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Research and Extension

Extension Agronomy

eUpdate

05/09/2024

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. Plan now for volunteer corn control

We can debate whether or not volunteer corn is truly a “weed,” but it can certainly be a problem in fields following corn (Figure 1). According to [research conducted in South Dakota](#), soybean yield loss was 8 to 9% when volunteer corn density was about one plant per ten square feet. Yield loss increased to 71% at volunteer corn densities of about one plant per square foot. Conversely, [other scientists concluded](#) that corn grain yield is not reduced by volunteer corn – so long as the volunteer corn was harvested along with the hybrid corn. However, the authors also noted negative impacts such as harvest inefficiency, disease occurrences, and poor stewardship of insect-resistant traits.

One of the factors that makes volunteer corn management difficult is the prevalence of glyphosate- and/or glufosinate-resistant varieties and hybrids. In addition, tank mixes with dicamba or 2,4-D to control broadleaf weeds may reduce the effectiveness of glyphosate and Group 2 herbicides like clethodim (Select Max, others) or quizalofop (Assure II, others). However, there are some steps farmers can take early in the growing season to manage volunteer corn.



Figure 1. Volunteer corn emerging with soybeans. Photo by Sarah Lancaster, K-State Research and Extension.

Burndown options

As mentioned above, glyphosate will not control glyphosate-resistant volunteer corn. However, paraquat (Gramoxone, others) will control volunteer corn that has emerged prior to soybean planting. Glufosinate (Liberty, others) will also control volunteer corn -- as long as the corn is not glufosinate-resistant (LibertyLink).

One thing to remember with burndown herbicide applications is that they must come in contact with the growing point to ensure the corn plant will not regrow, which means contact herbicides will be ineffective if applied to volunteer corn smaller than V6. In some cases, tillage may be the most effective option to avoid regrowth.

At planting options - soybeans

In [research conducted at the University of Nebraska](#), pre-emergence applications of sulfentrazone in combination with imazethapyr, cloransulam, metribuzin, or chlorimuron (Authority Assist, Authority First, Authority MTZ, or Authority XL) reduced volunteer corn growth compared to non-treated controls. Other treatments, including flumioxazin (Valor, others) alone or in combination with chlorimuron (Valor XLT) or cloransulam (FirstRate), or fomesafen + metolachlor (Prefix) or saflufenacil + imazethapyr (Optill) *did not* reduce volunteer corn growth. There are no residual herbicide options to control volunteer corn at the time of field corn planting.

Over-the-top options

Group 2 herbicides (Select Max, Assure II, Fusilade, Poast, and others) are typically very effective over-the-top options for volunteer corn control in soybean. However, [research from Indiana](#) and [Canada](#) suggests that volunteer corn control by clethodim formulations without “fully loaded” surfactants can be reduced up to about 60% when applied with glyphosate or glyphosate plus 2,4-D and up to about 75% when applied with glyphosate plus dicamba. The reduction in control can be minimized by increasing the rate of the Group 2 herbicide to the maximum labeled rate or by using a more aggressive adjuvant. [Research from North Dakota](#) suggests that adding a high surfactant oil concentrate (HSOC) can improve volunteer corn control by tank mixtures of clethodim plus glyphosate, but neither NIS nor AMS improves control.

One potential option to control volunteer corn in emerged corn is to use an Enlist® corn hybrid. Enlist corn hybrids can be sprayed with Assure II herbicide, which would control glyphosate and/or glufosinate-resistant volunteers. However, few varieties are currently well-suited for Kansas.

For more detailed information, the “2024 Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, and Noncropland” guide is available online at <https://www.bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/CHEMWEEDGUIDE.pdf> or check with your local K-State Research and Extension office for a paper copy.

The use of trade names is for clarity to readers and does not imply endorsement of a particular product, nor does exclusion imply non-approval. Always consult the herbicide label for the most current use requirements. Users should read and follow all label directions.

Sarah Lancaster, Weed Management Specialist
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2. Be on the lookout for Soybean Gall Midge

In 2023, soybean gall midge was found infesting soybean and sweet clover in Marshall and Nemaha counties. Since this pest can overwinter in Kansas, producers should be on the lookout for additional infestations in 2024.

The Soybean Gall Midge (*Resseliella maxima*) was first observed in Nebraska in 2011 but was not officially described as a new species until 2018 when this tiny fly established itself as an emerging pest of soybeans in South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Iowa. New infestations have been documented every year since and its range has expanded into Missouri. Soybean gall midge has been documented in Nebraska along the Kansas border as recently as 2021. This pest should be actively scouted for during the growing season, especially in counties along the Nebraska border.

Losses from soybean gall midge infestation are due to plant death and lodging (Figure 1). Heavily infested fields have shown the potential for complete yield losses from the edge of the field up to 100 feet into the field and a 20% yield loss from 200 to 400 feet into the field.



Figure 1. Soybean field with damage by soybean gall midge. Photo by Justin McMechan, Univ. of Nebraska.

Identification and Lifecycle

Adults: tiny (2-3mm), delicate flies with an orange abdomen, slender bodies and mottled wings. Long legs are banded with alternating light and dark markings (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Adult soybean gall midge. Photo by Mitchell Helton, Iowa State Univ.

Larvae: small, legless, maggots that are clear to white-colored when young but turn bright orange when mature (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Soybean gall midge larvae. Photo by Justin McMechan, Univ. of Nebraska.

Soybean gall midge overwinters as larvae in the first few inches of soil. After pupation in the early spring, adult midges emerge and lay their eggs on the lower portions of stems or at the base of soybean plants. The eggs hatch and the larvae feed within the stems. Infestation does not occur until the V2 stage when natural fissures and cracks appear in stems allowing entry by larvae. Infestation can continue into the reproductive growth stages. So far, there appear to be at least two generations per growing season. The adult soybean gall midges do not feed on soybeans.

Scouting

Begin scouting soybean plants at the V2 growth stage. Symptoms of infestation include:

1. wilting or dead soybeans along field edges with decreasing damage into the center of the field (Figure 4),
2. darkening and swelling at the base of stems (Figure 5),
3. brittle stems that break easily near their base, and
4. small orange larvae present in split open stems.



Figure 4. Wilting soybean plant from gall midge infestation. Photo by Justin McMechan, Univ. of Nebraska.



Figure 5. Darkening and swelling of stem. Photo by Adam Varenhorst, South Dakota State Univ.

Management

As such a new pest, no published research-based management recommendations are currently available. On-farm studies in impacted states are examining the effects of cultural practices and insecticides on preventing losses. Seed treatments have not been shown to be effective.

Please report any occurrence of soybean gall midge to your local extension professional or contact the K-State Entomology Department. The Soybean Gall Midge Alert Network, <https://soybeangallmidge.org/>, can be used to track developments regarding this new pest.

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3. Control options for buckbrush, roughleaf dogwood, and smooth sumac

Three common brush species native to Kansas and widely spread across the state are buckbrush (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*), roughleaf dogwood (*Cornus drummondii*), and smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*).

Buckbrush is a shrub that can grow to over 6 feet tall with rhizomes and stolons. It has simple opposite leaves. Flowering occurs in June-July with red fruit produced in the late summer. Buckbrush occurs in disturbed woodlands, along creek banks, old fields, and on rangelands and pastures.

Roughleaf dogwood is a shrub that can reach 15 feet in height. Flat-topped clusters of white flowers usually appear in late May to early June. The round white fruits appear from September to October. Roughleaf dogwood occurs in fencerows, along the edges of woods, along streams, and on open prairies. It provides cover for wildlife and nesting birds.

Smooth sumac will grow to a height of 5-7 feet and produces an open milo-like head in early June. Leaves are odd-pinnately compound and turn bright red in the fall. The round red fruits are produced from August to September. It grows on rocky soils in pastures and along fencerows. Some birds will eat the seed, and the plants provide cover for birds and mammals.

These shrubs can produce clumps that will shade out and reduce forage production. Cattle generally do not browse these species. Sheep and goats are more likely to utilize these woody plants.

Be on the lookout for buckbrush, roughleaf dogwood, and smooth sumac, and implement a control plan if needed.

Buckbrush control

For effective control of buckbrush, consider top removal after the plants have leafed out and the nonstructural carbohydrates stored in the roots are at a low level. A single mowing is likely to cause resprouting, so multiple cuttings at the appropriate time (generally early to mid-May) are necessary. Another effective method is prescribed burning for 2-3 consecutive years.

Herbicides can also be used to control buckbrush. The best time to spray occurs after the plants are fully leafed out (Figure 1), but before the leaves are too mature (generally mid-May to early June). A number of herbicides can be used, but 2,4-D low-volatile ester formulations at 1.5 to 2 lbs/acre are usually quite effective. Chaparral can be used alone at 3 oz/acre, but I prefer adding 2 pint/acre 2,4-D to 2 oz/acre Chaparral. Grazon P+D can also provide acceptable control. Caution should be used if treating cool-season grasses with Chaparral. Grazon P+D is a restricted-use pesticide. Always read the label when considering the use of herbicides.



Figure 1. Buckbrush. Photo by Walt Fick, K-State Research & Extension.

Roughleaf dogwood control

Roughleaf dogwood is rarely grazed and invades grassland in the absence of prescribed burning. Pastures that are frequently burned usually do not have a roughleaf dogwood problem. A Konza Prairie study near Manhattan indicated that roughleaf dogwood increases dramatically on grazed or ungrazed watersheds with a burning frequency of 4 years compared to annual burning. Once established, roughleaf dogwood is difficult to remove with fire alone as the plant usually leafs out after the burning season. Long-term late-spring burning may gradually reduce stands of roughleaf dogwood.

The optimum time to spray roughleaf dogwood is between the flower bud state and early seed production (Figure 2). A number of foliar-applied herbicides, including triclopyr (Remedy Ultra), dicamba (Banvel), and picloram (Tordon 22K) used alone or in combination with 2,4-D will defoliate roughleaf dogwood, but actual mortality is usually less than 25%.

Roughleaf dogwood can be difficult to control. High-volume treatments providing greater than 50% mortality include 0.5-1% PastureGard HL (triclopyr + fluroxypyr), 1% Surmount (picloram + fluroxypyr), and 1% Grazon P+D + 0.5% Remedy Ultra (picloram + 2,4-D + triclopyr). All these herbicides are applied with water. Adding a 0.25 to 0.5% v/v non-ionic surfactant may enhance control. Aerial applications should be applied to at least 3 gallons per acre of total spray solution to ensure adequate coverage.

A single application of any herbicide does not completely eliminate roughleaf dogwood but may open up the stand enough to carry a fire. In subsequent years, a combination of prescribed burning in the late spring followed by a herbicide application 4-6 weeks post-burning should provide good control.



Figure 2. Roughleaf dogwood in full bloom. Photo by Walt Fick, K-State Research & Extension

Smooth sumac control

Late-spring burning will keep smooth sumac shorter in stature, but generally increases stem density. The optimum time to spray smooth sumac is between the flower bud stage and early seed production (Figure 3). Smooth sumac is among the easiest woody plants to control with herbicides if applied at the proper time. With ground or aerial applications, smooth sumac is controlled with 2-3 pint/acre 2,4-D.



Figure 3. Smooth sumac in early seed production stage. Photo by Walt Fick, K-State Research & Extension

Measures that can mitigate control of buckbrush, roughleaf dogwood and smooth sumac

Soil-applied materials such as Spike 20P (tebuthiuron) and Pronone Power Pellets (hexazinone) can provide control of roughleaf dogwood and smooth sumac. Buckbrush is not listed on the Pronone Power Pellets label. Spike 20P should be applied during the dormant season at 0.75 ounces per 100 square feet of product. This is equivalent to 20 pounds of product per acre. Pronone Power Pellets should be applied when the soil is moist and rainfall is expected within 2 weeks of application. For plants 3-6 feet tall apply 2-4 pellets at the base of the plant. Expect to see grass damage following the use of Pronone Power Pellets. These dry soil-applied products may be useful in areas where spray drift may cause considerable non-target damage.

Growing season burns, e.g. in August, have the potential to reduce stands of roughleaf dogwood and smooth sumac.

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4. 2024 Kansas Wheat Plot Tours - Updated Schedule

The Department of Agronomy and K-State Research and Extension will host several winter wheat variety plot tours in different regions of the state starting May 14, 2024. Make plans to attend a plot tour near you to see and learn about the newest available and upcoming wheat varieties, their agronomics, and their disease reactions. Below is a preliminary list of plot tour dates, times, and plot locations/directions. This list will be continuously added to and updated in the coming weeks.

Romulo Lollato, Extension Wheat Specialist
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Date	Time	County	Location	Directions	Agent/Contact	Speakers
5/14	6:00 PM	Pawnee	Kinsley	Plot Location: Turn north off HWY-156 onto 345th Ave in Burdett, go north on 345th until it curves west for ½ mile, then turn north on 350th Ave. Stay on 350th Ave for 4 miles to T Road, then ½ West. The plot is on the south side of the road. A meeting and meal will follow the Wheat Tour at Rozel Community Center, located at 105 N Main Street, Rozel, KS 67574	Kyle Grant	Kelsey/ Logan
5/15	11:00 AM	Barber	Isabel	Plots are located on the SE side of the intersection between SE 120th St. and Main St. in Isabel.	Matt Rhodes	Kelsey/ Logan
5/15	6:00 PM	Pratt	West of Pratt	0.5 Mile South of Kincheloe's Inc. (Farm Implement Dealer) on the east side of N US Highway 281.	Jenna Fitzsimmons	Kelsey/ Logan
5/16	8:30 AM	Barton	Galatia	CANCELED	Stacy Campbell	
5/16	11:00 AM	Kingman	Spivey	Conrardy Seeds Test Plot, 7681 SW 80 Ave, Kingman, KS 67068	Grace Schneider	Kelsey/ Logan
5/16	5:00 PM	Comanche	Protection	5.5 miles north of Protection on Road 4,	Levi Miller	Kelsey/ Logan

				west side of the road. Supper will follow the plot tour.		
5/16	6:30 PM	Riley	Riley	SAVE Farm: 9680 North 52nd Street, Riley, KS	Gary Fike	Romulo
5/17	9:00 AM	McPherson	Marquette	PATRICK PLOT - Marquette. Marquette Rd & Highway 4	Shad Marston	Romulo/ Kelsey
5/17	11:30 AM	McPherson	Moundridge	GALLE PLOT - Moundridge. 1/4 North of Cheyenne Road & 23rd Avenue A free lunch sponsored by MKC will be held at MKC Learning Center, 221 W Hirschler Str., Moundridge.	Shad Marston	Romulo/ Kelsey
5/17	3:00 PM	McPherson	Inman	SCHROEDER PLOT - Inman. Between 4th & 5th Avenue on Cheyenne Road	Shad Marston	Romulo/ Kelsey
5/20	12:00 PM	Harvey	Camp Hawk	Lunch at noon at Camp Hawk. Plot following lunch. From Camp Hawk, go 1.5 miles east to S West Rd, a mile south to 48th St., and turn west and go about 400 yards. The plot is on the south side of the road.	Ryan Flamming	Romulo
5/20	6:00 PM	Sumner	Belle Plaine	Belle Plaine- 1/2 south of 90th N and N Woodlawn, or 1 mile east of Belle Plaine and 1/2 south	Randy Hein	Romulo
5/21	8:00 AM	Sedgwick	Andale	1/2 mile south of intersection 247th St W & 21st St N	Jeff Seiler	Romulo
5/21	10:45 AM	Sedgwick	Haysville	1901 E 95th St S, Haysville, KS 67060 (John C. Pair Center)	Jeff Seiler	Romulo
5/21	6:00 PM	Sumner	Caldwell	Caldwell - approximately 2 miles east of Caldwell and 3/4 south. or 3/4 south of Hwy 81 and S Sumner rd.	Randy Hein	Romulo
5/22	10:30 AM		Jewell	Off of Highway 14 in Jewell County at H Road, then 1 1/2 miles west on	Sandra Wick	Romulo/ Kelsey

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				the north side of the road.		
5/22	1:30 PM		Lincoln	Lunch at 11:30 am at Emerson Lake (Jewell). Plots 3 miles west of Beverly or 8 miles east of Lincoln on Highway 18 on the south side.	Sandra Wick	Lucas
5/22	4:30 PM		Mitchell	South of Beloit on Highway 14 to S Road, then 8 miles west on the north side of the road.	Sandra Wick	Romulo/ Kelsey
5/22	1:30 PM		Osborne	Lunch at noon at the wheat plot. Hwy 24 (east of Jct. 281) to 60 Road, then ½ mile south on east side	Sandra Wick	Lucas
5/22	10:00 AM		Smith Center	Right north of Landmark Implement, Smith Center (west edge) on the north of the road.	Sandra Wick	Lucas
5/23	8:00 AM	Phillips	Phillipsburg	From the HWY 36 and East 300 Road Intersection, travel South 1 ½ miles on East 300 Road. Plot is located on the West side of the road.	Cody Miller	Romulo/ Kelsey
5/23	5:00 PM	Ellis	Hays	CANCELED	Stacy Campbell	
5/23	6:00 PM	Sumner	Conway Springs	Across the road from 922 West 140th Ave North, Conway Springs Ks	Randy Hein	Allan
5/24	11:30 AM	Russell	Russell	East of the intersection at E Lucas St & S Front St Russell, KS 67665	Craig Dinkel	Kelsey
5/24	11:30 AM	Ellsworth	Lorraine	CANCELED	Craig Dinkel	Allan
5/24	8:00 AM	Ottawa	Minneapolis	From K106 highway south of Minneapolis to west on Justice Road, 1.5 miles.	Jay Wisbey	Romulo
5/24	11:00 AM	Saline	Solomon	From Old 40 Highway West of Solomon, go South on N Gypsum Valley Road 2.5 Miles and then West ½ mile on E Stimmel Road	Jay Wisbey	Romulo/ Kelsey
5/28	5:00 PM	Finney	Garden City	Southwest Research and Extension Center in Garden City	Logan Simon	Logan

5/28	6:00 PM	Kiowa	Mullinville	Junction of State Hwy 54 and 11th Ave (east edge of Mullinville), south 2 miles, intersection of 11th Ave and M street.	Gary Jorgensen (Alliance Ag & Grain) / Mandy Hensen	Romulo
5/29	9:30 AM	Rush	LaCrosse	8 ½ miles straight west of the Casey's located in LaCrosse on Hwy 4. Do not curve north to Hargrave. At 7 miles, continue straight west off of the curve. The plot is south side of the road.	Lacey Noterman	Romulo/ Kelsey
5/29	2:00 PM	Ness	Ness City	17282 T Road. From Ness City, go North on Hwy 283 for 4 miles, then turn east on Rd. 170 for 1 mile, and then turn north on Rd. T. Plot is located north of the scale house on the Nichephor farm.	Lacey Noterman	Romulo/ Kelsey
5/29	6:00 PM	Lane	Dighton	7 miles west of Dighton to Eagle Rd, 2 miles south to West Rd 130, then 200 yards west toward Ehmke farmstead, east of the scale.	Lacey Noterman	Romulo/ Kelsey
6/5	7:30 AM	Republic	Belleville	Plot to focus on wheat strea mosaic virus. 2 miles west of Belleville in the North Central Experiment Field	Luke Byers	
6/5	10:00 AM	Republic	Polansky	1 mile east of Belleville on U.S. 36	Luke Byers	
6/5	3:00 PM	Clay	Morganville	2 miles east of Morganville on KS-80, 0.5 miles south on Limestone Rd	Luke Byers	
6/5	5:00 PM	Washington	Palmer	3 miles east of Palmer on 4th Rd	Luke Byers	

5. K-State Southeast Research and Extension Spring Crops Field Day - May 14

K-State Research and Extension will host its Spring Crops Field Day in person on Tuesday, May 14, at its Southeast Research and Extension Center at 25092 Ness Road in Parsons.

Registration is 8:30-9:00 a.m. for the program, which includes:

- Tour of Wheat Variety Plots (14 hard red and 13 soft red varieties) – seed company representatives.
- Soil Health and Soybean Disease – Dr. Chris Little, K-State Plant Pathologist.
- Spring 2024 Climate Update and Weather Outlook – Matthew Sittel, Assistant State Climatologist.
- Alfalfa Management and Soil Nutrients – James Coover, Crop Production Agent, Wildcat Extension District.

Numerous sponsors will have displays and representatives available to answer questions about products and services. A sack lunch will be served after the field tours.

In case of rain, the program will be held indoors. Contact the K-State Wildcat Extension District Altamont office at 620-784-5337 or the Southeast Research and Extension Center at 620-820-6131 for more information and advance registration.

Spring Crops Field Day 2024



Sponsored By:



Tuesday, May 14 | 8:30 am - 12:00 pm

K-State Southeast Research and Extension Center
25092 Ness Road, Parsons

Schedule

- 8:30 am | Registration and Check-In
- 9:00 am | Presentations and Tours Begin
- 11:45 am | Lunch provided by Sponsors

Program Speakers

- Climate Update and Weather Outlook
 - Matthew Sittel, K-State Climatologist
- Soil Health and Soybean Disease
 - Chris Little, K-State Plant Pathologist
- Soil Nutrients in Alfalfa
 - James Coover, Wildcat District Crop Production Agent
- Soft and Hard Wheat Variety Plot Tours
 - Seed Company Representatives

Registration Information

Use camera on
mobile device to
scan QR code



(620) 421 - 4826

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6. Winter Canola Field Day set for May 16 near Hutchinson

Kansas State University, the Great Plains Canola Association, and Scoular will host a field day at the South Central Experiment Field southwest of Hutchinson on May 16 to highlight winter canola variety development, research, and marketing.



K-State canola breeder Mike Stamm said the field day is an opportunity to see winter canola variety trials in the field and learn about current and future varieties. Management decisions to ensure a successful harvest will be discussed. Questions related to marketing of the crop are still a critical topic. Although the winter was relatively mild, the crop endured a number of stresses. Great establishment of the crop last fall enabled optimum overwintering, although differences among varieties were noted. We will be very interested to harvest and learn from these variety trials.

“Scoular is excited that our oilseed crush facility in Goodland, which will begin operations in October 2024, is creating renewed interest in planting canola,” said Jeff Frazier, the market development manager for Scoular. “It’s important to give producers an opportunity to get their marketing questions answered. We want to help producers grow canola with confidence and put everyone in the best position possible to harvest and market a successful crop this summer.”

The field day will be held at the South Central Experiment Field southwest of Hutchinson, beginning at 10 a.m. From the US-50 and S Dean Road intersection west of Hutchinson, drive south 4 ½ miles on S Dean Rd. The experiment field address is 10620 S. Dean Rd.

The Great Plains Canola Association will provide an update and sponsor a free noon meal.

To RSVP for the catered meal, please contact the K-State agronomy extension office at sprite@ksu.edu or 785-532-5776. More information also is available from Mike Stamm at 785-532-3871 or mjstamm@ksu.edu.

7. K-State Southwest Research and Extension Spring Field Day - May 28

K-State's Southwest Research-Extension Center invites producers, allied industry representatives, and anyone interested in agriculture to attend this year's Spring Field Day, which will be held on May 28, 2024, at 4500 E. Mary Street in Garden City.

Registration will begin at 4:30 p.m.; the program and tour of wheat, canola, and annual forage variety plots will start at 5:00 p.m., followed by a meal sponsored by industry partners. See the full schedule below.

Logan Simon, K-State southwest area agronomist; Mike Stamm, K-State agronomist and canola breeder; and John Holman, K-State cropping systems agronomist, will discuss the annual forages, canola, and wheat variety plots at the location and how they have performed under this year's challenging growing conditions.

"This field day is an opportunity to share our story—what we are researching and why and what that means for growers in western Kansas and beyond," said K-State Southwest Area Agronomist Logan Simon. "There's strong interest among growers in pinpointing drought-tolerant varieties and forages that suit our region's cropping systems, and we're committed to addressing those demands, delivering evidence-based performance results to farmers so they can make the best decision for their operation."

Field days allow growers to talk with researchers and Extension specialists about what they've observed in the field and take home actionable insights for their operations.

Schedule for the 2024 SWREC Spring Field Day

4:30 PM	Registration and Check-in
5:00 PM	Dryland wheat varieties
5:30 PM	Irrigated canola varieties
6:00 PM	Irrigated forage varieties

Thanks to sponsorship by our industry partners, a meal will be provided at the SWREC headquarters following the tour.

To RSVP for the 2024 spring field day and catered meal, please call the SWREC office at 620-276-8286 or email lsimon@k-state.edu.

SWREC SPRING FIELD DAY

MAY 28, 2024 - 5:00 PM

K-State University Southwest Research-Extension Center
4500 E. Mary St., Garden City, KS 67846



JOHN HOLMAN
K-State Cropping
Systems Agronomist



LOGAN SIMON
K-State Southwest Area
Agronomist



MIKE STAMM
K-State Canola
Agronomist/Breeder



Please RSVP to Logan Simon using the QR code, call
(620)276-8286 or email lsimon@ksu.edu by May 23, 2024.

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