The study was conducted with aim to investigate the effects of removing tiller and second cop on fresh corn yield and its characteristics and also to evaluation possibility as baby corn of this second cop. The field experiments were set up according to a randomized complete block design with three replications using “BATEM TATLI” sweet corn cultivar in 2014 to 2015 years in Isparta. Tillers and second cobs were harvested on the third day of the tasseling period as baby corn while fresh cobs were harvested at the end of their milk stage. Removing of tillers and the second cops were significantly affect the yield and other properties of fresh cobs in the both years. Highest ear length (18.1 cm in 2014 and 17.5 cm in 2015), highest ear diameter (37.3 mm in 2014 and 34.2 mm in 2015) and highest ear weight (206.7 g in 2014 and 194.2 g in 2015) were determined from both the tiller and the second cop removal practices. The highest fresh ear number (7798.6 adet da-1 in 2014 and 7672.7 adet da-1 in 2015) and yield (132.4 kg da-1 in 2014 and 123.6 kg da-1 in 2015) were determined from the control practices. The yield and other properties (except for baby corn number) of baby corn among practices were not statistically significant in both years. The highest baby corn numbers (8136.7 number da-1 in 2014 and 8025.6 number da-1 in 2015) were determined in control practices. As a result, it is said that little providing positive contribution to development of main cob with removing of tillers and the second cob, and its can be evaluated as baby corn.