

Crops Bulletin

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Issue 9



Prepared by
Paul Kassel
Extension Field
Agronomist

*Serving Clay, Buena
Vista, Dickinson,
Emmet, Kossuth, and
Palo Alto Counties*

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Nitrogen concerns II. Concerns on slow growth of corn and N losses have continued. The following are some more thoughts on how to manage this problem.

- Corn looks stressed for more reasons than just N loss. Poor root development, corn on corn conditions, and waterlogged soils, lead to the appearance of N deficient corn.
- Corn is recovering from this slowly. Signs of recovery are new white roots, and the newest leaf is green in color.
- Consider more N if conditions are improving and if the new emerging leaves are yellow in color.
- Consider application rates of 40 – 50 lbs/a of N. Best results may come from N applications that are injected or worked in with cultivation.

Soybean cyst nematode (SCN). Now is a good time of year to check fields for SCN. Dig up soybean plants and look for cysts on soybean roots. It is normal for SCN resistant varieties to have *some* cysts on their roots. Soybean varieties vary in their level of resistance to SCN. Make note of SCN resistant soybean varieties that have high levels of cysts on their roots.

Yellow soybeans. Iron deficiency chlorosis has shown up in the last two weeks. Iron deficiency chlorosis is defined by:

- the newest leaves are affected.
- leaves turn yellow and the veins stay green.
- any amount of yellowing will cause yield reduction.
- the longer the soybeans remain yellow, the greater the yield loss.
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Iron deficiency chlorosis is also compounded by root rot, soybean cyst nematode, and soil drainage factors.

Field days.

June 25, Northwest Iowa Research farm at Sutherland, 9:00 to 1:00, crop and pest topics.

July 1, Northern Iowa Research Farm at Kanawha, 9:00 to 1:00, crop and pest topics.