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Extension Agronomy

eUpdate

05/16/2024

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. Early season weed control in cotton

Early season weed control is especially important in cotton because it can be slow to canopy relative to other crops grown in Kansas and is, therefore, less competitive early in the growing season (Figure 1). Weeds compete with cotton for water, nutrients, and sunlight during the growing season and contribute to trash and discoloration of the lint at harvest, resulting in major dockage in quality grades and reduced lint value.

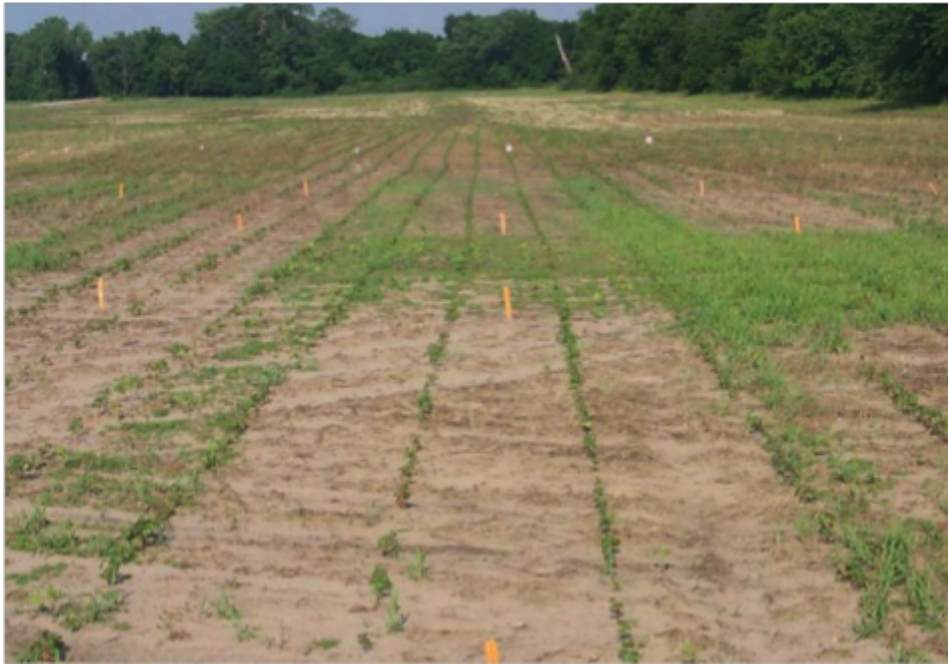


Figure 1. Residual herbicides applied at planting are needed to prevent early-season weed competition in cotton. Photo by Stu Duncan, K-State Research and Extension.

Tillage is often used to provide a “clean slate” for early-season weed control; however, most Kansas cotton acreage is in conservation tillage systems, so effective herbicides are needed before planting. Glyphosate is often used in burndown herbicide applications in combination with other products. Low rates of flumioxazin (Valor, others) can be applied 14 to 30 days before planting and have some residual activity. Paraquat (Gramoxone, others) and glufosinate (Liberty, others), which only control actively growing weeds, are also effective for pre-plant burndown herbicide applications. A newer herbicide labeled for burndown applications in cotton is tiafenacil (Reviton). It is a Group 14 herbicide applied 7 to 14 days before planting at 1 to 3 fluid ounces per acre and works best when applied with glyphosate for grass control.

If dicamba-resistant cotton is planted, approved dicamba formulations (XtendiMax, Engenia, or Tavium) can be used in a burndown program with no waiting period before planting. Producers should be aware that by EPA ruling, the cutoff date for use of existing stocks of Xtendimax, Engenia, or Tavium on dicamba-tolerant cotton is July 30, 2024. There is a 21- to 28-day waiting period if non-

dicamba-resistant cotton is planted and/or other labeled dicamba formulations are used. Similarly, the 2,4-D formulations Enlist One and Enlist Duo may be applied pre-plant with no waiting period in 2,4-D-resistant cotton, but there is a 30-day waiting period if non-2,4-D-resistant cotton and/or other labeled 2,4-D formulations are used.

Residual herbicides applied at planting are the foundation of any good weed management program. Not only are they necessary to prevent yield loss, but they are also recommended to manage or delay the development of herbicide-resistant weed populations. Some effective residual herbicides for early-season use in cotton include Group 15 herbicides like acetochlor (Warrant, others), S-metolachlor (Dual, others), dimethenamid-P (Outlook), and pyroxasulfone (Zidua). These herbicides only control weeds that have not yet germinated, and they require about ½ inch or more of rainfall for maximum activity. In addition to broadcast applications, pyroxasulfone (Zidua) can be impregnated on dry fertilizer and applied pre or postemergence to cotton. This could be used as an opportunity to extend residual herbicide activity and split nitrogen applications to help manage plant growth in irrigated production systems. Group 5 herbicides like fluometuron (Cotoran), and prometryn (Caparol) do not have this requirement. However, these herbicides have some limitations regarding rotation restrictions to crops like corn, grain sorghum, and wheat. Similarly, pyriithiobac-sodium (Staple) will prevent rotation to grain sorghum in the following year. This restriction and the prevalence of ALS-resistant weeds have resulted in little Staple use in Kansas.

Layered residual herbicides can be especially important in cotton because it is slow to canopy (Figure 2). Group 15 herbicides can also be applied over the top of cotton if the maximum application rate for the season is not exceeded at planting. Post-emergence applications of labeled dicamba formulations (XtendiMax, Engenia) in dicamba-resistant varieties can also provide some residual control without the requirement for activating rainfall. It is important for these, and all herbicide applications to be made when cotton is at a growth stage allowed on the herbicide label.



Figure 2. Residual herbicides applied post-emergence prevent late-season weed competition in cotton. Photo by Stu Duncan, K-State Research and Extension.

For more detailed information, see the “2024 Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, and Noncropland” guide at <https://www.bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/CHEMWEEEDGUIDE.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.

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2. Pest management in cotton - Thrips and other early insects

Kansas cotton growers escape most of the damaging insects found deeper in the Cotton Belt.

However, as cotton acres continue to rise in the state, producers and consultants must be aware of insect pests with the potential to cause significant yield loss in this crop.

Today, thrips are one of Kansas cotton growers' most consistent insect pests. This pest is of concern from late May until approximately the end of June, with most thrips problems in Kansas cotton related to thrips migrating from wheat as it matures in the spring. If this occurs as cotton plants emerge, seedlings can be stunted, and terminal buds or even entire plants may be killed. Thrips cause the most damage to cotton seedlings when dry conditions delay growth. When infestations occur, leaves may turn brown on the edges, develop a silvery color, or become distorted and curl upward (Figure 1). Light thrips infestations tend to delay plant growth and retard maturity. However, heavy infestations can kill terminal buds and cause abnormal branching patterns or even entire plants.



Figure 1. Cotton leaves damaged by thrips feeding. Photos courtesy of J.P. Michaud, K-State Research and Extension.

Scouting for thrips

Scouting for thrips can be difficult, but it is important to detect significant populations before economic damage occurs. Thrips are tiny (less than 2 millimeters long), barely visible, splinter-like insects that vary in color from yellow to brown to gray (Figure 2). They have rasping-sucking mouthparts, and adults have two pairs of narrow wings fringed with long hairs. Start looking for thrips as soon as plants begin to emerge, especially in the newest growth. In the field, shake cotton plants over a piece of white paper. If you see small, slender objects crawling, these are usually thrips. Be careful to differentiate these tiny insects from soil particles. Look for early signs of damage. Thrips feeding in the terminal tissue make new leaves appear distorted and curled. Under windy conditions, collect plants from the field and place them in plastic bags. Once out of the wind, examine plant terminals and the undersides of the first two leaves for the presence of thrips. Populations of more than one thrips per true leaf up to the six-leaf stage may justify treatment, depending on growing

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conditions. Control is rarely necessary later in the season.

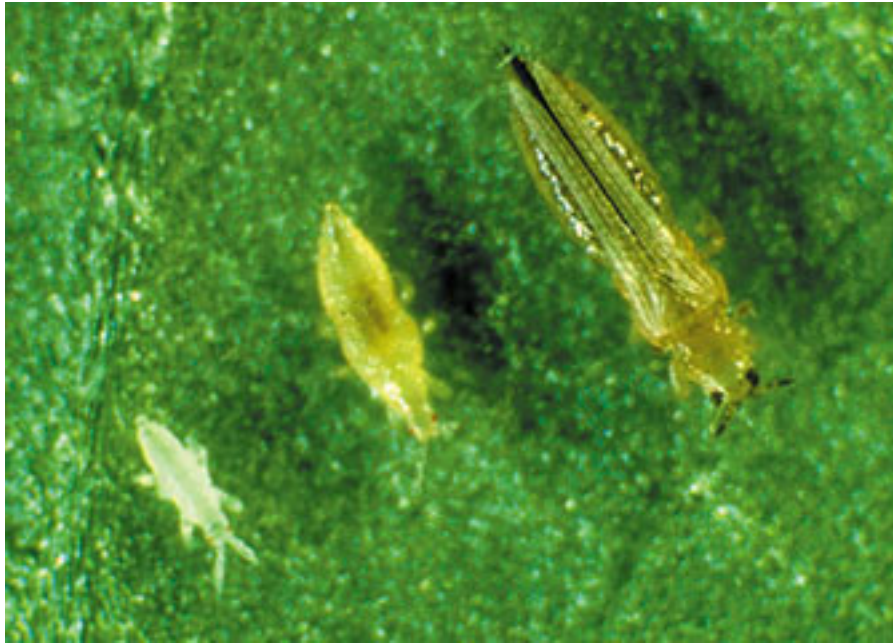


Figure 2. Nymphal and adult thrips. Photo courtesy of J.P. Michaud, K-State Research and Extension.

Control options for thrips

Seed treatments to prevent thrips damage have been shown to provide good economic returns in cotton. If cotton is treated with a systemic insecticide at planting, it should be scouted for thrips two weeks after plants emerge. If live, immature thrips are found, it means that thrips are laying eggs in the field and residual properties of the seed treatment have elapsed. A follow-up foliar application may be necessary. Alternatives include applications of acephate and phorate as planting, or foliar treatments of dimethoate at a low rate from 0.12 to 0.25 lb. a.i./acre or acephate at 0.18 lb. a.i./acre. Chemical efficacy varies depending on the species of thrips being treated. Some populations express resistance to some materials. If one product does not seem to be working, try a different insecticide. A list of the insecticides labeled for thrips control in cotton is available in this KSRE publication: "Cotton Insect Pest Management 2024 at https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/item/cotton-insect-pest-management-2024_MF2674. Always check insecticide labels carefully before applying a product to ensure safe and legal use.

Other early-season insect pest considerations

Cotton fleahoppers and lygus bugs should be monitored from the six-leaf stage until square production stops. Feeding damage from cotton fleahoppers and lygus bugs is very similar and both cause squares to drop. During the first three weeks of squaring, the economic threshold is 25 to 40 fleahoppers per 100 terminals with 10 to 15% blasted squares. With a sweep net, the threshold ranges between 4 and 6 fleahoppers per 25 sweeps. Treatment for lygus bugs may be needed with 1 to 2 lygus bugs per 25 sweeps. Alfalfa can be a significant reservoir for lygus bugs. So far this year, lygus bug populations in western Kansas alfalfa fields are notably high, so this is a pest to be more

alert for going into the cotton growing season.

For more information on insect pest management in cotton, see the **2024 Cotton Insect Pest Management** bulletin available from the KSRE Bookstore:

https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/item/cotton-insect-pest-management-2024_MF2674.

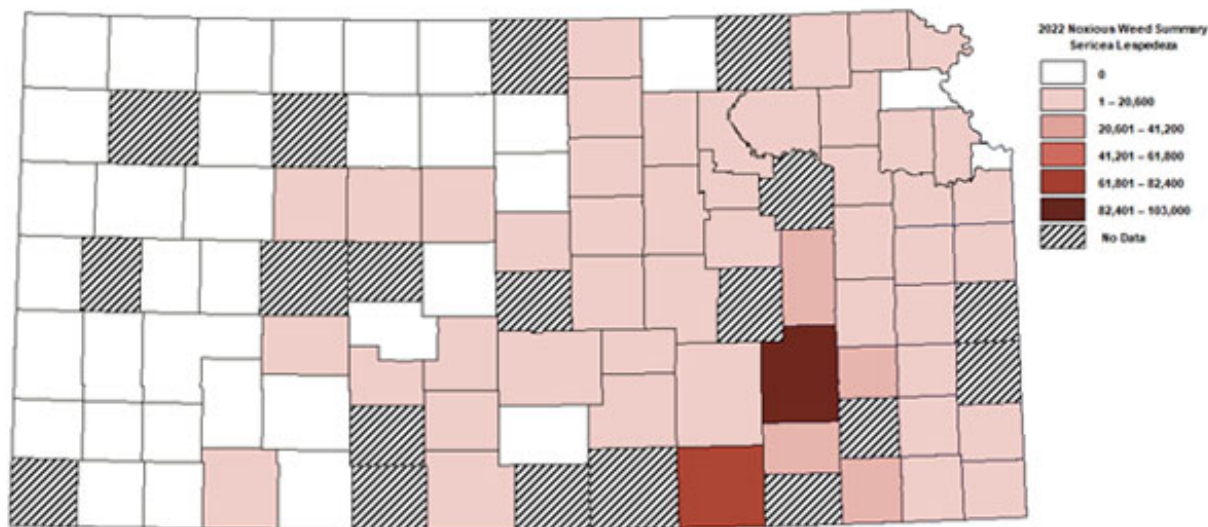
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3. Early summer control of sericea lespedeza using herbicides

Sericea lespedeza is a major invasive species of concern on rangeland, pasture, and some CRP acres in Kansas. This Category C noxious weed infests over 465,000 acres in Kansas (Figure 1). Category C noxious weeds are well-established and known to exist in large or extensive populations. Control efforts should be directed at reducing or eliminating new infestations and using approved control methods on established populations.



Sericea lespedeza

Figure 1. Distribution of sericea lespedeza in Kansas. Source: [Kansas Noxious Weed Survey](#)

Sericea lespedeza is a perennial legume with trifoliate leaves. The leaves are club or wedged-shaped (Figure 2). Plants are usually about 3 feet tall but can grow to several feet in height under ideal conditions. Plants will start to bloom in August with white to cream-colored flowers with a purple throat. The most seed production occurs in September.



Figure 2. Trifoliate, wedge-shaped leaflets of sericea lespedeza. Photo by Walt Fick, K-State Research and Extension.

Prescribed burning stimulates the germination of sericea lespedeza seed. Mid-May to June is a good time to control new seedlings and established sericea lespedeza plants that are at least 10-12 inches tall, using herbicides. At this time, sericea lespedeza is in a vegetative growth stage (Figure 3) and is rapidly growing. By the end of June, plants will begin to branch and become woodier.



Figure 3. Vegetative growth stage of sericea lespedeza. Photo by Walt Fick, K-State Research and Extension.

Chemical control options

The most effective herbicides to treat sericea lespedeza during the vegetative growth stage are Remedy Ultra (triclopyr) and PastureGard HL (triclopyr + fluroxypyr). Broadcast applications of Remedy Ultra at 1 to 2 pints/acre and PastureGard HL at 0.75 to 1.5 pints/acre should be applied in spray volumes of 10 to 20 gallons/acre. Another herbicide option would be Surmount (picloram + fluroxypyr) at 2 pints/acre. Surmount is a restricted-use pesticide and would be a good choice if you want to treat [roughleaf dogwood](#) or blackberry simultaneously. Once sericea starts to branch, metsulfuron-containing herbicides such as Escort XP (0.5 to 1 oz/acre) can be effective.

For spot application, mix 0.5 fl oz PastureGard HL per gallon of water or use a 1% solution of Remedy Ultra in water. Aerial applications of these products should be done with a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons per acre. Higher volumes, e.g., 5 gallons per acre, will generally be more effective.

There are no grazing and haying restrictions for livestock and lactating grazing animals following the use of Remedy Ultra and PastureGard HL. There is a 14-day waiting period prior to hay harvest using these two herbicides. If Surmount is used, there is no waiting period before grazing all livestock except for lactating dairy animals (14 days before grazing). Surmount also requires a 7 to 14-day waiting period before hay harvest, depending on whether the hay will be fed to beef animals or lactating dairy animals. There are no grazing or haying restrictions following the application of Escort

XP.

As a noxious weed in Kansas, sericea lespedeza needs to be controlled. Sericea lespedeza has a tremendous seed bank that helps reestablish stands.

Herbicide treatments must be repeated every 2 to 4 years to keep this invasive species in check. Initial treatments should reduce dense stands to the point where spot treatment can be used in future years. Left untreated, sericea lespedeza will dominate a site, greatly reducing forage production and species diversity.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service is also concerned about the invasion of sericea lespedeza in the Kansas Flint Hills. They have created a factsheet that highlights important points related to managing it (see below).

FACT SHEET: Sericea Management in the Kansas Flint Hills

- *Lespedeza cuneata*, known commonly as Sericea or Chinese bushclover is a plant native to Asia
- Introduced to Kansas in the early 20th century to control erosion
- An aggressive invader due to low palatability, high reproductive capability, and resistance to the spring fires common in the Flint Hills

Traditional Management: Chemical Control

- Spot application of triclopyr on emerging plants in May and June
- Follow-up broadcast application of metsulfuron-methyl once surviving plants have reached the flowering stage (July through September)
 - This application prevents seed maturation

For more information, including trade names of herbicides and chemical cost-share opportunities, visit your county Noxious Weed Department or refer to the current [Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Non-cropland](#) published by Kansas State Research and Extension



Alternative Management: "Warm Season" Prescribed Fire

- Burning conducted in late summer or early fall* can dramatically reduce plant vigor and reproduction
- Summer burns also tend to increase plant diversity, including an increase in desirable forbs
- Follow up herbicide treatment of regrowth can compound suppressive effects of prescribed fire

For more information on alternative treatments visit your local Kansas State Research and Extension office or the KSRE website: www.ksre.k-state.edu

* Refer to Farm Service Agency guidelines for Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contract limitations



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4. War Against Weeds podcast is looking for your feedback

Have you been keeping up with the **“War Against Weeds”** podcast? Over 100 full-length episodes are posted at <https://waragainstweeds.libsyn.com/> and available on Spotify and iTunes. For those not familiar with this podcast, it is an outreach effort from Sarah Lancaster, K-State Extension Weed Science Specialist, Mandy Bish, Extension Weed Scientist at the University of Missouri, and Joe Ikely, Extension Weed Scientist at North Dakota State.

The War Against Weeds team is conducting a survey to improve the podcast. We’d love to hear from you! Please consider participating in this survey. You can access it by clicking this link: https://kstate.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_9NtoPCcnBGAAEBw or scanning the QR code below. The survey will take under 5 minutes to complete.





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5. Kansas weekly drought update and climate report; May 8-14, 2024

Temperature summary

Temperatures (°F) averaged near normal during the period. Daily average temperatures across the Kansas Mesonet ranged from 58° on the 9th to 65° on the 14th. All seven daily averages during the period were within three degrees of normal. Most highs were in the 70s, with lows generally in the 40s and 50s. The coldest morning low during the period was 31° in Hamilton County on the 8th, recorded by the cooperative observer 1-mile northeast of Syracuse. This mark is likely to stand as the latest sub-freezing temperature recorded this spring in Kansas. The Stanton County Mesonet site in southwest Kansas recorded the week's highest temperature on the 14th of 90°.

The 7-day average temperature across Kansas was 62.3° or 0.3° above normal. Seven of Kansas' nine divisions averaged above normal for the week; only southwest and south central were below normal. Departures from normal for the period ranged from -1.0° in southwest Kansas to +2.2° in southeast Kansas. There was an average of 94 growing-degree days across the state during the period; the normal is 95. Divisional averages ranged from 79 in the northwest to 108 in the southeast. For the growing season to date, which began on April 1, there has been an average of 513 growing degree days in Kansas or 64 above the normal amount of 449. Departures from normal for the growing season range from +37 in northwest Kansas to +87 in south central Kansas.

Precipitation summary

Nearly all of the week's precipitation fell between the 12th and the 14th. Totals over two inches were reported by CoCoRaHS observers in nine counties across multiple state divisions: Barber, Brown, Dickinson, Doniphan, Gove, Graham, Nemaha, Pottawatomie, and Riley. The three highest totals for the week were all 3" or greater and reported in Nemaha County, led by a 3.33" total in Seneca. There were a few areas where little to no rain fell. The Cheyenne County Mesonet site recorded no precipitation during the last 7 days. Totals in southwestern Kansas were mostly under one-quarter inch. Parts of east central Kansas also had low totals. Areas from Topeka to Ottawa to Garnett and Iola received mostly two-tenths of an inch or less during the week.

The statewide average precipitation for the 7-day period was 0.53", or 52% of the weekly normal amount of 1.01". All nine divisions in Kansas averaged below normal (Table 1). Northeast Kansas had the highest total (0.81") while southwest Kansas was the driest division (0.26"). West central Kansas was closest to normal with 0.58", which is 95% of normal. East central Kansas had the lowest percent of normal; the average of 0.38" was just 32% of normal. Central (38%), southeast (38%) and southwest (47%) also had less than half of normal. Since April 1, the average precipitation across Kansas is 4.26", or 88% of the normal amount of 4.85", down 10% since last week. The three eastern divisions all remain above normal, but north central fell to slightly below normal (99%). The remaining five divisions are all still below normal, with the lowest percent of normal 34% in southwest Kansas, where an average of just 0.92" has fallen since April 1. Central Kansas is the most below normal, with a departure for the growing season of -2.44". Southeast Kansas continues to have the highest average precipitation and the highest percent of normal (10.15", 142%). Since January 1, the average statewide precipitation is 7.52" or 87% of normal, or a departure of -1.08". This total is down 5% since last week. Northwest and north central Kansas are still above normal for the year, as are the three eastern divisions. Departures for the year to date range from -3.02" in central Kansas to +2.48" in southeast Kansas. Percentages of normal range from 54% in the southwest to 119% in southeast Kansas.

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Table 1. Weekly, water year, and calendar year average precipitation totals, percent of normal, and 7-day change to percent of normal for the state and each of Kansas' nine climate divisions.

	Past Week May 8 - 14		Growing Season Since April 1, 2024			Calendar Year Since January 1, 2024		
	Precip.	%	Precip.	%	%	Precip.	%	%
		Normal		Normal	Change		Normal	Change
Northwest	0.55"	83	2.88"	88	-2	5.46"	102	-4
North Central	0.64"	66	4.23"	99	-10	7.56"	102	-6
Northeast	0.81"	72	7.24"	125	-12	10.99"	110	-4
West Central	0.58"	95	1.89"	63	+5	4.47"	88	-1
Central	0.40"	38	2.12"	46	-4	5.06"	63	-4
East Central	0.38"	32	6.83"	111	-20	12.01"	110	-10
Southwest	0.26"	47	0.92"	34	+4	2.64"	54	-1
South Central	0.73"	71	3.22"	69	-2	5.82"	67	-1
Southeast	0.56"	38	10.15"	142	-26	15.38"	119	-10
STATE	0.53"	52	4.26"	88	-10	7.52"	87	-5

Severe weather summary

There were no reports of tornadoes during the period, but two landspouts were observed during the period. The first was in Wallace County on the 8th, and the second was in Scott County on the 12th. There were 25 reports of severe hail 1" or greater in diameter during the period. All but one of the reports came from Johnson or Wyandotte County and occurred within a 22-minute period just after sunrise on the 8th. The largest reports were 2" diameter hail in Olathe and Shawnee. There were no reports of severe wind gusts 58 mph or higher during the period.

Soil properties and other measurements

The statewide average 2" soil temperature for the period was 64.8°, up 2.0° from last week. This is 0.4° above the average value (based on Kansas Mesonet data from 2013 to 2023) of 64.4° for the 7-day period. Divisional averages ranged from 61° in northwest Kansas to 68° in south central Kansas. The average evapotranspiration for grass across the state for the week was 1.25". This is slightly above the 10-year normal (based on Kansas Mesonet data from 2014 to 2023) of 1.21" for the 7-day period. Divisional averages ranged from 1.19" in northwest to 1.32" in south central Kansas.

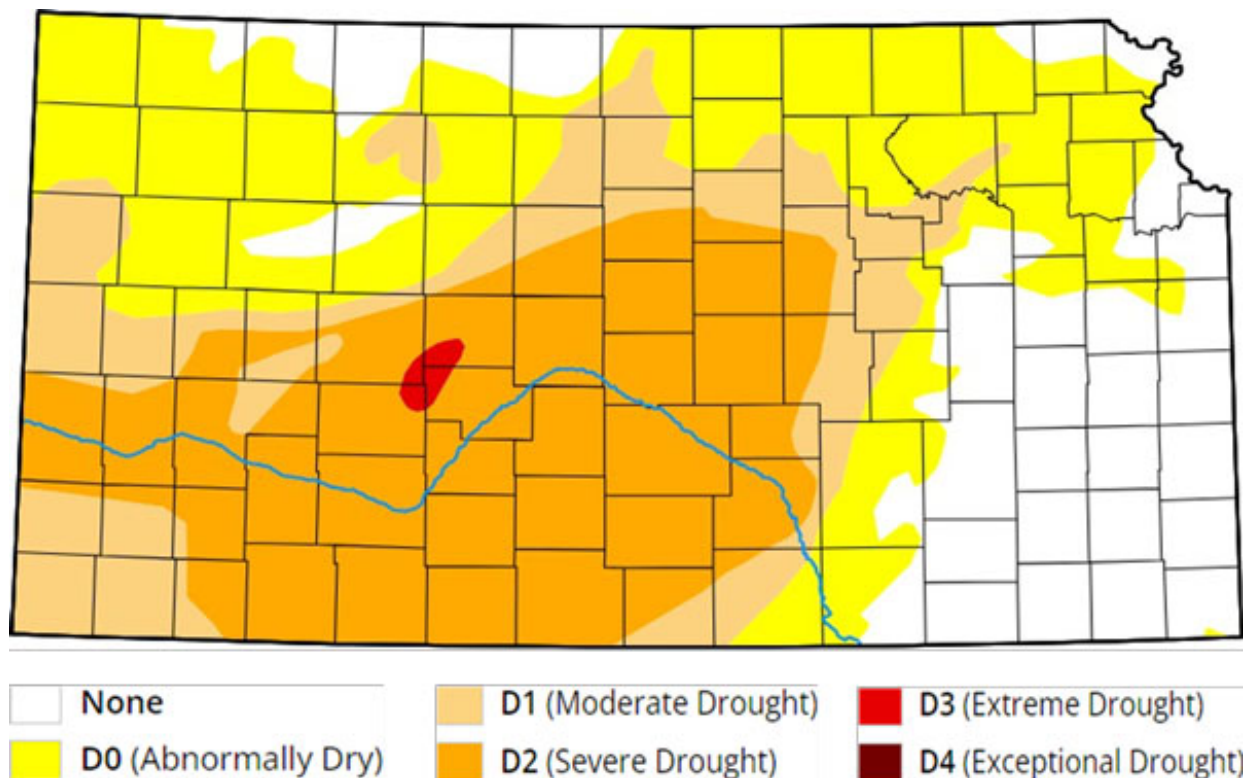
Drought status

In this week's US Drought Monitor update (Table 2; Figure 1), a new area of D3 was introduced in parts of four counties in western Kansas: Ness, Rush, Hodgeman, and Pawnee. The Wichita area was moved from D1 to D2. The D0 areas in southeast Kansas along the Oklahoma border were removed; these areas are now classified as drought-free. One-category improvements were also made in far northeastern Kansas in parts of Nemaha, Brown, and Doniphan Counties. The Drought Severity and Coverage Index (DSCI) rose 1 point this week and now stands at 159. A total of 22% of the state is

now drought-free, an increase of 3% since last week. But 32% of Kansas is now in D2 or worse drought status, also up 3% from last week.

Table 2. US Drought Monitor categorical data for the state of Kansas. Numbers indicate the percent of the state in each category. D4 is the most severe category, while D0 is the least severe. None refers to drought-free conditions. DSCI is the Drought Severity Coverage Index, a composite index of overall drought conditions. Higher DSCI values indicate worse drought. The DSCI can range from a minimum of 0 (entire state drought-free) to 500 (entire state in D4).

Date	None	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	DSCI
5/14/2024	22.05	28.93	16.94	31.72	0.36	0.00	159
5/7/2024	19.32	32.13	19.74	28.81	0.00	0.00	158
1/1/2024	20.25	26.32	34.00	16.56	2.88	0.00	156
5/16/2023	12.80	6.16	10.24	11.11	24.20	35.49	334



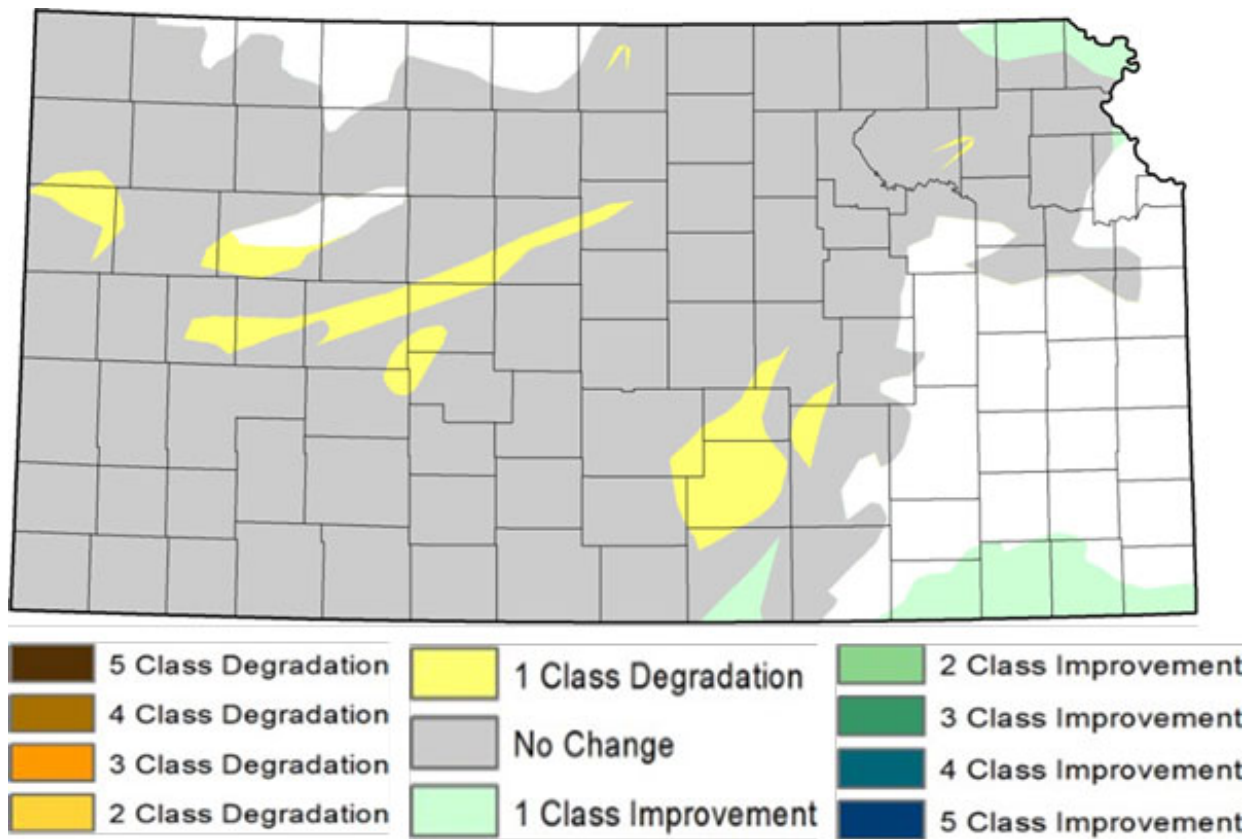


Figure 1. Current weekly drought status (top) and change in category over the past week (bottom) for Kansas. Source: US. Drought Monitor.

Weather outlooks

The Weather Prediction Center's 7-day precipitation forecast, valid for the period May 15 through 21, calls for above-normal precipitation for the eastern half of the state, with below-normal totals favored in southwest Kansas (Figure 2). Near-normal precipitation is favored in the remainder of the state. Totals from 1.5 to 2 inches are possible in the eastern third of Kansas. Temperatures are expected to average around five degrees above normal. The average daily high and low across Kansas for this period are 77° and 53°. Average 7-day precipitation is 0.68" in western Kansas, 1.10" in central Kansas, and 1.27" in eastern Kansas. The 8 to 14-day outlook, valid for the period May 22 through 28, favors near-normal temperatures in most areas, with slightly elevated probabilities of above-normal temperatures along the Oklahoma border (Figure 3 top). Far northwestern Kansas has slightly higher chances of below-normal temperatures. Above-normal precipitation is favored statewide, with higher probabilities in the state's eastern half (Figure 3 bottom). Statewide, the probability of above-normal precipitation ranges from 37% in southwest Kansas to 45% in southeast Kansas.

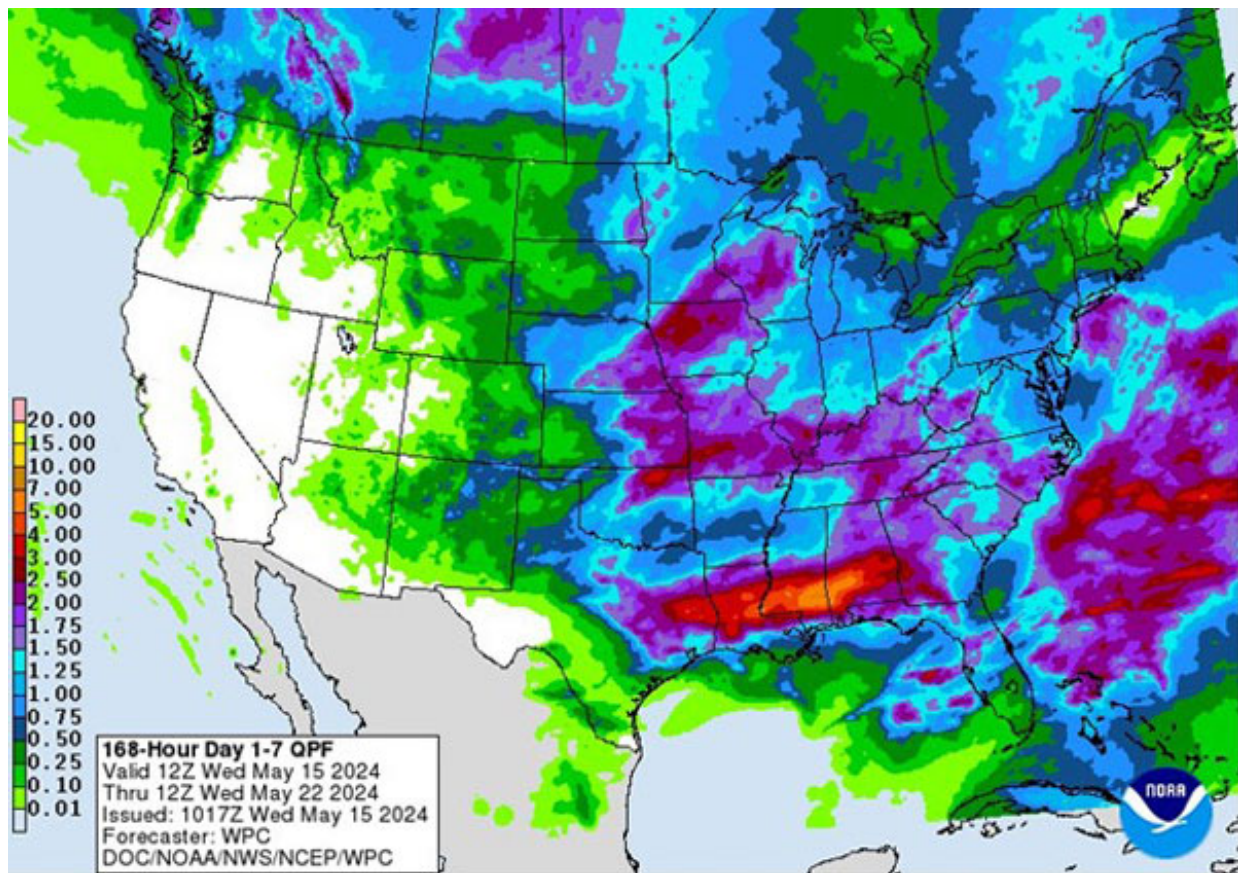


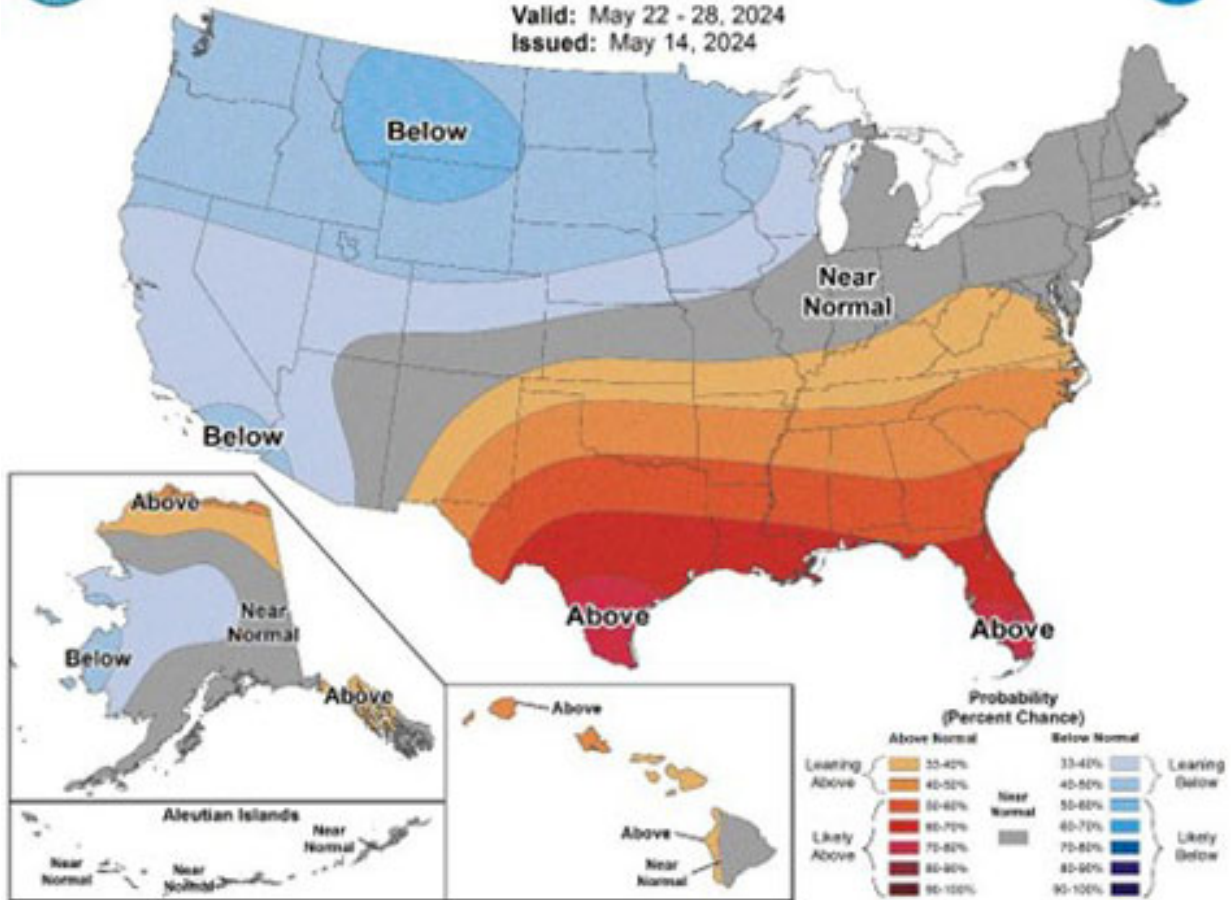
Figure 2. National Weather Service Weather Prediction Center's (NWS-WPC) 7-day precipitation forecast.



8-14 Day Temperature Outlook



Valid: May 22 - 28, 2024
Issued: May 14, 2024



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8-14 Day Precipitation Outlook



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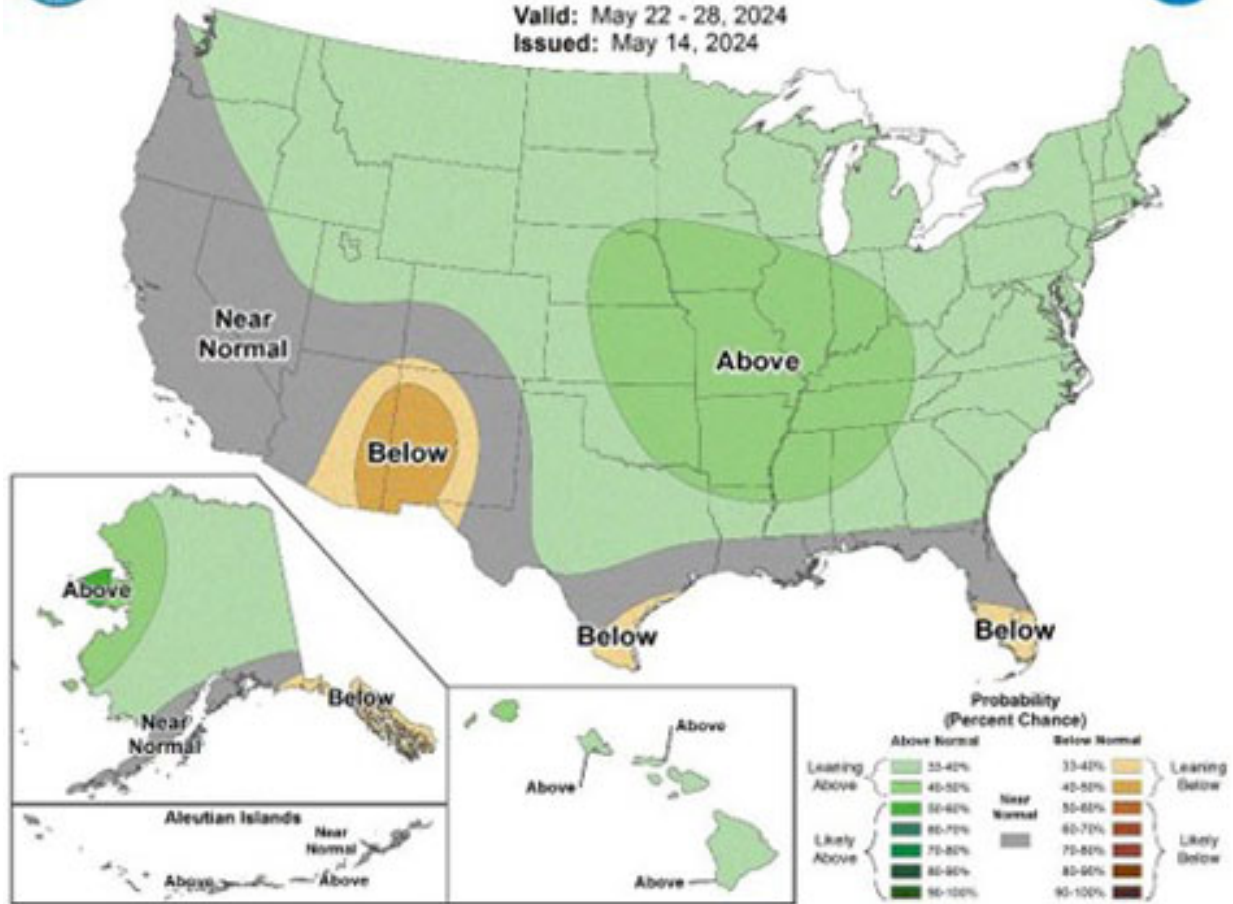


Figure 3. Climate Prediction Center's 8 to 14-day temperature (top) and precipitation (bottom) outlooks.

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6. 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.

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Date	Time	County	Location	Directions	Agent/ Contact	Speakers
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, west side of the road. Supper will follow the plot tour.	Levi Miller	Kelsey/ Logan
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	Ryan Flamming	Romulo

				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.		
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 the north side of the road.	Sandra Wick	Romulo/ Kelsey
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 1/2 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 1/2 miles on East 300 Road. Plot is located on	Cody Miller	Romulo/ Kelsey

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				the West side of the road.		
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	Lacey Noterman	Romulo/ Kelsey

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				farmstead, east of the scale.		
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	

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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Kansas State University is committed to making its services, activities and programs accessible to all participants. If you have special requirements due to a physical, vision, or hearing disability, contact Logan Simon SWREC.
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