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Crop Production

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NDSU DISEASE FORECASTING SITE

Rainy weather this past week has increased the risk of leaf disease and head scab infections in some areas of the state, especially in those areas with repeated rains and recurrent high dew points. The NDSU Small Grain Disease Forecasting site at:

www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu/cropdisease/

predicts risk of infection for tan spot, Septoria blotch, leaf rust and Fusarium head blight (scab).

With the wide range of crop growth stages and the unpredictable weather this year, it is critical to keep on top of disease risk forecasts, disease development, and crop growth stages, to be sure that any needed fungicide is applied, and is applied at the appropriate timing. A blanket statement about disease risk and need for fungicide isn't going to work at all this year, because of the high variability in crop growth stages, crop condition, and spottiness of showers.

DATE FOR YOUR CALENDER:
Monday, July 13
5:30 p.m.
Agronomy Seed Farm Tour
Casselton, ND

YELLOW SOYBEAN SEASON

With the recent wet weather and many soybeans in the region reaching the first trifoliolate state, yellow soybeans have returned. The most common reason that soybeans in the region turn yellow is from iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC) and nitrogen deficiency. To find out which one is causing the yellow problem, look at the leaves. If the mid-rib is greener than the area between the veins, the problem is IDC. If the veins are also yellow, the culprit may be nitrogen deficiency. This early in the season, N deficiency is seldom a problem.

If a field exhibits IDC symptoms, this is a perfect time to take an aerial photo of the field, or call in a satellite image. If you ever wondered where the calcareous portions of your fields were, now is the time to take the shot.

Iron deficiency chlorosis is primarily caused, and cannot arise, without carbonates in the topsoil or shallow subsoil. A host of other additional soil, plant and cultural factors serve to make the problem worse. In addition to calcareous soils, salinity, cool weather, moist to wet conditions, soil nitrate, and spring compaction or lack of compaction (depending on soil moisture conditions), variety, and herbicide application can all make IDC symptoms more severe. This would also be a good time to evaluate any seed-placed iron products that might have been applied this spring.

2009 PROJECT SAFE SEND

Project Safe Send was started in 1992 to help farmers safely and legally get rid of unusable pesticides. Since then, more than 6,400 people have brought in over 2.3 million pounds of pesticides. That's a lot. But with the support of pesticide manufacturers, the North Dakota Department of Agriculture (NDDA) has funds to help get rid of more. We can accept any pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides and fungicides) that are old, unusable or banned--like DDT, arsenic, dieldrin, chlordane or mercury seed treatments.



**July 7th from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm
Casselton, ND**

ND Depart. of Transportation Facilities, 15482
37th St SE

*take I-94 Exit 331, go north on ND 18, take frontage
road west about 3/4 mile.*



Cass County AgAlert is now available
on the web at the following site address:

<http://www.ext.nodak.edu/county/cass/agriculture>



Seed Corn Maggots

Seed corn maggots on dry beans have been reported causing reduced plant stands and spindly seedlings in Steele County and on corn at Prosper in Cass County. Seed corn beetles were also reported on corn at Prosper. There are NO rescue insecticide treatments available for seed corn maggot.

SUGARBEET ROOT MAGGOT

Major increases in sugarbeet root maggot (SBRM) fly activity have been observed at several sites in the NDSU trapping network during the past several days. Although this monitoring program is a good indicator of general activity across the production area, it is no substitute for closer monitoring of individual fields.

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