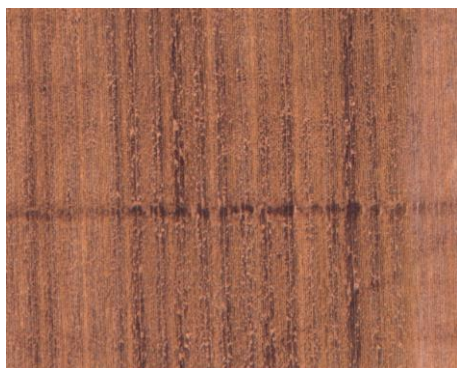


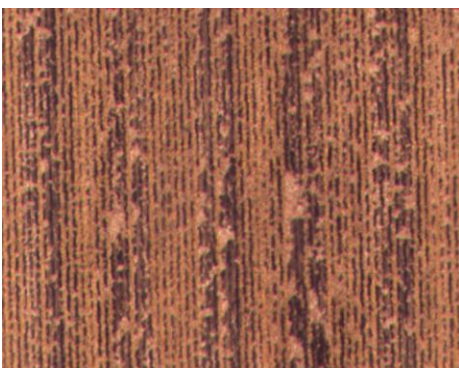
Residue can interfere with crop emergence. AgMRI can help you find it and quantify the effects to determine if a change to management practices is needed.

- In RGB imagery, look for whitish clusters on the field.
- In Thermal, residue is visible as hot or cold specks that follow a general pattern or angle through the field, which matches the harvest direction of the previous year's crop.

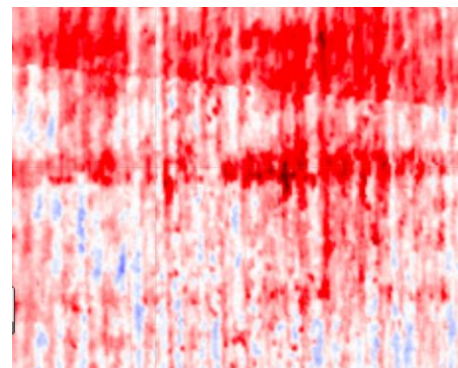
PRO-TIP: Significant temperature differences in these streaks on bare soil imagery typically affect crop growth and emergence. However, if you do not see significant temperature differences the residue is not likely to damage crop growth.



In RGB, residue appears white and clustered.



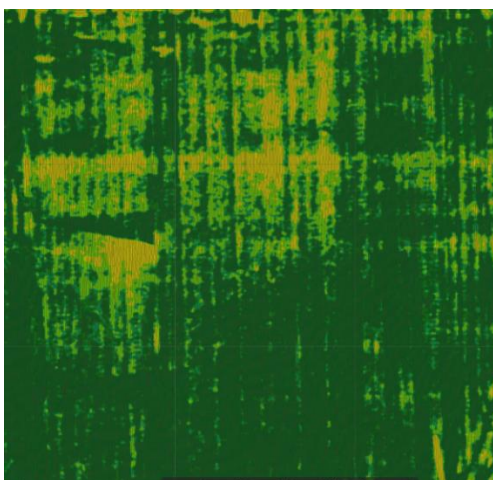
Zoomed in image of residue accumulation.



Residue will show as hot or cold specks in thermal.

As the season progresses, effects of residue on emergence will show up in the VEG layer (RowTracer) as streaks.

- While tillage compaction and nutrient deficiencies can also cause streaks, you can confirm residue issues by looking at the size and consistency of the damage in the streaks. If it generally follows an angle but the swaths of damage vary in size and there are specks of greater damage this typically is due to residue.
- Looking back at bare soil imagery can also help confirm the issues are related to residue.



Emergence map (VEG) showing residue damage on v4 corn.