June 23rd, 2025

NW IA Dealer Agronomy Update

Foliar Diseases in Corn

We are approaching the time of the year when diseases start to move in – particularly with the rains and high humidity we have been experiencing. Delaro and Delaro Complete help maximize production and get every bushel into the bin and control the factors we can control. Delaro Complete applications can improve staygreen and late season standability. We like to see VT-R1 applications of fungicides made on corn. **Delaro or Delaro Complete at 8-12 oz/A on corn have excellent activity on the key fungal foliar diseases listed below and can help improve late season standability. While all hybrids can and will respond to fungicide applications the following hybrids would be very highly recommended to spray: DKC48-69, DKC102-28, DKC103-07, DKC104-08, DKC105-33/35, DKC107-33, DKC108-17, DKC108-64, DKC59-81/82, DKC62-69/70, DKC62-89, DKC113-83, DKC63-90/91, DKC64-64/65, DKC115-33, DKC66-06, and DKC68-34/35.**

Northern Corn Leaf Blight

- Longer cigar shaped grayish green lesions up to 6” in length which will turn brown or tan.
- Smaller lesions on resistant hybrids
- Typically occurs when the whorl is infected. Disease thrives in humid conditions.
- Symptoms spread from lower to upper leaves particularly after silking
- **Favorable Conditions: Mild temperatures (60-90°F) and prolonged periods of dew formation**

Northern Corn Leaf Blight

Gray Leaf Spot

- Rectangular lesions that turn gray later in the growing season
- Initial lesions are small, necrotic spots with halos that turn brown and become rectangular, ¼" x 1" in size, and uniquely restricted by veins
- Found on the lower leaves of the plant initially
- Mature lesions have distinct parallel edges and appear opaque when exposed to light
- Thrives in warm cloudy humid weather
- **Favorable Conditions: GLS is favored by high relative humidity and high temp, dew, fog, and cloudy weather conditions. Severe epidemics may occur in corn-on-corn rotations.**

Gray Leaf Spot – young lesions

Anthracnose Leaf Blight

- Irregular shaped to oval tan/brown lesions often surrounded by chlorotic tissue
- Dark hair-like structures fungal structures (setae) can be observed with hand lens
- Symptoms on lower leaves first
- **Thrives in warm humid conditions**

Anthracnose Leaf Blight

<u>Physoderma Brown Spot</u>

- Small yellow irregular spots that turn brown with reddish colors on the leaves, husks, sheaths, tassels, and stalks
- Typically found later in the growth cycle, but fungicides can help control this disease
- **Thrives in warm and wet weather**

Physoderma Brown Spot

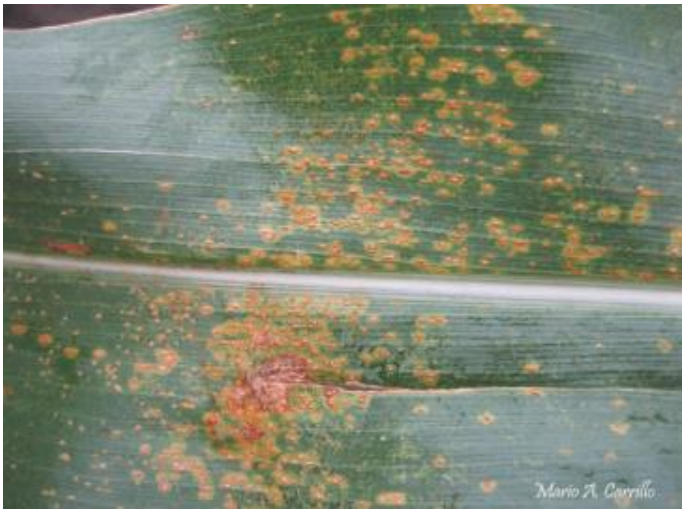
Common Rust

- Small cinnamon brown powdery lesions (looks like rust)
- Often occurs in bands due to infection in whorl
- Thrives in moderate to cool temperatures and high humidity
- **Favorable Conditions: Cool, humid conditions. Overwinters on living hosts in warm climates**

Common Rust – with Corn Blotch Leaf Miner scrapes on leaf surface

Southern Rust

- Small densely packed circular to oval pustules primarily on the upper surface of corn leaves
- Orange to red initially and can turn dark brown to black; can have yellow halos around infection
- 2024 was one of the heaviest infestations levels ever seen in NW Iowa
- **Favorable Conditions: warm and humid conditions. Overwinters on living hosts in warm climates – must be blown into our area by southerly winds**



Southern Rust on the upper surface of a corn leaf

Eyespot

- Small, translucent, water-soaked, or chlorotic circular lesions
- Lesions on entire leaf surface rather than randomly scattered
- Thrives in cool wet conditions
- **Favorable Conditions: Long periods of cool, wet conditions**

Eyespot

Tar Spot

- Fairly new disease for NW Iowa – first identified officially in 2019 in our area
- Small, raised black spots on upper and lower leaf surfaces that can't be rubbed off
- **Favorable Conditions: Long periods of cool, wet conditions, high humidly and continuous leaf wetness**

Tar Spot

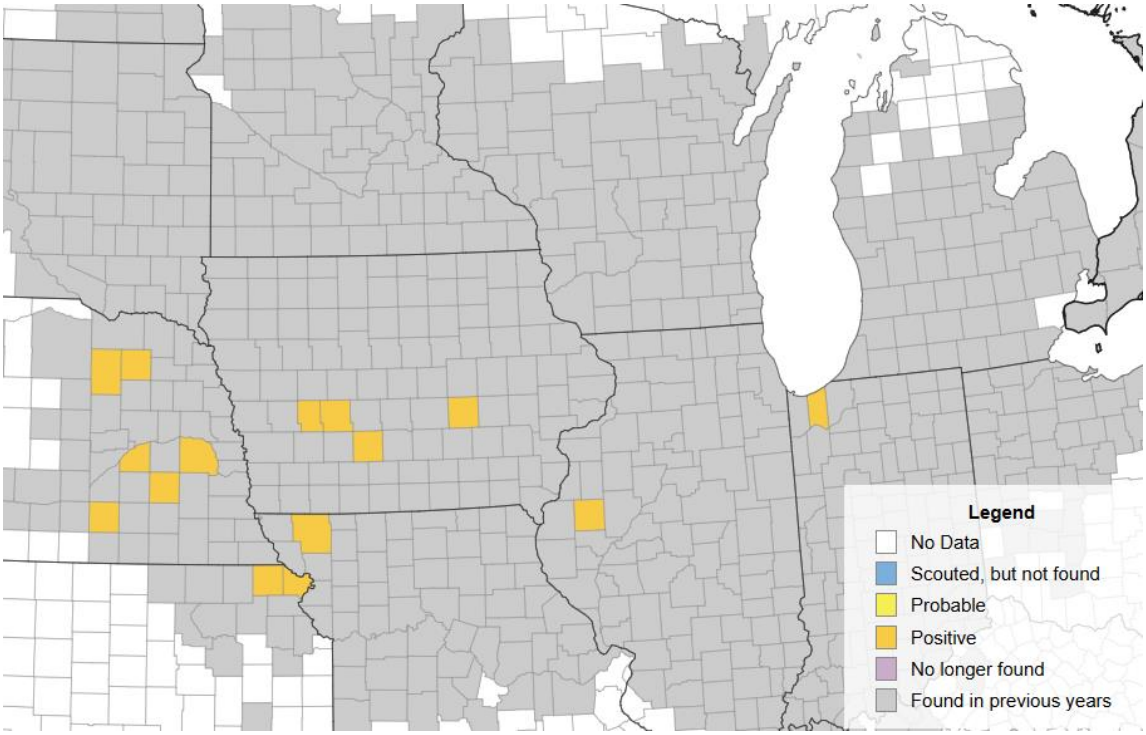
Bacterial Leaf Streak

- Bacterial disease not controlled by fungicide applications
- Lesions that run parallel to veins – can be confused with Gray Leaf Spot
- **Favorable Conditions: Warm temperatures and wind**

Bacterial Leaf Streak

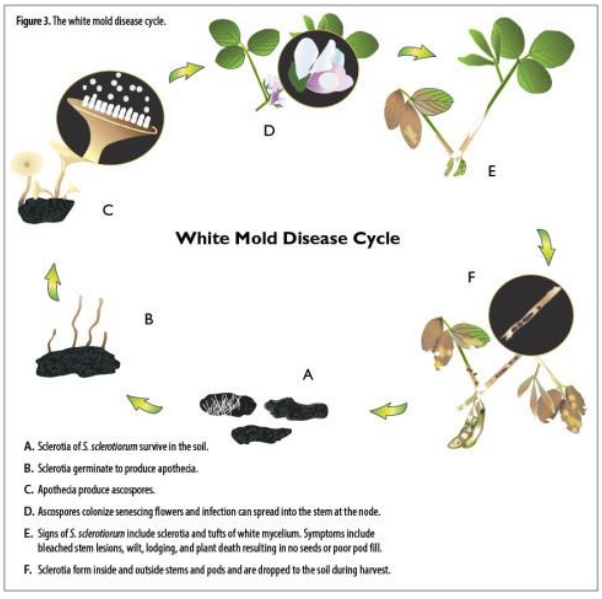
Tar Spot Update

Tar spot has been found in multiple counties in Central Iowa in 2025. Tar spot is an opportunistic disease and polycyclic disease; completes multiple life cycles in one year. It can be a rapid repeating cycle if conditions are right. Moisture is important. High Relative Humidity is showing very important in tar spot disease development. Intermittent leaf wetting events showing to really get the disease ramped up. Conducive conditions: 62-75F, average 75% and higher Relative Humidity, and average 7hr leaf wetness. Scout for this disease now, monitor the weather patterns, and use the tar spotter app (https://ipcm.wisc.edu/apps/tarspotter/). We have resources to control this disease. Delaro and Delaro Complete Fungicides at 8-12 oz/A have multiple modes of action do a great job with management of Tar Spot. VT-R1 is ideal time for management but applications even up to R3 can be beneficial for yield and standability. Pay attention to fields with more susceptible hybrids such as: **DKC45-74, DKC096-21, DKC50-87, DKC50-88, DKC51-25, DKC52-18, DKC103-07, DKC56-65, DKC107-33, DKC62-69, DKC62-70, and DKC62-89.**



Updated map where Tar Spot have had a positive confirmation as of 6/19/25. Counties consist of Audubon, Guthrie, Madison and Poweshiek Counties. [Tar Spot - CornipmPIPE]

Soybean Flowering and White - Mold Part 2



Soybean White Mold and flowering are topics brought up in last week's newsletter that need to be continued this week because there is just so much to talk about. The image sourced from the Crop Protection Network shows the spore producing apothecia. They are very small, about 1/8"-¼" in diameter and can be hard to find in the field. Conditions that support the development of this disease include:

Inoculum Presence: The presence of sclerotia (the survival structures of the fungus) in the soil or plant debris from previous crops increases the likelihood of infection. Essentially the disease seeds itself so fields with history of the disease are already at high risk.

High Humidity: White mold prefers environments with high relative humidity, especially during flowering. Prolonged wetness on leaves and soil, particularly after rain or irrigation, can facilitate the spread of the fungus through the pod development stages.

Dense Canopy: A thick plant canopy can create a microclimate that retains moisture, promoting the conditions necessary for the fungus to thrive. This includes, but not limited to early planting, narrow row width, high plant populations, and area of high fertility.

Cool Temperatures: Optimal temperatures for the fungus range from 60°F to 80°F (15°C to 27°C). Cooler temperatures can enhance the disease's development.

Fields that have these risk factors should be targeted for an application of Delaro or Delaro Complete at early flowering, before disease sets in.

Soybean Gall Midge

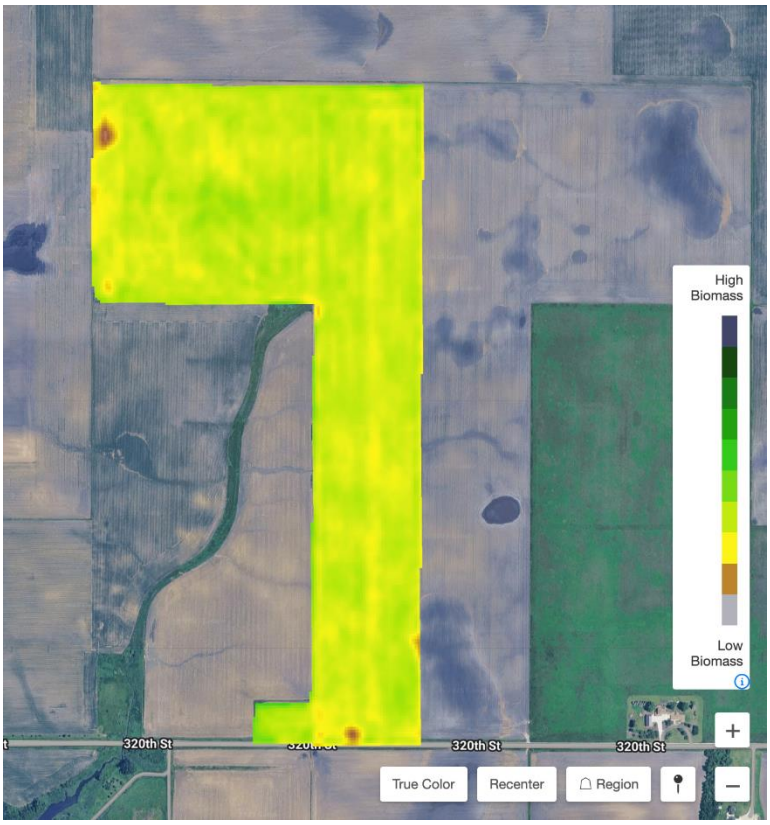
Soybean Gall Midge is a relatively young soybean pest, originally identified in 2018 and has been continuing to spread. While it has not caused serious damage in much of Iowa, infestations in SE South Dakota and NE Nebraska can be devastating. The Soybean Gall Midge Alert Network sent notices June 19th that larvae had been found in western Iowa. SGM will likely not impact you or your growers severely, but it is worth being aware of. Research suggests there are 3 generations of SGM a season in Iowa. The first of which overwinters as mature larvae or pre-pupae in soybean fields from the previous growing season.

- 1st generation adult midges emerge from the soil in early June and travel short distances to lay eggs on nearby soybean plants, leading to infestations that typically start in field borders (especially those neighboring previous damage) and spread inward over the summer.
- Female adults use their long ovipositor to deposit eggs inside the stems of soybean plants near the base when cracks in the stems form (V2-V3), providing entry points for egg-laying. Larvae then develop through three instars before maturing.
- Damage from SGM larvae will be at the base of the plant, right at the soil line. The area will become dark and discolored, with lesions resembling pathogens like Phytophthora and Rhizoctonia.
- SGM can be differentiated by the presence of translucent to orange (depending on instar) maggots that can be found beneath outer tissue of the stem.

Climate FieldView's Field Health Imagery

Climate FieldView's Field Health (FHI) imagery is a user-friendly tool that provides high-quality satellite images of fields, featuring three types: Vegetation, Scouting, and True Color images.

The Vegetation Image uses the Climate Crop Index (CCI) to assess green biomass and plant health, while the Scouting Image highlights areas needing attention based on biomass variability. True Color Images offer a real-world view for comparison and identifying obstacles. FDI is sourced from the European Space Agency along with other providers, aiming to collect more up-to-date visuals and enhanced cloud and shadow removal.



Users can expect multiple images throughout the growing season (goal of averaging 1 per week), with historical data available for the past three years. The service aims to deliver actionable insights for effective crop management.

This season has had a high incidence of active weather and wild fire smoke over Western Iowa. Some fields and operations may see a reduction in the number of images depending on the cloud cover and visibility on the day the satellites are overhead. FHI cannot be generated on a field with 50% or greater cloud cover/reduced visibility.

Check out Field Health FAQs for more information

New Product Spotlight DKC112-35RIB SmartStax Pro

New full season broad acre SSP hybrid that will be available in good volumes for 2026

- **Candidate for early planting & late harvest**
- **Excellent late season health, stalk quality and staygreen but slower drydown**
- Very good disease tolerance with Goss' Wilt a (4) and Anthracnose Stalk Rot a (2)
- Recommend medium to medium high populations
- Attractive plant type with consistent ear placement
- Good drought and heat tolerance
- **Top end yield will be a key to this exciting new hybrid**

This new 112 RM hybrid has the potential to be a Rockstar in the lineup for years to come

Growing Degree Units

With the heat wave, especially above normal nighttime temperatures, GDU accumulation is now running ahead for all the planting dates listed below. The table below shows the GDU accumulation from **April 11th – June 21st, April 23rd – June 21st and May 5th – June 21st** 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 6/21/25	30 Year Average
Rock Rapids	906	826
Bancroft	872	801
Le Mars	935	880
Fort Dodge	894	858
Denison	941	869
Ames	1001	872

Location	4/23/25 to 6/2125	30 Year Average
Rock Rapids	808	763
Bancroft	787	740
Le Mars	830	807
Fort Dodge	804	787
Denison	843	797
Ames	914	799

Location	5/5/25 to 6/21/25	30 Year Average
Rock Rapids	705	679
Bancroft	698	662
Le Mars	725	716
Fort Dodge	708	702
Denison	739	712
Ames	798	712

Additional Resources:

The next DAACAT call will be held at 8:00 AM on Wednesday, June 25th Join the meeting now

Drought monitor update https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Sign up to receive Bayer Crop Science Agronomic Updates

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

Picture of the Week

CRW larvae were found Thursday 6/19 on the Sac/Crawford County line. Long term corn on corn field that did have soil applied insecticide as well as a competitor trait platform

Follow Jim McDermott @jfmcde on Twitter