

THE A G B A G

K-State Research and Extension—Smith County

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2010 WHEAT PLANTING RIGHT AROUND THE CORNER



Quote for the month:

Life is 10% what you make it and 90% how you take it!

Ben Franklin



Producers are busy preparing for the 2010 wheat crop. We are fortunate to be in pretty good shape for moisture for the upcoming wheat crop along with the row crops. With approximately 145,000 acres of wheat in Smith County, it is crucial to follow the recommended guidelines to insure a productive and successful crop.

Fall is the best time to prevent wheat disease problems from robbing yields next spring.

Variety selection is the single most important factor in disease management. Although no variety is resistant to everything, modern varieties have much better resistance to diseases and insects than those from a decade ago. The 2009 Wheat Variety Disease and Insect ratings are available in the Extension Office. **The 2009 Smith County Wheat Test plot yield report is on page 3 of this newsletter. Since this plot is**

not replicated, please use this data along with the replicated KSU test data at:

<http://kscroptests.agron.ksu.edu>.

Planting date has a strong impact on several diseases and insects. Early planting is a risk factor for wheat streak mosaic, barley yellow dwarf, take-all root rot and Hessian fly. To minimize risks, plant after the hessian fly free date which is **September 29** for Smith County. The planting date range for north central Kansas is September 20 to October 10.

The rate should be increased for later planting to compensate for the lack of tillering associated with delayed planting. **With wheat double-cropping after row crops, the seeding rate should be increased by 50 to 100 percent.** Use a seeding rate of at least 90 lbs/acre or 120 lbs/acre would be even

better. In general, wheat will need about 20 to 40 lbs/acre more nitrogen when double-cropped into sorghum residue than when double-cropped into soybean or corn residue to make equivalent yields. This is especially true if the wheat will be no-tilled or the sorghum plants are still alive when the wheat is planted.

Wheat can emerge from various depths, but a planting depth of 1 to 2 inches is optimal. If deeper planting is necessary, producers should be aware of the coleoptile length of the variety to be planted.

Soil temperature has a big effect on coleoptile length according to research in both Kansas and Oklahoma. KSU research shows that maximum coleoptile elongation of a variety is influenced heavily by soil temperature. As soil temperature decreases from 65 degrees coleoptile lengths of semi-dwarf varieties actually increase in length. When soil temperatures are below 65 degrees, the coleoptile length of all varieties will be similar.

NEW HERBICIDE-RESISTANT CROPS UNDER DEVELOPMENT



- Roundup Ready alfalfa was developed a few years ago by Monsanto, but the release of those hybrids was held up by a court decision. That court decision is still in effect, and it is still unclear when Roundup Ready alfalfa varieties might become available.

- Taken from KSU Agronomy Electronic Updates, August 2009, Dallas Peterson and Curtis Thompson, KSU Weed management specialists.

Herbicide-resistant crops have had a monumental impact on agriculture, both in Kansas and worldwide. There are crops with tolerance to glyphosate and certain ALS herbicides (Clearfield hybrids).

There are even more options under development:

- ***ALS resistant grain sorghum**—KSU has recently released to sorghum breeding programs, lines resistant to ALS herbicides to hopefully be released in 2011 or 2012 to pro-

ducers. New opportunities for post-emergence grass weed control.

- * **ACCCase-resistant grain sorghum**—KSU released lines to the breeding programs that include chemicals such as As-sure II, Select or Poast.

- * **DHT Corn and Soybeans**—DHT is a trait being developed by Dow AgroSciences with resistance to 2,4-D along with the same ACCCase “grass” herbicides .

- * **Dicamba –resistant soybeans**—New GMO technology, by Monsanto Company, would allow direct application of Dicamba (Banvel) to help with glyphosate-resistant weeds by 2013.

- * **Optimum GAT corn and soybeans**—Dupont/Pioneer is developing corn and soybeans that has resistance to glyphosate and ALS-inhibiting herbicides.



2009 Smith County Extension Fall Crops Tour

Tuesday, September 8



Cooperators

Corn Plot: Lyle Morgan

Milo Plot: Ernie and Barbara Schlatter

6:30 a.m. Free breakfast (milo pancakes) with the fixings
at the American Lutheran Church in Smith Center.

Sponsored by Kensington Lockers, Inc., Smith County Extension Council and several seed companies.

Speakers:

Brian Olson, NW Extension Agronomist

Barney Gordon, KSU Agron/NC Exp. Field

Sandra Wick, Smith County Ext. Agent

Bill Greving, Sorghum Check-off Program

Corn Plot Tour - 7:30 a.m.- cooperator Lyle Morgan

Location: 1/2 mile from Smith Center on Hwy. 204 (west of Morgan house).

Milo Plot Tour - 8:45 a.m.- cooperator Ernie and Barbara Schlatter

Location: West of the Lebanon 281/36 junction on highway 36 on the north side of the highway across from the roadside park.

For more information call or email:

K-State Research and Extension—Smith County—785-282-6823 or swick@ksu.edu



**2009 Smith County Extension
Variety Wheat Demonstration Plot**



**Cooperator: Bob Struckhoff & Lawrence
Conaway**

Variety	Test Weight	Yield*	% of Test Average
Fuller ©	59	88	140
Hawken	58	86	137
Blend #2 – 2145, Jagger, Domin.	59	80	127
Art ©	58	80	127
Fuller (78 lbs.) + Jumpstart	59	77	122
Jagalene	59	74	117
Smokey Hill (G)	58	74	117
Karl 92	59	74	117
Post Rock (130 lbs.)	59	73	116
Post Rock (120 lbs.)	59	72	114
Millennium	58	71	113
Jagger (78 lbs.) + Jumpstart	58	70	111
Winterhawk (G)	59	69	110
Aspen (G) (W)	58	69	110
Infinity CL	58	68	108
Average of 7 checks Post Rock	59	67	106
Blend #1–Fuller, Jagalene, Overlay	59	66	105
Jagger (85 lbs.) + Jumpstart	59	66	105
Overlay ©	59	65	103
Tam 111	59	64	102
2137	58	64	102
Tam 112	59	63	100
Post Rock	59	61	97
Dominator	60	61	97
Post Rock (95 lbs.)	59	60	95
Armour (G)	58	58	92
Tarkio (G)	58	57	90
Jackpot	59	57	90
Jagger ©	58	53	84
2145	59	52	83
T-81	59	52	83
T-140	58	50	79
Turkey Red	59	49	78
Fuller (85 lbs.) + Jumpstart	59	49	78
Hitch (G)	58	46	73
Longhorn	56	45	71
Keota (G)	60	41	65
Protection CL ©	58	40	63
Spartan (G)	58	39	62
Danby (W)	60	37	59
Average	59	63	100

* Adjusted yields to checks and moisture. *Please note this is not a replicated plot and this data should be used along with the replicated KSU test data

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR YOUR 2010 WHEAT CROP



It won't be long before producers will be busy planting the 2010 wheat crop. Here are a few questions along with some recommendations to help you with your cropping enterprise.

*** How can I determine the amount of N (nitrogen) or P (phosphorus) to add for my wheat crop?** Soil testing is the backbone of any well-designed fertility program. So starting with a soil test is a must. Soil core should be taken 6 to 8 inches for phosphorus and if possible 24 inches for nitrogen.

*** How much N does a bushel of wheat require?** Nitrogen requirements for

wheat are directly related to yield potential. Hard red winter wheat with a protein content of 12.5% will require about 2.4 pounds of available N per bushel. One factor that has increased the need for wheat N fertilization is the gradual decline in soil organic matter levels.

*** What varieties are best for continuous no-till wheat?** This question comes up quite frequently and there has been almost no research done that tests variety performance under no-till, continuous wheat conditions. The best single criterion to use in selecting varieties for no-till continuous is tan spot, says Jim Shroyer, KSU Extension wheat specialist. Hitch, Jagger or Karl 92 do offer some resistance to tan spot, so you may want to look at these varieties for this situation. Other traits that are important for no-till

continuous wheat are strong emergence and early growth, Hessian Fly resistance and septoria leaf blotch resistance.

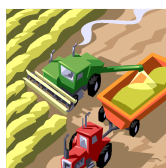
*** Which varieties are best for late planting, or for double-cropping after soybeans, milo or corn?**

There is no actual research on this, however, some production notes indicate that Fuller, Jagger, Karl 92, PostRock, or Santa Fe may do well under these conditions. There's not enough field information on some of the new varieties. **Do not double-crop Overley or 2137 after corn since these varieties are unusually susceptible to scab.**



Wheat producers should also make sure the seed they plan to use has a good test weight (at least 56 pounds) and a germination rate of 85% or more.

UPCOMING EVENTS



- Sept. 8** **Smith County Fall Crops Tour**
See page 2 of newsletter for details
- Sept. 11** **Post Rock Extension District**
Fall Crops Tour
- Sept. 24** **KSU Stocker Conference**
Manhattan
- Oct. 13** **Smith Co. Resource Conservation &**
Development Council Meeting
Noon—Courthouse meeting room

Sept. 11-20 Kansas State Fair Hutchinson

Weird, wild and wonderful, the **Kansas State Fair** has it all. With a world-class Midway, blue-ribbon animals galore and activities for the whole family, the fair is pure Americana — an event not to be missed. **“Check out the Studs,”** party with your pals and hear the hottest performers at the Grandstand. Tour the many agricultural and educational displays. Enormous vegetables, odd artifacts, homemade crafts and the infamous butter sculpture — there is something for everyone. The fair is the largest event in the state of Kansas with crowds expected to number more than 340,000. The newly renovated fairgrounds are in centrally located Hutchinson, Kansas. Mark your calendars now and plan to join Kansans from across the state. It's a wild ride, baby! For more information, call 620-669-3600, toll free 1-800-362-FAIR or visit www.kansasstatefair.com.

