AGVENTURE

Seeds *for* Success

Agronomy Update

VOLUME 10 • ISSUE 11 • NOVEMBER 2015

Agronomy Update is a monthly publication provided to producers free of charge. AgVenture, Inc. and its independently owned and operated Regional Seed Companies are dedicated to providing producers exceptional seed products -- genetics and technologies, professional service, and local knowledge of agronomic conditions impacting producer profitability.

Grow with Confidence!

November Management Impacts 2016 Crop

Whether its soil testing, SCN sampling or evaluating 2015 crop performance as it impacts 2016 seed selection options, your AgVenture Yield Specialist can help you develop a customized cropping plan for your acres. AgVenture provides its customers with comprehensive, year-round support through every phase of planning, planting and management of your operation's profitability.

Seed Selection Considerations Disease patterns in 2015 were as inconsistent as the weather. AgVenture Product & Technology Manager, Scott Hart said, "Some unusual weather patterns created ideal environments for disease development for even the best prepared producers and their fields. Whether you had spotty incidences of disease or wide-spread occurrences, what we learned this season can help make sound decisions in selecting next year's hybrids and varieties."

AgVenture offers an outstanding line up of hybrids and varieties with genetic resistance to diseases. But resistance does not mean immunity. Crops with even the best disease ratings can still develop a disease where conditions create high pressure environments. Resistant hybrids and varieties may show milder infection rates than those less resistance. To make the best choice for next year, talk with your AgVenture Yield Specialist. Assessing this year's diseases can help you make the best choice for 2016.

2015 Corn Disease Pressures	2015 Soybean Disease Pressures
Northern corn leaf blight (NCLB) first began appearing in late V10-VT stages and was only at low levels in scattered fields. However weather conditions prompted further, and in some cases, rapid development later in the season. Because it developed more fully late in the season, minimal yield losses were seen in most areas. But because NCLB tends to recur for several years, consider watching resistance selections for the year ahead.	**White mold** occurred in widespread fields due to wet weather during flowering combined with cool summer temperatures. Research indicates soybean yields are reduced roughly 2-5 bushels per acre for each 10 percent increase in the incidence of the disease.
Goss's wilt caused significant yield losses in some areas. Weather patterns favored development of Goss's wilt. Given its ability to cause infection in subsequent years, growers may consider planting hybrids with high resistance where it was confirmed this year.	**Sudden death syndrome (SDS)** developed due to rainy and cool conditions. SDS resistant varieties performed much better under this year's high pressures, and seed treatments proved effective in helping manage the disease.
Root rots and crown rots ran their course killing plants in late reproductive stages in August for some growers. Again, growing conditions were ideal for fungal disease development. In some fields, the plant stopped developing well before plant maturity, causing ears to become infected with other diseases.	
Stalk rots occurred where the accumulation of weather and other disease pressures challenged the crop.	

Storing Wet or Immature Grain

It's late in harvest. Low test weight or low quality grain is breakage prone and subject to mold and hot spots in the bin. Storage life may be only half of normal corn. Monitor lower quality grain at least on an every two week basis to assure condition is maintained.

AgVenture, Inc.

is the nation's largest network of independently owned regional seed companies. Based in Kentland, Indiana, AgVenture provides a growing network of independently owned and managed regional seed companies with seed products meeting exacting standards for quality, together with leading-edge genetics and technology.

Since 1983, this unique marketing approach has allowed each individual company to match the hybrids it sells to the specific needs of the geographical area it serves. Combined with professional seed representation at a local level, AgVenture strives to help every grower realize more profit from every field.

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Fall Tillage Tips

Heavy corn yields leave behind abundant crop residue. Combine adjustments made by many growers have alleviated the density and distribution of residue. However, to prepare an ideal seedbed, additional fall tillage may be necessary. Fall tillage can help increase decomposition 5-10 percent as compared to spring tillage.

Chisels, disk rippers and mulch rippers help incorporate some of the residue to improve residue contact with soil, which in turn aids in decomposition. Vertical tillage can help size residue prior to primary tillage. Zone or strip tillage combines the soil warming and drying benefits of tillage with conservation benefits of no-till. Tilled strips dry out and warm faster in the spring.

While chopping stalks sizes residue and reduces the percent of residue cover by 4-6 percent, it often flattens and mats residue on the soil surface, leaving behind cool wet soils in the spring. If baling stalks, remember that corn stover contains about 17 pounds of N, 4 pounds of P and 20 pounds of K per ton. Fields may require additional fertilization if removing baled stalks.

Fall Winter Annual Management

Where harvest finished early, winter annuals are already establishing their territories. To expedite springtime seedbed preparation and avoid competing weed pressures, consider applying herbicides when daytime temperatures are above 50 F and night time temperatures are above 40 F for several days during application time. In fallow fields, a combination of glyphosate plus 2, 4-D ester is fairly effective for control of most winter annual weeds. Delaying application until corn or soybean planting time can reduce treatment efficacy and allow weed seed production which perpetuates the problem. Glyphosate resistant and tolerant weeds like marestail should be targeted early in their lifecycle.

Interpreting SCN Soil Test Results

Soybean Cyst Nematode (SCN) causes more than $1 billion in soybean losses each year. Yield losses in an individual field may be as much as 50 percent. It may be robbing your yields without any symptoms present. You can reduce the incidence of SCN through management and by selecting resistant varieties. SCN test results are typically expressed as the number of eggs per volume of soil. Some labs report the number of cysts per volume of soil. Egg population density is a better predictor of risk than cyst number.

SOIL TEXTURE				
	Silt or Clay		Sand	
RISK	Eggs/100 cc	Susceptible variety potential yield loss	Eggs/100 cc	Susceptible variety potential yield loss
None	0	None	0	None
Low	1-500	0-10%	-	-
Moderate	500-2,000	10-20%	1-500	5-20%
High	2,000-5,000	10-50%	500-5,000	10-50%
Very High	>5,000	Very high	>5,000	Very high

Source: University of Wisconsin

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