

PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
for
KFPX-TV
Newton, Iowa
for
1/1/15 – 3/31/15

In accordance with Section 73.3526(e)(11)(i) of the Federal Communications Commission's rules, the following, in the opinion of KFPX-TV, are the problems and needs of the community for the period noted above. They are not necessarily listed in order of importance. Each is identified by significant public affairs and/or public service programming in response to these needs.

Issues:

1. Agriculture
2. Water quality
3. Maximum yields
4. Organic matter
5. Soil testing
6. Herbicide breakdown
7. Profitability
8. PH levels
9. Spray drift
10. Pesticides

A detailed summary of each program's content, including guests, affiliations and date of broadcast is included in this report.

Ag PhD is a local Midwest agricultural farming show, featuring Darren Hefty and Brian Hefty, "the Hefty Brothers". They give weekly farming tips, discuss soil issues, and identify a Weed of the Week and what to use to control it.

Ag PhD Rebroadcast airs Tuesdays 5:00 & 5:30am

Ag PhD airs a new show every Thursday from 5:30 – 6:00am

Ag PhD Rebroadcast airs the following Thursday from 5:00 - 5:30am

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 872
Air Date: Thursday, January 1, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

AgPhD winter agronomy workshops talk about all the things in production agriculture, crop production and especially how a farmer can do well in spite of low commodity prices. These workshops are held by the Hefty brothers every year. They also talk about your return on investment and everything that is connected to farming. They finish off the day by doing their radio program so everyone can participate. You can pre-register by going to the AgPhD website. Liberty Link soybeans are a viable option for broadleaf weeds. Use three pre emerge herbicides with Liberty Link soybeans. Rebates are available when you purchase Liberty together with an Authority product. Store it wisely because it can freeze. The cost in total is comparable to that of Roundup. Prepaying inputs offers the best deal for a farmer. Fertilizer should be cheaper in late spring. Ask a dealer about price protection and only by what you need. Seed is another product to be pre-paid. Crop protection is another part of the process that should be pre-paid. Look at return on investment to determine the best deal for you.

Weed of the week- Jointed Goatgrass. Pre Pare and Beyond will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 873
Air Date: Thursday, January 1, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

To avoid spray drift, make sure the spray stays on the field and on target. Spray either early in the morning or late in the day because of less wind. You should spray when the wind is less than ten miles per hour. This will create big droplets so it is difficult for the wind to carry the chemical off target. Proper spray nozzles and drift retardants should be used to help the process. Some of the headlines for the 2014 review in farming include soybean yields that were very good throughout the country. There were below normal temperatures at planting time and higher rates of disease in the crops. A new fungicide called Priaxor in furrow arrived in the market in 2014. In furrow Headline showed big gains in 2014. Soil testing and fertility sets the stage for creating the conditions for good crops and yields. All in all, it was a very productive year for farming in 2014 and they look forward to a great 2015.

Weed of the week- Wild Carrot. Depending on the crop, Tordon, Milestone, Chaparral and 2, 4-D will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic / Title: Episode # 872
Air Date: Tuesday, January 6, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

AgPhD winter agronomy workshops talk about all the things in production agriculture, crop production and especially how a farmer can do well in spite of low commodity prices. These workshops are held by the Hefty brothers every year. They also talk about your return on investment and everything that is connected to farming. They finish off the day by doing their radio program so everyone can participate. You can pre-register by going to the AgPhD website. Liberty Link soybeans are a viable option for broadleaf weeds. Use three pre emerge herbicides with Liberty Link soybeans. Rebates are available when you purchase Liberty together with an Authority product. Store it wisely because it can freeze. The cost in total is comparable to that of Roundup. Prepaying inputs offers the best deal for a farmer. Fertilizer should be cheaper in late spring. Ask a dealer about price protection and only by what you need. Seed is another product to be pre-paid. Crop protection is another part of the process that should be pre-paid. Look at return on investment to determine the best deal for you.

Weed of the week- Jointed Goatgrass. Pre Pare and Beyond will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 873
Air Date: Tuesday, January 6, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Weed of the week- Wild Carrot. Depending on the crop, Tordon, Milestone, Chaparral and 2, 4-D will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 873
Air Date: Thursday, January 8, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

To avoid spray drift, make sure the spray stays on the field and on target. Spray either early in the morning or late in the day because of less wind. You should spray when the wind is less than ten miles per hour. This will create big droplets so it is difficult for the wind to carry the chemical off target. Proper spray nozzles and drift retardants should be used to help the process. Some of the headlines for the 2014 review in farming include soybean yields that were very good throughout the country. There were below normal temperatures at planting time and higher rates of disease in the crops. A new fungicide called Priaxor in furrow arrived in the market in 2014. In furrow Headline showed big gains in 2014. Soil testing and fertility sets the stage for creating the conditions for good crops and yields. All in all, it was a very productive year for farming in 2014 and they look forward to a great 2015.

Weed of the week- Wild Carrot. Depending on the crop, Tordon, Milestone, Chaparral and 2, 4-D will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 874
Air Date: Thursday, January 8, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer does many things in the winter. They make repairs on their equipment to prepare for next spring planting season. Hauling grain for sale can take three to five months. Also, they have to take a look and examine their soil testing to plan for what is needed nutritionally in their fields. The Bray versus the Olson test are the most forms of phosphorus testing because of their reliability. The weak Bray shows how much available phosphorus there is for this year's crop and the strong Bray test shows both available and unavailable phosphorus. Look for any phosphorus tie ups in the soil. You want to free it up for your parts per acre. For every one percent of organic matter you gain four to seven pounds of phosphorus for your soil. Check your organic matter to maximize crop efficiency at harvest yield. In the winter, store your dry products on pallets to keep them off the ground. Rodent bait can be used to keep the rodents away. In general, take the proper steps to keep your products healthy and safe.

Weed of the week-Common Milkweed. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Tordon and 2, 4-D will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 873
Air Date: Tuesday, January 13, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

To avoid spray drift, make sure the spray stays on the field and on target. Spray either early in the morning or late in the day because of less wind. You should spray when the wind is less than ten miles per hour. This will create big droplets so it is difficult for the wind to carry the chemical off target. Proper spray nozzles and drift retardants should be used to help the process. Some of the headlines for the 2014 review in farming include soybean yields that were very good throughout the country. There were below normal temperatures at planting time and higher rates of disease in the crops. A new fungicide called Priaxor in furrow arrived in the market in 2014. In furrow Headline showed big gains in 2014. Soil testing and fertility sets the stage for creating the conditions for good crops and yields. All in all, it was a very productive year for farming in 2014 and they look forward to a great 2015.

Weed of the week- Wild Carrot. Depending on the crop, Tordon, Milestone, Chaparral and 2, 4-D will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 874
Air Date: Tuesday, January 13, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer does many things in the winter. They make repairs on their equipment to prepare for next spring planting season. Hauling grain for sale can take three to five months. Also, they have to take a look and examine their soil testing to plan for what is needed nutritionally in their fields. The Bray versus the Olson test are the most forms of phosphorus testing because of their reliability. The weak Bray shows how much available phosphorus there is for this year's crop and the strong Bray test shows both available and unavailable phosphorus. Look for any phosphorus tie ups in the soil. You want to free it up for your parts per acre. For every one percent of organic matter you gain four to seven pounds of phosphorus for your soil. Check your organic matter to maximize crop efficiency at harvest yield. In the winter, store your dry products on pallets to keep them off the ground. Rodent bait can be used to keep the rodents away. In general, take the proper steps to keep your products healthy and safe.

Weed of the week-Common Milkweed. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Tordon and 2, 4-D will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 874
Air Date: Thursday, January 15, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer does many things in the winter. They make repairs on their equipment to prepare for next spring planting season. Hauling grain for sale can take three to five months. Also, they have to take a look and examine their soil testing to plan for what is needed nutritionally in their fields. The Bray versus the Olson test are the most forms of phosphorus testing because of their reliability. The weak Bray shows how much available phosphorus there is for this year's crop and the strong Bray test shows both available and unavailable phosphorus. Look for any phosphorus tie ups in the soil. You want to free it up for your parts per acre. For every one percent of organic matter you gain four to seven pounds of phosphorus for your soil. Check your organic matter to maximize crop efficiency at harvest yield. In the winter, store your dry products on pallets to keep them off the ground. Rodent bait can be used to keep the rodents away. In general, take the proper steps to keep your products healthy and safe.

Weed of the week-Common Milkweed. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Tordon and 2, 4-D will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 875
Air Date: Thursday, January 15, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The winter events for 2015 include the National Farm Machinery show February 11 to the 14th in Louisville, Kentucky. The Hefty brothers will host their radio show and a soil clinic at the gathering. On February 26th to the 28th they will be in Phoenix, Arizona for the Commodity Classic and will do their radio show on the 27th. Go to AgPhD.com to check all the events on schedule. Also, on Thursday July 30th at the Hefty farm in Baltic, South Dakota will be the AgPhD field day. You can increase your test weight in wheat by having more nitrogen available late in the season. Increase your soil organic matter by adding nitrogen. In soybeans, keep the PH level close to neutral. The more organic matter you have in the field, the more nitrogen you will have. Applying sulfate and boron are also necessary to the process. If the problem of soybean cyst nematodes is so bad, consider planting corn in that field for a couple of years. You should also get your drainage right, fix your fertility and get good complete soil tests. These things will greatly reduce the nematode issue as well as limiting soil compaction which will allow crops to grow their roots deeper into the soil.

Weed of the week- Johnsongrass. Depending on the crop, Pursuit, PrePare, Discover, Harness, Surpass and Outlook will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 874
Air Date: Tuesday, January 20, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer does many things in the winter. They make repairs on their equipment to prepare for next spring planting season. Hauling grain for sale can take three to five months. Also, they have to take a look and examine their soil testing to plan for what is needed nutritionally in their fields. The Bray versus the Olson test are the most forms of phosphorus testing because of their reliability. The weak Bray shows how much available phosphorus there is for this year's crop and the strong Bray test shows both available and unavailable phosphorus. Look for any phosphorus tie ups in the soil. You want to free it up for your parts per acre. For every one percent of organic matter you gain four to seven pounds of phosphorus for your soil. Check your organic matter to maximize crop efficiency at harvest yield. In the winter, store your dry products on pallets to keep them off the ground. Rodent bait can be used to keep the rodents away. In general, take the proper steps to keep your products healthy and safe.

Weed of the week-Common Milkweed. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Tordon and 2, 4-D will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 875
Air Date: Tuesday, January 20, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Weed of the week- Johnsongrass. Depending on the crop, Pursuit, PrePare, Discover, Harness, Surpass and Outlook will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 875
Air Date: Thursday, January 22, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The winter events for 2015 include the National Farm Machinery show February 11 to the 14th in Louisville, Kentucky. The Hefty brothers will host their radio show and a soil clinic at the gathering. On February 26th to the 28th they will be in Phoenix, Arizona for the Commodity Classic and will do their radio show on the 27th. Go to AgPhD.com to check all the events on schedule. Also, on Thursday July 30th at the Hefty farm in Baltic, South Dakota will be the AgPhD field day. You can increase your test weight in wheat by having more nitrogen available late in the season. Increase your soil organic matter by adding nitrogen. In soybeans, keep the PH level close to neutral. The more organic matter you have in the field, the more nitrogen you will have. Applying sulfate and boron are also necessary to the process. If the problem of soybean cyst nematodes is so bad, consider planting corn in that field for a couple of years. You should also get your drainage right, fix your fertility and get good complete soil tests. These things will greatly reduce the nematode issue as well as limiting soil compaction which will allow crops to grow their roots deeper into the soil.

Weed of the week- Johnsongrass. Depending on the crop, Pursuit, PrePare, Discover, Harness, Surpass and Outlook will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 876
Air Date: Thursday, January 22, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer should soil test and read it properly and respond accordingly. Having the right food and conditions for plant growth is critical. Many AgPhD soil clinics are going to be held in 2015 where a farmer can learn more. Check the AgPhD website for further details. Phosphorus and nitrate are the two most important issues in water quality. You should prevent erosion and limit leaching to reduce the amount of phosphorus and nitrate becoming an issue. Using a nitrogen stabilizer is part of the plan of action. Water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants and homeowners over fertilizing their lawns are the most common source of water pollution. Running tile lines will lower the water table and remove any harmful possibilities with water quality. Fertility, as always, is the key issue for alfalfa production. Phosphorus and potassium are non-leachable so place them ten inches deep in the soil to stimulate alfalfa crops. Get your soil PH levels up by adding lime in the field. Micronutrients and proper soil testing are necessary for maximum alfalfa yields.

Weed of the week- Pineapple Weed. 2, 4-D, and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 875
Air Date: Tuesday, January 27, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The winter events for 2015 include the National Farm Machinery show February 11 to the 14th in Louisville, Kentucky. The Hefty brothers will host their radio show and a soil clinic at the gathering. On February 26th to the 28th they will be in Phoenix, Arizona for the Commodity Classic and will do their radio show on the 27th. Go to AgPhD.com to check all the events on schedule. Also, on Thursday July 30th at the Hefty farm in Baltic, South Dakota will be the AgPhD field day. You can increase your test weight in wheat by having more nitrogen available late in the season. Increase your soil organic matter by adding nitrogen. In soybeans, keep the PH level close to neutral. The more organic matter you have in the field, the more nitrogen you will have. Applying sulfate and boron are also necessary to the process. If the problem of soybean cyst nematodes is so bad, consider planting corn in that field for a couple of years. You should also get your drainage right, fix your fertility and get good complete soil tests. These things will greatly reduce the nematode issue as well as limiting soil compaction which will allow crops to grow their roots deeper into the soil.

Weed of the week- Johnsongrass. Depending on the crop, Pursuit, PrePare, Discover, Harness, Surpass and Outlook will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 876
Air Date: Tuesday, January 27, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer should soil test and read it properly and respond accordingly. Having the right food and conditions for plant growth is critical. Many AgPhD soil clinics are going to be held in 2015 where a farmer can learn more. Check the AgPhD website for further details. Phosphorus and nitrate are the two most important issues in water quality. You should prevent erosion and limit leaching to reduce the amount of phosphorus and nitrate becoming an issue. Using a nitrogen stabilizer is part of the plan of action. Water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants and homeowners over fertilizing their lawns are the most common source of water pollution. Running tile lines will lower the water table and remove any harmful possibilities with water quality. Fertility, as always, is the key issue for alfalfa production. Phosphorus and potassium are non-leachable so place them ten inches deep in the soil to stimulate alfalfa crops. Get your soil PH levels up by adding lime in the field. Micronutrients and proper soil testing are necessary for maximum alfalfa yields.

Weed of the week- Pineapple Weed. 2, 4-D, and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 876
Air Date: Thursday, January 29, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer should soil test and read it properly and respond accordingly. Having the right food and conditions for plant growth is critical. Many AgPhD soil clinics are going to be held in 2015 where a farmer can learn more. Check the AgPhD website for further details. Phosphorus and nitrate are the two most important issues in water quality. You should prevent erosion and limit leaching to reduce the amount of phosphorus and nitrate becoming an issue. Using a nitrogen stabilizer is part of the plan of action. Water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants and homeowners over fertilizing their lawns are the most common source of water pollution. Running tile lines will lower the water table and remove any harmful possibilities with water quality. Fertility, as always, is the key issue for alfalfa production. Phosphorus and potassium are non-leachable so place them ten inches deep in the soil to stimulate alfalfa crops. Get your soil PH levels up by adding lime in the field. Micronutrients and proper soil testing are necessary for maximum alfalfa yields.

Weed of the week- Pineapple Weed. 2, 4-D, and Status will kill it.

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Topic/Title: Episode # 877
Air Date: Thursday, January 29, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Phosphorus, Nitrogen and Potassium should be placed in the ground for maximum efficiency so the food can move in the soil. A strip till machine will get the fertilizer eight to ten inches deep so the nutrients are safe and erosion will not wash them away. This will create deeper roots and lead to maximum yields. With conventional soybeans, use three pre emerge herbicide options like Treflan, Sonalan and Prowl along with Authority or Valor along with Sencor or Lexone. Weed control is the number one priority in soybeans. Scout your fields to see the results of this action. There are many post emerge options if the weeds are less than four inches tall. Flexstar, Cadet, Resource or Cobra are all viable candidates to use. Spray early by focusing on the worst weed the quickest. The product Atrazine leaches and will show up on a water quality test. Do not use this product pre emerge. Only use it post emerge.

Weed of the week- Arkansas Wild Rose. Liberty or Roundup will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 876
Air Date: Tuesday, February 3, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer should soil test and read it properly and respond accordingly. Having the right food and conditions for plant growth is critical. Many AgPhD soil clinics are going to be held in 2015 where a farmer can learn more. Check the AgPhD website for further details. Phosphorus and nitrate are the two most important issues in water quality. You should prevent erosion and limit leaching to reduce the amount of phosphorus and nitrate becoming an issue. Using a nitrogen stabilizer is part of the plan of action. Water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants and homeowners over fertilizing their lawns are the most common source of water pollution. Running tile lines will lower the water table and remove any harmful possibilities with water quality. Fertility, as always, is the key issue for alfalfa production. Phosphorus and potassium are non-leachable so place them ten inches deep in the soil to stimulate alfalfa crops. Get your soil PH levels up by adding lime in the field. Micronutrients and proper soil testing are necessary for maximum alfalfa yields.

Weed of the week- Pineapple Weed. 2, 4-D, and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 877
Air Date: Tuesday, February 3, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Phosphorus, Nitrogen and Potassium should be placed in the ground for maximum efficiency so the food can move in the soil. A strip till machine will get the fertilizer eight to ten inches deep so the nutrients are safe and erosion will not wash them away. This will create deeper roots and lead to maximum yields. With conventional soybeans, use three pre emerge herbicide options like Treflan, Sonalan and Prowl along with Authority or Valor along with Sencor or Lexone. Weed control is the number one priority in soybeans. Scout your fields to see the results of this action. There are many post emerge options if the weeds are less than four inches tall. Flexstar, Cadet, Resource or Cobra are all viable candidates to use. Spray early by focusing on the worst weed the quickest. The product Atrazine leaches and will show up on a water quality test. Do not use this product pre emerge. Only use it post emerge.

Weed of the week- Arkansas Wild Rose. Liberty or Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 877
Air Date: Thursday, February 5, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Phosphorus, Nitrogen and Potassium should be placed in the ground for maximum efficiency so the food can move in the soil. A strip till machine will get the fertilizer eight to ten inches deep so the nutrients are safe and erosion will not wash them away. This will create deeper roots and lead to maximum yields. With conventional soybeans, use three pre emerge herbicide options like Treflan, Sonalan and Prowl along with Authority or Valor along with Sencor or Lexone. Weed control is the number one priority in soybeans. Scout your fields to see the results of this action. There are many post emerge options if the weeds are less than four inches tall. Flexstar, Cadet, Resource or Cobra are all viable candidates to use. Spray early by focusing on the worst weed the quickest. The product Atrazine leaches and will show up on a water quality test. Do not use this product pre emerge. Only use it post emerge.

Weed of the week- Arkansas Wild Rose. Liberty or Roundup will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 878
Air Date: Thursday, February 5, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Grain shrinkage occurs with higher moisture levels in the grain. This will cause the grain buyer to offer less money to the farmer for his grain. They will only accept grain with no more than fifteen percent moisture at the grain elevator. You should harvest the corn at an appropriate time so the farmer can maximize the yield profit. Generally, to harvest moisture at thirteen percent is ideal. Potassium and Base saturation shows how much potassium is in the soil in relationship to the other nutrients in the soil. Four to eight percent base saturation for potassium is the ideal range. To get more potassium is by adding more parts per million. Cultural practices means doing things to help limit the amount of money a farmer has to spend in their operation. A crop canopy with good drainage will stop a lot of weeds from taking root. This along with proper use of herbicides will lead to maximum yields and profitability.

Weed of the week- Italian Ryegrass. Depending on the crop, Pre Pare, outlook, Dual, Surpass and Harness will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 877
Air Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Phosphorus, Nitrogen and Potassium should be placed in the ground for maximum efficiency so the food can move in the soil. A strip till machine will get the fertilizer eight to ten inches deep so the nutrients are safe and erosion will not wash them away. This will create deeper roots and lead to maximum yields. With conventional soybeans, use three pre emerge herbicide options like Treflan, Sonalan and Prowl along with Authority or Valor along with Sencor or Lexone. Weed control is the number one priority in soybeans. Scout your fields to see the results of this action. There are many post emerge options if the weeds are less than four inches tall. Flexstar, Cadet, Resource or Cobra are all viable candidates to use. Spray early by focusing on the worst weed the quickest. The product Atrazine leaches and will show up on a water quality test. Do not use this product pre emerge. Only use it post emerge.

Weed of the week- Arkansas Wild Rose. Liberty or Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 878
Air Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Grain shrinkage occurs with higher moisture levels in the grain. This will cause the grain buyer to offer less money to the farmer for his grain. They will only accept grain with no more than fifteen percent moisture at the grain elevator. You should harvest the corn at an appropriate time so the farmer can maximize the yield profit. Generally, to harvest moisture at thirteen percent is ideal. Potassium and Base saturation shows how much potassium is in the soil in relationship to the other nutrients in the soil. Four to eight percent base saturation for potassium is the ideal range. To get more potassium is by adding more parts per million. Cultural practices means doing things to help limit the amount of money a farmer has to spend in their operation. A crop canopy with good drainage will stop a lot of weeds from taking root. This along with proper use of herbicides will lead to maximum yields and profitability.

Weed of the week- Italian Ryegrass. Depending on the crop, Pre Pare, outlook, Dual, Surpass and Harness will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 878
Air Date: Thursday, February 12, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Grain shrinkage occurs with higher moisture levels in the grain. This will cause the grain buyer to offer less money to the farmer for his grain. They will only accept grain with no more than fifteen percent moisture at the grain elevator. You should harvest the corn at an appropriate time so the farmer can maximize the yield profit. Generally, to harvest moisture at thirteen percent is ideal. Potassium and Base saturation shows how much potassium is in the soil in relationship to the other nutrients in the soil. Four to eight percent base saturation for potassium is the ideal range. To get more potassium is by adding more parts per million. Cultural practices means doing things to help limit the amount of money a farmer has to spend in their operation. A crop canopy with good drainage will stop a lot of weeds from taking root. This along with proper use of herbicides will lead to maximum yields and profitability.

Weed of the week- Italian Ryegrass. Depending on the crop, Pre Pare, outlook, Dual, Surpass and Harness will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 879
Air Date: Thursday, February 12, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Streambars are used to add nitrogen late season in wheat. This adds protein to the wheat. Streambars minimize leaf burn and maximize yield. This allows a farmer to apply later in the season. Put tile in the field if flooding concerns are persistent with non-crop acre conversion. Also, using beneficial bacteria products like Quickroots for seed treatment and Challenge 2050 in furrow will assist the process. This puts the right balance of fungicide in the soil. Banding your fertilizer is a good option. Some conversion concerns are perennial weeds, insect pressure and historical herbicide usage. As far as crop selection goes, RoundupReady soybeans instead of corn is the best way to go. Soil testing and fertilize accordingly keeping in mind the nitrogen tie up especially in year one. Soybean I.D.C. is an indication of high soil PH, high nitrate levels, high carbonate levels, and high salt levels. Any of these conditions will show discoloring in the plant leaves. Poor drainage causes these results. Picking the right variety will help alleviate this issue. Adding tile line will correct this issue.

Weed of the week- Green Foxtail. Roundup, Liberty, PrePare, Harness, Surpass, Outlook and Dual will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 878
Air Date: Tuesday, February 17, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Grain shrinkage occurs with higher moisture levels in the grain. This will cause the grain buyer to offer less money to the farmer for his grain. They will only accept grain with no more than fifteen percent moisture at the grain elevator. You should harvest the corn at an appropriate time so the farmer can maximize the yield profit. Generally, to harvest moisture at thirteen percent is ideal. Potassium and Base saturation shows how much potassium is in the soil in relationship to the other nutrients in the soil. Four to eight percent base saturation for potassium is the ideal range. To get more potassium is by adding more parts per million. Cultural practices means doing things to help limit the amount of money a farmer has to spend in their operation. A crop canopy with good drainage will stop a lot of weeds from taking root. This along with proper use of herbicides will lead to maximum yields and profitability.

Weed of the week- Italian Ryegrass. Depending on the crop, Pre Pare, outlook, Dual, Surpass and Harness will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 879
Air Date: Tuesday, February 17, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Streambars are used to add nitrogen late season in wheat. This adds protein to the wheat. Streambars minimize leaf burn and maximize yield. This allows a farmer to apply later in the season. Put tile in the field if flooding concerns are persistent with non-crop acre conversion. Also, using beneficial bacteria products like Quickroots for seed treatment and Challenge 2050 in furrow will assist the process. This puts the right balance of fungicide in the soil. Banding your fertilizer is a good option. Some conversion concerns are perennial weeds, insect pressure and historical herbicide usage. As far as crop selection goes, RoundupReady soybeans instead of corn is the best way to go. Soil testing and fertilize accordingly keeping in mind the nitrogen tie up especially in year one. Soybean I.D.C. is an indication of high soil PH, high nitrate levels, high carbonate levels, and high salt levels. Any of these conditions will show discoloring in the plant leaves. Poor drainage causes these results. Picking the right variety will help alleviate this issue. Adding tile line will correct this issue.

Weed of the week- Green Foxtail. Roundup, Liberty, PrePare, Harness, Surpass, Outlook and Dual will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 879
Air Date: Thursday, February 19, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Streambars are used to add nitrogen late season in wheat. This adds protein to the wheat. Streambars minimize leaf burn and maximize yield. This allows a farmer to apply later in the season. Put tile in the field if flooding concerns are persistent with non-crop acre conversion. Also, using beneficial bacteria products like Quickroots for seed treatment and Challenge 2050 in furrow will assist the process. This puts the right balance of fungicide in the soil. Banding your fertilizer is a good option. Some conversion concerns are perennial weeds, insect pressure and historical herbicide usage. As far as crop selection goes, RoundupReady soybeans instead of corn is the best way to go. Soil testing and fertilize accordingly keeping in mind the nitrogen tie up especially in year one. Soybean I.D.C. is an indication of high soil PH, high nitrate levels, high carbonate levels, and high salt levels. Any of these conditions will show discoloring in the plant leaves. Poor drainage causes these results. Picking the right variety will help alleviate this issue. Adding tile line will correct this issue.

Weed of the week- Green Foxtail. Roundup, Liberty, PrePare, Harness, Surpass, Outlook and Dual will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 880
Air Date: Thursday, February 19, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer can maximize their profits by doing their own soil sampling. This is easy to do and does not take much time. The AgPhD app can handle this and do one thousand acres a day. Other jobs on the farm can and should be done by farmers instead of contracting out these tasks for others. Tiling and spraying are other examples that farmers can do on their own. High sodic soil can be fixed by putting tile into the field to handle poor drainage. Thirty to forty foot tile spacing is needed for a field with a high cation exchange capacity total. Look at a soil test to see if you have low calcium by putting lime out in the field. Use gypsum to get more calcium which helps leach the salt out of the soil. Picking the right crop and variety will also minimize high salt content. Early season application is a primary reason for herbicide failure because weeds have not had the chance to mature to full growth. Other factors include the spray rate, adjuvants and proper effective herbicides for your specific weeds.

Weed of the week- Palmer Pigweed. Depending on the crop, Treflan, Sonalan, Outlook, Dual, Surestart and Status will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 879
Air Date: Tuesday, February 24, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Streambars are used to add nitrogen late season in wheat. This adds protein to the wheat. Streambars minimize leaf burn and maximize yield. This allows a farmer to apply later in the season. Put tile in the field if flooding concerns are persistent with non-crop acre conversion. Also, using beneficial bacteria products like Quickroots for seed treatment and Challenge 2050 in furrow will assist the process. This puts the right balance of fungicide in the soil. Banding your fertilizer is a good option. Some conversion concerns are perennial weeds, insect pressure and historical herbicide usage. As far as crop selection goes, RoundupReady soybeans instead of corn is the best way to go. Soil testing and fertilize accordingly keeping in mind the nitrogen tie up especially in year one. Soybean I.D.C. is an indication of high soil PH, high nitrate levels, high carbonate levels, and high salt levels. Any of these conditions will show discoloring in the plant leaves. Poor drainage causes these results. Picking the right variety will help alleviate this issue. Adding tile line will correct this issue.

Weed of the week- Green Foxtail. Roundup, Liberty, PrePare, Harness, Surpass, Outlook and Dual will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 880
Air Date: Tuesday, February 24, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer can maximize their profits by doing their own soil sampling. This is easy to do and does not take much time. The AgPhD app can handle this and do one thousand acres a day. Other jobs on the farm can and should be done by farmers instead of contracting out these tasks for others. Tiling and spraying are other examples that farmers can do on their own. High sodic soil can be fixed by putting tile into the field to handle poor drainage. Thirty to forty foot tile spacing is needed for a field with a high cation exchange capacity total. Look at a soil test to see if you have low calcium by putting lime out in the field. Use gypsum to get more calcium which helps leach the salt out of the soil. Picking the right crop and variety will also minimize high salt content. Early season application is a primary reason for herbicide failure because weeds have not had the chance to mature to full growth. Other factors include the spray rate, adjuvants and proper effective herbicides for your specific weeds.

Weed of the week- Palmer Pigweed. Depending on the crop, Treflan, Sonalan, Outlook, Dual, Surestart and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 880
Air Date: Thursday, February 26, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer can maximize their profits by doing their own soil sampling. This is easy to do and does not take much time. The AgPhD app can handle this and do one thousand acres a day. Other jobs on the farm can and should be done by farmers instead of contracting out these tasks for others. Tiling and spraying are other examples that farmers can do on their own. High sodic soil can be fixed by putting tile into the field to handle poor drainage. Thirty to forty foot tile spacing is needed for a field with a high cation exchange capacity total. Look at a soil test to see if you have low calcium by putting lime out in the field. Use gypsum to get more calcium which helps leach the salt out of the soil. Picking the right crop and variety will also minimize high salt content. Early season application is a primary reason for herbicide failure because weeds have not had the chance to mature to full growth. Other factors include the spray rate, adjuvants and proper effective herbicides for your specific weeds.

Weed of the week- Palmer Pigweed. Depending on the crop, Treflan, Sonalan, Outlook, Dual, Surestart and Status will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
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FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 881
Air Date: Thursday, February 26, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Good drainage occurs by adding tiling. There is new technology and techniques regarding this facet of farming. On Wednesday March 4th the Hefty brothers will hold a tiling clinic at the Swiftel Center in Brookings, South Dakota. Tiling helps stop erosion and improve water quality. Farmer's should know their rights and information on the practice of tiling. There will be guest speakers at this free event. When drought proofing your crop, balancing your fertilizer in your crop is very important to not waste any moisture in the soil. Place fertilizer deeper in the ground to maximize its efficiency. Control bugs and weeds to save moisture and limit the potential for drought. Reduce compaction to keep your crop roots growing as much as possible. Crop canopies and variety selection are also part of the plan to drought proofing your crops. Get active on corn rootworms before they go into full effect. A pre emerge insecticide and proper seed should be considered. A two trait rootworm hybrid with a full rate and post emerge later on will lead to control and higher yields.

Weed of the week- Depending on the crop, First Rate, Authority, Sonic, Valor, and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 880
Air Date: Tuesday, March 3, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer can maximize their profits by doing their own soil sampling. This is easy to do and does not take much time. The AgPhD app can handle this and do one thousand acres a day. Other jobs on the farm can and should be done by farmers instead of contracting out these tasks for others. Tiling and spraying are other examples that farmers can do on their own. High sodic soil can be fixed by putting tile into the field to handle poor drainage. Thirty to forty foot tile spacing is needed for a field with a high cation exchange capacity total. Look at a soil test to see if you have low calcium by putting lime out in the field. Use gypsum to get more calcium which helps leach the salt out of the soil. Picking the right crop and variety will also minimize high salt content. Early season application is a primary reason for herbicide failure because weeds have not had the chance to mature to full growth. Other factors include the spray rate, adjuvants and proper effective herbicides for your specific weeds.

Weed of the week- Palmer Pigweed. Depending on the crop, Treflan, Sonalan, Outlook, Dual, Surestart and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 881
Air Date: Tuesday, March 3, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Good drainage occurs by adding tiling. There is new technology and techniques regarding this facet of farming. On Wednesday March 4th the Hefty brothers will hold a tiling clinic at the Swiftel Center in Brookings, South Dakota. Tiling helps stop erosion and improve water quality. Farmer's should know their rights and information on the practice of tiling. There will be guest speakers at this free event. When drought proofing your crop, balancing your fertilizer in your crop is very important to not waste any moisture in the soil. Place fertilizer deeper in the ground to maximize its efficiency. Control bugs and weeds to save moisture and limit the potential for drought. Reduce compaction to keep your crop roots growing as much as possible. Crop canopies and variety selection are also part of the plan to drought proofing your crops. Get active on corn rootworms before they go into full effect. A pre emerge insecticide and proper seed should be considered. A two trait rootworm hybrid with a full rate and post emerge later on will lead to control and higher yields.

Weed of the week- Depending on the crop, First Rate, Authority, Sonic, Valor, and Sharpen will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 881
Air Date: Thursday, March 5, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Good drainage occurs by adding tiling. There is new technology and techniques regarding this facet of farming. On Wednesday March 4th the Hefty brothers will hold a tiling clinic at the Swiftel Center in Brookings, South Dakota. Tiling helps stop erosion and improve water quality. Farmer's should know their rights and information on the practice of tiling. There will be guest speakers at this free event. When drought proofing your crop, balancing your fertilizer in your crop is very important to not waste any moisture in the soil. Place fertilizer deeper in the ground to maximize its efficiency. Control bugs and weeds to save moisture and limit the potential for drought. Reduce compaction to keep your crop roots growing as much as possible. Crop canopies and variety selection are also part of the plan to drought proofing your crops. Get active on corn rootworms before they go into full effect. A pre emerge insecticide and proper seed should be considered. A two trait rootworm hybrid with a full rate and post emerge later on will lead to control and higher yields.

Weed of the week- Depending on the crop, First Rate, Authority, Sonic, Valor, and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 882
Air Date: Thursday, March 5, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Herbicide breakdown and damage from this year's crop can do damage to next year's crop. Heat, moisture, soil type and soil PH are factors that cause herbicide breakdown. A crop canopy will limit weed growth and that will prevent herbicide breakdown. Timing is everything with in furrow corn products. Pop up fertilizer as well as startup fertilizer is part of the process with this issue. Do not place fertilizer with more than five pounds of salt with good soil conditions and normal rainfall. Water it down to dilute the solution if necessary. Put a fungicide in furrow like Headline to gain enough bushels to justify the cost of management. Be careful on the mixing of in furrow corn products to maximize your investment. Regarding sunflower production, start with weed control. Put down two pre emerge herbicides like Spartan, Sonalan or Prowl. Look at your soil testing to see what it needs. Insecticides and Fungicides should be utilized to create the right conditions for a successful crop.

Weed of the week- Ivyleaf Morninglory. Depending on the crop, Surestart, Triple Flex, Sharpen, Pursuit and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 881
Air Date: Tuesday, March 10, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Good drainage occurs by adding tiling. There is new technology and techniques regarding this facet of farming. On Wednesday March 4th the Hefty brothers will hold a tiling clinic at the Swiftel Center in Brookings, South Dakota. Tiling helps stop erosion and improve water quality. Farmer's should know their rights and information on the practice of tiling. There will be guest speakers at this free event. When drought proofing your crop, balancing your fertilizer in your crop is very important to not waste any moisture in the soil. Place fertilizer deeper in the ground to maximize its efficiency. Control bugs and weeds to save moisture and limit the potential for drought. Reduce compaction to keep your crop roots growing as much as possible. Crop canopies and variety selection are also part of the plan to drought proofing your crops. Get active on corn rootworms before they go into full effect. A pre emerge insecticide and proper seed should be considered. A two trait rootworm hybrid with a full rate and post emerge later on will lead to control and higher yields.

Weed of the week- Depending on the crop, First Rate, Authority, Sonic, Valor, and Sharpen will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 882
Air Date: Tuesday, March 10, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Herbicide breakdown and damage from this year's crop can do damage to next year's crop. Heat, moisture, soil type and soil PH are factors that cause herbicide breakdown. A crop canopy will limit weed growth and that will prevent herbicide breakdown. Timing is everything with in furrow corn products. Pop up fertilizer as well as startup fertilizer is part of the process with this issue. Do not place fertilizer with more than five pounds of salt with good soil conditions and normal rainfall. Water it down to dilute the solution if necessary. Put a fungicide in furrow like Headline to gain enough bushels to justify the cost of management. Be careful on the mixing of in furrow corn products to maximize your investment. Regarding sunflower production, start with weed control. Put down two pre emerge herbicides like Spartan, Sonalan or Prowl. Look at your soil testing to see what it needs. Insecticides and Fungicides should be utilized to create the right conditions for a successful crop.

Weed of the week- Ivyleaf Morninglory. Depending on the crop, Surestart, Triple Flex, Sharpen, Pursuit and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 882
Air Date: Thursday, March 12, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Herbicide breakdown and damage from this year's crop can do damage to next year's crop. Heat, moisture, soil type and soil PH are factors that cause herbicide breakdown. A crop canopy will limit weed growth and that will prevent herbicide breakdown. Timing is everything with in furrow corn products. Pop up fertilizer as well as startup fertilizer is part of the process with this issue. Do not place fertilizer with more than five pounds of salt with good soil conditions and normal rainfall. Water it down to dilute the solution if necessary. Put a fungicide in furrow like Headline to gain enough bushels to justify the cost of management. Be careful on the mixing of in furrow corn products to maximize your investment. Regarding sunflower production, start with weed control. Put down two pre emerge herbicides like Spartan, Sonalan or Prowl. Look at your soil testing to see what it needs. Insecticides and Fungicides should be utilized to create the right conditions for a successful crop.

Weed of the week- Ivyleaf Morninglory. Depending on the crop, Surestart, Triple Flex, Sharpen, Pursuit and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 883
Air Date: Thursday, March 12, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Biological products are an emerging market in farming, with bacteria and fungi in the soil that are beneficial to farming. The product Quick Roots is used on corn, soybeans and wheat which offers beneficial bacteria for crop growth. There is beneficial natural compounds that are already found in the soil. You can put fertilizer near the seed in corn. With soybeans not much fertilizer is needed at all. Crop injury, leachability, and tie up are things to be considered with fertilizer timing and placement. Check your cation exchange capacity to see how much nitrogen your soil can hold. Nitrate, sulfate and boron are leachable so timing is important with these nutrients. Phosphorus should be banded for maximum efficiency. Timing is very important when trying to make your pre emerge products work better. They can be activated because moisture is needed. One to three inches of rainfall is needed to get the full effect for these pre emerge products to work properly. Tillage is another way to get these products in the soil.

Weed of the week- Yellow Toadfox. Depending on the crop, Verdict, Roundup, Status, Tordon and Sharpen will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 882
Air Date: Tuesday, March 17, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Herbicide breakdown and damage from this year's crop can do damage to next year's crop. Heat, moisture, soil type and soil PH are factors that cause herbicide breakdown. A crop canopy will limit weed growth and that will prevent herbicide breakdown. Timing is everything with in furrow corn products. Pop up fertilizer as well as startup fertilizer is part of the process with this issue. Do not place fertilizer with more than five pounds of salt with good soil conditions and normal rainfall. Water it down to dilute the solution if necessary. Put a fungicide in furrow like Headline to gain enough bushels to justify the cost of management. Be careful on the mixing of in furrow corn products to maximize your investment. Regarding sunflower production, start with weed control. Put down two pre emerge herbicides like Spartan, Sonalan or Prowl. Look at your soil testing to see what it needs. Insecticides and Fungicides should be utilized to create the right conditions for a successful crop.

Weed of the week- Ivyleaf Morninglory. Depending on the crop, Surestart, Triple Flex, Sharpen, Pursuit and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 883
Air Date: Tuesday, March 17, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Weed of the week- Yellow Toadfox. Depending on the crop, Verdict, Roundup, Status, Tordon and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 883
Air Date: Thursday, March 19, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Weed of the week- Yellow Toadfox. Depending on the crop, Verdict, Roundup, Status, Tordon and Sharpen will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 884
Air Date: Thursday, March 19, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Seed companies use special fields to harvest seed to be sold commercially. A farmer can bring seeds into a seed conditioning plant that have color and shape sorters which target the best seed quality possible. These will be close to the hybrid seeds that are produced by the seed company. Chopping corn heads are needed to clean up the stalks after harvest for corn residue management. A coultter cart or different type of machine will chop these up with vertical precision. Maximum breakdown will produce the proper or at least better conditions for the next planting season with nitrogen in the soil as a significant key. Managing residue properly will create the field for maximum yields. Look at a soil test to determine what a wheat field for fertility, timing and application need. N-P-K and micronutrients are needed with the nitrogen applies by streambars to give a boost in the spring. Using a nitrogen stabilizer will keep the nitrogen in ammonium form and make non-leachable.

Weed of the week- Hoary Vervain. Tordon, 2, 4-D, and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 883
Air Date: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Biological products are an emerging market in farming, with bacteria and fungi in the soil that are beneficial to farming. The product Quick Roots is used on corn, soybeans and wheat which offers beneficial bacteria for crop growth. There is beneficial natural compounds that are already found in the soil. You can put fertilizer near the seed in corn. With soybeans not much fertilizer is needed at all. Crop injury, leachability, and tie up are things to be considered with fertilizer timing and placement. Check your cation exchange capacity to see how much nitrogen your soil can hold. Nitrate, sulfate and boron are leachable so timing is important with these nutrients. Phosphorus should be banded for maximum efficiency. Timing is very important when trying to make your pre emerge products work better. They can be activated because moisture is needed. One to three inches of rainfall is needed to get the full effect for these pre emerge products to work properly. Tillage is another way to get these products in the soil.

Weed of the week- Yellow Toadfox. Depending on the crop, Verdict, Roundup, Status, Tordon and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 884
Air Date: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Seed companies use special fields to harvest seed to be sold commercially. A farmer can bring seeds into a seed conditioning plant that have color and shape sorters which target the best seed quality possible. These will be close to the hybrid seeds that are produced by the seed company. Chopping corn heads are needed to clean up the stalks after harvest for corn residue management. A coultter cart or different type of machine will chop these up with vertical precision. Maximum breakdown will produce the proper or at least better conditions for the next planting season with nitrogen in the soil as a significant key. Managing residue properly will create the field for maximum yields. Look at a soil test to determine what a wheat field for fertility, timing and application need. N-P-K and micronutrients are needed with the nitrogen applies by streambars to give a boost in the spring. Using a nitrogen stabilizer will keep the nitrogen in ammonium form and make non-leachable.

Weed of the week- Hoary Vervain. Tordon, 2, 4-D, and Roundup will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 884
Air Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Seed companies use special fields to harvest seed to be sold commercially. A farmer can bring seeds into a seed conditioning plant that have color and shape sorters which target the best seed quality possible. These will be close to the hybrid seeds that are produced by the seed company. Chopping corn heads are needed to clean up the stalks after harvest for corn residue management. A coultter cart or different type of machine will chop these up with vertical precision. Maximum breakdown will produce the proper or at least better conditions for the next planting season with nitrogen in the soil as a significant key. Managing residue properly will create the field for maximum yields. Look at a soil test to determine what a wheat field for fertility, timing and application need. N-P-K and micronutrients are needed with the nitrogen applies by streambars to give a boost in the spring. Using a nitrogen stabilizer will keep the nitrogen in ammonium form and make non-leachable.

Weed of the week- Hoary Vervain. Tordon, 2, 4-D, and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 885
Air Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Variable variety planting is used when there are different conditions in the same field for the best crop growth and yield for specific crops. Equipment issues have to be taken into consideration when deciding to engage in variable planting. Analyzing hybrids in varieties will also be part of the planting process. Certain crops have different factors which are more conducive to their proper growth which will make for a better harvest. Extra magnesium in the field will make your soil drain poorly. A base saturation test should show an ideal range of 12 to 25 percent for magnesium. Adding more calcium with lime will correct the issue of too much magnesium. Get everything balanced in your field so it functions better for crop growth and maximum yields. There are three kinds of insecticide families. These will target the sites of action in the plant. Some examples of insecticides to be used include Gaucho, Poncho and Cruiser. They should be used as seed treatments not post emerge. Mix up the sites of action when using these products so resistance of insects will not become an issue.

Weed of the week- Prostrate Pigweed. Depending on the crop, Verdict, Harness, Surpass, Status, Authority, Valor and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 884
Air Date: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Weed of the week- Hoary Vervain. Tordon, 2, 4-D, and Roundup will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
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FIRST QUARTER 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 885
Air Date: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
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Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Weed of the week- Prostrate Pigweed. Depending on the crop, Verdict, Harness, Surpass, Status, Authority, Valor and Roundup will kill it.