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Burrus Buzz

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Ammonia Burn Potential High ~Don Rhoads

A few areas have been dry enough this spring to allow anhydrous application, but much of the nitrogen remains to be applied. The question "How long do I need to wait to plant following anhydrous applications?" Unfortunately there are no black and white answers. Over the years some growers have planted within a few days of application with little or no ammonia burn to the seed or seedlings, while others have experienced injury even seven to ten days after application. If it comes to a decision of applying anhydrous or planting, we recommend planting first. As long as nitrogen is applied before the rapid nitrogen uptake of corn starts (early June in normal years), seldom is there yield loss due to delayed application.

A few things to remember to minimize anhydrous burn to seed:

1. Inject anhydrous deep to maximize distance from seed zone and injection point.
2. Avoid applications on wet soils that do not close properly, allowing ammonia to filter up into the seed zone.
3. Apply at an angle to the future corn rows.
4. If auto steer is available, apply between the future corn rows. Injection should be kept at least 6" from the row.
5. Rain after application and before planting lowers the risk for seed or seedling injury.
6. Side dressing between the rows immediately after planting will not cause injury to the seed.

Strip tilling anhydrous in the spring and planting into that strip is risky. The strip may not have enough rain to "melt down" into a good seed bed, and ammonia may be in high enough concentrations to kill germination or burn roots. Dr. Emerson Nafziger, University of Illinois Extension Specialist, says that waiting two weeks to plant into anhydrous strips should be enough time to minimize injury potential, and rainfall during that period also decreases the chance for injury. He also emphasizes this is not a 100% guarantee of no injury.

Magnifying Hand Lens Available

Managing your fields for insect and disease is much easier when you can identify pests correctly. A 15x hand lens is the one tool you can't be without as you scout your fields this year for spider mites, soybean rust, aphids, nematodes, and much more. For \$17.00/ea Burrus can ship the hand lens along with a convenient lanyard direct to your door. Contact Craig @ 309-256-3887 or send email request with address to: craig.kilby@burrusseed.com

Grower Technology Agreements Needed ~Todd Burrus

Growers planting a PowerPlus® hybrid/variety, Agrisure trait, or Monsanto YieldGard hybrid from Burrus are required to sign a corresponding technology agreement in accordance with EPA regulations. Missing or incomplete records result in penalties and raise technology costs to the grower. Just last week, I learned that the EPA is more likely to visit a grower who has not signed the technology use agreements. The refusal to sign may indicate less attention to detail or a refusal to respect the need for a refuge. Take the time during the next day or so to complete this form and return either by mail to Burrus®, your local Burrus dealer, or Burrus RSM. Thank You.

Burrus Herbicide Tolerance I.D.

Bag flap printing:

Red print indicates Roundup® or glyphosate tolerance

Blue print indicates Ignite® or glufosinate tolerance.

Red/Blue print indicates both Roundup® & Ignite® or Liberty Link® tolerance.

Bag Tags: The tags on the end of each bag have a color-coded warning strip on the bottom. Again, Red indicates Roundup® - it says "Roundup® or glyphosate herbicide" in the center of the color band. Blue again indicates Ignite® or Liberty Link®. Also, the thread used to sew the bags will be color coded similarly as the tag color, allowing identification in the event the tag has been damaged or lost.

Black Cutworm Moth Flights ~Craig Kilby

Black cutworm moths are trapped in the early spring. The first intensive pheromone trap captures of black cutworm moths mark the arrival of the first significant migratory flight. Intensive captures are indicated when at least eight black cutworm moths are captured over two nights in a sticky wing trap, or at least 17 moths are caught in one night in the larger Texas-style metal cone trap. Heat unit projections are used to predict larval plant cutting dates when larval scouting should begin.

Intense captures reported 4/2/10 Mexico, Missouri... projected cutting date 5/2/10

State university sponsored cutworm monitoring websites include:

Missouri: <http://ppp.missouri.edu/pestmonitoring/bcw/index.cfm>

Illinois: <http://ipm.illinois.edu/bulletin/index.php>

Iowa: <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/CropNews/>

Iowa State has some good information about the differences between corn nematodes and soybean cyst nematodes. That information can be found at <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/CropNews/2010/0322tylka.htm>



Delivering More Than Just Seed!