

Northwest Regional Agronomists



Wayne Flanary
Office 660-446-3724
Cell 913-220-3670
Oregon, MO works Holt,
Atchison, Nodaway, An-
drew, Buchanan, Dekalb,
Clinton



Heather Benedict
Office 660-425-6434
Bethany, MO
Works Harrison, Gentry,
Worth, Mercer, Daviess,
Livingston, Caldwell,
Grundy

West Central Regional Agronomist



Julie Abendroth
Office 816-776-6961
Richmond, MO works
Clay, Platte, Lafayette,
Jackson, Ray

Agronomy Information and Tips

Wayne Flanary, Agronomist

Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS) finding its way into area soybean fields. Growers are finding this disease in additional fields. SDS causes leaves to start to turn yellow between the leaf veins then turns brown. Variety selection is an important strategy in managing this disease. Plant several varieties where you have SDS to evaluate your seed tolerance to SDS. Talk to your seed supplier about your situation and ask for high yielding SDS tolerant varieties when you have SDS problems. Foliar fungicides will not control this disease.

Nitrogen management results. This year, we provided supplemental nitrogen to all of our plots at the Graves Chapple Demonstration Farm excluding those that were specially looking at nitrogen rates and sources. Corn much healthier without N deficiency where supplemental Nitrogen was applied. Be watching for this year's results.

Missouri Corn Stalk Nitrate Test Challenge. Did you do a good job predicting nitrogen need for your corn crop last spring? Did you over apply? Under apply? Or get your rates just right? The stalk nitrate test is a powerful tool for assessing the fertilizer nitrogen decisions in a corn field.

Research from Iowa and other states has calibrated nitrate concentration in the corn stalk with the nitrogen status of the harvested corn crop. Nitrate concentrations above 2000 parts per million are indicative of a crop that had excess nitrogen; nitrate concentrations below 700 parts per million are indicative of plants that had marginal nitrogen supply (250-700 parts per million) or were clearly nitrogen deficient (less than 250 parts per million).

To sample fields, the window of opportunity for collecting samples is from ¼ milk stage to up to three weeks after black layer formation. Use a set of hand shears or loppers to remove an eight-inch segment of the corn stalk from the corn plant. The top cut should be fourteen inches above the ground; the bottom cut six inches above the ground.

Get a stalk segment from at least 15 randomly selected plants from the field or subfield you are sampling. Place the samples in a paper bag for shipping to the lab for analysis. Do not freeze the sample. Samples held more than 24 hours before shipping should be refrigerated.

Dr. John Lory has created the "Missouri Corn Stalk Nitrate Test Challenge" with the University of Missouri Soil Testing Laboratory to promote use of this test in Missouri.

Typical analysis cost for the test is \$12 per sample. However, with this challenge, we will analyze up to 10 samples from any Missouri farm at the MU lab at no cost if you submit the requested information with the submitted sample.

Send samples to Attention Stalk Nitrate Test Challenge, 23 Mumford Hall, University of Missouri Soil Testing Lab, Columbia, MO 65211 or MU Delta Regional Soil Testing Lab, 147 State Hwy T, Portageville, MO 63873. The reporting form which must accompany samples can be found at <http://nmplanner.missouri.edu/tools/> on the left column, click on Missouri Stalk Nitrate Test Challenge.

John Lory is Associate Professor for Extension, Division of Plant Sciences, Environmental Nutrient Management Specialists, with the Commercial Ag Program. He can be reached at 573-884-7815.

This is a great opportunity for growers. For more information or if you need a form, contact Wayne, Heather or Julie.

The shortening days and cooler nights are a good time to apply control to perennial weeds. In the fall, these plants more actively transport carbohydrates and sugars to below ground for storage to enable them to survive the winter and grow next spring. This is a great opportunity to use a systemic herbicide to move into the plant resulting in effective control. I have used cuts spaced about 4-inches apart on honey locust, yes, I know trees, in October and then sprayed cuts with undiluted herbicides labeled for such control and had 100 percent control with 3 replications. Flanary

Corn and soybean maturity. Research indicates that soybeans will respond to day-length and we are seeing some fields as of the first of this week taking on the appearance of maturity, that is, the leaves across the field were yellowing. Also, corn will speed up because of cool temperatures. I am more worried about corn losing grain moisture as cool temperatures continue. Last year, we had difficulty in getting corn to dry down. Flanary

If you would like to be added to our electronic mailing list, please contact Rosa Matthews, Holt County Secretary at 660-446-3724.

Information contained in this newsletter is intended for use in Northwest Missouri and may need to be adapted to other locations. We ask that you credit University of Missouri Extension if you use this information.

Ag Staff Contacts

Livestock

Shawn Deering, Gentry Co.
660.726.5610

Jim Humphrey, Andrew Co.
816.324.3147

Amie Schleicher, Atchison Co.
660.744.6231

Ag Business

Kevin Hansen, Livingston Co.
660.646.0811

Bob Kelly, Buchanan Co.
816.279.1691

Randa Doty, Nodaway Co.
660.582.8101

Ag & Natural Resources

Jim Crawford, Atchison Co.
660.744.6231

Horticulture

Tom Fowler, Buchanan Co.
816.279.1691

Tim Baker, Daviess Co.
660.663.3232



Copyright 2009 Curators of the University of Missouri, all rights reserved.