

High Nitrates Will Likely Carry Over in Drought-Stressed, Dry Corn Stalks

High levels of accumulated nitrate nitrogen have been found in drought-stressed corn plants in many parts of Iowa this summer. Where harvest of grain is impractical, and where corn silage is a logical harvested feed option, some fields are being chopped and ensiled. Many producers whose corn crop is too dry for proper ensiling intend to either graze the dried, standing corn crop, or bale and store them as dry stalks for winter feed or bedding. The ensiling process can reduce the nitrate concentration, but our best assumption at the present time, is that the nitrate concentration will remain high in harvested, dry stalks, but will gradually diminish from stalks in the field as rainfall leaches the stalks over the next few weeks or months.

Based on these assumptions, Iowa State University beef and dairy specialists will continue to monitor the nitrate concentration in these various crop materials over the next few months. Producers are encouraged to check with regional ISU Extension beef and dairy specialist for the most current feeding recommendations.

An added cautions

- Don't be too hasty in baling corn stalks as dry stalk bales. Stalks baled too wet – greater than about 20 percent moisture content – will generate heat and reduce the already low digestibility of this material.
- Don't stack large round or large rectangular bales immediately. Allow any initial heat in the bales to dissipate before stacking. If heating goes unchecked, spontaneous combustion and fire can result in large stacks of heating bales.

Stephen Barnhart can be reached at sbarnhar@iastate.edu, or 515- 294-7835.