



K-STATE
Research and Extension

Extension Agronomy

eUpdate

01/20/2022

These e-Updates are a regular weekly item from K-State Extension Agronomy and Kathy Gehl, Agronomy eUpdate Editor. All of the Research and Extension faculty in Agronomy will be involved as sources from time to time. If you have any questions or suggestions for topics you'd like to have us address in this weekly update, contact Kathy Gehl, 785-532-3354 kgehl@ksu.edu, or Dalas Peterson, Extension Agronomy State Leader and Weed Management Specialist 785-532-0405 dpeterso@ksu.edu.

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1. Options for damaged or dead brome hayfields

This past year was challenging for brome producers throughout eastern Kansas, with many reports of a complete loss or partial loss of their brome stands (Figure 1). Brome field damage varied greatly, with some fields that appear dead while others have no damage at all. The majority of the damaged areas were late-harvested fields that were cut in mid-to-late July and after. Fall armyworm moths sought those recently harvested fields as sites to lay their eggs.



Figure 1. Dead brome field in eastern Kansas. Photo credit: Rod Schaub, K-State Research and Extension.

The brome plants tried to regrow (just a few inches tall) when the worms began feeding and within a couple of days, those fields turned brown. Hot, dry weather during this time led many producers to believe the burning fields were going dormant. However, questions arose after a few rain events in early September, and the brome wasn't greening up.

For now, producers need to identify the extent of damage that occurred in those fields. The first questions to be answered are: Are the brome plants alive or dead? Is there potential for regrowth?

If there are live rhizomes, it is likely that new tillers will be able to come up in the spring as

environmental conditions improve. If there is no evidence that the plants are alive and the chances of regrowth are slim, producers need to plan for spring. In a “normal” year, with regular supply and input prices (seed, fertilizer, herbicide, etc.), the plan would be to calculate the damaged area and plan to have a well-prepared seedbed, and seed with 10 to 15 pounds of pure live seed (PSL)/acre. If a poor seedbed exists, seeding rates as high as 20 pounds PLS per acre may be required to obtain satisfactory stands. Higher seeding rates should be used when brome is broadcast on the surface and covered. In addition, there is a need to take soil samples and prepare a fertility program applying lime, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium as needed. More information on Smooth Brome production and utilization can be found at: <https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/c402.pdf>

As noted above, 2022 is a year with agriculture supply chain issues. Brome seed is very limited and the cost reflects that limited supply. Thus, there may be a need to identify other forage options.

1. If farmers need to produce forage during the spring and summer and are concerned with the cost of brome replanting (seed and fertilizer), they can consider exploring summer annual forages such as pearl millet, sorghum-sudangrass, forage sorghum, crabgrass, etc. These crops yield 4000 to 8000 lbs. of forage/acre. This is also an opportunity to consider seeding spring oats, spring triticale, and cereal rye with production from 1500 to 4000 lbs. of forage/acre. More details are available at: <https://www.agronomy.k-state.edu/documents/extension/mf2871.pdf>
2. If brome production this spring/summer is not crucial, or the producer isn't sure whether the brome is alive or dead, the grower can wait to see if the brome will come back during the spring and later decide what to do. With this option, farmers will have more time to determine stand health, identify price trends, and make forage-based decisions. However, this option can also affect business profitability due to the uncertainty of forage yield during the next growing season.
3. If a grower really needs to produce brome hay to be sold and the field is damaged or dead, he should identify the number of acres to be replanted and purchase seed, fertilizer (take soil samples for lab analysis before defining the fertility program), herbicide, and insecticide as needed. Keep in mind that brome can be established in the spring, but weed pressure will be high. After planting in the spring, producers should scout for armyworms and other insects. Spring-planted brome is generally not harvested until the following spring. Fall-planted brome can be harvested in the spring of the next growing season.

This damaged or dead brome situation will be very unique in each hayfield. Thus, what your neighbor is doing or decided to do does not necessarily apply to you and your hayfield. Analyze your field, check the plants, and decide what would be the best for your operation. Each field may require a unique solution.

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2. New Enlist One and Enlist Duo herbicide labels approved

On January 11, the EPA renewed labels for Enlist One and Enlist Duo for seven years. These are the only 2,4-D formulations approved for over-the-top herbicide application to Enlist E3 soybean and Enlist cotton. The labels come with some additional restrictions compared to the previous labels. These additional restrictions are summarized below.

- Use runoff mitigation measures to reach the number of credits needed for your soil type. Runoff mitigation measures are listed in Table 1. Fields with sand, loamy sand, sandy loam or sandy clay loam soil must accumulate 4 credits. Fields with silt loam, loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, or clay soil must accumulate 6 credits.
- There are ten counties in Kansas where the use of Enlist herbicides has been prohibited by the EPA due to an updated Endangered Species Act risk assessment. These ten Kansas counties are: Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Elk, Greenwood, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, Wilson, and Woodson. Corteva representatives are continuing to work to establish mitigation measures for Enlist use in these counties. Additional information will be made available as soon as possible.
- Products may be applied through R1 in soybean and first white bloom in cotton.
- The list of approved nozzles has been expanded. Updated list of qualified nozzles will be available at Enlist.com. Please note there may be a slight delay in website updates.

Table 1. Runoff mitigation measures

Runoff Mitigation Measures	Credits
Number of Enlist Herbicides applications	3
	2
	1
Residue management	4
Vegetative filter strips (30 ft)	Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, sandy clay loam
	Silt loam, loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay
Vegetative filter strips (100 ft)	Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, sandy clay loam
	Silt loam, loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay
Field border (\geq 30 ft)	2
Cover crop	2
Vegetative barrier (3 ft)	2
Contour buffer strips or terrace	2
Grassed waterway	2
Water and sediment basin	1
Contour farming	1

Sarah Lancaster, Extension Weed Science Specialist
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3. Kansas Wheat Rx Schools to be held in Wichita and Hays in early February



Wheat Rx seminars are scheduled for February 8 in Wichita and on February 9 in Hays. [Wheat Rx](#) is a partnership between Kansas Wheat and K-State Research and Extension to disseminate the latest research recommendations for high-yielding and high-quality wheat to Kansas wheat farmers.

These two Wheat Rx schools will have speakers that will discuss the most up-to-date wheat research information on how to manage your wheat crop not only for yield but also for quality and sustainability.

Registration for the event is \$100 for non-members of the Kansas Association of Wheat Growers. However, members (including new members) will receive one free registration. Lunch and meeting materials are included with the registration fee.

Register online at <https://kswheat.com/wheat-rx-registration-page>

February 8, 2020 – Wichita, KS

- Location: DoubleTree by Hilton
2098 Airport Road
- 9:00 am to 3:00 pm

February 9, 2020 – Hays, KS

- Location: Memorial Union Ballroom
Ft. Hays State University
700 College Drive

Agenda

8:00 – 9:00 am	Registration
9:00 am	Welcome and Introduction to Wheat Rx <i>Aaron Harries, Kansas Wheat</i>
9:15 am	Capturing Value for High-Quality Wheat <i>E.G. Herl, Grain Craft</i>

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10:05 am	Break
10:20 am	Proper Fertility to Maximize Yield and Quality
11:10 am	Fungicides and Wheat Health <i>Kelsey Andersen Onofre, K-State</i>
Noon	Lunch
1:00 pm	Intensive Wheat Management <i>Romulo Lollato, K-State</i>
1:50 pm	Beyond Grain: Value of Wheat in the Production Chain <i>Aaron Harries</i>
2:40 pm	Question and Answer Panel
3:00 pm	Adjourn

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KANSAS WHEAT® RX

Seminars

FEBRUARY 8, 2022

Wichita

DoubleTree by Hilton
2098 Airport Road

FEBRUARY 9, 2022

Hays

Memorial Union Ballroom
Ft. Hays State University
700 College Drive

9 a.m. - 3 p.m.

A prescription for economical and sustainable production
of high-quality wheat in Kansas

CCA CEUs available



Register at www.kswheat.com/wheatr

Cost is \$110 per attendee.

Lunch and meeting materials
included.

**Kansas Association of Wheat
Growers members attend for
free.**



Seminar agenda on page 2.

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4. K-State Soybean Schools scheduled for late January and early February

A series of six K-State Soybean Production Schools will be offered in late January and early February to provide in-depth training targeted for soybean producers and key-stakeholders. The schools will be sponsored by the Kansas Soybean Commission.

The schools will cover a number of issues facing soybean growers including weed control, crop production practices, nutrient management and soil fertility, insects, risk management, and disease management.

The dates are set and specific locations have been chosen with schools located across the state.

Beloit, KS - January 25 (Tuesday) - 8:00 am to 1:00 pm

First Christian Church in Beloit, 321 N. Mill Street

Contact: Sandra Wick, swick@ksu.edu

Holton, KS - January 25 (Tuesday) - 3:00 to 7:00 pm

NEK Heritage Complex – Jackson County Fairgrounds (south of Holton), 12200 214th Rd

Contact: David Hallauer, dhallaue@ksu.edu

Newton, KS - February 1 (Tuesday) – 8:00 am to 1:00 pm

Meridian Conference Center, 1420 E. Broadway Ct

Contact: Ryan Flaming, flaming@ksu.edu

Parsons, KS - February 1 (Tuesday) – 3:00 to 7:00 pm

Southeast Research and Extension Center, 25092 Ness Rd

Contact: James Coover, jcoover@ksu.edu

Oakley, KS - February 8 (Tuesday) – 8:00 am to 1:00 pm

Buffalo Bill Cultural Center, 3083 US-83

Contact: Kelsi Wertz, kjwertz@ksu.edu

Great Bend, KS - February 8 (Tuesday) – 3:00 to 7:00 pm

Knights of Columbus Hall, 723 Main Street

Contact: Stacy Campbell, scampbel@ksu.edu

Lunch/dinner will be provided courtesy of the Kansas Soybean Commission. There is no cost to attend, but participants are asked **to pre-register by January 19**. Online registration is available at <http://bit.ly/KSUSoybean>. You can also register by emailing/calling the nearest K-State Research and Extension office for the location you plan to attend (contact emails for each location are listed above).

2022 SOYBEAN SCHOOLS



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5. Kansas Corn Schools - Virtual program on February 3



The popular Kansas Corn School series is well underway in 2022. K-State Research and Extension is partnering with Kansas Corn to offer the winter learning sessions for Kansas corn farmers.

The schools will cover a number of issues facing corn producers and are tailored to each region. Topics include weed control, insect resistance, fertility management, disease management and late-planting seasons, economics, and farm policy. Morning refreshments and a hot lunch are provided at the in-person schools.

There is one remaining in-person school scheduled for February 24 in Hiawatha. It will begin at 8:30 am with registration and the program will end around 1:00 pm.

For those that were unable to attend an in-person Corn School, a virtual school will take place on Zoom from 6:00 to 8:00 pm on February 3.

2022 Kansas Corn Schools

- **February 3 – Virtual**

Online only via Zoom

- **February 24 – Hiawatha**

Fisher Center

Registration for your school of choice is available online at <https://kscorn.com/cornschool/>

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