

Highlights from YOUR Fields

Corn planted May 10 in Ansley, has accumulated 1012 GDUs. 30 yr average is 1116. (still about 5 days behind)

<https://hprcc.unl.edu/gdd.php#>

Estimated corn water usage this week:

0.24"/day

1.68" total.



Channel Team

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Lunch & Learn

Thursday July 18th

Muddy Creek Ag in Ansley

Lunch at Noon - Discussion at 12:30pm

Should I apply a foliar fungicide?

When should I begin irrigating?

Irrigation: The weather forecasts predict continued heat with low rain chances for the next 7+ days. Many corn fields will tassel this or next week then quickly begin pollinating. During pollination corn daily ET rates are at their peak and it is critical to minimize any chance of stress.

For the next few weeks, corn will need to receive about 1.75" per week in either irrigation or "Effective" rainfall. For every 0.25" of effective rainfall, delay irrigation 1 day.

Corn: Sandy or Clay soils- Forecasted usage will exceed the capacity of light sandy soils. Light clay knobs have not captured recent rainfall and are likely to need water this week.

Corn: Heavy Soils –Even the wettest soils today, will dry enough from crop usage and evaporation to hold 1" or more of additional water by Friday. With the current forecast, full irrigation will probably be required beginning next week.

Soybeans: Hold irrigation for another 2-3 weeks. My general recommendation is not to irrigate soybeans until August. An exception, in my opinion, is if we are trying to promote height in order to achieve canopy.

Questions? Pete or Trey would be happy to help.

Motivational
Quotes of the
Week

“If you do what
you always did,
you will get
what you
always got.”

-Anonymous

“Just when the
caterpillar
thought the
world was
ending, he
turned into a
beautiful
butterfly.”

-Proverb

In These Boots.....

Channel TA, Tammy Ott

Common or Southern?

I am starting to hear some reports of Common Rust, so I thought it would be pertinent this week to talk about the differences between Common and Southern Rust.

Common Rust- Common rust is known to overwinter in the southern U.S. Storms and southern winds allow the spores to reach northern areas. Common rust is favored by mild temperatures (60-75°F). Infections can be identified by light green/yellow spots on leaves that develop into long reddish brown, raised pustules that can be found on the upper and lower leaf surfaces. Plants that are severely impacted may show water stress even if moisture is adequate. The greatest yield impact from common rust occurs in early vegetative growth stages in favorable environmental conditions. Late season common rust typically has no impact on the crop.

Southern Rust- Like common rust, southern rust overwinters in the south and moves north with storms and wind. Therefore, disease occurrence depends on wind to carry the pathogen. Southern rust is favored by high humidity and warm temperatures (80-90°F). When conditions are right, infections develop in 10-14 days and pustules will develop on the upper surface of the leaves. The pustules are oval in shape and light orange in color. Southern rust can spread rapidly and have an economic impact on the crop by limiting carbohydrate production for grain fill, causing stalk cannibalization or early senescence. Unlike common rust, southern rust can benefit from a fungicide application especially if it impacts a susceptible hybrid, corn is more than 2 weeks from black layer and temperatures are hot and humid.



Southern Rust on left. Common Rust on right.