

Crop Service Center

Knowledge. Care. Commitment.

August 2015

Pigweeds in Soybeans and Fallow

By Doug Rees

The 2015 Soybean crop has been as predicted... a challenge! No magic silver bullet herbicide has really stood out. Pigweeds have created a lot of conversations, from tailgates to colleges.

In Soybeans, pigweeds above 6 inches were a gamble. They have had several growing points that need to be killed, making a challenge to kill them.

Some of the cleanest Soybean fields have been where a pre emerge spray was put on at planting and then followed by Anthem, Zidua, or Prefix around the third trifoliolate to extend control.

Controlling pigweeds in fallow has been challenging as well. We have used different mixes of Roundup, 2,4-D's, Sharpen, MSO's and Surfactants. We have also used Gramoxone or Paraquat with different rates of 2,4-D's and Surfactants. (Caution: Paraquat is VERY dangerous and there is NO antidote!!)

Dicamba containing products have also proven to be effective if you can control the volatility in temperatures above 90 degrees.

We need to control these weeds in stubble so we do not add to the seed bed. Spraying fence lines and mowing field borders will help keep seed pressure down.

At Crop Service we will continue to work on effective herbicide mixes as well as keeping in mind the costs and economics of different chemicals!

****As of 8/25/2015 we are currently finding headworms in Milo!! Please call your Crop Service Center Representative with questions or to schedule a time to have your field scouted! ****

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Contact Us:

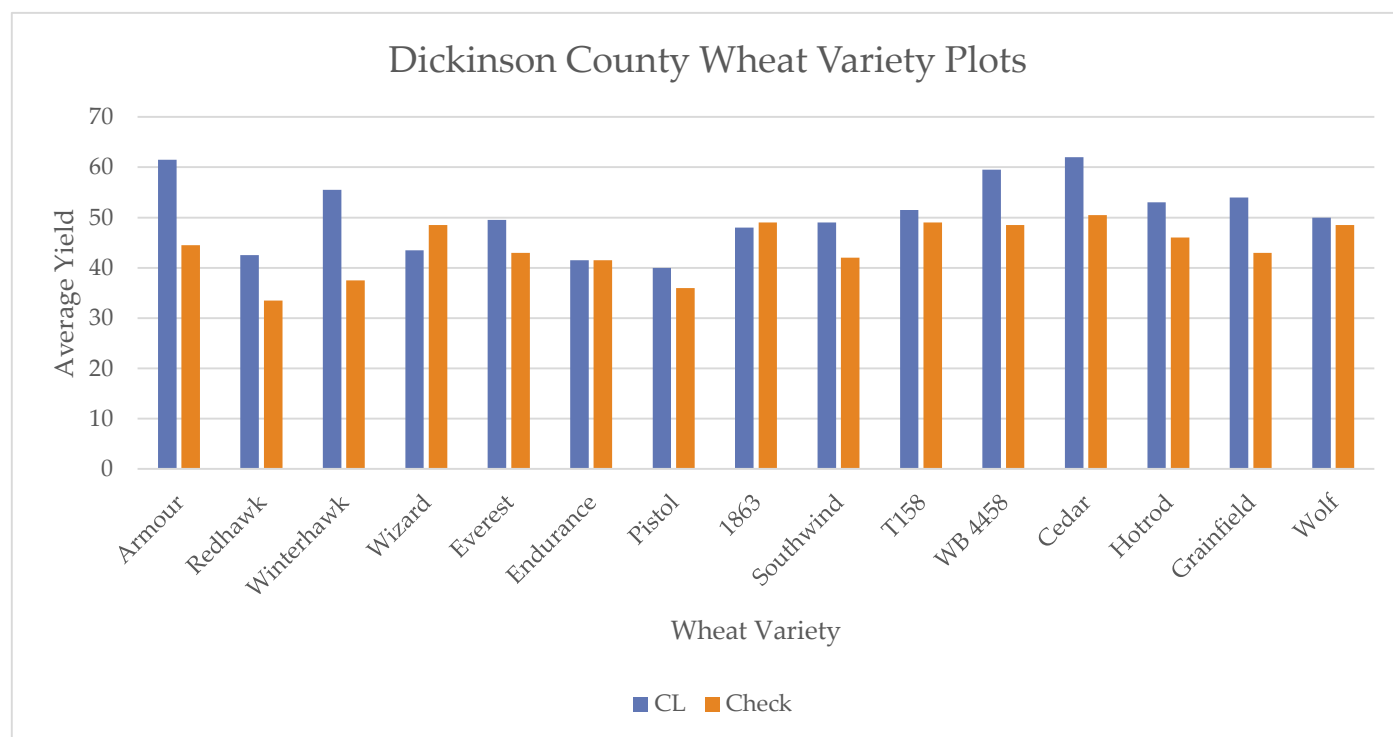
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Dickinson County Wheat Variety Plots by Dale Koop and Kirby Rector

In the spring of 2015, Crop Service Center along with agronomist Kirby Rector, put out test plots to study the response of chloride on wheat. We noticed testing on chloride has not been done for the last eight years in this area and we decided to take action. The plots were set up by Dorivar Ruiz Diaz of K-State's Agronomy Research & Extension. All the soil, tissue, and grain testing was done by the K-State labs. The plots were put in between February 11th and February 26th. The first significant rain was on May 5th. The wheat would not have been able to have chloride uptake until the heading period which in turn is late for the plants to have a benefit. After May 5th between 13 to 22 inches of moisture fell in the next 35 days. One of the two Dickinson County plots received a fungicide application. Fungicide response was a yield increase on all plots with a low of 8 bushel to a high of 38 bushel in the Jewell county plot. Chloride like nitrogen and sulfur need to be in the soil solution before spring greenup. Chloride applications should be made in the December to February time frame. Under less than ideal weather conditions, these plots (all varieties included) still averaged 6.5 bushel in Dickinson County. One plot in Saline County averaged 3.6 bushel. The return at today's prices was 2 to 3 times the investment. The chart below shows the different wheat varieties planted and the average yield in the two Dickinson County plots. Crop Service Center currently has chloride plots out on milo and corn in several Kansas counties and will continue wheat trials in the future. If you have any questions about the test plots, chloride, or would like more information please contact your Crop Service salesman!



Soil Sampling by Jon Ahlquist

It's that time of year to get soil sampling done for wheat and after your fall crops are harvested! We at Crop Service Center can do that for you because it is a good idea to see where you are at. We don't want to skip putting fertilizer on your crops but we also don't want you to put more fertilizer on than what you need to produce a good crop. The soil sampling tests will show you what your pH is and how much carry-over nitrogen you have and it will also show your p1 & p2 levels along with the levels of your trace minerals. In a short time frame after sending your soil samples in, we will get recommendations back and can discuss your results with you and help you design a fertilizer program that fits your budget and meets the needs of your fields. We also offer a chloride test to see if chloride would be a good fit.

The following is estimates of the amount of crop nutrients that are removed during harvest:

Crop Removal

Wheat 50 Bu/Acre removal is 90# N, 30# P, and 15# S

Milo 100 Bu/Acre removal is 125# N, 40# P, and 15# S

Soybeans 50 Bu/Acre removal is 40# P, 60# K and 15# S

While these values are useful for developing nutrient management plans, they are not fertilizer recommendations. These are just a guideline to use along with your soil analysis reports.

If you have any questions or would like to get started on soil sampling your fields please contact Jon or Doug. Thank you!

2013 Phosphorus Test Plots Results

In 2013 phosphorus test plots were done on high phos soil, south of Abilene, KS. This plot was designed to see the difference in yields by method of application. The plot soil samples showed phosphate levels were high with the weak bray p1 levels at 35 ppm. The three types of application were drill banding, broadcasting, and surface banding. All plots received 80 pounds of 11-52-0 and during harvest the amounts was weighed with a weigh wagon. If you have any questions on using phosphorus or the test plot please see you Crop Service Representative.

