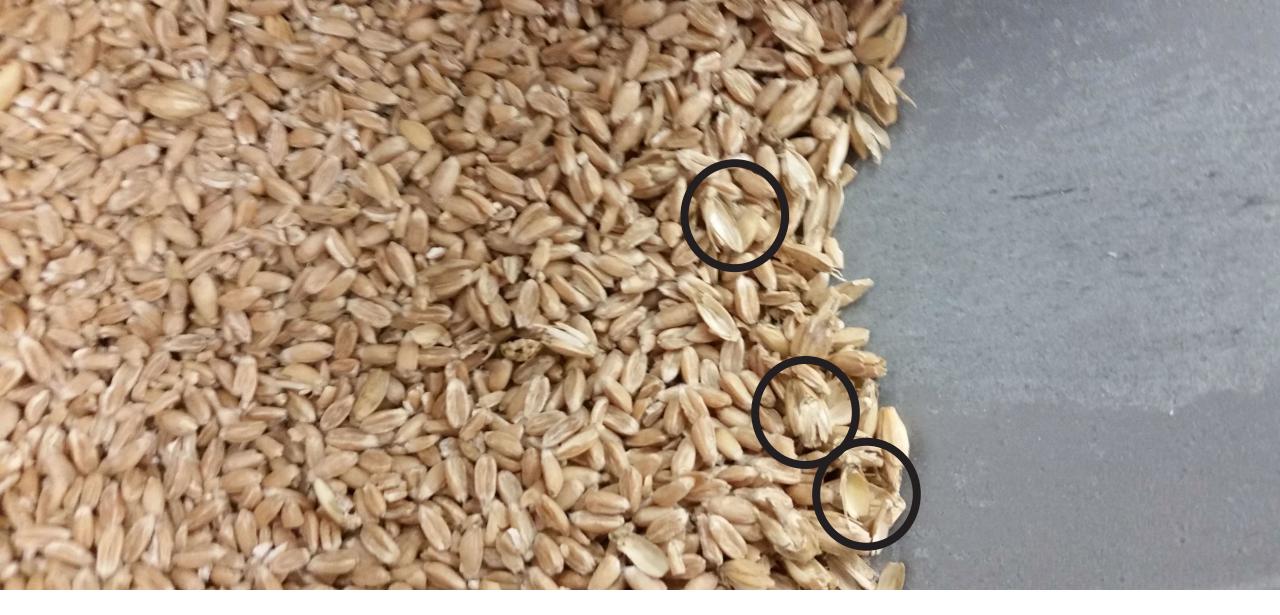
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Small scale thresher for hulled grains such as spelt, einkorn, and emmer.

Small scale thresher for hulled grains such as spelt, einkorn, and emmer.

Winnower for separating the threshed hull from the grain.





Cleaned spelt grain with a few remaining hulls to the right in the photo.



Cleaning grain prior to milling is one of the hurdles for local mills.



Farming Spelt Challenges



Production Challenges

Prone to lodging

Longer season than wheat—difficult to work in a double crop

Particular storage and processing needs

Disease susceptibility

cv. 'Maverick' at SEAREC 2018



Disease Challenges in Mid-Atlantic

Powdery mildew

Septoria blotch

Stagonospora blotch

Leaf rust

Fusarium head blight (a.k.a. scab)





Farming Spelt Opportunities





Opportunities

Produces ample straw

Less susceptible than wheat to FHB

Can serve as animal feed forage grain (treat as oats)

Valued in organic and specialty products



Image: Deer Creek Malthouse





October 2017 – July 2018: three varieties on-farm and four varieties on station October 2018 – July 2019: same as 2017 October 2019 – July 2020: same as 2018









Heading and flowering timing can vary among varieties. May 28, 2018

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Spelt varieties at ripening, 2020

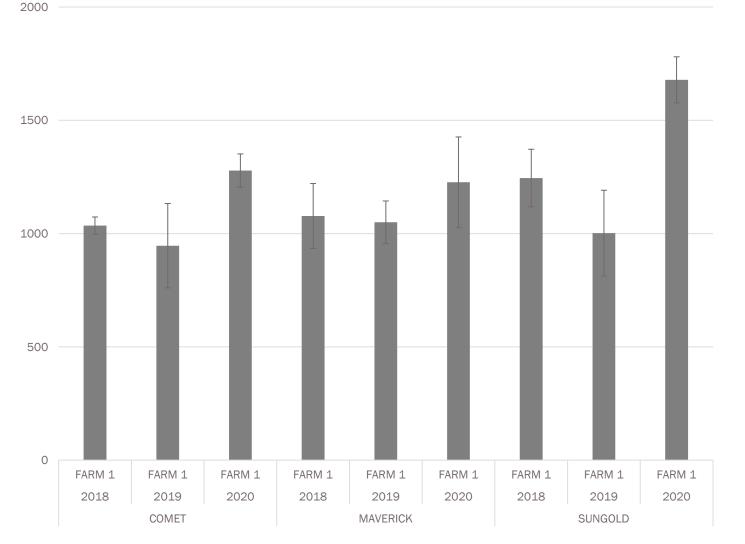




Drill calibration is essential for both hulled and de-hulled seed! Actual seeding rates can vary widely. Target seeding rate is 130 lb/A.











Understanding quality measures

- Protein
 - Optimal range is subjective depending on intended use
- Falling number
 FN>300 No sprout damage
 300>FN>200 Some sprouting
 200>FN Severe sprout damage





	MOISTURE CONTENT (%, NIR)	PROTEIN CONTENT (%, NIR)	FALLING NUMBER (SEC)
2018			
COMET			
FARM 1	13.0	14.5	350
FARM 2	12.7	14.2	371
SEAREC	12.8	16.2	352
MAVERICK			
FARM 1	13.0	10.4	360
FARM 2	12.9	11.4	353
SEAREC	12.8	12.5	343
SUNGOLD			
FARM 1	12.9	11.2	372
FARM 2	13.0	13.4	366
SEAREC	12.8	13.2	336
SONIC			
SEAREC	12.6	15.1	353



Take home

- Spelt performs well compared to wheat with few extra agronomic complications
- Requires a bit of preplanning
 - Work with your buyer to determine their needs first
 - Choose your variety and its placement in your rotation accordingly



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Support provided by

This material is based upon work supported by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, through the Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education program under subaward number project SARE LNE17-356-32231



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All images by A. Collins or E. Bosak, Penn State, except where otherwise noted.



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Questions? Comments?

• Please also share your experiences with spelt!