



May 27th, 2025

NW IA Dealer Agronomy Update

Great to Get the Rain – Not so Much the Wind and Sandblasting

Corn and soybeans have generally been off to a great start. The early heat really gave the corn a nice color. With the rain, wind and recent cooler temperatures many fields have taken on tougher look. Most of this is cosmetic and without much long-term damage. The exception may be that physical damage to corn in the vegetative stage can open up the plant to diseases – both fungal and viral. **This may be the year to try Delaro at the V4 – V7 growth stage at 4 – 6 oz/A or Delaro Complete at the V4 – V7 growth stage also at 4 – 6 oz/A.**

The growing point remains protected below the soil surface until the collar of the sixth leaf (V6) is visible. This means that regrowth will be good when sunshine and favorable temperatures occur even with shredded and damaged leaves from the wind.



Early season wind and sandblasting on corn can look tough, but with sun and wind, most of the dead leaf tissue will dry up, allowing the growing point to push through surprising well.



Corn Post Guidelines

Even with the cooler temperatures, corn is moving along rapidly with a new leaf being added every 2-3 days. **Ideally, give the corn a chance to recover from wind damage with new growth in the whorl being visible.** Keep on top of label guidelines to stay within the proper spray windows to maximize crop safety as some corn is farther along in V stages than it might look by height. ***Always read and follow label directions.***

This table shows the required time interval between herbicide application and rainfall and summarizes label recommendations for spray additives and maximum crop stage. Check herbicide labels for additive rates. Information in this table applies to field corn only.

Herbicide	Rainfast Interval (hours)	Spray Additives/Maximum Crop Size (field corn)
2,4-D Amine	6-8	No additives. Broadcast up to 8-inch corn; directed spray before tassel stage.
2,4-D Ester	2-3	No additives. Broadcast up to 8-inch corn; directed spray before tassel stage.
Accent Q	4	MSO, COC or NIS (Addition of UAN or AMS is recommended). Broadcast up to 6 collars or 20-inch corn; directed spray up to 10 collars or 36-inch field corn.
Acuron GT	1	NIS + AMS. Broadcast up to 30-inch or 8-leaf corn.
Aim/Longbow	1	SURF, AMS or NIS may be added if required by tank-mix partner. Do not use COC or tank-mix with EC formulations of other crop protection chemicals except as specifically directed by label. Apply up to 8-collar corn.
Armezon PRO	1	MSO or COC plus UAN or AMS applied alone. NIS plus UAN or AMS in mixtures. Up to the V8 stage or 30-inch corn.
Atrazine	2	MSO or COC. Apply before corn is 12 inches tall.
Basagran	8	COC + UAN or AMS, depending on weed species present.
Bromoxynil	1	No additives. Apply before tassel emergence.
Bromoxynil + atrazine	2	No additives. Apply before corn is 12 inches tall.
Cadet	4	NIS, COC, or MSO. UAN or AMS can be added. Preplant up to 48 inches tall, and before tassel emergence.
Callisto Xtra	1	COC or NIS + UAN or AMS. Apply up to 12-inch corn.
Capreno	1	COC + UAN or AMS. Apply broadcast from 1-leaf up to 20-inch corn, and prior to V7 stage.
Coyote	1	NIS or COC. UAN or AMS may be added. Apply up to 8-leaf or 30-inch corn.
Dicamba	6-8	Add UAN if velvetleaf is present. NIS, COC, or UAN may be added under dry conditions. Do not apply with COC when corn height exceeds 5 inches. Broadcast up to 5-leaf stage or 8-inch corn; directed spray up to 36-inch corn.
Dicamba/atrazine	6-8	Add UAN if velvetleaf is present. NIS, COC, or UAN may be added under dry conditions. Do not apply with COC when corn height exceeds 5 inches. Apply broadcast up to 5-leaf stage or 8-inch corn.
DiFlexx	6-8	Can add NIS, COC, or MSO + UAN or AMS. Broadcast spray from spike through V10 stage and corn less than 36 inches tall.
DiFlexx DUO	4	COC or MSO is recommended, plus UAN or AMS. HSOC can also be used. Broadcast up to but not including V7 stage, and less than 30 inches tall; directed spray up to V10 or 36 inches tall, or 15 days prior to tassel, whichever occurs first.
Enlist One/Duo	24	See Enlist website for adjuvant information. Broadcast up to V8 or 30 inches, whichever occurs first; directed spray up to 48 inches.
Glufosinate	4	AMS. Broadcast or directed up V6; directed spray up to 36-inch corn.
Hallex GT	1	NIS + AMS. Broadcast up to 30-inch or 8-leaf corn.
Halosulfuron	4	NIS, MSO, or COC. UAN or AMS may be added. Apply through layby stage of corn.
Harness Max	1	NIS or COC. UAN or AMS can be added. Popcorn—SURF only. Up to 11-inch corn.



Corn Post Guidelines (Cont.)

Herbicide	Rainfast Interval (hours)	Spray Additives/Maximum Crop Size (field corn)
Hornet	2	NIS, COC, or MSO. Include UAN or AMS under dry conditions. Broadcast up to V6 or 20-inch corn; directed spray up to 36-inch corn.
Impact/Armezon	1	MSO or COC + UAN or AMS. NIS can be used in mix with other herbicides. Broadcast or directed up to 45 days before harvest (Impact) or up to V8 stage (Armezon).
ImpactZ	4	MSO + UAN or AMS. NIS can be used in mix with other herbicides. Broadcast up to 12-inch corn
Impact Core	1	MSO or HSMOC + AMS or UAN. In mixtures with other herbicides, use NIS + AMS or UAN. Broadcast up to 11-inch corn.
Katagon	4	MSO, COC, or NIS. MSO is preferred. UAN or AMS can be added. Broadcast up to V5 or 20-inch corn, whichever occurs first.
Laudis	1	MSO + UAN or AMS. Broadcast up to V8 corn.
Laudis + atrazine	2	COC + UAN or AMS. Broadcast up to 12-inch corn
Mesotrione	1	COC + UAN or AMS. Apply up to 30-inch or 8-leaf corn.
Perpetuo	1	COC or MSO plus AMS or UAN. NIS may be used in mixtures. V2 to V6 stage.
Realm Q	4	NIS or COC + UAN or AMS. Broadcast or directed up to 20 inches and prior to the 7-collar stage.
Revulin Q	4	COC or HSOC + UAN or AMS. Broadcast up to V8 stage or 30 inches tall, whichever occurs first.
Resolve Q	4	NIS + UAN or AMS, unless mixed with a glyphosate product or Ignite. Broadcast up to 20-inch or 6 collar corn.
Resource	1	COC. UAN or AMS may be added to improve control of certain species. Apply up to the 10-leaf stage.
Restraint	1	NIS or COC. Broadcast up to 11-inch corn.
Shieldex	1	MSO (preferred) + UAN or AMS. COC or NIS can be used instead of MSO. Broadcast up to V6 or 20-inch corn.
Sinate	4	MSO + AMS. Broadcast up to 24 inches or V7; directed spray up to 36 inches.
Solstice	1	COC or NIS + UAN or AMS. COC is preferred adjuvant. Do not use MSO. Up to V8 or 30-inch corn.
Starane	1	An adjuvant can be used if required by tank-mix partner. Broadcast up to the V5 stage; directed spray after the V5 stage.
Status	4	NIS, COC, or MSO + UAN or AMS. Broadcast from 4- to 36-inch corn (rates up to 5 oz/A) or V2 to V8 stage
Steadfast Q	4	COC, MSO, or NIS + UAN or AMS. COC or MSO is preferred over NIS. Broadcast up to and including 6 collars or 20-inch corn
Stinger	6-8	No additives. Up to 24-inch corn.
Tough	1	NIC or COC; UAN or AMS can be added. Up to V8 stage.
WideMatch	6	No additives. Broadcast up to the V5 stage; directed spray after the V5 stage.
Yukon	4	NIS or COC. UAN or AMS may be added. Apply broadcast or directed up to 36-inch corn.



Soybean Herbicide Crop Response

Residual herbicides are a key component in weed management. There are factors that can affect weed control and crop safety. Slow growing conditions can enhance soybean injury from soil-applied herbicides. Soybean plants growing under favorable conditions can adequately metabolize herbicides before injury symptoms are expressed; however, when soybean plants are under stress, their ability to metabolize herbicide can be reduced to a point where injury symptoms develop. This year there has been a fair amount of herbicide injury symptoms from splash after the heavy rains most areas experienced.

PPO inhibitors (Group 14) (examples: sulfentrazone, flumioxazin): Injury is most likely when rain increases herbicide availability as the hypocotyl approaches or emerges through the soil surface. Symptoms include necrotic lesions on the cotyledons and hypocotyl, and often are more severe in poorly-drained areas of the field. Group 14 PPOs can be active on tissues causing splash burn. **Check the stems if they are firm and below ground looks healthy it's most likely herbicide response and in most situations the soybean plant grows out of it.



Photosystem II inhibitors (Group 5) (example: metribuzin): Injury symptoms include interveinal chlorosis and necrosis on emerged leaves. Symptoms typically appear on the unifoliate and first trifoliate leaves, later-emerging leaves are usually unaffected. In severe cases, two or three nodes may be killed. The risk increases in fields with high pH soils due to greater availability of the herbicide.





Seedling root growth inhibitors (Group 3) (examples: pendimethalin, trifluralin): Injury from these herbicides can cause swelling of the hypocotyl, reduced root growth, and delayed emergence. Injury is most likely where cool, wet soils slow emergence, therefore increasing absorption of the herbicide into the emerging soybean. Occasionally, a preemergence application or shallow incorporation of dinitroaniline herbicides can cause callus tissue to form on the plant stem near the soil surface. This can result in a brittle stem and increased susceptibility to lodging.



New Product Spotlight DKC107-11RIB SmartStax Pro



This week's new product spotlight is **DKC107-11RIB**

- ☆ NEW DKC107-11RIB SSP available in good volumes for 2026
- ☆ Broad acre fit across a wide geography
- ☆ **Very good drought tolerance (2) and late season staygreen and intactness**
- ☆ Excellent disease tolerance especially with Goss' Wilt (3) and Tar Spot
- ☆ Very good stalks (2) and good roots (3)
- ☆ Emergence and early season vigor both very good (2) – showed well in plots this spring
- ☆ Medium – tall plant height with medium - tall ear placement



DKC107-11RIB shown here in a 4/15 planted plot. Wind and sandblasting have beat it up for now, but it will recover. Emergence and stand development have been impressive on this new hybrid.



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 25th**, **April 23rd – May 25th** and **May 5th – May 25th** at different locations in Northwest and Central Iowa. 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 5/25/25	30 Year Average
Rock Rapids	444	384
Bancroft	397	360
Le Mars	461	411
Fort Dodge	421	395
Denison	466	407
Ames	460	400

Location	4/23/25 to 5/25/25	30 Year Average
Rock Rapids	350	317
Bancroft	317	299
Le Mars	357	336
Fort Dodge	335	325
Denison	365	333
Ames	377	329

Location	5/5/25 to 5/25/25	30 Year Average
Rock Rapids	263	225
Bancroft	241	214
Le Mars	267	237
Fort Dodge	250	229
Denison	272	236
Ames	277	233

Additional Resources:

Link to the next DAACAT call held on May 28th at 8:00 AM [Join the meeting now](#)

Drought Monitor <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

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.cropsscience.bayer.us/articles/bayer/assessing-corn-and-soybean-stands>

Replant Decisions <https://www.cropsscience.bayer.us/articles/bayer/corn-replanting-decisions>



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/// FieldView Support:

/// [888-924-7475](tel:888-924-7475) /// [Knowledge Center](#) /// [YouTube](#) /// [Twitter](#)

Monitor Soil GDUs for Corn Rootworm Hatch

<https://mesonet.agron.iastate.edu/GIS/apps/aqclimate/gspot.phtml?var=gdd52&year=2025&smmonth=1&sday=1&imgsz=640x480&emonth=5&eday=15>

Picture of the Week



Happy Memorial Day to everyone!

Follow Jim McDermott @jfmcd on Twitter