Issue 1063

K-STATE Research and Extension

Extension Agronomy

eUpdate

07/24/2025

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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eUpdate Table of Contents | 07/24/2025 | Issue 1063

1. Wheat streak mosaic management: The role of variety resistance

This article is the third in a multi-week Agronomy eUpdate series on wheat streak mosaic complex management to address the 2025 outbreak. In week 1, *we revisited herbicide recommendations for volunteer wheat. In* week 2, *we discussed the role of alternate hosts in the landscape. This week, we discuss variety selection as part of an integrated management program for wheat streak mosaic.*

- Week 1: (https://bit.ly/4eSVKgP) Wheat-free windows and herbicide recommendations
- Week 2: (https://bit.ly/3GIY2Ta) The role of alternative host crops
- Week 3: Variety selection for wheat streak complex management

Overview

Wheat streak mosaic complex devastated many wheat fields across central and western Kansas in 2025. The conditions that favored this outbreak were covered in a previous eUpdate article: (https://bit.ly/3SwJ7gU). In today's article, we revisit the concept of wheat-free windows for volunteer management and discuss variety selection for the integrated management of wheat streak.

As a reminder, wheat streak mosaic is a complex of three viruses: *wheat streak mosaic virus*, *Triticum mosaic virus*, and *High Plains wheat mosaic virus*. The wheat streak mosaic complex of viruses is vectored by the tiny wheat curl mite (*Aceira tosichella*). The highest risk place for curl mites to survive the summer is volunteer wheat. Conditions that favor grain shattering, such as preharvest hail or harvest delays due to windy storms (such as much of the 2025 Kansas wheat harvest), can increase the presence of pre-harvest volunteer wheat. If mites are allowed to survive on this volunteer wheat or alternative hosts until the fall established wheat crop is planted, there is a high likelihood of another outbreak in 2026.

In the first article of this series, we shared the recommendation for wheat-free windows (**Figure 1**). These windows include periods 30 days prior to the start of the optimal winter wheat planting window by zone in Kansas. As the wheat curl mite is a community pest, coordinated breaks in volunteer wheat and other cereals will have the highest likelihood of lowering local and statewide mite levels moving into our 2025 optimal winter wheat planting date periods. Volunteer wheat that emerges after the fall crop is already established poses a lower risk as a green bridge and can be thought of in a similar way as the fall crop. Fall wheat planted early, during wheat-free windows**,** risks bridging wheat curl mite to the fall-established crop.

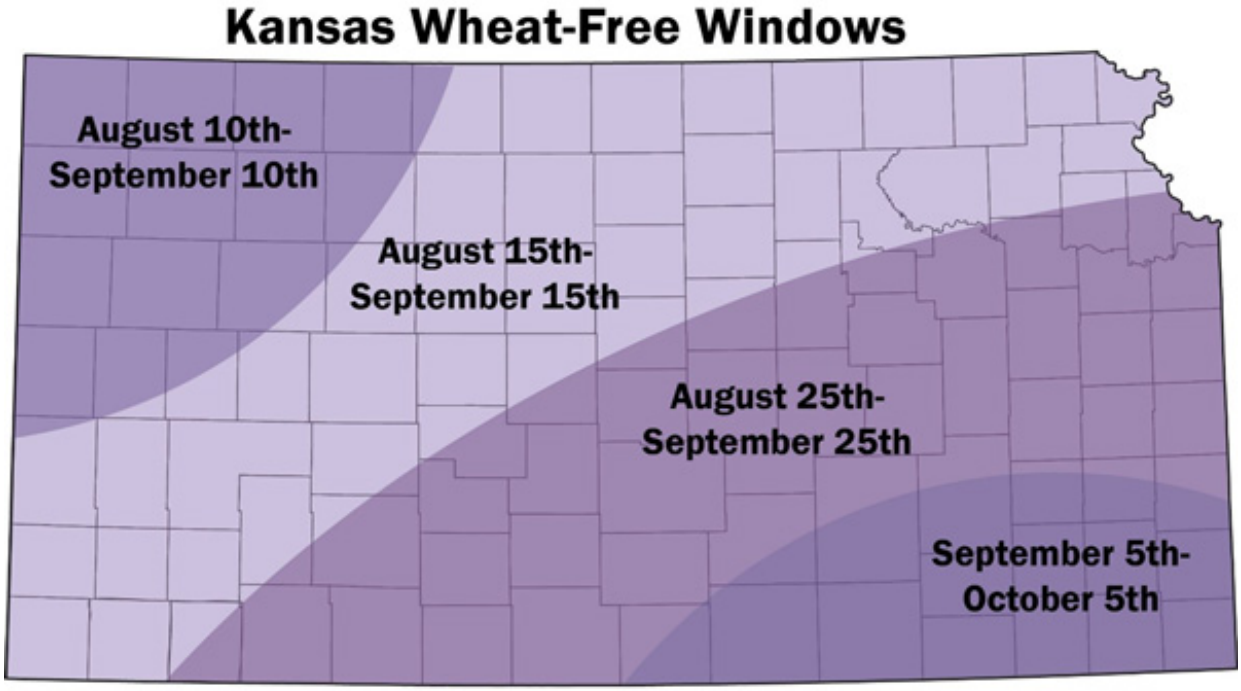

Figure 1. Proposed wheat-free windows **in different regions of Kansas to reduce the likelihood of a wheat streak mosaic complex outbreak during the subsequent season. Wheat-free windows are defined as the 30-day period prior to the start of the optimal winter wheat planting date for the region.**

Here are some important considerations for achieving success with wheat-free windows:

- All volunteer wheat should be terminated and completely dead prior to the start of your regional wheat-free window.
- Where possible, the fall wheat crop should not be planted until the end of the wheat-free window.
- Other winter cereals (such as rye and triticale) should not be planted during this period as they can serve as a "bridge" for the curl mites to move to fall-established wheat.
- A regional "break" in the volunteer wheat green bridge will allow for wheat curl mites to die off prior to the start of the optimal wheat planting window.
- Volunteer wheat that emerges after this period is of less concern, as it will be emerging at a similar time as the fall-established winter wheat crop.
- Success is dependent on coordinated efforts in communities.

Management with genetic resistance: Another tool in the toolbox

In addition to controlling volunteer wheat, genetic resistance is also an important component of a good integrated pest management strategy for wheat streak mosaic complex control. It's important to note that while some varieties provide partial protection against the wheat streak complex, there is no silver bullet variety that will work in all scenarios. That is, all commercial varieties will be symptomatic under *some* conditions, but the degree of yield loss to the virus complex will vary between varieties.

As a reminder, yield loss to wheat streak complex is highly influenced by:

1. Timing of infection,
2. Composition of viruses,
3. Variety choice.

We know that fall infections and infections that occur in earlier stages of wheat development (prior to jointing) can result in the highest levels of yield loss. Infections that occur after the flag leaf and booting growth stages generally result in lower levels of yield loss. It should be noted that infections can occur in the fall and remain "dormant" in the plants until the weather warms in the spring. This is why we can sometimes see symptoms come on suddenly when the weather warms in the spring.

In addition to the timing of infection, the composition of viruses in a given field can impact final yield losses. Infections with more than one virus (WSMV + TriMV, for example) can result in synergistic yield losses. It was common to see infections with two or more viruses in Kansas in 2025.

When we think about **variety resistance** in the context of wheat streak mosaic complex, there are two main types:

1. Resistance to the virus and
2. Resistance to the mite.

When it comes to **resistance to the virus,** several genes have been described (*wsm1*, *wsm2,* and *wsm3*). The gene *wsm2* is most widely available in Kansas varieties, including KS Territory (red), KS Mako (red), KS Bill Snyder (red), KS Dallas (red), KS Hamilton (red), Guardian (red), Oakley CL (red), Joe (white), and KS Big Bow (white). This resistance gene can help with severe *wheat streak mosaic virus* infections, but has key limitations. For example:

- This gene is effective against *wheat streak mosaic virus* but not against *Triticum mosaic virus* (https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/ep145.pdf) or *High Plains wheat mosaic virus*. In 2025, many mixed infections were detected with more than one of the viruses in the complex. So, it was not uncommon to see a variety with *wsm2* appear symptomatic in the field. In many of these cases, *Triticum mosaic virus* was detected in the sample.
- The resistance conferred by *wsm2* can also become less effective at high temperatures, although resistance in KS Dallas and KS Hamilton seems to endure greater temperatures before breaking down (~ 70º F). The resistance is much less effective if wheat is planted too early for grazing or if high temperatures persist into October. KS Silverado (white) also has temperature-sensitive resistance to wheat streak mosaic, although from a different source than *wsm2*.

In addition, there are a handful of varieties with resistance to the **wheat curl mite** (*cmc4*), including Guardian, Canvas, TAM 112, Byrd, Avery, Langin, Kivari AX, KS Western Star, Whistler, Crescent AX, Incline AX, Fortify SF, TAM 115, TAM 204, and T158. These varieties remain susceptible to viral diseases, but they generally slow the development of the mite populations in the fall. This resistance can help reduce the risk of severe disease, but will not provide enough protection if wheat is planted in close proximity to volunteer wheat or other hosts infested with large populations of the curl mites and virus.

Central versus western Kansas: Location matters

Unfortunately, many of these varieties are adapted to Western Kansas and may not be the best options for production systems in the central corridor. Some central Kansas-adapted varieties, including Rockstar, AP Prolific, SY Wolverine, LCS Photon AX, LCS Helix AX, and LCS Julep, tolerate WSMV infection better than others. It should be noted that, for all the reasons mentioned above, these varieties will still appear symptomatic under high disease pressure. KS Mako is a new release out of the K-State Manhattan breeding program that is adapted for the central corridor of the state and carries the *wsm2* gene. These varieties will still show symptoms of WSMV but may yield better than other varieties that are more susceptible.

More information on variety selection can be found here: MF991 *Wheat Variety Disease and Insect Ratings* https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/MF991.pdf. A newer version of this publication will be released in the coming weeks.

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2. Pre-emergence herbicides in wheat

Pre-emergence herbicides, including those with residual activity, are an important component of high-yielding cropping systems. They are not emphasized as much in wheat production compared to other cropping systems in Kansas, but residual herbicides applied prior to wheat emergence can be part of a good weed management system. Selected products for this use are described in Table 1.

Most residual herbicides labeled for pre-emergence application in wheat are Group 2 (ALS-inhibiting) herbicides, which are associated with herbicide-resistant populations of Palmer amaranth, kochia, marestail (horseweed), bushy wallflower, flixweed, henbit, and brome species in Kansas. Several products in Group 14 (the PPO-inhibiting herbicides) and pyroxasulfone (a Group 15, the long-chain fatty acid-inhibiting herbicide) are also labeled; however, they are generally more dependent on rainfall for activation than the Group 2 herbicides.

Herbicides to control emerged weeds may be applied with or without residual herbicides in the weeks prior to planting wheat. Older products include the Group 2 herbicides Amber, Olympus, and Pre-Pare, as well as Group 4 (plant growth regulating) herbicides like 2,4-D, dicamba, or fluroxypyr. It is especially important to know planting interval restrictions for Group 4 herbicides, which range from 10 to 45 days.

When selecting pre-emergence herbicides for use in wheat production, keep in mind that many of these products are also labeled for use in emerged wheat. Unless using a planned split application, avoid repeated use of products from the same herbicide group to slow the development of herbicide-resistant weed populations in your fields.

Table 1. Select herbicides for pre-emergence or pre-plant applications in winter wheat.

Trade name	Chemical name	Herbicide group	Application timing*	Comments
Amber	Triasulfuron	2	BD, PRE, or POST	Requires tank mix or sequential application of herbicides from different groups
Anthem Flex	Pyroxasulfone + carfentrazone	15 + 14	DPRE	Plant wheat 1 – 1.5" deep
several	Dicamba	4	BD	Apply at least 45 days before planting wheat
Facet	Quinclorac	4	BD	Plant wheat at least 1" deep
Finesse	Chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron	2 + 2	PRE, POST	Suppression only of cheat, downy brome, and Japanese brome
Kochiavore	Fluroxypyr + bromoxynil	4 + 6	BD	Apply at least 30 days before planting wheat
Olympus	Propoxycarbazone	2	BD, PRE, POST	Mix with glyphosate for BD
Outrider	Sulfosulfuron	2	PRE, POST	Apply after planting but before wheat emergence; If dry, apply POST

Pixxaro	Fluroxypyr + halauxifen	4 + 4	BD, POST	Do not use multiple applications or in successive years at the same site
Pre-Pare	Flucarbazone	2	BD, PRE	Mix with glyphosate for BD; Rainfall is necessary for activation to control PRE
Quelex	Halauxifen + florasulam	4 + 2	BD, POST	Broadleaf weed control only
Reviton	Tiafenacil	14	BD	Mix with glyphosate for grass activity
Scorch	Fluroxypyr + dicamba	4 + 4	BD	Apply at least 30 days before planting wheat
Scorch EXT	Dichlorprop + 2,4-D + dicamba	4 + 4 +4	BD	Apply up to 24 oz/A at least 60 days before planting wheat
Sharpen	Saflufenacil	14	BD, PRE	Rainfall required for activation; Injury may occur to exposed wheat seed
Zidua	Pyroxasulfone	15	DPRE	Rainfall required for activation; Plant wheat 1 – 1.5" deep
several	2,4-D	4	BD, POST	Apply at least 2 weeks before planting wheat

*BD = burndown; PRE = preemergence to wheat and weeds; DPRE = Delayed preemergence application after wheat emergence; POST = postemergence

For additional information, see the "2025 Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, and Noncropland" guide available online at https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/SRP1190.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 requirements.

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3. EPA announces proposed decision to approve registration for over-the-top dicamba formulations

A memorandum describing proposed label requirements to allow applications of dicamba-containing herbicides over the top of dicamba-tolerant soybean and cotton was made available for a 30-day public comment period this week. This memorandum does not include proposed labels; rather, it describes the rationale supporting the decision to approve registration of the products with the proposed requirements. The EPA states that they are working with Bayer, BASF, and Syngenta to finalize label language.

Similar to the Liberty Ultra label that was approved earlier this year, these label requirements have been developed using the agency's Herbicide Strategy. A consultation with US Fish and Wildlife and National Marine Fisheries Services to ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act is likely to occur after the comment period and before labels are finalized.

This does **not** mean that any dicamba formulations are labeled for use in 2025.

Anyone wishing to review the memorandum and supporting documents or make a public comment can find information at Regulations.gov.

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4. Southern corn rust now confirmed in southwest Kansas

Southern corn rust continues to spread in the southern part of the US and is now detected in several counties across central and eastern Kansas, with a new report in southwest Kansas (Figure 1). In cooperation with K-State Plant Pathology Department, the Kansas Corn Commission has launched an online Corn Disease Resource Center (https://kscorn.com/corndisease/) to help corn growers identify what diseases to watch for in their geographic area. Unlike some other corn diseases, such as tar spot and gray leaf spot, southern rust does not survive in Kansas during winter months and blows in annually from more tropical regions. The severity is dependent on the weather, and southern rust likes 90-degree days, warm nights, and high humidity.

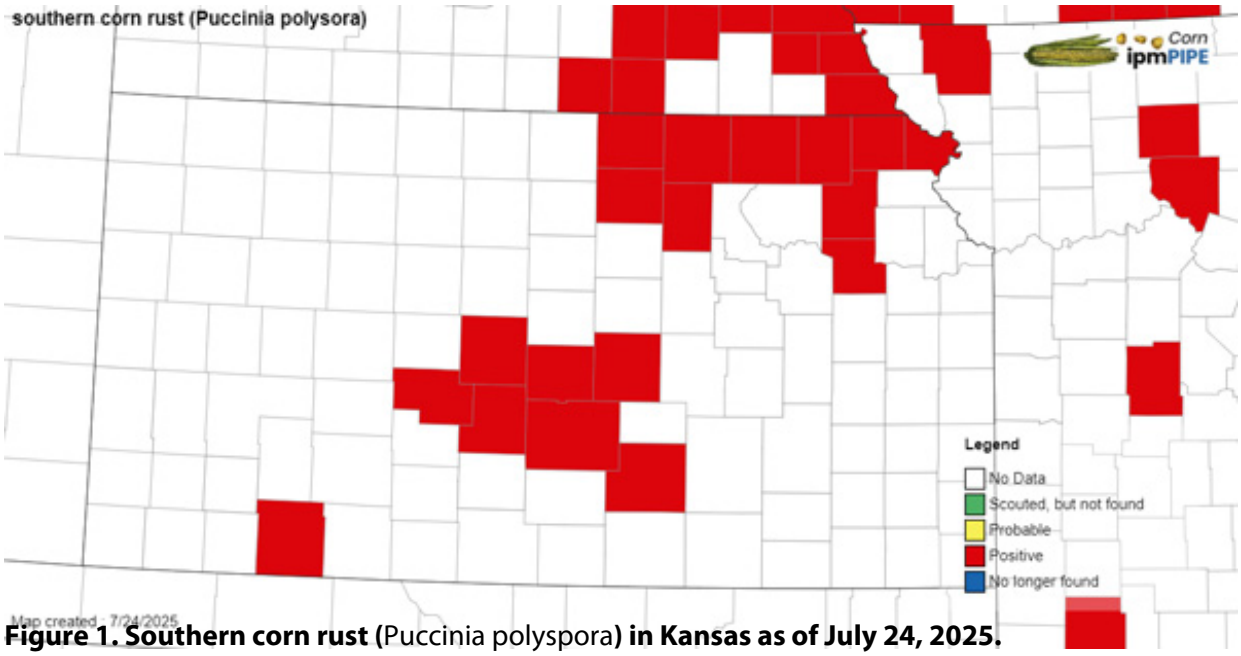

Figure 1. Southern corn rust (Puccinia polyspora**) in Kansas as of July 24, 2025.**
Source: https://kscorn.com/corndisease/

Here are some frequently asked questions related to managing southern rust in Kansas.

Should I apply a fungicide prior to observing southern rust?

Applying a fungicide to control southern rust is not recommended unless the disease has been observed in the canopy. Now that southern rust has been reported in Kansas, it is time to scout corn fields. Once pustules are observed, the pathogen can reproduce rapidly if temperatures and humidity are high.

What factors should I consider when making the decision to spray for southern rust?

It is important to consider hybrid susceptibility, disease incidence (how many plants are affected), and the crop's growth stage. Infection early in the season on a susceptible hybrid, coupled with conducive weather conditions, poses the highest risk for yield loss.

If I apply a foliar fungicide at tasseling (VT) or silking (R1) to control tar spot and gray leaf spot, will this application have efficacy against southern rust?

Yes. Most fungicides labeled for tar spot and gray leaf spot are also effective for southern rust. Depending on the product, they will have residual activity for approximately three weeks after application. Fields should be carefully monitored for disease development.

What fungicides are best to control southern rust?

Efficacy ratings for corn fungicide management of southern rust have been compiled by a working group of corn researchers and can be found here: Crop Protection Network

How do I know if what I'm seeing is southern rust?

Southern rust produces characteristic orange pustules of spores, primarily on the upper side of the leaf (Figure 2). If you run your finger across the pustules, the orange spores will be visible on your hand.

Figure 2. Southern rust on corn. Photo courtesy of Rodrigo Borba Onofre, K-State Plant Pathology.

Please help us track Southern Rust

If you suspect a field has Southern Rust, contact Rodrigo Onofre directly at 785-477-0171 and/or submit a sample to the K-State Plant Disease Diagnostic Lab at https://www.plantpath.k-state.edu/extension/diagnostic-lab/documents/2021_PP_DiseaseLabChecksheet.pdf.pdf. This will help us monitor the situation in the state.

For more information on identifying corn rusts, see K-State Research and Extension Bulletin MF3016, Corn Rust Identification and Management in Kansas.

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5. Wheat Rx Preplant Seminar - August 20 in Pratt

All are invited to attend the Wheat Rx Preplant Seminar on Wednesday, August 20, 2025, in Pratt, Kansas. This educational event is hosted by K-State Research and Extension and Kansas Wheat and will cover critical topics to support wheat management decisions ahead of the 2025-26 planting season.

The seminar will feature expert presentations on:

- Wheat variety selection
- Wheat streak mosaic virus
- Conservation practices in wheat-based cropping systems
- Wheat management for high yield and profit

This seminar is part of the Wheat Rx initiative, an ongoing partnership between Kansas Wheat and K-State Research and Extension to promote the adoption of proven, research-based management strategies for producing high-quality, high-yielding winter wheat in Kansas. In this event, we will also highlight a new initiative to promote the adoption of conservation practices in wheat-based cropping systems across Kansas, which is funded by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. In addition to in-person seminars, the Wheat Rx effort includes a collection of Extension publications and resources available at kswheat.com/wheatrx.

Event Details

Date: August 20, 2025
Location: Pratt County 4-H Events Center
Address: 81 Lake Road, Pratt, KS
Registration: https://kswheat.com/prattrx

Tentative Program Schedule

Time	Topic	Speaker
8:00 AM	Registration	
8:15 – 8:45	Kansas Wheat Overview	Aaron Harries
8:45 – 9:30	Wheat Variety Selection	Allan Fritz
9:30 – 10:15	Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus	Kelsey Andersen Onofre
10:15 – 10:30	Break	
10:30 – 11:15	Conservation Practices in Wheat-Based Systems	Logan Simon
11:15 – Noon	Wheat Management for High Yield and Profit	Romulo Lollato
Noon	Lunch	

Registration

Members of the Kansas Association of Wheat Growers (KAWG) receive one free registration to this event. Non-member registration is $110. To take advantage of the member benefit, join or renew at

kswheat.com/join. The registration link for the event is https://kswheat.com/prattrx. Lunch will be provided for all attendees.

Romulo Lollato, Wheat and Forages Specialist
lollato@ksu.edu

Aaron Harries, Kansas Wheat Commission
aharries@kswheat.com

6. Sorghum Connection field day series returns in 2025

The Kansas Grain Sorghum Commission, K-State Department of Plant Pathology, and K-State Research and Extension will host the 2025 Sorghum Connection field day series in August. The series will showcase current research on fungicides and seed treatments, hybrid performance, cropping systems, fertility management, and hands-on precision ag techniques with drone technology for mapping and spraying applications through a statewide lineup of speakers and on-farm demonstrations. This year's field day series includes three events across Central and Western Kansas:

Bavaria Field Day, held in conjunction with producer Alex Bacon – **Aug. 27 at 10 a.m**.
Directions: 1½ miles west of Bavaria, then ¾ mile north on South Powers Road

Russell Field Day, held in conjunction with producer Michael Anschutz – **Aug. 28 at 10 a.m**.
Directions: 9 miles south of Russell on Winterset Road, then ½ mile east of Highway 281

Dighton Field Day, held in conjunction with producer Andy Hineman – **Aug. 29 at 10 a.m**.
Directions: 6 miles south of Dighton, then 1 mile east at the intersection of Longhorn Road and Road 90

Lunch will be provided following the program. The events are free, but to ensure your meal, registration is required at www.ksgrainsorghum.org/sorghum-connection.

Speakers include Adam York, administrator for the Kansas Grain Sorghum Commission; Sarah Sexton-Bowser, managing director for the Center for Sorghum Improvement; and K-State extension specialists Tina Sullivan, Logan Simon, Deepak Joshi, and Rodrigo Onofre.

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Maddy Meier, Kansas Grain Sorghum
maddy@ksgrainsorghum.org

THE SORGHUM CONNECTION FIELD DAY SERIES RETURNS TO A COMMUNITY NEAR YOU

AUGUST 27 | BAVARIA, KANSAS
Located 1 1/2 mile west of Bavaria, then 3/4 mile north on South Powers Road

AUGUST 28 | RUSSELL, KANSAS
Located 9 miles south of Russell on Winterset Road, then 1/2 mile east of Highway 281

AUGUST 29 | DIGHTON, KANSAS
Located 6 miles south of Dighton, then 1 mile east at the intersection of Longhorn Road and Road 90

ALL EVENTS ARE TO BEGIN AT 10:00 A.M.
LUNCH TO FOLLOW

RSVP AT KSGRAINSORGHUM.ORG/SORGHUM-CONNECTION

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www.agronomy.ksu.edu | www.facebook.com/KState.Agron | www.twitter.com/KStateAgron

7. Upcoming webinars to address the Wheat Streak Mosaic outbreak - July 29

Kansas State University specialists will host a virtual meeting on the wheat streak mosaic complex on Tuesday, July 29, with two live sessions offered to accommodate varying schedules.

Wheat streak mosaic virus (WSMV), along with triticum mosaic virus and high plains wheat mosaic virus, continues to be a persistent threat to wheat yields across Kansas. The 2025 outbreak has underscored the ongoing need for vigilant management and up-to-date recommendations.

Webinar Details

Date: Tuesday, July 29, 2025
Session Options:

- **Afternoon:** 2:00 – 3:30 p.m.
- **Evening:** 7:00 – 8:30 p.m.

Both sessions will cover the same material and include time for Q&A.

These sessions are open to farmers, ag professionals, consultants, and anyone interested in learning more about the wheat streak mosaic complex.

Topics to be covered:

- Overview of the 2025 wheat streak mosaic outbreak
- Biology of wheat curl mites and the viruses they transmit
- Best practices for volunteer wheat control
- Variety resistance and how to select appropriate varieties
- Open Q&A and discussion with specialists

Several K-State Research and Extension specialists will be on hand to present information and answer questions. Attendees will gain practical insights into managing this complex disease system ahead of the next wheat planting season.

Registration

Use these links to register for your preferred time.

AFTERNOON SESSION (2:00-3:30 PM)
https://ksu.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_2PfPNZciTVCMO9-FlCpOVA

EVENING SESSION (7:00-8:30 PM) https://ksu.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_-5wasXutSmiZ4NDBagjJeA

K-STATE Research and Extension

Wheat Streak Mosaic Webinar

Webinar (Zoom), Monday, July 29, 2025

In response to the 2025 outbreak, K-State Research and Extension is hosting virtual webinars to cover a range of topics related to wheat streak mosaic complex. Two identical sessions are being offered to accomodate different schedules.

Speakers:

Kelsey Andersen Onofre: Wheat Pathologist
Anthony Zukoff: Entomologist
Romulo Lollato: Wheat and Forage Extension Specialist
Sarah Lancaster: Weed Science Specialist
Jeanne Falk Jones: Multi-county specialist
Lucas Haag: Cropping Systems Specialist
Tina Sullivan: Northeast Area Agronomist
Logan Simon: Southwest Area Agronomist

Event Registration:

Session 1
Afternoon:
2:00 – 3:30 p.m.
https://tinyurl.com/yzmnhk3m

Session 2
Evening:
7:00 – 8:30 p.m.
https://tinyurl.com/2neks8ea

Topics will include:

An overview of the 2025 wheat streak mosaic outbreak
Biology of wheat curl mites and the viruses they transmit
Best practices for volunteer wheat control
Variety resistance and how to select appropriate varieties
Open Q&A and discussion with specialists

These sessions are open to farmers, ag professionals, consultants, and anyone interested in learning more about the wheat streak mosaic complex.

Kansas State University Department of Agronomy
2004 Throckmorton Plant Sciences Center | Manhattan, KS 66506
www.agronomy.ksu.edu | www.facebook.com/KState.Agron | www.twitter.com/KStateAgron

8. Upcoming Western Kansas Fall Field Days

Kansas State University Research and Extension specialists will host a series of fall field days across western Kansas, beginning in late July and running through early November. These events provide a valuable opportunity for producers, consultants, and industry partners to hear the latest updates on crop production, irrigation research, soil fertility, forage systems, and more.

Schedule of Events:

- **July 29 and 31:** TAPS Technology Field Days at NWREC–Colby and SWREC–Garden City
- **August 21:** SWREC Fall Field Day Plus, Garden City
- **August 26:** ARCH Fall Field Day, Hays *(note: flyer appears to list 2021, likely a typo)*
- **August 28:** SWREC–Tribune Fall Field Day, Tribune
- **September 3 and 4:** KSU-TAPS Agronomy Field Days at NWREC–Colby and SWREC–Garden City
- **November 5:** Western Kansas Forage Conference – Garden City

These events will feature updates from K-State specialists and researchers, on-site demonstrations, and discussions tailored to the unique production systems of western Kansas.

Detailed programs for the field days will be shared soon. For additional information and event details, visit www.wkrec.org or contact:

- Lucas Haag (Tribune) – lhaag@ksu.edu
- Augustine Obour (Hays) – aobour@ksu.edu
- Pat Geier (Garden City) – pgeier@ksu.edu
- Renee Tuttle (KSU-TAPS) – rtuttle@ksu.edu

July 29 and 31, 2025	TAPS Technology Field Days at NWREC-Colby and SWREC-Garden City
Thursday, August 21, 2025	SWREC Fall Field Day Plus
Tuesday, August 26, 2025	ARCH Fall Field Day
Thursday, August 28, 2025	SWREC-Tribune Fall Field Day
September 3 and 4th, 2025	KSU-TAPS Agronomy Field Days at NWREC-Colby and SWREC-Garden City
Wednesday, November 5, 2025	Western Kansas Forage Conference

Scan for more information

For Any Questions, Contact:
Tribune: Lucas Haag – lhaag@ksu.edu
Hays: Augustine Obour – aobour@ksu.edu
Garden City: Pat Geier - pgeier@ksu.edu
KSU-TAPS: Renee Tuttle - rtuttle@ksu.edu

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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 Kelsey Stremel, WKREC.

Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

9. Kansas River Valley Experiment Field Fall Field Day, August 12

All interested individuals are invited to attend the **2025 Kansas River Valley Experiment Field Day** on **Tuesday, August 12, at 5:00 p.m**. The event will be held at the Rossville Experiment Field (1 mile east of Rossville on Hwy 24, south side of the road).

This is a free event, and pre-registration is requested for the catered meal. To register, please call Margaret Hoffman at the Shawnee County Extension office at 785-232-0062 ext. 100 by 5:00 pm on Monday, August 11. Commercial pesticide applicator and CCA credits have been applied for.

Topics and speakers:

Management zones and variable rate technology in precision agriculture – Deepak Joshi

Soybean sudden death syndrome and corn stunt research updates – Rodrigo Onofre

Balance fertility is key to improved yield response – Dorivar Ruiz Diaz

10. East Central Experiment Field Fall Field Day, August 20

All interested individuals are invited to attend the **2025 East Central Experiment Field Fall Field Day** on **Wednesday, August 20, at 9:00 a.m**. The event will be held at the Ottawa Experiment Field (From I-35 at Ottawa, proceed south 1.7 miles on 59 Hwy, go east 1 mile, and south 0.75 miles).

This is a free event, and no pre-registration is required. Registration will begin at 9 a.m., with coffee and doughnuts provided. The program will start at 9:30 a.m. There will be lunch at noon after the conclusion of the program.

Please contact the East-Central Research Station at 785-242-5616 at least two days prior to this event if accommodation is needed for persons with disabilities or special requirements.

Commercial pesticide applicator and CCA credits have been applied for.

Topics and speakers:

Management zones and variable rate technology in precision agriculture – Deepak Joshi

Soybean sudden death syndrome and corn stunt research updates – Rodrigo Onofre

Balance fertility is key to improved yield response – Dorivar Ruiz Diaz