

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

PG. 2

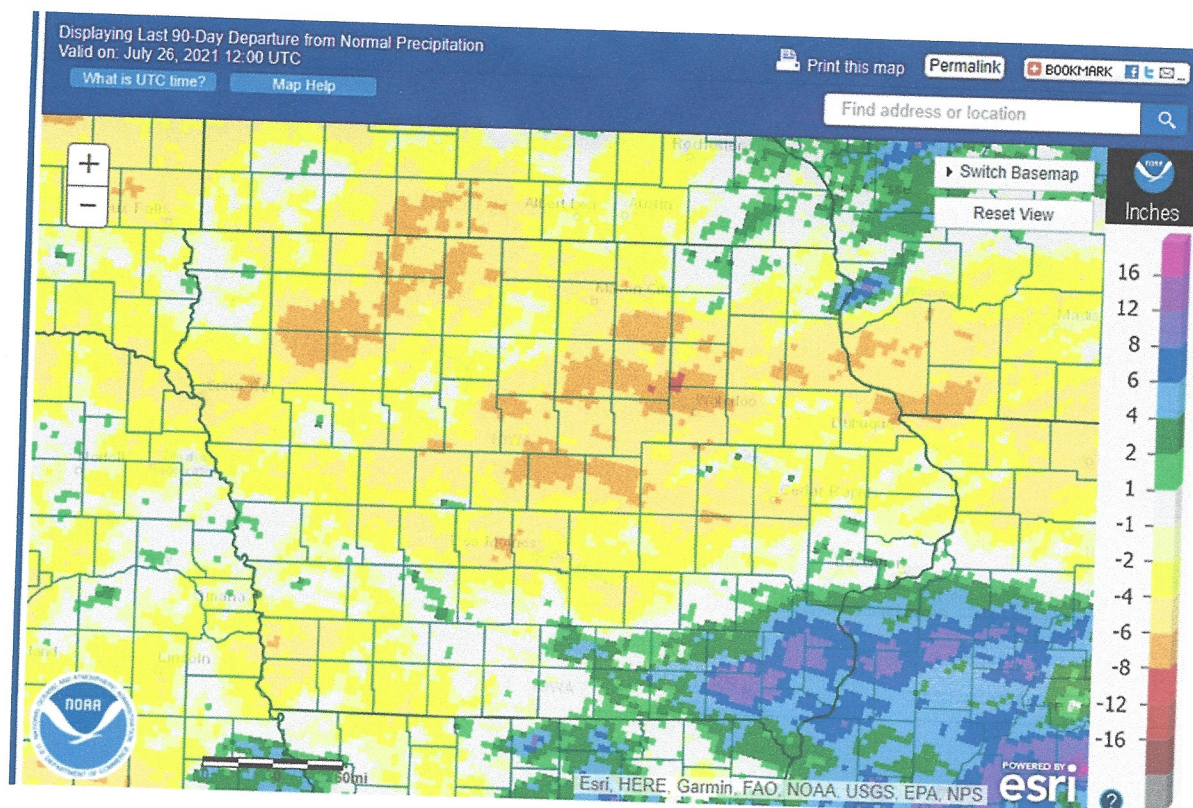
Corn Rootworm Issues and Control Options

PG. 3

2 Spotted Spider Mites

PG. 4

GDU Accumulation



DROUGHT CONCERNS

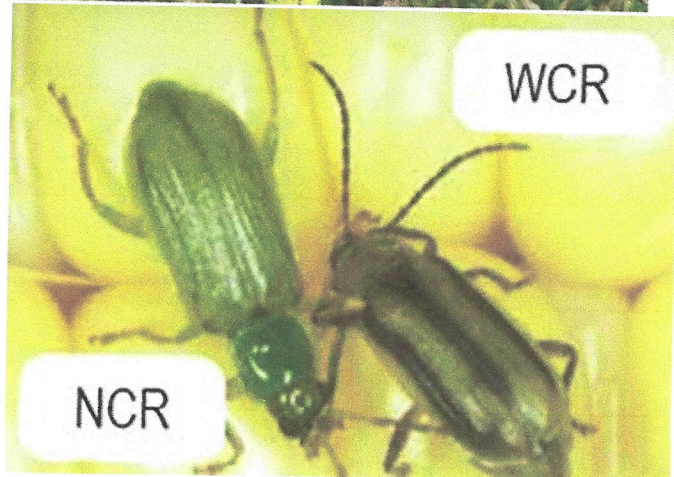
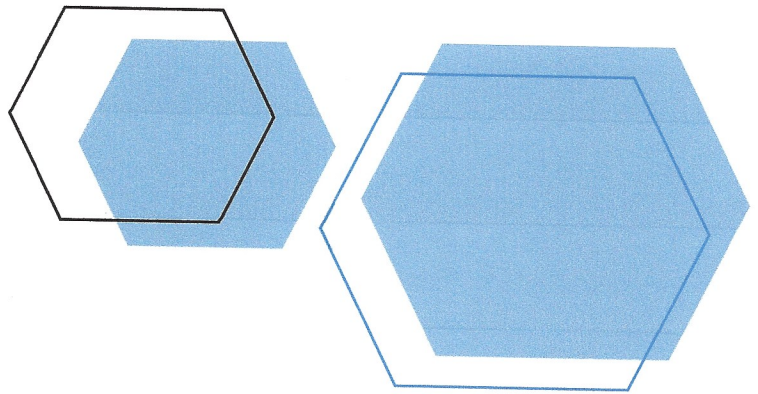
ARTICLES BY ALEX WOODALL AND THE PIONEER AGRONOMY TEAM

Any rain that was received July 14th has pretty much been used up and we are now running on fumes again...and the forecast looks to be challenging with heat and dry weather. Pollination will be wrapped up in the next few days. **Most of the ears I have been checking have pollinated very well and kernel potential is VERY impressive at this point. Same with the number of flowers/pods being seen on the soybeans, with more trifoliate still coming.** The challenge will be retaining the kernels and flowers/pods with limited water. We have thru R3 (milk stage) that we can lose kernels. Keys will be abundant sunshine, cooling below 70 degrees each night and getting as heavy of dews as possible to try to give the plants a little drink each night.



CRW Adult Management (aka beetle bombing)

The past few days I have seen more females getting ready to lay eggs, **so the next 3-5 days will be the opportune time for an insecticide application to protect the 2022 corn on corn acres.** While the goal is not to kill 100% of the CRW adults, a well-timed insecticide can reduce egg laying easily by 50-65%. And with the new insecticide Steward we will get much higher numbers than that. Talking with some agronomists in some of the further western corn belt states adult CRW management is one of the cornerstones of managing the pest. With a product like Steward we need adult management to be an annual event for corn on corn acres. At a 4 bu per acre cost (above a "generic insecticide") that implements another mode of action (MOA,) it will have GREAT ROI. So don't look at this a just a cost center... it is a yield/revenue enhancer!!



Use the 9-10:00 am time frame to check for beetle numbers in your fields. After that when it's hot they are not as mobile and tuck down in leaf collars and deep into the silks. More than 1-2 per plant means potential issues for 2022. One female per plant will lay about 500 eggs over several weeks. If only 10% survive that is still 50 CRW larvae per plant!!! No trait or planter applied insecticide can handle that level of pressure!



PIONEER®



Two-spotted Spider Mites

As with any dry weather year, Two-spotted Spider Mites have a tendency to show up. Normally they are noticed on field edges first. Included is an link to an article from a previous year that provides additional information and treatment guidelines plus a recent article from ISU. Be sure to follow the link to see some of the treatment decisions they present.

- Populations increase when temperatures are >85 F and humidity is less than 90% (pops can increase rapidly in these conditions)
- Mites can be collected by shaking the leaves on to a white piece of paper and looking for the moving mites
- Two spotted mites often aggregate at the field edges, especially if there are weeds surrounding the border
- They begin feeding at the bottom of the plant and move upwards as the health deteriorates
- Spider mites lack wings but disperse by the wind
- Webbing is often visible on the underside of the leaves
- Exact treatment for spider mites do not exist. But should take into consideration, infestation time, density, plant appearance. Follow the link
<https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/cropnews/2020/07/scouting-reminders-spider-mites>
- Most pyrethroids are not effective against 2 spotted spider mites, except bifenthrin.
- Organophosphates (Lorsban) are recommended

Cool weather helps keep populations in check if they exist. There is a naturally occurring fungus that can control populations when conditions exist outside of the parameters listed above

Date as of 6/27/21	Mesonet			Pioneer			Average			~ GDU's to Maturity					
	GDU vs. AVG if planted	GDU vs. AVG if planted	GDU vs. AVG if planted	GDU vs. AVG if planted	GDU vs. AVG if planted	GDU vs. AVG if planted	GDU vs. AVG if planted	GDU vs. AVG if planted	GDU vs. AVG if planted						
	4/18	4/25	5/2	4/18	4/25	5/2	4/18	4/25	5/2						
Hwy 9	1548	1525	1478	1664	1638	1572	1606	1581	1525	<100	100-103	105	108	110	113
Hwy 18	1591	1567	1515	1716	1694	1621	1654	1630	1568	2345	2470	2550	2610	2685	2740
Hwy 3	1607	1585	1520	1751	1732	1649	1679	1659	1584	AVG GDU accumulation/day					
Hwy 20	1639	1614	1533	1763	1739	1647	1701	1676	1590	Late July/August		22 GDU's/day			

GDU's so far

is an updated GDU picture for where we stand across our geography. Again we are tracking ahead of normal. Included are 2 data sources and Pioneer's results are tracking ~120 GDU's ahead of ISU. I look at the average column to try and normalize the data. It looks like for each highway latitude our early planted early maturities could be reaching black layer in 35-40 days. For the highest yields, we want that to be as slow as possible but **if things hold it definitely looks like we could have some early black layered corn by the 1st of September.**

Website Launch:

One of the projects I have been working on since spring ended is trying to figure out new ways to get information out to you and how to keep that information accessible. It may be a little old school but the best way I have found to keep a lot of info at your fingertips is through a web page, so with that I have finally completed my new website that will contain all of the local agronomic information you will need and will be updated regularly to stay up to date with what is going on in your fields.

The website is Schreiberag.com

As you may have also noticed, I changed up the newsletter from what I had been doing in the past. The main reason behind that was because our agronomy team started putting together weekly newsletters for us to forward on to you all so I did not see a need to reinvent the wheel and I just started forwarding those on. Well, now that the website is complete, I had to revamp the newsletter just a tad and this is what I came up with, so starting now, these weekly updates should be archived on the website under the resources tab along with other pertinent agronomy info.