

# Highlights from YOUR Fields

Corn planted May 10 in Ansley, has accumulated 1512 GDUs. 30 yr average is 1615. (5 ½ days behind)

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

Estimated corn water usage this week:

0.18"/day

1.26" total.



## Channel Team

### Muddy Creek Ag, LLC

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## IRRIGATION

Wet planting conditions are impacting the water holding capacity of our soil in the root zone. This damage to soil structure has reduced ability to capture rainfall especially when it has come as heavy downpours.

**Corn:** As we finish pollination and enter early grain fill stages, corn water usage is at its peak. It will be important to maintain adequate soil levels to reduce stress now. However, over saturation can also be detrimental and is certainly a real issue this year.

In general, I recommend delaying irrigation 1 day for every 0.20" rainfall received up to maximum of 7-10 days. (even fields that recently received 3" or more, much of this ran off, and the available soil water is about a 7-10 day supply.) Forecasted usage this week will be lower due to cooler temps.

**Soybeans:** We are entering the pod elongation stage and from now on it is my recommendation to be offensive in irrigating soybeans. It is still important not to over irrigate beans now, to reduce chances of lodging, diseases, etc. Applying 1 ½" per week for the next couple weeks, should be appropriate. Delay irrigation 1 day for every 0.20" rainfall received.

## PESTS

**Disease:** Grey Leaf Spot and Common Rust are starting to appear in many corn fields. Their levels are not severe, but conditions are favorable and they should be monitored closely. Much of the leaf disease we are finding is Bacterial Leaf Streak (BLS). Foliar fungicides do not control BLS so proper identification is important.

Rootworm beetles have hatched and are present in many corn fields. Late silking fields will likely be a magnet for Rootworm beetles.

Questions? Pete or Trey would be happy to help.

## In These Boots.....

Channel TA, Tammy Ott

<https://www.intheseboots.me/>

### Physoderma

Physoderma brown spot is caused by the fungus, *Physoderma maydis*, which survives in crop residue and is typically found in corn on corn rotations and no-till situations. The disease is normally a minor infection in corn that we see infrequently. However, this summer's weather conditions in Nebraska have been conducive for the development of this disease, as it favors wet conditions and temperatures 75-90°F.

Physoderma brown spot lesions are round to oblong, yellowish brown in color, and develop on leaves, stalks and husks. The lesions are often misdiagnosed as early southern rust infection. The distinguishing factor is the darker lesions on the midrib of the leaf of a plant with physoderma infection. Leaf lesions rarely cover enough surface area to affect yield. Since the infection requires light, water and warm temperatures, you will often see bands of infected and non-infected tissue like we are this year on stalks. The biggest concern comes from infection at the lower stalk nodes (nodes 6-7) during mid-reproductive stages that causes stalks to weaken and snap at the infected node.

Physoderma can be managed by crop rotation, tillage and selecting tolerant hybrids.

"If you don't know where you are going, you might wind up someplace else."

-Yogi Berra

"Even if you are on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there."

-Will Rogers

