CROPCHAT

ISU Extension information and resources for northeast Iowa

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Quick Links

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- It's a Bugs Life (Blog)

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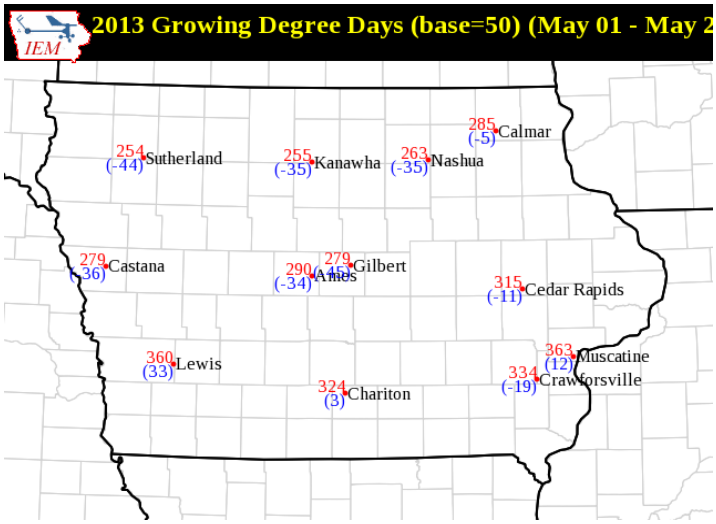

Crop Update

The Growing Degree Days (GDD's) for corn show that we have accumulated 263 Growing Degree Days at the research farm here in Nashua from May 1st to May 27th. By looking at the chart above, it shows growing degree days to be 35 units below normal. **For more information, go to: http://mesonet.agron.iastate.edu/GIS/apps/agclimate/gsplot.phtml.**

Other sites (locations) can be found at the **IEM Ag Weather/Climate Information** web page in which you can look up GDD's, precipitation, soil temperature and moisture, and stress degree days. Historical freeze data, USDA crop reports and state of Iowa climatology data can also be referenced here. Graphs can be created for GDD's, precipitation, and stress degree days at this site for your convenience. For more information, go to: **http://mesonet.agron.iastate.edu/agweather/**

From the time of planting, corn needs around 90 to 120 GDD's to accumulate before it will emerge. It then takes about 84 GDD's to accumulate for each collared leaf to appear from VE to V10.

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), the acres planted to corn in Iowa by the week ending May 26th was 85%. The average (2008-2012) is 98% and last year, Iowa had 100% of the corn planted by this date.

The acres planted to soybeans in Iowa by the week ending May 26th was 40%. The average (2008 - 2012) is 83% and last year, Iowa had 95% of the soybeans planted by this date.

Delayed Planting & Prevented Planting

To help growers with decisions and choices regarding multiple peril crop insurance (MPCI) policies, a new ICM article has just been published: **Delayed Planting, Prevented Planting and Replanting Crop Insurance Coverage**

ISU Research Data on Corn Maturities and Late Planting

Here are links and a brief analysis of Iowa State University research information on replanting from 2010-2011 that was conducted at the NE, NW, and SW research farms. We had 4 hybrids at each location. The numbers like 83 and 93 etc are relative maturities as indicated by the seed company. In the one line summary of each planting date at each of the locations, we use greater than, less than, and equal to symbols (>, <, = , respectively) to indicate the statistical relationships among the hybrids. With the exception of NE, stick with full season hybrids for late planting. At NE, it depends as you will see; mid to full-season. Please see the actual reports for the rest of the story.

Nashua

http://www.ag.iastate.edu/farms/11reports/Northeast/RegionalCornReplantNE.pdf

May 28th 83< 93 = 98 = 105 therefore stick with 93 or 98 or 105d hybrid
June 11th 83< 93 = 98 > 105 therefore stick with 93 or 98d hybrid
June 25th 83 = 93 = 98 = 105 it didn't matter

GDD 2010 to	Sept. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 15	Hard frost Oct 3, 2010.
May 28	2295	2471	2655	
June 11	2036	2212	2396	
June 25	1752	1928	2112	
GDD 2011 to	Sept. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 15	Hard frost Oct. 20, 2011.
May 28	2208	2313	2507	
June 11	1937	2042	2236	
June 25	1701	1806	2000	

NW

http://www.ag.iastate.edu/farms/11reports/Northwest-Allee/RegionalCornRePlantNW.pdf

The web link is temporarily not working so the report is attached as a pdf.

May 28th 83< 93 <98 < 105 therefore stick with 105d hybrid
June 11th 83< 93 <98 < 105 therefore stick with 105d hybrid
June 25th 83< 93 = 98 < 105 therefore stick with 105d hybrid

GDD 2010 to	Sept. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 15	Hard frost Oct 15, 2010.
May 28	2184	2359	2534	
June 11	1949	2124	2299	
June 25	1685	1861	2036	
GDD 2011 to	Sept. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 15	Hard frost Oct. 17, 2011.
May 28	2131	2261	2471	
June 11	1871	2001	2211	
June 25	1656	1786	1996	

SE

http://www.ag.iastate.edu/farms/11reports/Southeast/RegionalCornReplantSE.pdf

May 28th 93= 98 < 105 < 112 therefore stick with 112d hybrid
June 11th 93< 98 = 105 < 112 therefore stick with 112d hybrid
June 25th 93 = 98 < 105 < 112 therefore stick with 112d hybrid

GDD 2010 to	Sept. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 15	Hard frost Oct 18, 2010.
May 28	2400	2590	2762	
June 11	2120	2309	2481	
June 25	1804	1994	2166	
GDD 2011 to	Sept. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 15	Hard frost Oct. 2, 2011.
May 28	2249	2366	2558	
June 11	1971	2088	2280	
June 25	1736	1853	2045	

University of Minnesota Information on Corn Hybrids and Late Plant.

Here is a link for recent research information from the Univ. of MN on late planting of corn and the consideration of switching hybrids. **Hybrid Maturity Considerations for Delayed Corn Planting**

What about Soybean Maturities?

We still have plenty of time to plant soybeans before any considerations need to be made for switching maturities.

Research data shows that the highest soybean yields were most consistently produced in northern Iowa by utilizing a full-season (2.5 MG) variety that is planted from late April to late June. Producers should still plant their original soybean varieties unless planting is delayed past the date of late June in both northern and central Iowa.

For more information on this and soybean replant decisions, please refer to: **Soybean Replant Decisions**

Flooded Corn and Soybean Fields

Due to recent rains, areas of many planted corn and soybean fields are under water. How long can corn and soybeans withstand this before a yield loss occurs?

Corn can survive for four days in saturated soils when it's germinating. Yields are decreased in these areas if the corn stands **longer** than four days. Due to genetics, some varieties can withstand flooding and saturated soils better than others. Corn VE to V6 can also withstand flooded soils for four days as long as the air temperature is cool (below 77^0 F). If the air temperature rises above 77^0 F, it may not survive more than 24 hours. Both corn and soybeans need oxygen for survival. Research has determined that in flooded soils, the oxygen supply will be depleted in 48 hours.

Soybeans are similar, and can only survive 2-4 days under water in anaerobic conditions.

Cool, wet soil conditions are favorable for disease development. Prolonged development of seedlings allow soilborne pathogens a greater opportunity to cause damage.

For corn, look for seed rots, seedling blight, corn smut, and crazy top to affect later corn development (even though ponding occurred earlier). Diseases to watch out for in soybean seedlings include Fusarium root rot, Phytophthora rot and Pythium rot.

For more information, refer to:

Corn Survival in flooded or saturated fields

Effect of Flooding on Emerged Soybeans

Time to Scout for Black Cutworm Activity

Start scouting corn fields for black cutworm feeding. The 2013 Black Cutworm Monitoring Program has determined that scouting should be started from May 26th - to May 29th for NE Iowa, according to an ICM article that's just been released. The article also outlines scouting methods and has information on treatment thresholds. For more information, refer to: **2013 Black Cutworm Scouting Advisory**

Upcoming Events

Prevented Planting Meetings - Both Meetings on Friday, May 31st

1. Bethel United Methodist Church, 503 E. South St., **Manly, Iowa** – on east edge of Manly on Hwy 9 – starting at 9:00 am.
2. VFW Hall, Hwy 218 north of **Osage, Iowa** starting at 1:30 pm.

Iowa State University Extension and Outreach Farm Management Specialists will be on hand to discuss the details of prevented planting and the possible crop insurance implications. Field Agronomists will answer your questions about the delayed planting impact on crops, herbicide program management and the use of fertilizer should planting continue to be delayed.

Please contact your local Extension office or Gary Hall, Regional Director, at 641-425-3116 for more information.

ISU Research Farm Field Days -

Kanawha - June 25 at 9:00 a.m.
Nashua - June 26 at 1:00 p.m.