CROP - TOP NEWS

Rootless Corn Syndrome

We've been busy scouting the past few weeks! The corn fields with less than ideal planting conditions are showing some symptoms of 'rootless corn syndrome'. Learn more about it below and check out our most recent GDU update!

Rootless Corn Syndrome

Causes of rootless corn syndrome

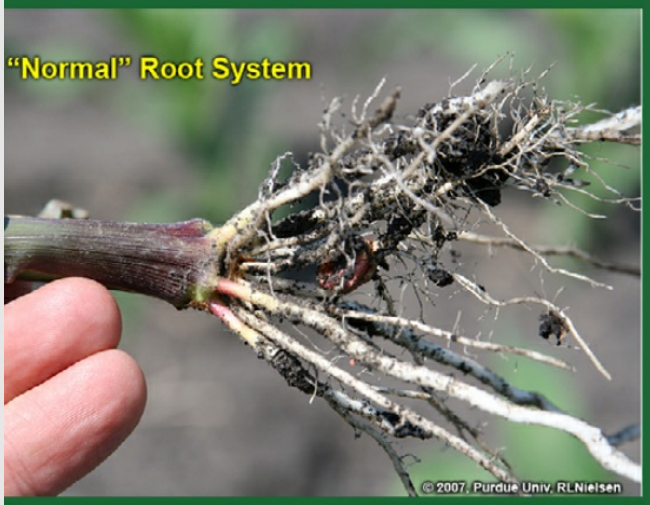
One of the primary causes is furrow or sidewall compaction. It is also caused by hot and dry soil conditions during early root development (V2-V4) and by shallow planting depths, compacted soils, and loose or cloddy soil conditions.

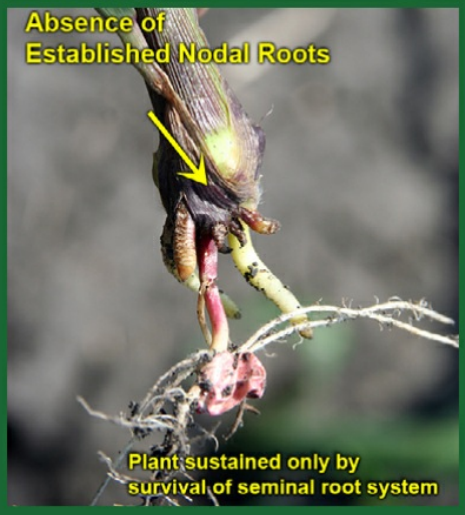
Symptoms of rootless corn syndrome

Plants exhibiting symptoms have either lodged are laying on the ground, or are about to lodge. Plants may appear vigorous and healthy, but after strong winds, plants can fall over due to limited root support. Affected plants lack all or most nodal roots; existing nodal roots may appear stubby, blunt and not anchored to the soil.

Effects on corn plants

The nodal roots are important in proving the majority of water and nutrients that the corn plant needs for normal growth and development. Due to lack of root mass, rootless plants may wilt or eventually die in extreme conditions. After lodging, adequate rain fall can promote crown root development and many plants may recover. Recovery is severely hampered if conditions are dry.





GDU Update: May 11th - June 27th

Location	GDUs May 11th - June 27th	Normal GDUs
ELbow Lake, MN	755	684
Morris, MN	783	733
Fergus Falls, MN	732	687
Wahpeton, ND	792	700

Pioneer GDU Calculator

NDAWN GDU Map

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