

Sudden Death Syndrome management in soybeans

This is Ag Outlook on 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County, K-State Research and Extension Ag & Natural Resources Agent. We are fairly fortunate that we have not seen a lot of sudden death syndrome in soybeans around here, yet. But as we grow more and more soybeans, it's only a matter of time until we do see a fair amount of it. There are several approaches to dealing with SDS once it shows up in your field, and once it shows up it is just like soybean cyst nematode, you have to assume that it will be there every year. There are varieties that are advertised as being SDS resistant or moderately resistant. Once you know that you have SDS you need to select an SDS resistant variety with good yield. Like many similar situations, there may be some yield drag with resistant varieties so I encourage not planting it just in case, wait until you know you have the problem. There has also been a lot of research on the effect of soil fertility on SDS infection, especially micronutrients. While we haven't seen much consistently with micronutrients we have found good results when phosphorus levels were high. In fact there was a very strong correlation to increasing severity of SDS symptoms and decreasing yields as the phosphorus levels decreased. Sixty pounds of phosphorus fertilizer may not be cheap, but 20 more bushels of soybeans may well pay for that! Still out there on the horizon are seed treatments and in-furrow applications of products. Some early studies on these products have shown some promising results, but that's out on the horizon. But for now, be watching for early symptoms! This has been Ag Outlook on the Talk of JC, 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte.

A little late for lease terminations for this year

This is Ag Outlook on 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County, K-State Research and Extension Ag & Natural Resources Agent. This is about the time of year that I invariably hear from a landlord or two that they want to get rid of that blankety blank no good tenant of theirs. Invariably they also get upset with me when I tell them that it is a little bit too late now for this year - they are essentially stuck with what they've got for the rest of the year. So if you are a landlord, here's what you need to know. Unless you have a written lease with a specific termination date, meaning you have an oral lease or a written lease with no termination date, then leases run March 1 to March 1, they renew annually unless proper notice of termination is given and proper notice means in writing, in the tenants hands at least 30 days prior to March 1 and setting the termination date as March 1. If, at the time of being delivered the notice of termination, the tenant had planted wheat, then the tenant still has the right to harvest the wheat. Which often frustrates landlords even more. What you need to remember is that the landlord can serve notice virtually anytime - it doesn't have to be in December or January. If a landlord serves notice now, and sets the termination date as March 1, 2018, the notice of termination is legal and binding. It also is well before the normal planting time for wheat so it tells the tenant that IF you plant wheat this fall, you've already been told you are off the ground next March 1st so you won't have the right to harvest it. The tenant can still double crop following wheat or even graze crop residue until March 1st unless there is a written lease that prevents either one of these practices. This has been Ag Outlook on the Talk of JC, 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte.

Soil applied residual herbicide options for soybeans

This is Ag Outlook on 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County, K-State Research and Extension Ag & Natural Resources Agent. Without a doubt if you are growing soybeans, and based on conversations with many of you we will see a record number of soybeans acres planted in our area this year, pigweeds will be your biggest challenge. Pigweed germination usually starts in April but as soils warm in May and June that's when we'll see the biggest flush of weeds. So the plan of attack will go like this. Get everything killed with a burndown combination, obviously more than just glyphosate and at the same time or just ahead of or at planting get a soil applied residual down. Our goal is to keep the weeds under control until we can get the crop to canopy over as shaded ground is not friendly to germinating pig weeds. For early-season pigweed control, the Valor-based herbicides (Valor SX, Valor XLT, Rowel, Encompass, Outflank, Panther, Fierce, Fierce XLT, Gangster, Surveil, Trivence, Afforia, Envive, and Enlite) and Authority-based herbicides (Authority First, Sonic, Authority Assist, Authority MTZ, Authority Maxx, Authority Elite, Blanket, Broadaxe XC, Spartan, and Spartan Elite) can all provide very good to excellent control to supplement a postemergence program. If you know or strongly suspect that you have glyphosate resistant pigweeds, then go with the rates on the higher end of the usage recommendations. Metribuzin, Warrant, Dual, Boundary, Outlook, and Prowl products can also provide some early-season pigweed control, but may not provide as much residual control as the first list. You may also want to look at split applications with early burndown then at planting. This has been Ag Outlook on the Talk of JC, 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte.

Weeds that glyphosate just don't control well

This is Ag Outlook on 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County, K-State Research and Extension Ag & Natural Resources Agent. Yes, we have weed populations that are now resistant to glyphosate. What was once 1 weed in a million, is now the dominant genotype. Those genes were always in the gene pool, but after 20 years of basically glyphosate only treatments we have done a very efficient job of shifting the gene pool. Sorry folks, we brought this one on our self! But before you write off glyphosate, let's remember that there are still many weed species out there that are still very well controlled by it. But it does point out the need to mix classes of herbicides and modes of actions which was what yesterday's program was all about. But let's review the list of weed species in soybeans that for one reason or another are not controlled by glyphosate OR definitely need some help. Of course heading the list around here is Palmer amaranth and tall waterhemp. Marestalk is another one that may be resistant or just never was well controlled. Liberty will do a pretty good job in burn down applications but don't let it get too big before treating. 2,4-D and dicamba can also work well if you have enough pre-plant interval and rain! Velvetleaf is another one that can challenge glyphosate - use the Valor and FirstRate based herbicides - there's a bunch of them. Morningglory is another one - use Authority or Valor based herbicides pre plant or preemerge. Optill and Zidua Pro work good too. And then there's cocklebur. The best approach on these is again going to be to use a preplant and preemerge herbicides that contain FirstRate, Classic or Scepter. Yes, I know we're talking pricey but you need them. This has been Ag Outlook on the Talk of JC, 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte.

Early Season wheat disease outlook

This is Ag Outlook on 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County, K-State Research and Extension Ag & Natural Resources Agent. Up until about two weeks ago, early season wheat diseases weren't much of a concern as it had been quite dry. Amazing what rainfall can do for you! We generally don't worry about early season fungal wheat leaf diseases as controlling them at this stage of growth doesn't seem to help with yield at all. Given the recent change in the weather and rapidly growing wheat I'm sure we will start to pick up more tan spot, speckled leaf blotch and powdery mildew. We could be seeing some root rots, including common root rot, but amazingly, we often see this more in dry conditions than wet. This is the time of year that we always used to start seeing soil borne mosaic and spindle streak mosaic. Hopefully NONE of you are still planting varieties that are susceptible to those diseases. If you are, we need to have a little chat. One of the viral diseases that we still do see and often catches producers off guard is wheat streak mosaic. Everyone thinks that we are too far east for this disease and that is not the case. All we can do at this point in time is be aware of it and take steps this fall to reduce the chance of getting it, but if you see something that doesn't look right, let me know. I do expect to see more barley yellow dwarf this year due to the extended warm fall. It'll become more noticeable as we get further along into spring. The two leaf diseases that I worry most about are leaf and stripe rust. So far neither has been reported in Kansas. Stripe rust is at very low levels to the south, which is good for us. Leaf rust, however, is very active in Texas and picking up in Oklahoma, so stay tuned! This has been Ag Outlook on the Talk of JC, 1420 KJCK, I'm Chuck Otte.