**May 12th, 2025** **NW IA Dealer Agronomy Update**

## Seedlings Out of the Ground – Stand Evaluations

Stands continue to look good overall and emergence has generally been quicker than predicted from our Emergence Risk Forecast tool – which is not surprising based on the temperatures running well ahead of the averages for early May.

As an example of this – and following up on a picture from last week – see below:


***These two pictures are five days apart – the one on the left was in the newsletter last week and needed five days from that picture to emerge to follow the Emergence Risk Forecast tool prediction. It actually emerged 3-4 days later and 12-13 days from planting. Quite remarkable from a 4/23 planting date!***

## Evaluating Corn Stands

Even with very good planting conditions and heat, there have been some crusting, ponding and tougher emergence in a few spots in Iowa. Now is the time to be evaluating stands and finding those fields or areas that may need replanting.

- ✓ If stands have been compromised determining the reason for stand loss is the first step. Check seeds that have not emerged to see their condition and if they have a chance to emerge yet.
- ✓ If stands are low enough for replanting, keep in mind tillage considerations as well as herbicides used

- ✓ Sometimes portions of fields can be replanted versus the entire field; however, this replanted area may mature and yield differently. Keep in mind for corn it is almost always best to tear up or kill off the existing stand and not try to "piece in" additional plants. Ideally, lightly working wet holes that have drowned out helps air out and dry out soils and minimize seedling diseases.

- ✓ **At this point, with April planting dates, stands would need to be 25-27,000 or less to justify replanting.** This can certainly vary be yield potential of the field and hybrid ear flex. As we get another week later that number changes down to ~22,000 to justify replanting. Keep in mind evenness of existing stand, gaps, yield potential of the field and ear flex of original hybrid.

- ✓ With 1-3' gaps take off an additional 2% of yield potential and with 4-6' gaps an additional 5% of yield potential

| Seeding Rate | 15,000 | 20,000 | 23,000 | 28,000 | 31,000 | 35,000 | 39,000 | 44,000 | 47,000 | 52,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Final Stand | 13,000 | 17,000 | 20,000 | 24,000 | 27,000 | 31,000 | 34,000 | 38,000 | 41,000 | 45,000 |
| Planting Date | .....Percent of maximum yield..... | | | | | | | | | |
| April 15 | 59 | 73 | 85 | 94 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| April 25 | 58 | 72 | 83 | 92 | 98 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 96 |
| May 5 | 56 | 70 | 81 | 90 | 96 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 99 | 96 |
| May 15 | 54 | 66 | 77 | 85 | 92 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 94 |
| May 25 | 48 | 60 | 69 | 77 | 83 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 88 | 85 |
| June 1 | 42 | 52 | 61 | 68 | 72 | 76 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 76 |
| June 15 | 29 | 35 | 41 | 45 | 48 | 51 | 52 | 52 | 50 | 48 |
| June 25 | 18 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 26 |

***This corn planting date chart from Iowa State University is a good guideline for determining replants.***

## Soybean Stand Evaluation and Replant Guidelines

Like corn replant decisions, each field must be looked at individually. **Right now, I would use about 80,000 as a threshold for replanting.** Yield potential can still be in the 90s% with stands at this level. Consider the health and evenness of the remaining stand. The earlier the thinning stage (emergence) the better chance the remaining plants have to branch out and compensate for missing plants.

With soybeans there is more of a range of acceptable stand based of several factors. For example, in lighter soil, variable ground and high pH soils, we certainly want to end up with higher stands for canopy and yield potential. On highly fertile ground, especially with White Mold potential, we know we can get by with less plants and still achieve very high yields.

There have been several of the earlier planted no-till fields that have struggled to establish a stand – in some cases because of crusting. We'll just have to be patient and continue to evaluate emergence as management options are limited. A rain this week would do wonders to even up these stands.

Table 1. Planting date effect on yield potential in northern, central and southern Iowa

| Planting | Northern IA | Central IA | Southern IA |
|---|---|---|---|
| date | Yield potential (%) | | |
| Late April | 100 | 96 | 98 |
| Early May | 96 | 100 | 100 |
| Mid-May | 99 | 96 | 98 |
| Early June | 81 | 93 | 89 |
| Mid-June | 61 | 59 | 82 |
| Early July | 33 | 45 | 47 |
| Shaded values are not statistically different. | | | |
| Adapted from ISUEO publication PM 1851. | | | |

| Planting | Thinning stage | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| density | VC | V3 | V6 |
| Plants/acre | Yield potential (%) | | |
| 150000 (no thinning) | 94 | 95 | 94 |
| 125,000 | 93 | 96 | 94 |
| 100,000 | 94 | 100 | 91 |
| 75,000 | 92 | 93 | 86 |
| 50,000 | 86 | 80 | 69 |
| 75,000 with 1-ft gaps | 91 | 91 | 84 |
| 75,000 with 2-ft gaps | 86 | 86 | 81 |
| Adapted from ISUEO publication PM 1851. | | | |

***Yield potential of soybeans at different stand levels***

## Reminder on Traits and Herbicide Mode of Action

With more traits on the market, we certainly need to know what our traits are for both insect protection as well as herbicide tolerances. The chart below shows modes of action for pests and herbicides.

| BAYER TRAITS | VT Double PRO® RIB Complete® Corn Blend | Trecepta® RIB Complete® Corn Blend | SmartStax® RIB Complete® Corn Blend | SmartStax PRO® RIB Complete® Corn Blend | VT4PRO® RIB Complete® Corn Blend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COMPONENT TRAIT TRADE NAMES | VT Double PRO® | VT Double PRO®, Agrisure Viptera® | YieldGard VT Rootworm/ RR2®, Herculex® RW, VT Double PRO®, Herculex® I | Event MON87411®, Herculex® RW, VT Double PRO®, Herculex® I | Event MON87411®, VT Double PRO®, Agrisure Viptera® |
| **PRIMARY PESTS** | | | | | |
| Corn Rootworm (Northern & Western) | | | 2 MOA | 3 MOA | 2 MOA |
| European Corn Borer | 2 MOA | 2 MOA | 3 MOA | 3 MOA | 2 MOA |
| Southwestern Corn Borer | 2 MOA | 3 MOA | 3 MOA | 3 MOA | 3 MOA |
| Fall Armyworm | 2 MOA | 3 MOA | 3 MOA | 3 MOA | 3 MOA |
| Corn Earworm[1,2] | 2 MOA | 3 MOA | 2 MOA | 2 MOA | 3 MOA |
| Black Cutworm | | 1 MOA | 1 MOA | 1 MOA | 1 MOA |
| Western Bean Cutworm | | 1 MOA | | | 1 MOA |
| HERBICIDE TOLERANCE | Glyphosate | Glyphosate | Glyphosate / Glufosinate | Glyphosate / Glufosinate | Glyphosate |
| REFUGE (CORN-GROWING AREA) | 5% Refuge-in-a-Bag | 5% Refuge-in-a-Bag | 5% Refuge-in-a-Bag | 5% Refuge-in-a-Bag | 5% Refuge-in-a-Bag |

## Weeds are Emerging!

Many weed species begin emerging in May. This year this may coincide right as our PRE herbicides are wearing out for our early planted corn fields. Most PRE herbicides will have 28 days of hold but will **start to break between 35-42 days after application.** Corn fields sprayed the first week of April are hitting this timeframe.

Fight weeds in corn and soybean fields is a marathon, not a sprint. Start POST applications strong by

- Understanding the expected hold of the PRE products used
- Do the math! Get those POST applications on before the PRE completely breaks in that 35-42 day window.
- Scout early and often for weeds with long emergence windows

### *Weed Calendar for the Corn Belt*

| Herbicide Application Timing & Weed Emergence | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summer Annual Broadleaves | | Burndown/ Preplant | | Postemergence | | | | Fall Applied | | |
| Common Name | Latin Name | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November |
| Common lambsquarters | *Chenopodium album* | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| Eastern black nightshade | *Solanum ptycanthum* | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania smartweed | *Polygonum pensylvanicum* | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| Palmer amaranth | *Amaranthus palmeri* | | | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | | |
| Morningglory spp. | *Ipomoea spp.* | | | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | | |
| Common ragweed | *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| Giant ragweed | *Ambrosia trifida* | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| Redroot pigweed | *Amaranthus retroflexus* | | | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | | | | |
| Velvetleaf | *Abutilon theophrasti* | | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | | | | |
| Common waterhemp | *Amaranthus tuberculatus* | | | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | ▪▪▪▪ | | |

■ Early Season Emergence ▪▪▪▪ Early - Mid Season Emergence

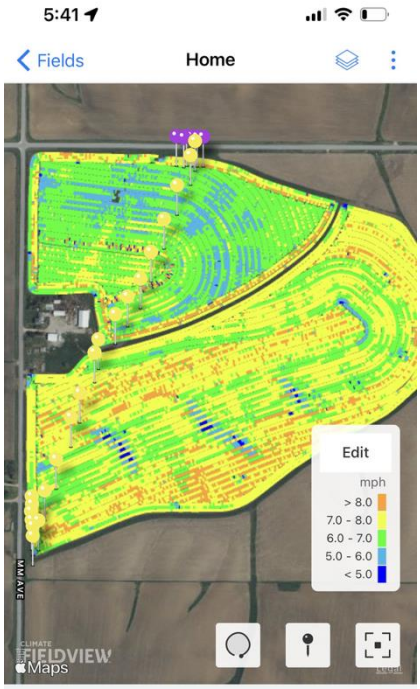
■ Extended Diapause Giant Ragweed Emergence

## What is this anyway?
## Scouring Rush and Field Horsetail

A few times each spring we seem to get some questions about some strange weeds. It is really a member of a primitive perennial plant family called *Equisetum*. Scouring rush (*Equisetum arvense*) and pictured field horsetail (*Equisetum hymale*) are the two species found in Iowa. Most infestations of these weeds are due to a source population in adjacent non-crop areas. Controlling the equisetum in these areas probably is the most efficient method of removing them from crop fields, but unfortunately this is not an easy task, Repeated mowing or tillage is one option, but again it will take several years of disturbance to control/eradicate the weed. Check out ISU's management article for more information

## Climate FieldView Corner

REPLANT - If you have some areas that got hit with heavy rain/cold and you are looking to replant here is the link for FAQ about replanting in Cab App. Any planting event will be considered a replant if it occurs in a field later than 14 days and less than 60 days since the last planting date.




If you have great stand with no plans to replant and are looking to certify acres, look for the 'Reports' tab for an easy printable PDF that you can take in. Works with shared accounts! View by hybrid or field to search through what was planted in 2025.

Need a refresher on scouting tools? View the Scouting Guide to get a reminder on dropping/sharing pins, viewing activities, and field health images. Speaking of field health images, it can be a little confusing with the two different types. Get the full breakout of the differences here but in really simple terms

- The vegetative index is the same index (Climate Crop Index) across all farms. The scale doesn't change.
- The scouting image is scaled to that field only. It shows relative differences by using five colors that are centered on the median field health condition.

Just a reminder to **look at ALL layers when things look weird in the field**. This is tractor speed. Turned out a GPS issue made the monitor think it was going almost 9mph (NOT a high-speed planter!) so the seed it was dropping was not accurate in the real world.

## New Product Spotlight DKC100-21RIB VT2P

This week's new product spotlight is **DKC100-21RIB**

- ☆ NEW DKC100-21RIB VT3P available in moderate volumes in the North for 2025
- ☆ **Has strong early season emergence and vigor**
- ☆ Broad acre placement with excellent drought (2) and heat tolerance
- ☆ Solid agronomics with stalk and roots both a (2)
- ☆ Medium planting population recommended
- ☆ Goss' Wilt is average (5) – but is slightly better than DKC101-35 on Goss' Wilt
- ☆ Taller plant height with medium – high ear placement


***DKC100-21RIB emerging nicely in this strip tilled plot planted on 4/15. This hybrid has been one of the top-rated hybrids for emergence in plots so far this spring.***

## Growing Degree Units

GDU accumulation continues to average well above normal for all locations from the planting dates listed below. The table below shows the GDU accumulation from **April 11th – May 8th and April 23rd – May 8th** at different locations in Northwest and Central Iowa. *As of this morning, the site had not updated since May 8tht.* These GDUs can be found on the following website – plug in your location and planting dates for GDUs specific to you. MRCC.

| Location | 4/11/25 to 5/8/25 | 30 Year Average |
|---|---|---|
| Rock Rapids | 257 | 189 |
| Bancroft | 218 | 175 |
| Le Mars | 257 | 204 |
| Fort Dodge | 227 | 195 |
| Denison | 250 | 200 |
| Ames | 248 | 197 |

| Location | 4/23/25 to 5/8/25 | 30 Year Average |
|---|---|---|
| Rock Rapids | 156 | 122 |
| Bancroft | 129 | 114 |
| Le Mars | 153 | 130 |
| Fort Dodge | 139 | 125 |
| Denison | 152 | 127 |
| Ames | 163 | 126 |

## Additional Resources:

**The next DAACAT call will be May 14th at 8:00 AM. Link for the call: Join the meeting now**

**Soybean Germination Issues | Crop Science US**

**Soil Temperature Future Cast – https://mesonet.agron.iastate.edu/agclimate/soilt.php**

**Also check the LIVE soil temperatures for a few locations around the state: https://mesonet.agron.iastate.edu/agclimate/#soil04t**

**Assessing Corn and Soybean Stands https://www.cropscience.bayer.us/articles/bayer/assessing-corn-and-soybean-stands**

**Sign up to receive Bayer Crop Science Agronomic Updates**

**/// FieldView Support:**
**/// 888-924-7475 /// Knowledge Center /// YouTube /// Twitter**

## Picture of the Week - Happy Mother's Day!

***We hope you all took time to celebrate the moms in your life by doing something she loves!***

*Follow Jim McDermott @jfmcde on Twitter*