



Shelby County Extension

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Upcoming Events:

September 6th- Labor Day, office closed

September 9th- Registration deadline for Women Managing Cattle class- Red Oak

September 9th- Precision Ag Field Day at Armstrong Research Farm in Lewis

School is back in session, the fields are beginning to turn colors, and it's time once again to turn our thoughts to harvesting crops and vegetables, as well as preparing our fields and lawns for the coming cooler weather. Several articles in this newsletter will help you get started with those tasks, but don't forget that we are always here to answer any specific questions you may have regarding crops, soils, gardens, trees, lawns and more. Have a great fall!

-Kate Olson, Program Coordinator

DID YOU KNOW??

Ag and Hort News is also available online!! Each month's newsletter is posted online, and past issues are archived on our county homepage: www.extension.iastate.edu/shelby. Just click on the Ag and Hort News in the county news feed and find the month you are looking for!! Best of all- online newsletters contain active links to get you to websites and publications mentioned in the articles! If you would like to receive an email when the latest issue is posted online, just email me (keolson@iastate.edu) or get a hold of me at the Extension office with your email address!

Ask the ISU Garden Expert

Get answers to all your yard and garden questions at www.yardandgarden.extension.iastate.edu. For specific questions, call the Hortline at (515) 294-3108, or email hortline@iastate.edu, Monday-Friday from 10 a.m. to noon and 1:00 to 4:30 p.m.

My amaryllis has been outside all summer. How should I care for it in the fall?

The amaryllis should be brought indoors in mid-September. In order to bloom, amaryllis bulbs must be exposed to temperatures of 50 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit for a minimum of 8 to 10 weeks. This can be accomplished by inducing the plant to go dormant and then storing the dormant bulb at a temperature of 50 to 55 F. To induce dormancy, place the plant in a cool, semi-dark location in late September and withhold water. Cut off the foliage when the leaves turn brown. Then place the dormant bulb in a 50 to 55 F location for at least 8 to 10 weeks.

After the cool requirement has been met, start the growth cycle again by watering the bulb and placing it in a well-lighted, 70 to 75 degrees F location. Keep the potting soil moist, but not wet, until growth appears. The other option is to place the plant in a well-lighted, 50 to 55 F location in fall. Maintain the amaryllis as a green plant from fall to mid-winter. After the cool requirement has been met, move the plant to a warmer (70 to 75 F) location.

How do I know when a watermelon is ready to harvest?

Harvest watermelons when the underside or belly of the fruit turns from a greenish white to buttery yellow or cream. This color change is especially pronounced on the dark green skinned varieties. In addition, the fruit tends to lose its slick appearance on top and becomes dull when ripe. *(continued)*

For most individuals, thumping or tapping the melon is generally not a good indicator of ripeness. Rapping an immature melon with your knuckles produces a metallic ring. A ripe melon gives off a hollow or dull ring. While experienced home gardeners may be able to determine the maturity of watermelons using the thump test, most individuals will have difficulty differentiating between the sounds.

When harvesting watermelons, leave two inches of the stem on the fruit. Watermelons can be stored at room temperature for about one week and for two to three weeks at 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

I would like to prune back my dogwood shrubs to within three to four feet of the ground. When is the best time to prune them?

Late winter, early spring (March or early April) is the best time to prune dogwood shrubs. When pruning dogwoods, it's best to remove several of the largest, oldest stems near ground level rather than cutting the shrubs back to a specific height. Removing a few of the largest, oldest stems will encourage the shrubs to produce new shoots at ground level. This type of pruning should be done every other year and will keep the shrubs healthy and vigorous.

Pruning shrubs back to a specific height (essentially give the shrub a haircut) encourages vigorous new growth at the tops of the shoots. This results in a top heavy shrub with abundant growth at the top with little foliage at the base (due to shading).

What are the black spots or blotches on my apples?

The problem may be sooty blotch and flyspeck. Sooty blotch and flyspeck are two different fungal diseases that often occur together on apples. Sooty blotch appears as dark brown to black, one-half inch or larger smudges on the surface of the apple. Flyspeck produces clusters of shiny, round black dots. Individual dots are about the size of a pinhead. Environmental conditions that favor disease development are moderate temperatures and extended wet periods in late summer/early fall.

Sooty blotch and flyspeck live on the surface of the fruit. Damage is mainly cosmetic. The apples are still safe to eat. They're just not very attractive.

Cultural practices and fungicides can help control sooty blotch and flyspeck. Proper pruning of apple trees and thinning of fruit promote drying and help reduce disease severity. Fungicides also may be necessary.

If control measures fail, sooty blotch and flyspeck can be removed with vigorous rubbing.

When is the best time to apply a herbicide to the lawn to control dandelions and other broadleaf weeds?

Fall (mid-September through October) is the best time to control perennial broadleaf weeds in the lawn with broadleaf herbicides. In fall, perennial broadleaf weeds are transporting food (carbohydrates) from their foliage to their roots in preparation for winter. Broadleaf herbicides applied in fall will be absorbed by the broadleaf weed's foliage and transported to the roots along with the carbohydrates, resulting in the destruction of the broadleaf weeds.

Broadleaf herbicides can be applied as liquids or granules. Before applying any herbicide, carefully read and follow label directions.

When should I harvest butternut squash?

Butternut squash are mature (ready to harvest) when the skin is hard (can't be punctured with the thumbnail) and uniformly tan in color. When harvesting, leave a one inch stem on each fruit. After harvesting, cure butternut squash at a temperature of 80 to 85 F and a relative humidity of 80 to 85 percent for 10 to 14 days. Curing helps to harden the skin and heal any cuts and scratches.

After curing, store butternut squash in a cool, dry well-ventilated location. Storage temperatures should be 50 to 55 F. Do not store squash near apples, pears or other ripening fruit. Ripening fruit release ethylene gas, which shortens the storage life of squash. When properly cured and stored, the storage life of butternut squash is approximately two to three months.

Mosquito Repellents are the Way to Go

The mosquitoes this summer have hit all-time highs and have been a real deterrent to being outside. Mosquito population trends for the summer have reached four times the number from last year. Visit the Iowa State University medical entomology lab [mosquito surveillance website](http://mosquito.ent.iastate.edu/browse_county.php) at http://mosquito.ent.iastate.edu/browse_county.php for more information.

"It is too late in the season for homeowner mosquito management actions to have much effect," said Laura Jesse, Plant and Insect Diagnostic clinician. "Eliminating all possible water sources – buckets, tires, bird baths, other objects that hold water – that the mosquitoes could use for their development may reduce the number produced on your property, but not those blowing in the wind from outside your property lines."

Floodwater mosquitoes (the most common biters) have no respect for property lines and easily can fly several miles from where they developed, according to Jesse. That's why the most effective mosquito management programs are those that involve an entire community or encompass a large area.

Personal protection remains the most practical way of contending with mosquitoes for the remainder of the year. Avoid the areas and times of day when mosquitoes are most active if you can, and wear long, heavy-knitted clothing. Apply mosquito repellents sparingly but thoroughly prior to going outside and wash thoroughly when you return inside.

The CDC suggests that you use any of several EPA-registered products that have been shown to provide reasonably long-lasting protection. For most people, a low-concentration product will be sufficient for short intervals out-of-doors. Those working outside longer can benefit from a higher concentration of active ingredient, or repeated applications as needed. EPA-registered products contain one of the following active ingredients: DEET, Picaridin, Oil of Lemon Eucalyptus or IR3535.

Consumer Reports magazine, [July 2010](#), reviewed mosquito repellents and found that, "most of the tested products will do the job if you're going to be outside for only a couple of hours."

Also listen to a Consumer Reports [podcast](#) about the OFF Clip-On Repellent. Their conclusion was that the clip-on, fan-powered repellent did not work very well at keeping mosquitoes away from test subjects wearing the device in an enclosed cage of mosquitoes. Consumer Reports recommends that you choose a topical repellent for better results.

Giant numbers and giant mosquitoes

In addition to having an incredibly large number of mosquitoes in Iowa this year, extension entomologists also have had more questions and inquiries that start out, "I just saw the biggest mosquito of my life!"

"The very large mosquitoes that bite viciously are one of our 'usual' species found in Iowa," said Donald Lewis, extension entomologist. "However, this year is different in that the population seems to be larger than normal." The extra-large mosquitoes are in a genus called *Psorophora*. There is no customary common name for these mosquitoes, though some references use the term "gallinipper" or "gallinipper mosquito" for *Psorophora* mosquitoes.

Psorophora mosquitoes are a floodwater species. The females lay eggs on moist soil and the eggs hatch when covered with water from floods or temporary pools and impoundments. The larvae grow very quickly to the adult stage. Some of the *Psorophora* mosquito larvae are predacious; that is, they eat the larvae of other mosquitoes sharing the temporary pool. There can be several generations of *Psorophora* each summer depending on rainfall. In the fall of the year, the last eggs laid for the season remain dormant and wait for floods the following year. Some references claim the eggs can lay dormant for a long time and hatch years later.

Of the 14 species of *Psorophora* in North America, the one common in Iowa is *Psorophora ciliata*, a large mosquito with noticeably banded legs, pale

stripes on the side of the dark thorax, and stiff, erect hairs along the legs. Females of *Psorophora ciliata* are vicious biters and prefer to feed on mammals. They will bite during both the day and night and are able to bite through heavy clothing.

“There is nothing special for the control of *Psorophora* mosquitoes,” Lewis said. “The usual homeowner/gardener actions of eliminating breeding sites such as bird baths, plugged rain gutters and old tires may help reduce some kinds of mosquitoes, but not *Psorophora* that are breeding in flooded fields. Personal repellents remain the best defense against biting.”

Summer Swelter Stresses Iowa Lawns

By Dave Minner, Department of Horticulture

Mild growing conditions in the spring and early summer produced beautiful lawns across Iowa, but excessive heat and rainfall have produced some weary and weedy lawns that will need assistance to recover this fall. Statewide precipitation rates well above normal provided ample water for lawn growth, but while your sprinklers may have been growing cobwebs, lawns in Iowa were being set up for decline from diseases, weeds, insects, and summer stress.

Disease

In June there was a rather unusual outbreak of *Ascochyta* caused by, of all things, dry conditions and heat. ([Information and Photos in HHPN, June 23, 2010](#)) Lawns damaged by *Ascochyta* recovered in varying degrees but it is important to remember that summer stress accumulates and lawns are generally weakest by late August. Dollar spot and red thread were active through June, but the more deadly brown patch and *Pythium* have reared their ugly heads in late July and August to finish off some of the weaker lawns.

Weeds

This was a terrible year for crabgrass and yellow nutsedge. Pre-emergence herbicides generally give 85 to 100% control of crabgrass, but this year's excessive rain and high temperature reduced efficacy of crabgrass control products. High

moisture and high temperature are two factors that increase the activity of soil microorganisms that ultimately ingest the herbicide and render it inactive for season long weed control.

Lawns inundated with crabgrass by August 2010 will benefit from pre-emergence crabgrass control in spring 2011 to reduce the infestation of crabgrass that is eminent; seed from this year's heavy infestation will germinate next summer and the cycle of crabgrass will continue.

Should you try to kill the heavy infestation of crabgrass now? When crabgrass covers less than 25% of the turf area, do nothing. Crabgrass will die after the first frost and the Kentucky bluegrass will usually fill in the areas through the dead crabgrass. However, if the Kentucky bluegrass is being smothered beneath a layer of crabgrass that covers 50 to 100% of the visible lawn surface additional action is needed. The thick, uncontrolled mat of crabgrass will dominate the turf until the first killing frost that usually occurs in October; then it will be too late to establish Kentucky bluegrass from seed. Contact your lawn care company for assistance to suppress or kill the existing crabgrass to aid re-establishment. Power rake and reseed in early September.

Insects

White grubs and bluegrass billbugs are our two major lawn insects. There were some bluegrass billbugs this year but damage was very limited compared to past years with drier conditions. Annual white grubs of the masked chafer and Japanese beetle are showing up in ample supply and right on schedule for mid-August. If grubs are actively feeding in August and early September then curative treatments with fast acting insecticides such as trichlorfon are required (thoroughly watered in for effective control). Grub damage may be concealed by ample rainfall in late summer, only to appear during a dry spell. Curative insecticides are only effective between now and early October.

(article continues on next page)

Summer Stress

High temperature and excessive moisture are a deadly combination that cause stress for cool-season grasses grown in Iowa lawns (Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, perennial ryegrass, fine fescue). High temperatures favor warm-season grasses such as crabgrass while cool-season grasses suffer. This partially explains why crabgrass can overtake Kentucky bluegrass as the summer progresses. Excessive moisture also contributes to lawn decline in the summer. Roots need air to survive. Oxygen is displaced in soggy or flooded soils and the anaerobic conditions cause the roots to not function properly.

Imagine lying down in the sun of your front yard in the hottest part of the day on a sunny, soggy and humid bed of grass. You wouldn't last but a few minutes. Grass plants in the sun can't get up and move to the shade. They're stuck, and when the evaporative cooling system begins to shut down the grass plant, thatch, and soil surface quickly heat up to the existing air temperature or higher. Plants can be literally cooked to death by direct heat injury as plant tissue temperatures rise above 95° F. Temperatures this year were sufficient to cause rapid injury directly from high temperatures and indirectly from prolonged periods of high temperatures that eventually depleted stored carbohydrates. Weakened plants with slow growth were often overcome by brown patch and Pythium diseases that flourished when night time temperatures were greater than 72° F.

What to do

The bad news is that several lawns have succumbed to the various woes of summer described above. The good news is that now is the best time to rejuvenate damaged lawns. This may be a good time to kill the existing mess and start over with improved grass varieties suitable for your lawn. Consult your local professional lawn care company to develop a plan to recover your lawn through aerification, slicing, seeding, and fertilizing. Also see "[Late Summer Lawn Care](#)" in the August 11 *Horticulture and Home Pest News*.

Leasing Issues and Rental Rates for 2011

By Kelvin Leibold, Extension Farm Management Specialist

Last month in Ag Decision Maker one article reviewed the [2010 leasing rental rates](#). The article provided highlights from *Information File C2-10, 2010 Iowa Cash Rental Rate Survey*, which is available on the Ag Decision Maker website or at county extension offices. Where might rental rates be headed this coming year and are there any new issues to look at?

When landlords and tenants establish rental rates they often look at: what others are paying, average crop yields, Corn Suitability Rating Index, share of the gross crop value, the return on investment, percentage of the crop and the tenant's residual. In recent years the tenant's residual has received a lot of scrutiny. For more information on the methods listed, read *Information File C2-20, Computing a Cropland Cash Rental Rate* on calculating rental rates. A decision tool for analyzing the different methods is also available.

Tenant's residual method

When people use the tenant's residual method they need to look at the potential range of outcomes. The volatility in yields has increased as weather patterns have become more variable. The volatility in prices has increased with exports, new uses for commodities, increased production in other countries and more world trade. Government programs have helped to stabilize some of this volatility but not to the extent that we saw in previous Farm Bills.

Costs of production

Two producers with similar costs of production can have significantly different gross revenues due to marketing, crop insurance and government payments. For recent trends in grain prices you can refer to *Information File A2-11, Cash Corn and Soybean Prices* which gives monthly prices for Iowa. The [Season Average Price Calculator](#) is another resource. The associated *Decision Tool* allows you to estimate future corn prices for the current crop year; just click on the calculator in the upper right corner of the screen to download the

interactive spreadsheet. When adjusted for basis the [CME Commodity Prices](#) will give you an idea of what the market thinks future prices will be. At the CARD website, [Daily Corn and Soybean Basis Maps for Iowa and the Midwest](#), you can look at the current basis or go back to previous dates to see how it changes over time.

Crop production budgets

[Information File A1-20, Estimated Costs of Crop Production](#) takes you to the various crop production budgets. These are the 2010 budgets but will be updated to estimate what 2011 budgets will be in the coming months. If you want to enter your own data and look at the combined economics of crop rotations go to [Decision Tool, Crop Rotation Summary](#). In general seed and machinery costs still seem to be increasing. Fertilizer and drying costs will be tied to changes in energy costs. At this point, I would estimate that we will see small increases in the overall costs of production. With the weather variability we will see significant differences between counties and even within counties when it comes to yields. Soil types, drainage and weather all impact yields.

Outlook for 2011

When you look at the CME Group grain prices for 2011 new crops it doesn't seem to indicate a lot of volatility. Corn has a slightly positive carry and soybeans have a negative carry. At this point it looks like the costs of production will increase only slightly. The Farm Bill safety net, Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE), looks to be continuing its downward trend of providing lower levels of revenue coverage. This program has fewer than 20 percent of the producers even participating. Next month's Ag Decision Maker newsletter will have an article detailing reasons for the lack of sign-up in the ACRE program.

Legal issues

One common topic that comes up frequently deals with the issue of terminating leases. The Center for Agricultural Law and Taxation's (CALT) leasing publication, [Iowa Farm Leases - Legal, Economic, and Tax Considerations](#) goes into detail on page 6 discussing the ways to terminate a lease. The article also addresses the issues of material

participation, USDA payments, landlord liens and many other topics.

The CALT website also provides a list of [New Iowa Legislation Impacting Rural Landowners and Agricultural Businesses \(Effective July 1, 2010\)](#). There are a couple of new legal issues that may be of interest. They deal with work on drainage districts and who owns the above ground stover and residue.

[House File 2458](#) also addresses the issue of mowing road ditches. The mowing of ditches is banned during the song bird nesting season with several exceptions. If your lease requires the ditches to be mowed you might want to make sure you are in compliance with the new law.

The resources listed above and more are available on the [Ag Decision Maker 2010 Leasing page](#).

Women Managing Cattle Class Offered

A Women Managing Cattle class is being offered to give local farm women an opportunity to interact with others who face the same challenges in bringing cattle to market. Topics will be broken into logical steps, and tools and information will be provided to allow participants to make decisions specific to their individual herds or feedlots.

The three-week course will be held on September 13, 20 and 27th from 6 to 9 pm at Southwestern Community College in Red Oak. The cost for all three sessions is \$50, including meals and materials. Registration is limited to the first 20 participants, and pre-registration is required by September 9th. To register, or for more information on these classes, please call 877-596-7243 or email heidic@iastate.edu.

This workshop is an offering of the Annie's Project program, whose mission is to empower farm women to be better business partners through networks and by managing and organizing critical information.

The Vine that Ate the Tree

By Rich Pope, Harrison County Extension Coordinator

Many roadsides and woodlots are experiencing a phenomenon that seems more common here in western Iowa this year than in recent years. Brush, small trees and fences that were unadorned as recently as three weeks ago have now been obscured by vigorously growing vines. I have heard people question if these tree coverers are the feared kudzu, a member of the bean family that aggressively covers things across the gulf coast. We can relax about that, because kudzu has not survived through the Iowa winters. The vines responsible here are one or the other of two species that are both common in Harrison County, namely bur cucumber and wild cucumber. Each can grow as long as 25 feet. Both are also unusual as weeds in that they are native to Iowa. These wild cousins of the garden cucumber seem to have been encouraged by the weather this season, and they exhibit a dramatic ability to grow in the late summer when there is sufficient soil moisture. For the last couple of weeks they have been flowering and setting small gourd-like fruits, and the flowering ends of the vines give the plants a vaguely frosted appearance.

The good news is that neither causes any long-term damage to the plants they crawl over, and they are both annual plants that will die from the first killing frost. That also means that next year, the plants will start again from seed. Therefore, there is no real need for treatment, which is good because any herbicide you might try to use would damage the underlying support plants.

About the only bad thing about these vines is their look; they are shaggy and droopy, and later on the frost-killed vines will hang like cheap tinsel from the shrubs and branches.

Occasionally, both of these plants can be minor weeds in row-crop fields, particularly in moist soils. Although they do not usually cause much yield loss, the long, stringy vines can sometimes plug harvest equipment.

For those who want to tell them apart, bur cucumber leaves are about the size of a coffee saucer (to 8 inches diameter) and are more or less round with 3 to 5 very shallow lobes. The fruit or “bur” is about ½ inch long, is green and has sharp spines hidden within long white hairs. Each bur has one large brown seed. The spines allow the burs to detach and be distributed by hitching onto animals that walk through the vines. The other diagnostic feature is that bur cucumber plants are noticeably hairy throughout the plant, unlike wild cucumber. On the other hand, wild cucumber has distinctively lobed leaves that are clearly star shaped, and the plant parts are not particularly hairy. And its fruit is a little larger spiny ball, each containing four seeds.

A closing thought is that although these two members of the cucumber family are certainly more obvious this year, they both are really fairly common every year. Generally speaking, there usually is no real lasting damage caused, and control is not warranted.

Corn Nitrogen Rate Calculator Update

By John Sawyer, Department of Agronomy

Nitrogen (N) Response Trials Added

The Iowa nitrogen (N) response database in the [corn nitrogen rate calculator](#) was recently updated, with response trials added from 2009 research. There are now 188 trials for corn following soybean and 89 trials for corn following corn. Being able to easily update the database with recent data is one of the many advantages to this dynamic database approach for corn N rate guidelines. Having new response trial data allows rapid updating with changing hybrid genetics, rotations and climatic conditions.

With the updated database, calculated N rates have changed slightly from last year. The table below gives the N rate at the maximum return to N (MRTN) and the profitable N rate range from the updated calculator for several N:corn grain price ratios. You can work with any price of N and corn you wish when running the calculator. Output information includes the N rate at the MRTN, the profitable N rate range, the net return to N

application, the percent of maximum yield and the selected N fertilizer product rate and cost.

What is the Corn Nitrogen Rate Calculator?

The Corn Nitrogen Rate Calculator Web tool is located at <http://extension.agron.iastate.edu/soilfertility/nrate.aspx>. It is a resource that aids N rate decisions for corn production and is helpful in determining the effect of fertilizer and corn price on application rates. The method for calculating suggested N rates is based on a regional (Corn Belt) approach to N rate guidelines. Details on the approach are provided in the regional publication [Concepts and Rationale for Regional Nitrogen Rate Guidelines for Corn, PM 2015](#). This approach and the Corn Nitrogen Rate Calculator are now being used by seven states across the Corn Belt: Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Resources for N Rate Decisions

- The Corn Nitrogen Rate Calculator Web tool is located at: <http://extension.agron.iastate.edu/soilfertility/nrate.aspx>.
- The regional publication Regional Nitrogen Rate Guidelines for Corn (PM 2015) can be ordered through any ISU county office, on the Web through the ISU Extension Distribution Center at <https://www.extension.iastate.edu/store>, or by calling (515) 294-5247. An electronic copy of the publication is available at www.extension.iastate.edu/Publications/2015.pdf.
- The ISU Agronomy Extension Soil Fertility Web site is located at: <http://extension.agron.iastate.edu/soilfertility/>.

Nitrogen rate guidelines in Iowa for different N and corn grain prices.				
Price Ratio ¹	Corn Following Soybean		Corn Following Corn	
	Rate ²	Range ³	Rate ²	Range ³
\$/lb:\$/bu	----- lb N/acre -----			
0.05	148	134 - 166	199	184 - 215
0.10	128	116 - 142	180	167 - 192
0.15	116	105 - 126	163	151 - 176
0.20	104	93 - 115	150	139 - 160

¹ Price per lb N divided by the expected corn price. For example, N at \$0.40/lb N and corn at \$4.00/bu is a 0.10 price ratio. Corn held at \$4.00/bu for all price ratios.

² Rate is the lb N/acre that provides the Maximum Return To N (MRTN). All rates are based on results from the *Corn N Rate Calculator* as of August 16, 2010 (<http://extension.agron.iastate.edu/soilfertility/nrate.aspx>).

³ Range is the range of profitable N rates that provides a similar economic return to N (within \$1.00/acre of the MRTN).

“Creating Value from Precision Ag” Fall Field Day

Thursday, September 9, 2010 ~ 10:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

ISU Armstrong Research Farm, Lewis, IA

Sponsored by the Wallace Foundation for Rural Research and Development, Iowa State University Extension, ISU Outlying Research Farms, and Iowa Western Community College.

Plan to attend...RAIN OR SHINE

Schedule

10:30 FREE REGISTRATION
10:30-11:00 Visit Exhibits
11:00-12:00 Field Demonstrations
12:00-12:30 COMPLIMENTARY LUNCH
12:30-1:30 “Case Studies of Precision Ag Equipment Costs and Economic Returns” - *Matt Darr, Assistant Professor, Department of Ag & Biosystems Engineering*
1:30-2:00 “Creating Clean Useable Data” - *Kelvin Kopp, Precision Ag Manager, West Central Coop*
2:00-2:30 Open Discussion about “Data Management Opportunities”
2:30-3:30 Visit Exhibits and Field Demonstrations

Commercial and Educational Displays

Visit with the following indoor and outdoor exhibitors offering the latest in precision ag technology:

A & M Green Power
Farm Credit Services
Horizon Equipment
HTS Precision Ag Solutions
KSOM Radio
Lindeman Tractor
Monsanto
Pioneer Hi-Bred
Sorensen Equipment
Titan Machinery

Directions

From Atlantic, take Highway 6 southwest to 525th Street, turn left until you reach Hitchcock Avenue, turn left for 3/4 mile, north side at the top of the hill
From Oakland, take Highway 6 east to 525th Street, turn right until you reach Hitchcock Avenue, north side at the top of the hill.
From I-80, Exit 46 west, turn left and proceed south on county road M47 (510th St) until it intersects with Highway 6. Take Highway 6 east to 525th Street, turn right until you reach Hitchcock Avenue, north side at the top of the hill.

Field Demonstrations

Strip-Tilling & Planting on the Contour

RTK guidance systems and auto-steer tractors have dramatically increased the interest in strip tillage on rolling soils. Can an 8-row tiller in the fall, be followed by a 12-row planter in the spring, on the contour? Come and see.

Auto Shut-off Planter

Seed costs have gone up exponentially recently. You don't need to farm 1000 acres to make an auto-shutoff planter pay, if you have many point rows.

Auto-Steer Tractors

Once you have it, you won't want to go back. Get an up-close and personal look at the 'look and feel' of auto-steer through ride and drive participation.

RTK Guidance

Witness the amazing accuracy RTK guidance systems provide and learn how they might benefit your operation.

Certified Crop Advisor

Earn 4.5 Hours of Credit (2 Hours in Soil & Water)- Attend the Special CCA Session at the Field Day:

9:00-11:00 “The Sustainability of Corn Stover Removal: A Soil Perspective” - *Jose Guzman*

11:00 Attend field day as indicated in schedule above

\$20 fee for credit payable at the door. Make check payable to Wallace Foundation.

No pre-registration necessary. For more details, contact the Region 17 Extension Office at 712-769-2600 or email Aaron Saeugling at clonz5@iastate.edu

Additional Information

For more information on the Field Day or to reserve commercial or educational exhibit space, contact:

Keith Booth
Wallace Foundation
53020 Hitchcock Avenue
Lewis, IA 51544
PH: 712-769-2650
Email: kbooth@iastate.edu

..and justice for all

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Many materials can be made available in alternative formats for ADA clients. To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC

Cooperative Extension Service, Iowa State University of Science and Technology, and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating.