

PROGRAM INFORMATION

EQIP: SIGN-UP NOW FOR 2025 FUNDS.

CSP: SIGN-UP NOW FOR 2025 FUNDS.

NSWCP: FOR IRRIGATION PRACTICES, HAVE YOUR APPLICATION COMPLETED BY AUGUST 30TH FOR FIRST CHANCE AT 2024 FUNDS. APPLICATIONS MUST BE SIGNED BY THE OWNER.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY GRANT: NEXT SIGN-UP DEADLINE IS JUNE 30TH. FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT JOLENE AT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AT THE KEARNEY USDA SERVICE CENTER AT 308-455-9840 OR AT JOLENE.JONES@USDA.GOV.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

JULY 19-22: KEARNEY COUNTY FAIR

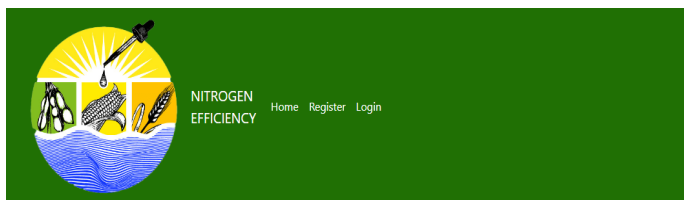
JULY 21-25: PHELPS COUNTY FAIR

JULY 23-27: GOSPER COUNTY FAIR

AUG 5: CNPPID BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

AUG 12-13: TBNRD ANNUAL TOUR AND BOARD MEETING

Nitrogen Efficiency Forum



Developed and moderated locally is a new communication forum related to nitrogen and other fertilizers. Below are the words from within that explain the purpose of this forum:

This will be a place where growers, agronomists, ag consultants, extension educators, scientists, college professors or anyone interested in sharing how or learning more about how to be more efficient in the use of nitrogen fertilizer or any fertilizer product. Share what you do, what you have learned, and what worked and what did not work. Feel free to ASK QUESTIONS. This site is for education purposes to learn how to better use nitrogen so it goes into the plant and not into the ground water.

What an awesome opportunity this is to: share ideas, share successes, and share mishaps. What an awesome opportunity this is to: correct mistakes, improve upon successes, and save money. What an awesome opportunity this is to: help others and learn from others. What an awesome opportunity this is to: help our communities, protect our water, and provide our children, grandchildren, and future generations a safe and healthy environment in which they can reap the benefits that we have been so blessed to have reaped ourselves.

Here is the website link: <https://nitrogen-efficiency.com/>. Currently you can view all the written items. If you wish to respond or start a new topic, you will need to register.

CURTIS'S COLUMN



Complete Your CSP / EQIP To-Do List by Deadlines!!!

If you are in a CSP or EQIP contract with management enhancements or practices, before you can get your payments, documentation must be submitted to your local NRCS office. Below are a few reminders to help you get started while things are currently fresh in your mind. **NOTE: This is not a complete thorough list as contracts can vary from one to the next. Contact your local NRCS for specific documents and details in your own contract.**

- **Pesticide Management:** With herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides completed for the year or getting close, now is a good time to get these records and forms filled out. Items needed include the product, the rate per acre applied, applied dates, EPA Registration #'s for each product, etc.
- **Nutrient Management:** Fertilizer is either done or getting close to completion for the year. Put together your soil tests, fertilizer applied, the rate per acre applied, date each fertilizer product was applied, tissue samples, enhanced efficiency fertilizers applied, etc.
- **Irrigation Water Management:** Print your soil moisture sensor summary chart and individual sensor charts now while the sensor is still in the field. Continue to record rainfall, flow meter readings, and crop water use. Get your **weather station documentation (make sure it has solar radiation included)**.
- **Cover Crops:** Some of you may have a cover crop mix sheet provided in your contract packet. Use that mix if you can. If you want to make changes or you never received a sheet with a mix, contact your local NRCS office to make sure the change/mix you want meets NRCS specifications.
- **Other Enhancements or Practices:** There may be other items in your contract that needs documentation submitted to the NRCS for payment. Review your contract packet. If questions, contact your local NRCS office.

Start by reviewing your contract packet provided to you when the contract began. You can also review anything you received from winter reminder meetings or reminder letters.

- **CSP Payments:** **To receive your payment, documentation needs to be submitted to your local NRCS office prior to September 1st.** This allows time to review and gather any missing documentation before the certification deadline. - Also, a letter is being sent to all CSP contract holders reminding you of this in further detail. Within that letter is a sheet asking which calendar year you want paid, certification of benchmark and completed scheduled activities, along with direct deposit verification.
- **Other CSP Items:** If you anticipate loss of land, changes in your operation, bank information changes, payment share changes, etc., you need to notify your local NRCS office promptly. This can jeopardize one, your payment or two, your contract meaning paybacks with penalties.
- **EQIP Payments:** **The sooner your local NRCS office gets the proper documentation, the sooner you get paid.** This is pretty straight forward.

Communication with your local NRCS office is critical in keeping your contract in good standing. Assumptions usually end up in not so good places.

Excess Flows = Intentional Ground Water Recharge

Between July 2 and July 11, Central diverted over 5000 acre-feet of recharge from excess flows. On July 2, the State of Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NeDNR) issued Central an approved excess flow notice and Central conveyed water to Funk WPA, Johnson WPA, Cottonwood WPA, Victor WPA, Cottonwood Ranch, and Elwood Reservoir.

Central has two long-term intentional ground water recharge agreements with the Platte River Recovery Implementation Program (PRRIP) and the NeDNR. The NeDNR agreement includes partnerships with the Tri-Basin and Central Platte Natural Resource Districts. These intentional ground water recharge agreements allow Central to divert excess flows (ie...floodwater) from the Platte River into five US Fish and Wildlife Service Waterfowl Production Areas (WPAs); Funk, Johnson, Linder, Cottonwood, and Victor along with PRRIP's Cottonwood Ranch project and Elwood Reservoir. During the non-irrigation season Central's irrigation canals are also able to be included for intentional ground water recharge sites.

Visit www.cnppid.com or follow @CNPPID on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter for updates throughout the year.

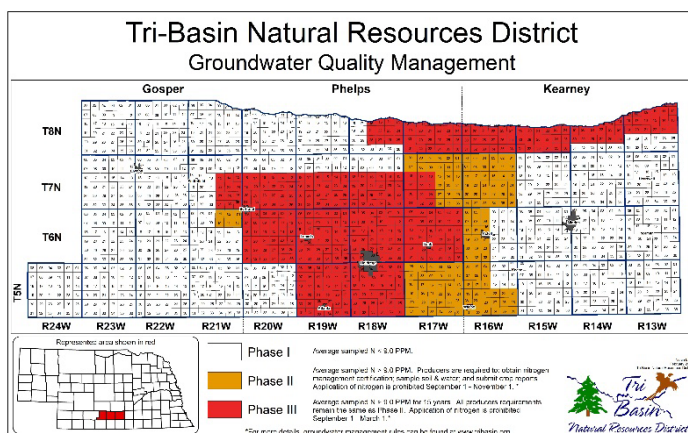
TRI-BASIN NRD NEWS



It's Water Sample Time

Irrigation wells in Phase II or Phase III Groundwater Quality Management Area (map below) are required to have an annual nitrogen water test completed. Be sure to collect the water sample during the irrigation season. Take the sample after the well has been running for 15 minutes, so you have accurate results.

The results from the test in the 2024 irrigation season will be used in nitrogen planning for your 2025 crop and reported on your 2025 Nitrogen Management Crop Report. Sample bottles are available at Tri-Basin NRD and NRCS offices.

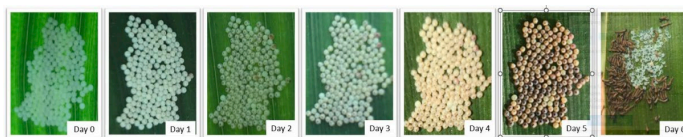


Western Bean Cutworm Update

2024 Western Bean Cutworm (WBC) flight will likely hit peak emergence at North Platte this week. Corn planting date variations have disrupted the normal timeline this year (Growing Degree Days prediction models).

<https://entomology.unl.edu/agroecosystems/black-light-trap-data>

Insecticide treatment for WBC should be applied when 95% of the plants in a field have tasseled. If larvae have already moved into the ears, the husks will protect the insects from insecticide treatments. For non Bt (VIP3A) WBC resistant corn hybrids, economic insecticide application thresholds occur when



5-8% of the corn plants have egg masses or larvae. Western bean cutworm eggs start out white (Day 1), then turn cream, tan, and finally purple (Day 6) right before the young larvae hatch out.

Labelled insecticides include: Carbamates (Sevin), spinosyns (Spinosad®); methoxyfenozides (Intrepid®); diamides (Prevathon®- and the new formulation Vantacor®); indoxacarb (Steward®); and many pyrethroids. Prevathon and Steward are better for beneficials like lady beetles & lacewings. Registered insecticides, rates, preharvest intervals & grazing restrictions available in Nebraska Extension Guide for Weed, Disease, and Insect Management in Nebraska (EC 130)

<https://go.unl.edu/2024weedguide>. Pwd: PesticideSafety2024

Corn Fungicide Applications

The single best time to apply a fungicide to corn for gray leaf spot disease control is from corn growth stage VT to R1. Gray leaf spot cause rectangular lesions that are 1-2 inches long and cover the entire area between the leaf veins.

Southern rust scouting generally has begun. Hot temperatures will slow down Southern rust. Pustules will appear on the upper leaf surface (unlike common rust which can be found on either side of the leaf). Pustules will be scattered with spores being an orange color and will rub off on your fingers or clothes.

https://cropprotectionnetwork.s3.amazonaws.com/cpn2011_fungicideefficacycontrolcomrdiseases_2023-1684787227.pdf

White Mold – Soybeans update

White mold disease has been an ongoing concern in northeast Nebraska. In 2024, scattered Tri-Basin soybean fields have pegged some white mold. Note that usually this disease is not a huge yield problem during the first year of establishment. Apply fungicides prior to soybean canopy closure (if needed).

Nebraska Tar Spot update

Tar spot is a new destructive corn disease which began in 2020 spreading west from Iowa into Nebraska. To date, this disease has been documented in Nebraska as far west as York, Saline, Howard and Gage counties. A nation-wide disease progress map is available at: <https://corn.ipmPIPE.org/tarspot/>.

When scouting for Tar spot in corn, look in the lower leaves canopy around vegetative leaves 4 or 5. Insect fracs may also look like black spots on leaves, but the frac can be rubbed off leaves with a fingernail or removed with spital. Tar spot black spores become imbedded in the corn leaves and can not be rubbed off. If you suspect tar spot spores in your fields, please contact Tamra Jackson-Ziems, UNL Plant Pathologist, at:

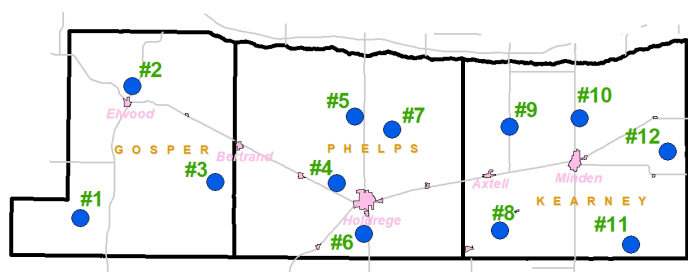
tjackson3@unl.edu.

NAWMN CROP ET INFORMATION

Additional Information and other ET resources can be found at websites listed under "Crop ET Information" below.

$$\text{Inches of Crop Water Use (ET)} = \text{Reference ET} \times K_c$$

	July 1 – July 7		July 8 – July 14	
Site	Reference ET	Rain	Reference ET	Rain
1	1.10	1.45	2.00	0.00
2	1.00	1.58	1.80	0.00
3	1.00	3.10	2.00	0.02
4	1.00	4.26	1.80	0.00
5	1.10	3.51	1.50	0.02
6	1.20	2.08	1.60	0.00
7	0.60	4.14	1.60	0.00
8	0.90	2.59	1.90	0.00
9	1.00	4.63	1.80	0.00
10	1.20	4.96	2.00	0.00
11	1.00	2.40	1.80	0.05
12	1.00	3.25	1.80	0.00



2024 Map of TBAWMN Sites across the Tri-Basin NRD.

Crop Coefficients (Kc)

Corn		Soybeans	
Stage	Kc	Stage	Kc
2 leaf	0.10	Cotyledon (VC)	0.10
4 leaf	0.18	1st Node (V1)	0.20
6 leaf	0.35	2nd Node (V2)	0.40
8 leaf	0.51	3rd Node (V3)	0.60
10 leaf	0.69	Beg. Bloom (R1)	0.90
12 leaf	0.88	Full Bloom (R2)	1.00
14 leaf	1.01	Beg. Pod (R3)	1.10
16 leaf	1.10	Full Pod (R4)	1.10
Silk – Beg. Dent	1.10	Beg. Seed (R5)	1.10
¼ Milk Line	1.04	Full Seed (R6)	1.10
Full Dent (½ Milk)	0.98	Yellow Leaf (R6.5)	1.00
¾ Milk Line	0.79	Beg. Mat. (R7)	0.90
Black Layer	0.60	Full Mat. (R8)	0.20
Full Maturity	0.10	Mature	0.10

CROP STAGE INFORMATION

Corn (V14-14 Leaf stage to R1-Silking stage): We are at the peak water use stage of corn, R1-Silking. Nitrogen and Phosphorous uptake is rapid. Potassium uptake is essentially complete.

Avg. daily water use from July 8 – July 14 was 0.22"-0.31".

Soybeans (V6-6th Node to R3-Beginning Pod stage): Environmental stress from R3-Beginning Pod through R6-Full Seed will reduce yield more than any other time. R4-Full Pod is the most crucial period.

Avg. daily water use from July 8 – July 14 was 0.16"-0.31".

July 8-July 14 (12 of 12 TBAWMN sites reporting): Avg weekly rainfall was 0.01 (range 0.00 to 0.05). Avg weekly ET for corn was 1.95 and for soybeans was 1.76.

CROP ET INFORMATION

TBAWMN Sites: <https://www.tribasinrrd.org/tbawmn>

CropWatch: <https://cropwatch.unl.edu/gdd-etdata>

Texting: TBNRD: 308-995-6688 or UNL: 308-995-4222

CORN STAGE		DESCRIPTION
R1	Silking	Begins when any silks are visible outside the husks.
R2	Blister	The kernels are white on the outside and resemble a blister in shape. The cob should be close to, if not, at full size by R2. The silks are beginning to dryout and darken in color.
R3	Milk	The kernels display a yellow color on the outside. Inner fluid is milky white. Silks are brown and dry or becoming dry.
SOYBEAN STAGE		DESCRIPTION
R1	Beg Bloom	At least one open flower is present at any main stem node.
R2	Full Bloom	At least one open flower is present at any one of the two uppermost main stem nodes that have fully developed leaves.
R3	Beg Pod	At least one pod of 3/16" length is present at any one of the four upper most main stem nodes that have a fully developed leaf. It is not uncommon to see pods of greater length at the lower nodes.

LAKE AND RIVER LEVELS

CNPPID Reservoir Elevation and Capacity as well as Platte River Flow data listed below and other locations can be found on CNPPID's website at <http://cnppid.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/lakeRiverData.html>.

	July 18, 2024, 8:00 AM	1 Year Ago
El. & Cap. – Lake McConaughy	3235.5 ft - 56.8%	3235.6 ft - NA%
Inflows to Lake McConaughy	359 cfs	797 cfs
Flows on the North Platte at North Platte	343 cfs	404 cfs
Flows on the South Platte at North Platte	139 cfs	921 cfs
Flows on the Platte at Kearney	532 cfs	2000 cfs

The freedom of America is the freedom to live your own life and take your own chances.

Thomas Sowell

WEBSITES OF INTEREST

NRCS Nebraska www.ne.nrcs.usda.gov
 Farm Service Agency www.fsa.usda.gov
 TBNRD Home Page www.tribasinrrd.org/
 Central Irrigation District www.cnppid.com/cropwatch.unl.edu
 UNL Cropwatch cropwatch.unl.edu
 UNL Extension extensionpubs.unl.edu/
 K-State SDI Website www.ksre.ksu.edu/sdi
 No-till On The Plains www.notill.org
 Soil Health: www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/
 NE State Irrig Assoc www.nebraskastateirrigationassociation.org/

RAINFALL

Rainfall amounts listed below and other locations come from NeRAIN which can be found at website <https://nednr.nebraska.gov/NeRain/Maps/maps>.

Location:	July 3 – July 17	May 1 – July 17
Elwood 1.81 mi. NW:	0.96	11.27
Loomis 0.2 mi. SW:	2.76	12.81
Holdrege 1.7 mi. W:	1.39	10.76
Minden 7.2 mi. W:	1.87	8.73
Minden 5.8 mi. E:	2.35	9.60

Average Rain for May-July in Holdrege = 11.32 Inches

*** If you wish to receive this newsletter via e-mail, or have any questions, comments or ideas, feel free to contact Curtis Scheele at the NRCS office in Holdrege or you can email him at curtis.scheele@usda.gov. ***

USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service

1609 Burlington Street
 PO Box 798
 Holdrege, NE 68949-0798
 308-995-6121, Ext. 3

309 Smith Street
 PO Box 41
 Elwood, NE 68937-0041
 308-785-3307, Ext. 3

1005 South Brown Street
 Minden, NE 68959-2601
 308-832-1895, Ext. 3

Central Nebraska Public Power & Irrigation District

415 Lincoln Street
 PO Box 740
 Holdrege, NE 68949
 308-995-8601



Tri-Basin Natural Resources District

1723 Burlington Street
 Holdrege, NE 68949
 308-995-6688



Nebraska Extension



1308 2nd Street
 Holdrege, NE 68949

PO Box 146
 Elwood, NE 68937

424 North Colorado
 PO Box 31
 Minden, NE 68959
 308-832-0645

308-995-4222

308-785-2390

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