

Yellow Wheat

This is Ag Outlook, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County Extension Agent. Received several calls last week about yellow wheat. Unfortunately, there is no easy and quick answer to yellow wheat.

There can in fact be a lot of reasons for wheat to turn yellow. Nitrogen deficiency is one, but sulfur deficiency can look nearly identical. In fact I've got some wheat leaves at the soil testing lab for tissue testing right now to see if we aren't seeing a little bit of this. Soil borne and spindle streak mosaic are in nearly every field but hopefully by now everyone is planting resistant cultivars. One thing that many people don't think about is wheat streak mosaic. And we are seeing a little of that around the area. We aren't too far east to see this and it can usually be tracked down quickly to a field of volunteer that is within a mile downwind. It could also be environmental. Don't assume, check it out. I'm Chuck Otte and this has been Ag Outlook.

Burndown Herbicides

This is Ag Outlook, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County Extension Agent. After all the rain (and I'm not complaining) we've had since mid-March, burndown herbicides are going to be crucial and timing may be as well. Watch the post application waiting intervals until planting. What we are trying to accomplish is to get the mess out of the way as cheaply and effectively as possible.

Sometimes we are tempted to put down our residual at this time but in all honesty, unless you're within a week of planting, you probably want to hold off and wait UNTIL planting time to get the residual down. One exception is if you are doing burndowns now for sorghum to be planted 6 to 8 weeks off. In that case putting down a little atrazine to get you through to planting would make sense. If you're planting green with your soybeans, then it's going to be most effective to use those cover crops AND a residual. I'm Chuck Otte and this has been Ag Outlook.

Anhydrous Preplant Waiting Periods

This is Ag Outlook, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County Extension Agent. A lot of producers were pushing the anhydrous hard prior to and in between the rains we've gotten. Hopefully you have gotten everything anhydrous. Let's be honest, anhydrous ammonia is a nasty compound. It's corrosive, it reacts rapidly with water and for several days after application it can destroy germination of crop seeds. The zone of impact, especially in soils with good moisture, is pretty limited to the point of injection in the soil and out about an inch or two. We normally recommend to wait 10 to 15 days post application before planting. IF you have to apply the anhydrous and plant soon after, try to get the anhydrous a couple of inches below the seed zone. It can also help to apply the anhydrous at angles to the way you will plant so that you don't wind up planting right on top of an anhydrous zone. I'm Chuck Otte and this has been Ag Outlook.

Residuals are Crucial

This is Ag Outlook, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County Extension Agent. We've been talking a lot recently about the importance of residual herbicides in all our row crops. With beans and corn, glyphosate alone just won't do it anymore. With grain sorghum we have very limited post emerge options so residual herbicides are crucial. Effective weed control after application for various residuals can be from a few weeks to a few months. Therefore it is important to get the herbicides applied as close to planting as possible after an effective burndown application. The place to invest in the good stuff, as they say, is at the pre-emerge residual application. Do your burndown as cheap as you can and spend the money on the residual herbicides. Honestly, it's our best chance to control pigweeds. Also remember that most residual herbicides need $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch of rainfall or irrigation to become activated. I'm Chuck Otte and this has been Ag Outlook.

One Pass Early Post Herbicide in Corn

This is Ag Outlook, I'm Chuck Otte, Geary County Extension Agent. In an effort to minimize how many times you have to run a sprayer over their fields many producers are trying to go with a one pass early post herbicide application at about the V-2 stage. This can work but there's several things you need to keep in mind. Your application has to include a good burn down combination utilizing at least 2 different modes of action and then also include that good residual herbicide, again probably a combination of 2 different modes of action. We have to quit being cheap with our herbicides and do a better job of stewardship to reduce the chance of developing herbicide resistance in more weed species and push the usable life of these herbicides out further. One other thing is to pay close attention to what the label calls for adjuvants. A lot of these burndown product labels are very specific. I'm Chuck Otte and this has been Ag Outlook.