

Ag Radio programs for January 4 - 10, 2016

Managing herbicide resistant weed populations

This is Ag Outlook on 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County, K-State Research and Extension Ag & Natural Resources Agent. We started talking last summer about glyphosate resistant weed populations and the simple fact that we are going to have to change the way we deal with weeds in our crops, especially our roundup ready crops. Now, in all honesty I'm pretty sure that not all of those weed problems last year were due to glyphosate resistance, some of it may be a function of the six weeks of wet weather that we had. But none the less, we have a weed management workshop scheduled for Thursday, January 21st at the 4-H/Sr. Citizens Building. Registration will start at 4 p.m., the program at 4:30. We'll break about 6 p.m. for some dinner and then finish up afterwards. We'll spend a fair amount of time discussing how we got to this point and how to deal with glyphosate resistant waterhemp, palmer amaranth and marehail. After dinner we'll spend some time on a general weed control and herbicide update. I do need for you to call the Extension Office at 238-4161 to pre-register - want to make sure we have enough food. Or you can email me or text me if you have those contact details. There'll be a minimal charge, probably \$10 to help partially cover the meal expenses. If you are a commercial pesticide applicator we are working to get this workshop to count for re-certification credits. Curtis Thompson, one of our Extension Weed Control specialists will be presenting this information. Curtis is as knowledgeable about this as anyone and will provide a wealth of information so register today! This has been Ag Outlook on the Talk of JC, 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte.

Survivability of small wheat through the winter

This is Ag Outlook on 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County, K-State Research and Extension Ag & Natural Resources Agent. Last week I was talking about the worst case scenario for winter survival of the the small wheat, and then we tried to reach those worst case scenarios with the change in weather. So, was their damage to wheat in last week's temperatures? I'm sure there was some, but we will probably just have to wait and see. We had started to have a little bit of cold weather, although we really needed a couple of weeks more before the temperatures started dropping down to or near the single digits. So winter hardiness was gaining, just not fully installed yet at the time of the big chill. When winter wheat has gone through a more typical hardening off, with the preferred 3 to 5 tillers, it can handle temperatures down to 15 or 20 below with little damage. We were a long ways from 15 below, but we also had a lot of wheat that only had a couple of tillers and not a really great root system. One thing that a good root system does is to help anchor the plant in the ground. Poor fall root development can results in frost heaving of small plants, or in other words, the freezing and thawing will literally push the plants right out of the ground. If that happens they will die. While it would have been better for the wheat to have gotten 4 to 8 inches of snow, we didn't get it, but even a half inch to an inch can help insulate the crown of the plant from some of the cold and certainly from the cold drying winds. We also had very good soil moisture conditions. Wet soil will provide far more protection from cold weather than dry soil. So, we probably had some damage but I refuse to worry about it, because, we have a lot of winter left! This has been Ag Outlook on the Talk of JC, 1420 KJCK,

I'm Chuck Otte.

Leases - Why written leases are preferred

This is Ag Outlook on 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County, K-State Research and Extension Ag & Natural Resources Agent. While Kansas law recognizes oral agricultural leases as legal and binding, I do not like them. A lease transfers control of the land to the tenant and regardless of what agreement may be in place, in the eyes of the law it is total control. If you want to start putting certain stipulations, like dates the cattle go in and come out of the pasture, or who controls hunting access or who is responsible for noxious weed control, then you need to put it in writing for it to be enforceable. Enforceable is the key word here. If you have an oral lease and you don't like what's happening to your land and you seek legal action, you aren't going to be very happy of the outcome if you don't have it in writing. As a tenant, having a lease in writing makes it very clear what expenses are being shared, and what you are responsible for. In case of the untimely passing of either party, knowledge then exists of the rental agreement. A written lease doesn't have to be complex. I have some sample simple one page leases that I'm more than happy to share with you. All the lease has to do is describe the land, the terms of the agreement, a start and end date, who is responsible for what, items that the tenant can or can't do including double crop or grazing stalks, who the tenant and landlord are, and then a place for each party to sign it. Over the years I've heard more than one landlord and tenant say that they weren't going to have a written lease because they shook on it and they were good to their word. The problem is, the legal system doesn't care what you said. Protect everyone and get the lease in writing! This has been Ag Outlook on the Talk of JC, 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte.