BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO PREVENT OR REDUCE MYCOTOXIN CONTAMINATION OF CORN IN TEXAS

In general, whatever a grower does to manage the crop to get the best yields possible can be considered a “best management practice” to minimize mycotoxin contamination. There are no trade-offs in steps taken to manage mycotoxins and optimize yield. Unfortunately, under Texas growing conditions, the best-managed crop from a standpoint of yield may still have mycotoxin contamination. However, poor management (e.g. the use of poorly-adapted corn hybrids) can result in an even greater level of mycotoxin contamination.

HYBRID SELECTION

Aflatoxin

Plant hybrids that have adaptation for southern U.S. growing conditions. There are no hybrids that are resistant to aflatoxin contamination, but there are differences among hybrids in their degree of susceptibility. The differences are primarily associated with traits that make the corn more tolerant of environmental stresses. These traits include a general adaptation to high temperatures and drought, as well as resistance to both ear-feeding and root-feeding insects. The desirable traits of adapted hybrids are tight husks that cover the ear tip and a hard endosperm that maintains kernel integrity.

Hybrids that are prone to loss of kernel integrity should not be planted. Under conditions of heat and moisture stress, some hybrids are more prone to splitting of the seed coat. The splitting can be longitudinal and lateral and is known as “silk cut” (Fig. 1). This naturally-occurring wounding increases the risk of contamination.

Transgenic hybrids with insect resistance will help reduce contamination, but can not totally prevent it, since the fungus can get into the ear without insect wounds.

There has been no recent, systematic evaluation of hybrid susceptibility to aflatoxin in Texas. Such work has identified hybrids that are highly susceptible to contamination. Optimally, evaluations are made over two years, in different locations, because the response will vary because of different environments.

Fumonisins

Differences in fumonisins accumulation have been identified in hybrids in the midwestern U.S., but there is no information for hybrids planted in Texas. Resistance to Fusarium ear rot is correlated with lower fumonisins levels, but fumonisins contamination can occur in the absence of visible ear rot. Husk cover is one trait thought to be associated with fumonisins resistance. In other growing areas, insect resistance, including that in transgenic hybrids, is associated with lower levels of fumonisins, but there is no information for Texas growing conditions. Fumonisins contamination can occur without previous insect damage to ears.

PLANTING CONDITIONS

Break hardpans in the field before planting. Minimize tillage operations before planting to conserve moisture.

Plant during the time window known to provide the best yields for your growing area. Late-planted corn is at higher risk for contamination because of a greater chance of moisture stress during flowering and grain filling growth periods.

CROP MANAGEMENT

Atoxigenic Strains

Apply before silking (refer to label for the earliest application timing). Atoxigenic strains may not work effectively if applied at later growth stages. The field should be treated uniformly with the material. The effectiveness may be limited by the absence of moisture needed to promote sporulation (Fig. 2).
Additionally, after application to the field, several days are required for the atoxigenic strain to sporulate on the grain.

**Fig. 2. Abundant sporulation of atoxigenic strain of *Aspergillus flavus* on a barley grain.**

**Grain Moisture**

This is not usually done in Texas, but corn can be harvested at higher than usual moisture contents and then artificially dried. A quick drying reduces mycotoxin accumulation that could occur in the field as the corn is drying. For example, harvest corn at 24% kernel moisture, then it dry down to 15% within 24 hours.

**Transport**

If corn is harvested at high moisture with the intention of drying it later, store and transport it as quickly as possible.

**POST-HARVEST**

Ensure that grain bins are properly ventilated, to minimize temperature differences. These differences lead to air movement, resulting in condensation of moisture at the top of the bin. This moisture will allow the growth of mycotoxigenic fungi, resulting in post-harvest increase in mycotoxins. Ensure that the top of the grain pile is flat.

**BALING CORN IN DROUGHT YEARS**

In an attempt to salvage some yield from drought-stricken corn fields, many growers have baled dried corn plants for use as hay. Whenever the hay contains ears with kernels, there is a risk of aflatoxin contamination. Sometimes the ears have visible growth of *Aspergillus flavus* (Fig. 3), the fungus that produces aflatoxin. However, high levels of aflatoxin can be present, even if no fungal growth can be seen.

**Fig. 3. Visible *Aspergillus flavus* on an ear of corn.**