Tips for flooded fields and late planted soybeans

Jill Scheidt, agronomy specialist with University of Missouri Extension, scouted fields near Arcola in Dade County on July 15.

**Corn Report**
Scheidt observed corn in the tassel to pollination stage.
“Scout beyond the edge of the field for Japanese beetles during pollination,” said Scheidt.
Threshold for Japanese beetles are: 3 per ear, clipping silks to less than ½” during pollination.
“Once pollination is complete, silks are no longer needed,” said Scheidt.

Scheidt observed a little rust on corn. “Generally the longer after pollination that a foliage disease becomes established, the less the yield will be affected,” said Scheidt.

**Soybean Report**
Scheidt observed soybeans in the emerging to bud stages. “The later soybeans are planted, the closer the rows should be in order gain a higher yield. Closer rows help soybeans canopy quicker and compete with weeds more successfully,” said Scheidt.

**Flooding Effects**
Scheidt provides the following tips for water-logged and flooded soils: In reference to flooding, the more mature the plant, the longer it can withstand flooding; plants can usually withstand 36-48 hours of oxygen deprivation. Warm water depletes oxygen faster than cool water and turbulence slightly decreases the effect of flooding because it adds a little oxygen. Corn is generally more tolerable to flooding than soybeans. Generally, the higher the growing point of the plant is away from the soil surface, the longer it can withstand flooding.

**More Information**
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