

AGRONOMY NEWS

 *Grasslands for Tomorrow*

Volume 7, Issue 4

August 2007



Blake Vander Vorst
Regional Agronomist
Ducks Unlimited, Inc.
2525 River Road
Bismarck, ND 58503-9011
701-355-3533
Cell: 701-391-2251



Roger Knapp,
DU Field Agronomist
Wild Rice Soil
Conservation Dist.
8991 Hwy 32 North
Forman, ND 58032-9702
701-724-3247 Ext. 115
Cell: 701-678-4311

WINTER WHEAT SEED INCREASE GROWERS

The South Dakota Crop Improvement Association and the North Dakota State Seed Department have their list of 2007 winter wheat seed increase growers available. You can access them by going to the DU Agronomy website at: www.ducks.org/agronomy. Ryan Kadrmas, 701-483-3445, has also increased T81, T83 and Big Max. These varieties all have a Kansas background. Call Ryan for more information.

Robert Finken, Douglas, ND, 701-529-4421, has increased one newer variety, Radiant, a wheat curl mite resistant variety, and McClintock, which are from Alberta and Manitoba breeding programs, respectively.

CDC Buteo growers in ND are Joe Breker, Havana, ND, 701-724-6343, and William Flaget, Halliday, ND, 701-938-4688. CDC Falcon growers for North Dakota and South Dakota are listed in the seed grower directories for each state. Contact Ron Gienger at 701-840-9894 (cell) or email rgienger@westbred.com for more information.

AgriPro has released a new variety called Hawken. AgriPro has dealers throughout North and South Dakota or call David Boehm, 701-298-0511.

David Kinzler, Ellendale, ND, 701-349-4101, is the only Millennium increase grower in ND, but there are several in SD.

Wheat Streak Mosaic Management **High Priority**

Control volunteer small grains and grassy weeds 2 weeks prior to seeding winter wheat to eliminate the "green bridge" to manage the disease wheat streak mosaic. The wheat curl mite spreads wheat streak mosaic virus and volunteer grain and grassy plants are hosts to the mite. Eliminating the grassy hosts for a two week period breaks the life cycle of the mite and stops the spread of the disease. Neighboring corn fields can also be a host to the mite. Seeding later during the optimal seeding period can also assist in reducing exposure to wheat streak mosaic.

Agronomy News

Editors: Blake Vander Vorst
Janell Rath

Phone: 701-355-3533
E-mail: bvandervorst@ducks.org

Winter Cereal Sponsors

Ducks Unlimited

Bayer CropScience

Syngenta Crop Protection

South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks

North Dakota Game & Fish Department

Natural Resources Conservation Service

***Day, Marshall, James River, Ransom and
Wild Rice, South & West McLean, Ward and
Mountrail Conservation Districts***

NDSU and SDSU Cooperative Ext. Service

THANK YOU
Bayer Crop Science

Winter Wheat Variety by Fungicide Trials
Roseglen and Berthold, ND
Cooperators, Don and Edith Bauman & Alan and Terrie Lee
North Central Research Extension Center, Minot, ND

Kent McKay, Area Agronomy Specialist, Lee Novak, Research Specialist, Pat Carpenter, McLean Co. Agent, Mike Rose, Ward Co. Agent, James Hennessy, Mountrail Co. Agent, Blake Vander Vorst, DU Regional Agronomist.

Ten winter wheat varieties were replicated 8 times and planted in spring wheat stubble on September 21, 2006 at Roseglen and September 26 at Berthold at a rate of 1.2 million PLS and treated with Raxil MD. Starter fertilizer (60 lbs. 11-52-0) was placed with the seed with a single disk drill opener. Four replicates were treated with Prosaro fungicide, which is equivalent to 3 oz/A of Folicur + 3 oz/A of Proline and was applied when the varieties were 100% headed to early flower. The remaining four reps were untreated.

Soil tests showed 62 pounds of nitrogen at Roseglen and 54 at Berthold. Olsen phosphorous tests were 15 ppm at Roseglen and 12 at Berthold. Nitrogen was applied on May 1 to 3 leaf winter wheat using liquid 28-0-0 at 30 gpa for a total of 90 lbs. actual nitrogen.

Varieties at both locations responded with increased yields and test weights to the Prosaro application. Those varieties with the greater untreated yields are likely a reflection of the varieties disease tolerance and, in the case of the drier Roseglen site, the early maturity of the white winter wheat variety Alice. Test weights at Roseglen attest to the moisture and temperature stress during the latter portion of the grain fill period.

A big thank you to **Bayer Crop-Science** for their sponsorship of these research trials.

REMINDER
BREAK THE GREEN
BRIDGE 2 WEEKS
BEFORE YOU SEED

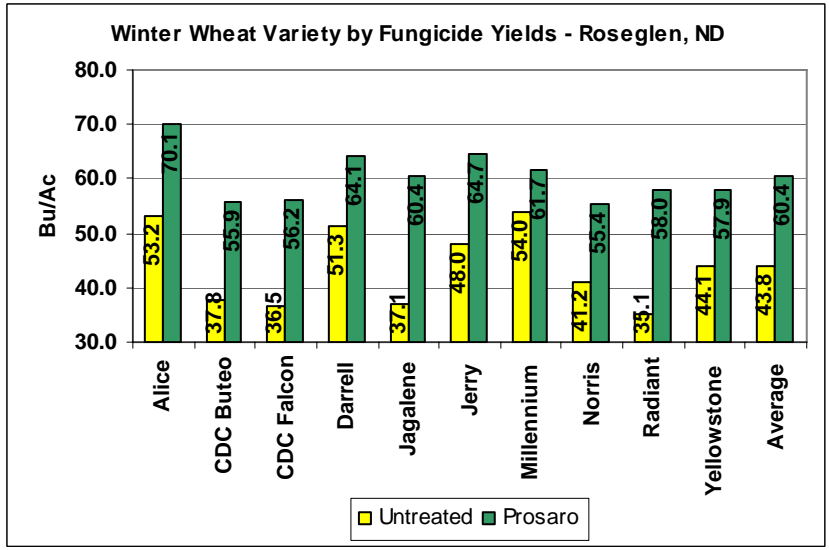
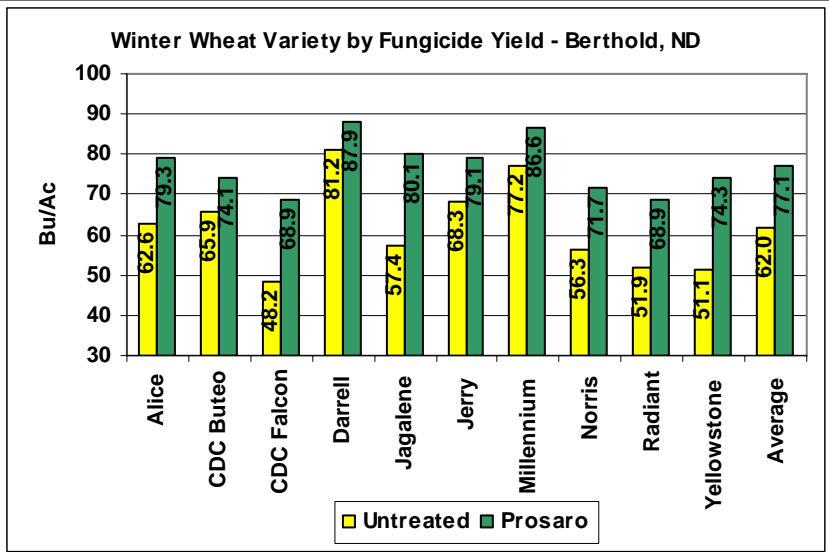


Table 1. Winter wheat test weight (lbs/bu).

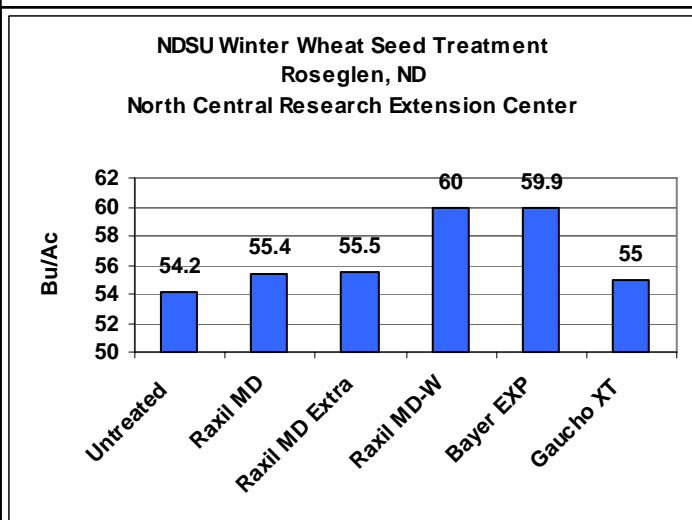
Variety	Roseglen		Berthold	
	Untreated	Prosaro	Untreated	Prosaro
Alice	55.1	58.3	61.2	63.2
CDC Buteo	55.7	57.1	64	64.3
CDC Falcon	54.3	56.6	60.1	62.1
Darrell	56.6	58.0	62.6	63.4
Jagalene	55.2	58.6	61.7	64.2
Jerry	54.8	58.3	61.4	62
Millennium	56.4	58.0	63.5	63.4
Norris	54.7	57.2	61.7	63.6
Radiant	53.5	56.2	60.9	62.3
Yellowstone	53.8	56.6	58.9	60.8
Average	55.0	57.5	61.6	62.9

**2007 Winter Wheat Seed Treatment Trials
Roseglen & Berthold, ND**

**Cooperators, Don and Edith Bauman & Alan and Terrie Lee
NDSU—North Central Research Extension Center, Minot, ND**

Kent McKay, Area Agronomy Specialist; Lee Novak, Research Specialist; Pat Carpentier, Mike Rose, and James Hennessy, McLean, Ward and Mountrail County Agents, respectively

The objectives of these trials were to evaluate seed treatments on 'Jerry' winter wheat. Roseglen was no-till planted September 21, 2006 and Berthold was no-till planted September 26, 2006 into previous spring wheat residue. Plots were harvested July 21 at Roseglen and August 3 at Berthold. Prosaro fungicide was applied at the 100% heading stage of growth. The individual treatment yields and test weights were not statistically different. It does appear that the fungicide-insecticide treatment combinations were tending to increase yields.



Thank You Plot Sponsor!

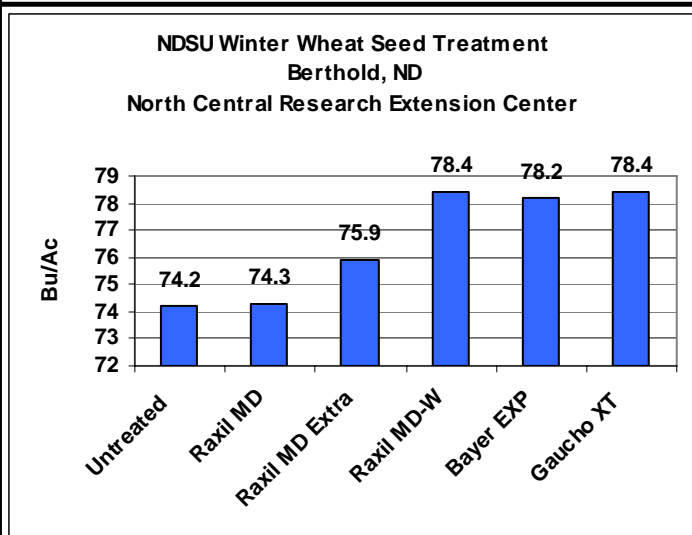
Bayer CropScience

SEEDING IN DRY GROUND

In dry fall conditions many growers wonder whether it would be beneficial to delay seeding until moisture arrives. Canadian research and producer experience has proven the advantage of seeding early even if the soil is dry. Winter wheat needs very little moisture to germinate (especially when seeded shallow) and will have a 4-5 day head start on crops seeded after a rain.

If the soil is dry, place the seed at 0.75 to 1.0 inch deep. This depth will facilitate rapid emergence and enhanced plant development. Ideally, the plant would be 3 to 4 leaf, have a tiller or two with a well developed crown.

In good soil moisture conditions, 1 to 1.5 inches is the recommended seeding depth. Shallower seeding depths are recommended for later seeding to shorten the time of emergence and to increase plant development.



Reminder

All "Agronomy News" issues can be found at Ducks Unlimited's [website](http://www.ducks.org/agronomy):

<http://www.ducks.org/agronomy>

Also, email Janell at jrath@ducks.org and let her know if you would like to receive it by [email](mailto:jrath@ducks.org). Agronomy News will arrive 7-10 days sooner if you choose to receive it by email.

Winter Wheat Variety by Fungicide Trial Results
Lisbon, North Dakota - Randy and Susan Mairs, Cooperators
NDSU Research: Dr. Joel Ranson, Dr. Marcia McMullen, Scott Meyer
Sponsors: Ducks Unlimited, BASF, Bayer CropScience, Ransom and Sargent County Extension Service and CIA

Variety	Yield Bu/Ac		Test Weight Lbs/Bu		Leaf Rust %		Leaf Spot %		Scab Incidence ¹		Scab Severity ²		Field Severity ³	
	Check	Treated*	Check	Treated*	Check	Treated*	Check	Treated*	Check	Treated*	Check	Treated*	Check	Treated*
Roughrider	44.4	57.9	56.9	58.7	29.5	0.0	24.2	1.8	6.7	0.0	6.8	0.0	1.4	0.0
Ransom	57.3	68.0	55.7	56.4	1.1	0.0	31.7	4.0	36.7	3.3	5.5	2.3	2.1	0.2
Jerry	73.1	83.4	57.4	58.1	1.7	0.0	17.8	2.7	23.3	13.3	11.9	5.5	2.9	0.9
Harding	70.7	84.6	57.8	57.9	1.4	0.2	19.8	4.0	43.3	6.7	7.5	2.3	3.7	0.5
Wendy	58.4	81.0	54.9	58.6	37.8	0.5	55.6	2.7	66.7	16.7	15.2	7.0	10.3	1.2
Expedition	65.7	100.5	55.5	60.1	32.8	0.0	48.3	2.8	36.7	6.7	19.4	3.3	7.0	0.3
Alice	55.2	61.0	54.4	57.6	32.8	0.0	42.2	4.8	23.3	13.3	9.8	7.2	2.9	1.0
Darrell	60.3	76.5	54.8	56.8	45.6	0.6	26.7	2.6	20.0	3.3	11.9	1.0	2.4	0.1
SD 96240-3-1	58.4	78.2	52.7	57.3	35.6	0.9	29.4	3.9	26.7	6.7	9.2	4.7	2.5	0.5
SD 98W175-1	67.2	75.9	54.8	58.5	8.7	0.0	42.2	2.0	40.0	20.0	31.8	17.5	10.5	3.5
Wesley	62.6	80.1	52.6	57.1	29.4	0.0	34.5	3.0	50.0	20.0	15.4	7.3	6.2	1.6
Millennium	65.3	88.8	57.9	59.8	0.1	0.3	36.6	3.7	46.7	3.3	9.1	2.3	4.5	0.2
Goodstreak	58.3	93.1	49.3	54.9	51.6	0.2	23.3	4.4	40.0	20.0	12.3	6.2	5.0	1.2
Paul	40.6	65.2	49.3	55.4	13.9	0.3	41.1	5.2	30.0	26.7	15.0	10.1	5.0	3.1
Yellowstone	52.4	76.7	49.2	52.3	67.8	0.0	23.9	4.9	36.7	30.0	21.6	22.6	7.6	5.8
Radiant	54.8	80.8	51.7	54.6	63.3	0.0	20.0	2.0	26.7	13.3	31.1	51.7	6.7	5.3
CDC Falcon	61.7	82.4	53.7	56.5	13.9	0.0	37.2	5.3	33.3	10.0	62.1	52.3	20.3	5.2
CDC Buteo	55.8	79.0	57.3	58.6	20.0	0.6	42.8	5.7	30.0	16.7	58.2	32.2	15.2	6.0
Jagalene	39.5	70.2	49.0	56.0	66.7	0.8	62.8	7.9	60.0	16.7	55.8	25.3	33.4	4.8
NuDakota	66.3	84.0	52.8	55.2	21.7	0.0	30.0	4.2	56.7	20.0	61.5	24.2	32.5	4.8

*Fungicide treatment consisted of Headline at the time of weed control and Prostaro at early flower.

- 1 Scab Incidence = % tillers showing scab symptoms
- 2 Scab Head Severity = % of head with symptoms (i.e. number of spikelets with symptoms divided by total number of spikelets)
- 3 Field Severity = Incidence x head severity all divided by 100 (gives idea of total damage in field; and approximate yield loss)

Example: Incidence = 50% of tillers with symptoms Head severity = 7% of head infected (usually one spikelet) Field severity = $50 \times 7 = 350 / 100 = 3.5\%$ total potential loss from scab at time of rating (soft dough)

Planting Date: September 21, 2006
Harvest Date: July 26, 2007
Seeding Rate: 1.0 million seeds per acre
Nitrogen: Broadcast 435 lbs urea (200 lbs. actual N) April 19, 2007
Headline Fungicide and Herbicide: May 25, 2007
Prostaro Fungicide: June 8, 13, and 15, 2007 depending on when the variety reached the early flower stage of growth (Feekes 10.51)

2007 South Dakota Winter Wheat CPT Preliminary Analysis-Grain Yield (Bu/Ac)

ENTRY	Variety	STATE MEAN	BRK	BSN	DLP	HYS	KNB	MRT	OND	PLT	SBY	STS	WAL	WIN	WTN
21	SD00111-9	57	63	53	61	55	63	41	58	70	79	31	48	47	74
10	OVERLAND	57	60	58	67	52	55	38	61	69	76	33	47	53	74
9	MILLENNIUM	55	57	52	63	52	54	36	61	70	69	34	44	51	72
1	ARAPAHOE	53	56	49	61	52	53	40	60	62	65	29	51	51	66
19	SD01273	52	57	47	57	54	55	39	61	62	61	30	54	46	54
5	HARDING	51	50	44	61	55	50	35	61	69	68	31	38	45	62
25	HAWKEN	51	51	59	56	53	50	35	62	61	48	32	56	42	61
2	CDC varieties ¹		55 B	48 F	64 B	52 F	39 F	31 F	66 B	73 B	67 B	28 F	44 B	52 B	43 B
14	WAHOO	51	49	52	63	56	47	39	60	55	63	33	45	45	55
24	NUDAKOTA	51	44	61	53	52	46	36	61	61	55	29	56	48	57
27	TREGO	50	43	57	59	52	50	39	54	52	61	33	52	47	54
15	WESLEY	50	45	57	55	52	51	44	59	66	52	31	54	45	42
26	WENDY	49	46	56	62	54	42	37	57	52	57	30	55	48	43
18	SD01058	49	50	52	54	52	43	36	57	60	55	32	46	45	54
4	EXPEDITION	49	46	52	60	55	43	32	52	57	66	30	51	44	45
13	TANDEM	48	43	52	54	58	46	34	56	55	53	30	46	43	54
17	SD96240-3-1	47	41	49	54	52	50	35	59	55	51	33	44	40	49
28	SD98W175-1	46	44	51	57	47	41	34	55	56	53	32	44	44	45
11	OVERLEY	46	47	54	59	51	46	38	50	61	42	23	45	45	40
29	SD98W175-1-14	46	44	51	56	46	42	35	55	53	46	31	48	40	53
16	NI04420	46	41	50	57	49	44	37	52	53	49	29	46	46	43
8	JERRY	46	50	37	51	48	41	32	55	54	64	32	40	37	57
6	HATCHER	45	40	55	46	50	47	35	54	54	32	35	61	35	47
22	ALICE	45	38	55	58	45	37	33	55	52	50	30	50	42	40
20	SD03171	45	42	49	53	45	41	32	53	50	58	28	45	42	45
23	DANBY	44	40	56	46	55	42	31	50	50	41	31	40	35	47
3	DARRELL	43	37	49	48	53	38	32	56	50	47	30	46	35	43
12	RIPPER	43	35	52	53	52	40	32	49	44	43	32	48	36	44
30	SD01W064	42	33	46	52	48	37	31	51	46	50	31	44	40	43
7	JAGALENE	36	30	51	41	49	29	25	42	33	31	29	48	27	26
	GRAND MEAN	48	46	52	56	52	45	35	56	57	55	31	48	43	51
	LSD (.05)	2	6	5	4	5	4	4	4	6	6	3	11	5	6
	CV	8	10	7	5	7	7	8	5	8	8	6	14	8	8
	N	1505	119	117	116	119	119	120	117	118	118	120	88	120	113

¹ B = BRK, DLP, OND, PLT, SBY, WAL, WIN and WTN were planted to CDC BUTEO. F = The other locations were planted to CDC Falcon.
 BRK = Brookings, BSN = Bison, DLP = Dakota Lakes Pea Stubble, Hys = Hayes, KNB = Kennebec, MRT = Martin, OND = Onida, PLT = Platte, SBY = Selby, STS = Sturgis, WAL = Wall, WIN = Winner, WTN = Watertown.

AGRONOMY NEWS

NON-PROFIT ORG
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
BISMARCK, ND
PERMIT NO. 433

 *Grasslands for Tomorrow*

Volume 7, Issue 4

August 2007

Ducks Unlimited, Inc.
2525 River Road
Bismarck, ND 58503-9011

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Marketing the 2008 Wheat Crop

**Steve Metzger, Farm Business Management Coordinator
Carrington Research Extension Center, Carrington, ND
Phone: 701-652-2951**

Is it now too early to think about marketing some share of the 2008 hard red winter wheat crop or should producers be considering the sale of a crop 12 months away from harvesting? HRWW producers have the opportunity to begin pricing some share of the 2008 crop and even some share of the 2009 crop if they so desire. Is now the time to do this or will wheat production problems in other corners of the world, assisted by a strong demand for corn for ethanol production, cause prices to climb higher?

As of this writing date, we have the Minneapolis September 2008 futures at \$5.72 or just 60 cents less than the 2007 September futures of \$6.32 per bushel. Assuming even a poor basis, such as \$1.05 under the futures, we can still project a preliminary price of \$4.67 before discounts and premiums. Producers need to ask themselves how many times, over the past few years, have they been able to price winter wheat at something close to the \$4.70 mark a full year in advance?

How much wheat should a producer sell a full year in advance? I believe that question must be considered by each producer in light of their present production history, crop insurance yields, the general weather pattern in their area and certainly in conjunction with their ability to bear risk. I think that most producers could sell from 20% to 30% of their 2008 crop without placing themselves in financial jeopardy. Individual producers may wish to push those numbers higher, based on their thoughts and feelings about the markets. If producers end up selling the rest of the 2008 crop above the \$4.70 level the earlier sales will not severely damage their average overall price. If producers end up selling the balance of the 2008 wheat crop at values much less than \$4.70 these earlier sales will provide at least some additional income to help offset the ever increasing expenses associated with crop production. It is generally difficult to see \$4.70 winter wheat sales as a poor marketing move. Producers should know their own cost of production and what the profit potential is for wheat at various prices. While \$4.00 or \$5.00 wheat may provide a profit to one operator, it may be only a breakeven price to another operator.

What tools or methods can be used to make these early sales? As always, producers can make straight cash sales to their local elevator. These sales bear the weight of delivery but the price, including the basis, is then already known and fixed. Producers may also wish to consider a hedge-to-arrive contract (HTA), which fixes the futures price but leaves the basis open to be fixed sometime prior to the delivery month of the contract. This can be beneficial if the basis levels improve but producers need only to look at the HTA soybean contracts this fall to see what happens when the futures runs out ahead of the cash market. The result can be a very unattractive basis and a lower than expected cash price. A third option is to sell the September 2008 futures. This leaves the point of delivery open but does expose the producer to margin calls if the market moves higher rather than lower. Due to the potential need for operating money to cover margin calls, producers are always encouraged to keep their lender informed when they begin using a hedging strategy. To spread the marketing risk, individual producers may wish to use each of these marketing tools to some degree.

As producers ponder the merits of these advance sales, they need to keep in mind that high prices in wheat will attract many new acres of wheat from all over the world. Increased acres with normal production, along with a steady demand can begin to push crop prices lower. Once prices begin to move lower we often enter a phase of waiting and hanging on for some price recovery. If that price recovery does not occur, the high future prices of today may become only a memory and another entry on our ever expanding wish lists.