

## Volunteer Wheat

This is Ag Outlook on 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County, K-State Research and Extension Ag & Natural Resources Agent. Given the recent weather patterns you're going to hear me harping on volunteer wheat up until late September - so get used to it. Not only do we have volunteer wheat coming up like the proverbial hair on a dog's back, but we've got just about every other seed under the sun sprouting and growing too. How you control these weeds and volunteer wheat depends on what's going to happen to that stubble field over the next 9 or 10 months. If it is in double crop beans, roundup ready anyway, then glyphosate is going to be your herbicide of choice, but you may want to consider a tank mix if you are dealing with some possible glyphosate resistant weeds. The key, regardless of what you are using, is to get those weeds when they are small. And if you haven't sprayed yet, you've probably missed that window! If you are going to be going back to wheat this fall, then you have a lot of options including numerous glyphosate tank mixes, usually with 2,4-D or dicamba. But don't forget Gramoxone, Tordon or Sharpen for other speciality weed options. If you are going to corn or sorghum next spring, consider using something like atrazine to give residual control. If you tank mix atrazine and glyphosate though, go with the full rate of glyphosate as there is some antagonism between the two. If you are going to soybeans next year, you have a broad menu of options to control growing weeds and provide residual control for later. But volunteer control is first priority. This has been Ag Outlook on the Talk of JC, 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte.

## Soybean insect feeding damage

This is Ag Outlook on 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County, K-State Research and Extension Ag & Natural Resources Agent. With the growth spurt that soybeans are putting on now because of the rain we are also seeing an increase in foliage feeding insects. One thing that happens this time of year is that insect feeding damage, mainly from grasshoppers and bean leaf beetles, can be very obvious.

This has been Ag Outlook on the Talk of JC, 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte.

## Weeds in Pastures

This is Ag Outlook on 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County, K-State Research and Extension Ag & Natural Resources Agent. I can pretty well guarantee that with all the rain we've been getting in recent weeks we are going to see a LOT of plant growth in pastures between now and frost. Obviously, some of this plant growth is going to be grasses, but a fair amount of it will also be forbs or broadleaf plants. Some people would call these wild flowers and some will call them weeds. The thing to keep in mind is that most of these do NOT need to be sprayed. The first obvious exception to this note is sericea lespedeza. With the rain we've had it's going to be growing big time and getting ready to bloom so now would be a good time to get on the treatment of any sericea that you have. For late summer or early fall treatments we have a broad range of products we can use including Chaparral, Metsulfuron, Escort XP, Cimarron Plus, Cimarron X-tra, Cimarron Max, Surmount, Garlon 4 Ultra, Remedy Ultra or PastureGard HL. The most common active ingredients in these are either Triclopyr or Metsulfuron methyl. Later on in the fall you can also use these products for musk thistle control. Given the rain it isn't out of the question that you could already be seeing a few musk thistle rosettes in pasture before the month is out so if you see some while spraying sericea, go ahead and treat the rosettes too. As for all the other blooming plants you are liable to see in your pastures this fall it is doubtful that any of those really need to be sprayed, nor will you gain a thing by spraying them this fall. Most of these are an artifact of two dry summers and perhaps a little overgrazing. Decrease the stocking rate to deal with it. This has been Ag Outlook on the Talk of JC, 1420 KJCK, I'm

Chuck Otte.