Greene Crop Consulting, Inc.

GREENE GAZETTE NEWSLETTER

29 JUNE 2026

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Weather Update

- 1 to 3 Inches of Rain Expected
- Heat Advisory

Giant Ragweed

- Indiana Farmers on Alert
- Today a Nuisance, Tomorrow a Nightmare

Nitrogen Loss

- Heavy Rain Raises Concern
- Factors Contributing to Nitrogen Loss

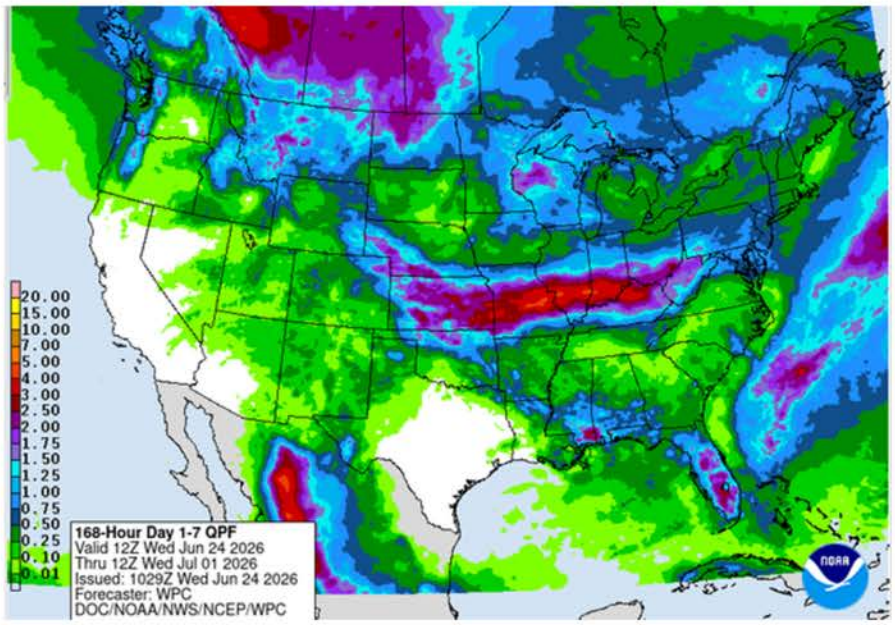
Crop Insurance Reminders

- Certify your acres with FSA
- July 15 Deadline

Tar Spot ID Development and Prevention - Update

- Tar Spot Found
- Tar Watch

WEATHER UPDATE



Over the next week, we're expecting between 1 and 3 inches of rainfall. After that system moves through, conditions should clear out, though humidity levels will remain quite high. A heat advisory is in effect through Thursday, with temperatures climbing into the upper 90s.

Weather Prediction Center (WPC)
Home Page

SCAN TO LEARN MORE

GIANT RAGWEED SHOWING UP THROUGHOUT INDIANA

Indiana farmers need to be on high alert for giant ragweed this season. Reports across the state indicate heavy infestations in both corn and soybean fields, with many weeds already towering above the crop's canopy and aggressively stealing moisture, nutrients, and sunlight.

The Research: Why Yields Plunge

Giant ragweed (Ambrosia trifida) is one of the earliest-emerging and most competitive weeds in the Midwest. Because it can grow up to two inches per day, it quickly overtops crops and monopolizes sunlight.

Weed science research highlights exactly how destructive these escapes can be if left uncontrolled:

- **SOYBEANS:** Research from Purdue and Ohio State shows that just **1 to 2 giant ragweed plants per 100 square feet** can reduce soybean yields by **50% or more**. If left unmanaged through the season, yield losses can reach up to 90% in extreme cases.
- **CORN:** Giant Ragweed is a massive nitrogen consumer. Similar weed densities in corn can drop yields by **13% to over 50%** in extreme cases

Don't let this year's escapees become next year's infestation. A single surviving giant ragweed plant can produce up to 5,000 seeds, turning a minor nuisance today into a major management nightmare tomorrow.

Source: Cambridge University Press

Action Plan: Scout and Spray

Even relatively low populations demand immediate attention. To protect your yield potential:

- **Targeted Scouting:** Check field edges, waterways, drowned-out areas, and fields with a history of heavy ragweed pressure to determine whether or not you need to spray.
- **Map Escapees:** Identify and map surviving plants to guide next year's management strategy. Pay close attention to areas where control programs fell short, as these may indicate herbicide-resistant populations.
- **Critical Soybean Timing:** If your soybeans are approaching the flowering stage (R1), prioritize your post-emergence herbicide applications immediately. You must spray before they flower to prevent compounding yield loss from weed competition and late-season crop stress.

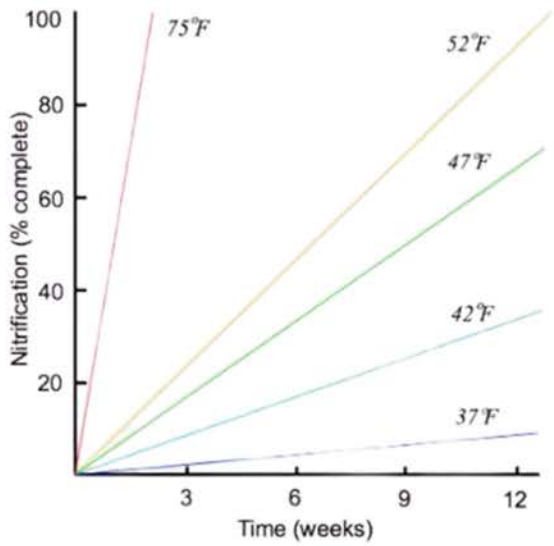
HOW MUCH NITROGEN HAVE I LOST?

We have talked with many farmers this week after frequent and heavy rains that have raised concerns about nitrogen loss in fields. There are several factors that influence how much nitrogen is lost, including when and how it was applied, the type of nitrogen used, and whether a stabilizer was included. Because water saturation varies across a field, nitrogen loss isn't uniform. Research shows that warmer temperatures accelerate this loss; sandy soils are particularly vulnerable.

However, most of the nitrogen applied early in the season as a starter fertilizer or preplant anhydrous ammonia (AA) is still available. If a stabilizer was used, it helps maintain nitrogen in a stable form for several weeks. But either without a stabilizer or once it has run its course, nitrogen converts into a form that can leach away.

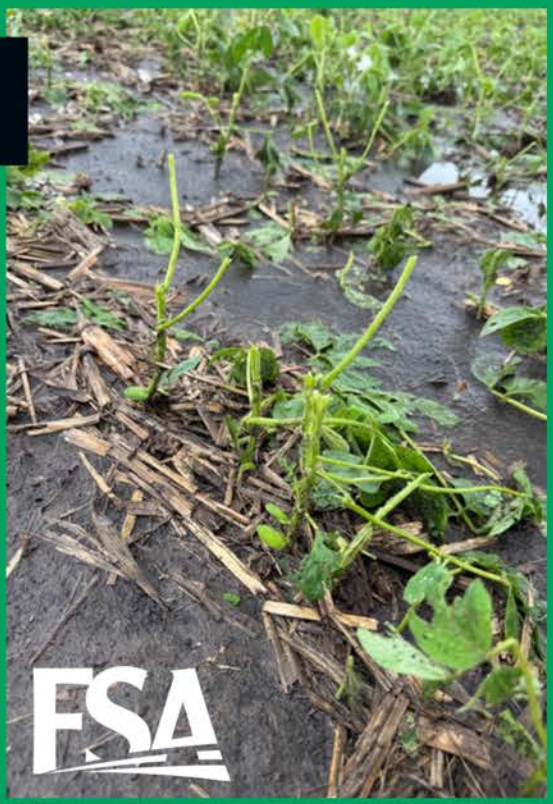
If nitrogen loss has occurred, farmers may need additional applications to provide seasonlong nutrition. Options might include side-dressing, top-dressing, or Y-drop applications. A pre-side dress nitrate test (PSNT) can be used to determine how much nitrogen needs to be reapplied. Given the complexity of nitrogen loss, consulting with an agronomy expert can help you make the best decisions for your fields.

Source: Nutrient Management for Agronomic Crops in Nebraska, Nebraska Extension EC155



REMINDERS FOR CROP INSURANCE

- ☑ Certify your acres with FSA when planting is finished.
- ☑ Give your crop insurance agent time to get acreage reports created and signed before the **July 15 deadline**.
- ☑ Summer storm season is HERE. There is still time to purchase hail insurance if you have not done so already. Please reach out ASAP if you want coverage for your crops.



Thank you for your crop insurance business!

Please reach out to Danny Greene or Nathan Bush with any questions.

TAR SPOT FOUND IN RANDOLPH, RUSH, HANCOCK, TIPPECANOE & MONTOGOMERY COUNTIES

The first confirmed case of tar spot in Indiana for the 2026 growing season was identified in Randolph County on June 9. Recent cool temperatures and frequent rainfall have created favorable conditions for disease development, making early scouting critical across the state.

WHAT TO WATCH FOR

01 Small, raised black spots (stromata) on corn leaves that resemble flecks of tar.

02 Spots cannot be rubbed off like insect frass or dirt.

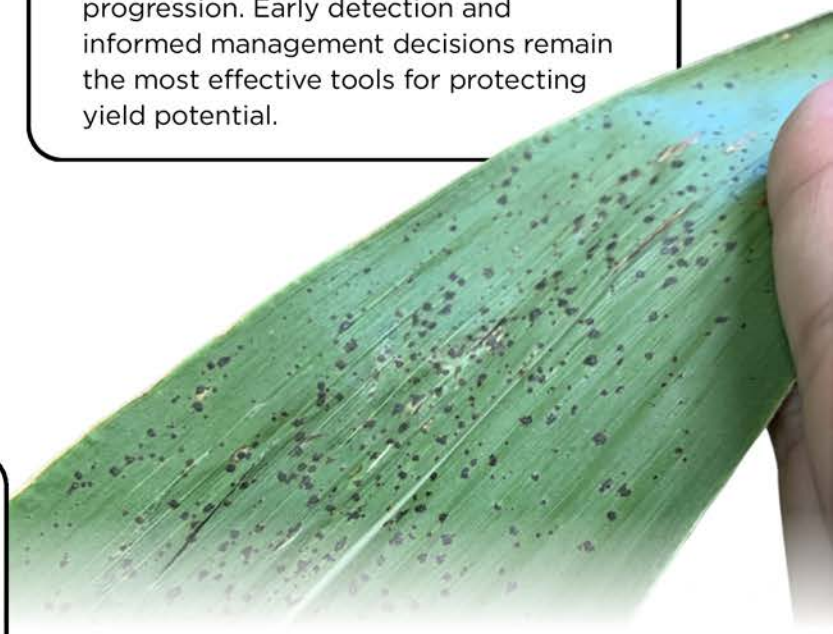
03 Initial infections are often found in the lower canopy before moving upward.

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

- Begin scouting fields once corn reaches the V7–V8 growth stage.
- Focus inspections on the lower canopy, especially in fields with:
  - *Continuous corn*
  - *Reduced tillage*
  - *A history of tar spot*
- Monitor disease reports and forecasting tools regularly.
- Consider hybrid susceptibility and field history when evaluating risk. Moderate resistance can significantly slow disease development.

DON'T PANIC - BUT DON'T WAIT

A confirmed detection does not mean immediate spraying is needed. Instead, use the detection as a signal to intensify scouting efforts and track disease progression. Early detection and informed management decisions remain the most effective tools for protecting yield potential.



FUNGICIDE TIMING MATTERS

Research from Indiana indicates the best window for a single fungicide application is typically between VT (tasseling) and R3 (milk stage). Applications made too early may not provide season-long protection, while applications made after disease becomes established in the upper canopy often provide limited benefit.

Scan for "Tar Spot of Corn Map"
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System by The University of Georgia - Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health

SCAN TO LEARN MORE

Greene Crop Consulting, Inc.

CONTACT US FOR MORE INFO:
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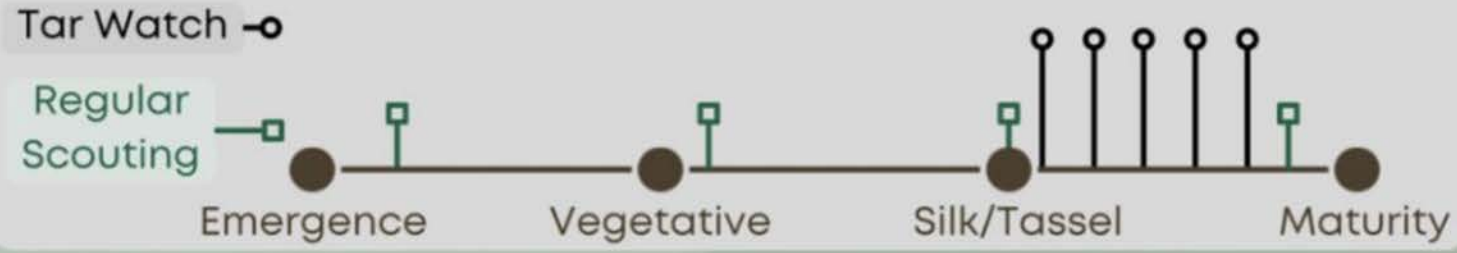
TAR WATCH

GREENE CROP CONSULTING OFFERS INTENSIVE TAR SPOT SCOUTING. YOU WILL RECEIVE WEEKLY TAR SPOT SCOUTING SERVICES, 5 WEEKS OF TEXT UPDATES, A DISEASE SEVERITY RATING AND FUNGICIDE TIMING ALERTS!

Tar Watch vs Regular Scouting Timeline:



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