

SHELBY COUNTY CROP TALK

June 5, 2020



Slug damage in corn

Crop Scout: Warm weather seems to finally be here for good now. With that we can look forward to some fast corn (and soybean) emergence. Corn planted this past week is forecasted to emerge within a week of planting. This is assuming 110 GDUs from planting to emergence and using accuweather data for Shelbyville, IN. Slug damage has been seen in no-till corn fields in the area. Beans and Corn planted in early May seem to have lower stand counts. It would benefit to evaluate stands if they were planted in early May planting dates.

Ninth Circuit Court Ruling: On Wednesday it came out that the Ninth Circuit Court announced it was ordering the EPA to vacate labels for dicamba products. It is unclear what that means for this season. The coop is working to understand how this affects your operation and what the options are going forward. The labels vacated include Engenia, Fexapan, and Xtendimax. At this time Tavium does not appear to be affected

by the ruling. We are approaching the June 20th cutoff for any dicamba applications on Soybeans. Updates for the ruling can be found under the OISC link in resources.

Phosphorous Cycle: Last week we reviewed the nitrogen cycle and this week were going to take a quick look at the phosphorus cycle. The phosphorus cycle compared to the nitrogen cycle is much easier to understand. The process has one plant available form and only three ways out of the system. Water soluble phosphorus is the only form of phosphorus that is available for plant uptake. Water soluble phosphorous is directly added by fertilizers such as DAP or MAP. Water soluble P can also come from soil processes such adsorption or desorption where P

attaches and detaches from soil particles. Phosphorous can be added to the soil organic P with things such as biosolids or manures. The organic P has to go through mineralization in order for it to be plant available. Soluble P can be tied up due to immobilization in the soil. We can lose Phosphorous in the soil through leaching, harvest, and erosion. Erosion effects all P forms and is the largest loss of P. Phosphorous runoff results in water quality issues around the world. Leaching occurs in only the soluble phosphorous state and is usually minimal. If you have any questions about the Phosphorous cycle give me a call.



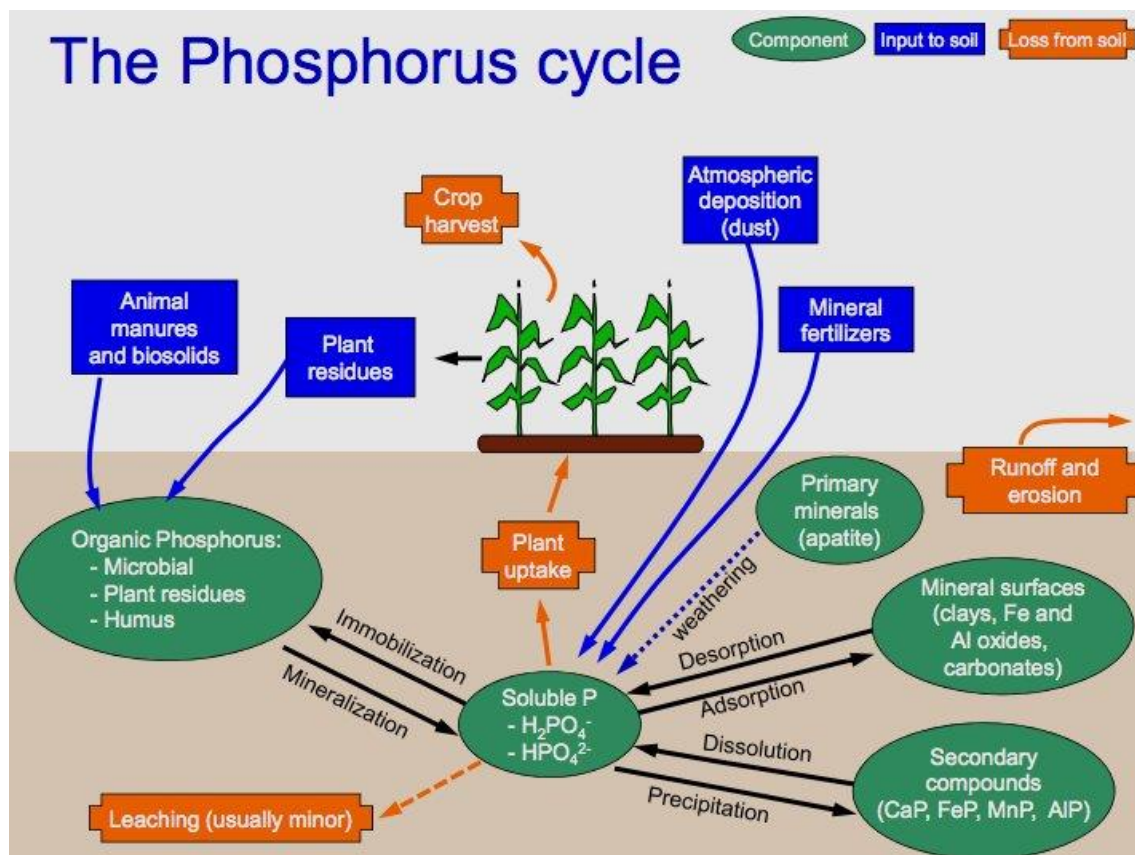
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Resources

1. Phosphorous Management (Penn State)
 - a. <https://extension.psu.edu/programs/nutrient-management/educational/soil-fertility/managing-phosphorus-for-agriculture-and-the-environment#:~:text=The%20phosphorus%20cycle%20in%20soil.&text=Inorganic%20P%20compounds%20range%20from,readily%20available%20to%20stable%20forms.>
2. Ninth circuit Court Ruling
 - a. <https://usrtk.org/pesticides/court-orders-epa-approvals-of-bayer-dicamba-herbicide-vacated-says-regulator-understated-the-risks/>
 - b. <https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2020/06/04/ninth-circuit-vacates-three-dicamba>
 - c. <https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2020/06/04/know-legal-status-dicamba>
3. OISC Dicamba Product Updates
 - a. <https://www.oisc.purdue.edu/pesticide/dicamba.html>
4. Slug management and information
 - a. <https://extension.entm.purdue.edu/fieldcropsipm/insects/corn-slugs.php>