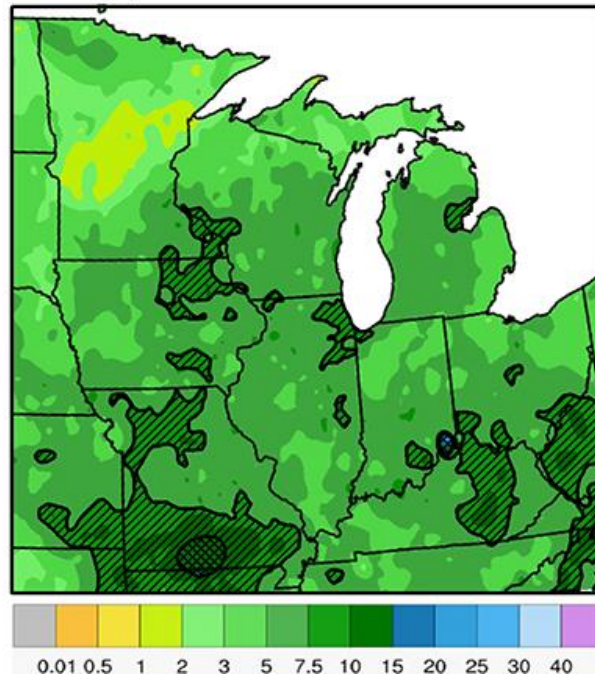


## Nitrogen watch for poorly- and somewhat poorly-drained soils

Accumulated Precipitation (in)  
May 1, 2020 to June 10, 2020



Midwestern Regional Climate Center  
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment

Poorly-drained soils lose N mainly by denitrification, which is very temperature-sensitive. My rule of thumb is that wet conditions in May and June cause denitrification losses, but losses in April are minimal.

**Areas with diagonal shading are ‘danger areas’** that are on track to have 12 or more inches of rainfall from May 1 to June 30. This does not mean that significant loss of N has already happened, just that producers in these areas should be watchful and aware of the potential for N loss and deficiency.

**Areas shown in cross-hatch are ‘problem areas’** that have already received 12 or more inches of rainfall since May 1. I expect a majority of fields to have substantial yield loss due to N deficiency when all N was applied pre-plant. I suggest that producers look at their fields and when N stress is seen apply additional N. Rescue N applications are likely to be profitable until tasseling or later in fields with deficiency symptoms. Satellite images or canopy sensors potentially provide a way to improve distribution of this N application, putting more N where stress is greatest and little or none where corn looks good.