

PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
for
KFPX-TV
Newton, Iowa
for
10/1/14 – 12/31/14

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. Ethanol use
3. Selective herbicides
4. Soybean yields
5. Field drainage
6. Vertical tillage
7. Farming efficiency
8. Fertilizers
9. Pesticides
10. Reduce erosion

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
FORTH QUARTER 2014

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 859
Air Date: Thursday, October 2, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Monsanto and Doe chemical companies are developing seed trait products that can tolerate herbicides without harming crops. These will be on the market soon. 2, 4-D, Dicamba and Roundup are very effective but other seed traits are needed for those weeds they don't handle as well as potential products promise. Test your soil for base saturation potassium. Get a good feel for the balance of Potassium, Hydrogen, Calcium, Magnesium and Sodium in your soil. Look at the percentages you have in your soil to adjust these as needed. The potassium level should be at 4 to 8 percent base saturation. A lack of potassium in fertility is the number one problem in soybean yield deficiency. Tiling benefits will get more oxygen in the field and more water out of the field. Do this before the freezing temperatures begin. It also reduces erosion and lowers the water table. You can use GPS technology for maximum efficiency. Tile should be put down 2 and a half to 3 feet deep. This will be better for yield and profitability.

Weed of the week- White Clover. 2, 4-D, with a high rate and strong dose will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 860
Air Date: Thursday, October 2, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Ethanol is a renewable fuel. With the right engine it is as effective as regular gasoline. It is safe and more practical than buying foreign oil. It's good for the farmer, the country and the planet. Ethanol is a clean energy source that will benefit Middle America financially. Test your manure for nutrient levels. Nitrogen can leach and salt can be harmful in soils if there is too much. These can hurt fertility effectiveness. Apply your manure deep in the soil for maximum safety and efficiency. The product More than Manure can stabilize your manure application. Base saturation levels for calcium should be between 65 to 80 percent. Calcium is a big molecule. Get it quickly available to your crops. Learn to read your soil test properly for the best return on investment. A base saturation test measures the five basic nutrients. They are calcium, sodium, magnesium, hydrogen and potassium.

Weed of the week- Marestalk. Depending on the crop, Liberty, Authority, Valor, First Rate and Flexstar will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic / Title: Episode # 859
Air Date: Tuesday, October 7, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Monsanto and Doe chemical companies are developing seed trait products that can tolerate herbicides without harming crops. These will be on the market soon. 2, 4-D, Dicamba and Roundup are very effective but other seed traits are needed for those weeds they don't handle as well as potential products promise. Test your soil for base saturation potassium. Get a good feel for the balance of Potassium, Hydrogen, Calcium, Magnesium and Sodium in your soil. Look at the percentages you have in your soil to adjust these as needed. The potassium level should be at 4 to 8 percent base saturation. A lack of potassium in fertility is the number one problem in soybean yield deficiency. Tiling benefits will get more oxygen in the field and more water out of the field. Do this before the freezing temperatures begin. It also reduces erosion and lowers the water table. You can use GPS technology for maximum efficiency. Tile should be put down 2 and a half to 3 feet deep. This will be better for yield and profitability.

Weed of the week- White Clover. 2, 4-D, with a high rate and strong dose will kill it.

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FORTH QUARTER 2014

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 860
Air Date: Tuesday, October 7, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Ethanol is a renewable fuel. With the right engine it is as effective as regular gasoline. It is safe and more practical than buying foreign oil. It's good for the farmer, the country and the planet. Ethanol is a clean energy source that will benefit Middle America financially. Test your manure for nutrient levels. Nitrogen can leach and salt can be harmful in soils if there is too much. These can hurt fertility effectiveness. Apply your manure deep in the soil for maximum safety and efficiency. The product More than Manure can stabilize your manure application. Base saturation levels for calcium should be between 65 to 80 percent. Calcium is a big molecule. Get it quickly available to your crops. Learn to read your soil test properly for the best return on investment. A base saturation test measures the five basic nutrients. They are calcium, sodium, magnesium, hydrogen and potassium.

Weed of the week- Marestail. Depending on the crop, Liberty, Authority, Valor, First Rate and Flexstar will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 860
Air Date: Thursday, October 9, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Ethanol is a renewable fuel. With the right engine it is as effective as regular gasoline. It is safe and more practical than buying foreign oil. It's good for the farmer, the country and the planet. Ethanol is a clean energy source that will benefit Middle America financially. Test your manure for nutrient levels. Nitrogen can leach and salt can be harmful in soils if there is too much. These can hurt fertility effectiveness. Apply your manure deep in the soil for maximum safety and efficiency. The product More than Manure can stabilize your manure application. Base saturation levels for calcium should be between 65 to 80 percent. Calcium is a big molecule. Get it quickly available to your crops. Learn to read your soil test properly for the best return on investment. A base saturation test measures the five basic nutrients. They are calcium, sodium, magnesium, hydrogen and potassium.

Weed of the week- Marestail. Depending on the crop, Liberty, Authority, Valor, First Rate and Flexstar will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 861
Air Date: Thursday, October 9, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A grain cart is a big wagon with a large auger. It follows alongside a tractor to harvest the crop. It fills quickly and is emptied faster. The whole purpose of this equipment is to speed up the harvest process. Limit compaction in your fields by running with the rows. Make sure the grain cart does not exceed the weight limit on the road while transporting your harvest. The use of grain carts has to do with overall farming efficiency. The base saturation for sodium or salt is below one percent. Too much salt in the field hurts roots, crops and microbial activity. Excessive salt prevents water from moving in the soil. Having good drainage will help flush out the soil. Putting tile out in the fields is the key to this process. Identify what caused high sodium in the soil. Perhaps manure with high sodium has been spread. Adding gypsum and calcium in the field will also help alleviate the issue. Strip tilling advantages include getting deeper fertilizer, reducing compaction and doing a minimal amount of tillage. Put some nutrients down when you strip till eight to ten inches deep. Do this in the fall for best results.

Weed of the week- Dandelion. 2, 4-D will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 860
Air Date: Tuesday, October 14, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Ethanol is a renewable fuel. With the right engine it is as effective as regular gasoline. It is safe and more practical than buying foreign oil. It's good for the farmer, the country and the planet. Ethanol is a clean energy source that will benefit Middle America financially. Test your manure for nutrient levels. Nitrogen can leach and salt can be harmful in soils if there is too much. These can hurt fertility effectiveness. Apply your manure deep in the soil for maximum safety and efficiency. The product More than Manure can stabilize your manure application. Base saturation levels for calcium should be between 65 to 80 percent. Calcium is a big molecule. Get it quickly available to your crops. Learn to read your soil test properly for the best return on investment. A base saturation test measures the five basic nutrients. They are calcium, sodium, magnesium, hydrogen and potassium.

Weed of the week- Marestail. Depending on the crop, Liberty, Authority, Valor, First Rate and Flexstar will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 861
Air Date: Tuesday, October 14, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A grain cart is a big wagon with a large auger. It follows alongside a tractor to harvest the crop. It fills quickly and is emptied faster. The whole purpose of this equipment is to speed up the harvest process. Limit compaction in your fields by running with the rows. Make sure the grain cart does not exceed the weight limit on the road while transporting your harvest. The use of grain carts has to do with overall farming efficiency. The base saturation for sodium or salt is below one percent. Too much salt in the field hurts roots, crops and microbial activity. Excessive salt prevents water from moving in the soil. Having good drainage will help flush out the soil. Putting tile out in the fields is the key to this process. Identify what caused high sodium in the soil. Perhaps manure with high sodium has been spread. Adding gypsum and calcium in the field will also help alleviate the issue. Strip tilling advantages include getting deeper fertilizer, reducing compaction and doing a minimal amount of tillage. Put some nutrients down when you strip till eight to ten inches deep. Do this in the fall for best results.

Weed of the week- Dandelion. 2, 4-D will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 861
Air Date: Thursday, October 16, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A grain cart is a big wagon with a large auger. It follows alongside a tractor to harvest the crop. It fills quickly and is emptied faster. The whole purpose of this equipment is to speed up the harvest process. Limit compaction in your fields by running with the rows. Make sure the grain cart does not exceed the weight limit on the road while transporting your harvest. The use of grain carts has to do with overall farming efficiency. The base saturation for sodium or salt is below one percent. Too much salt in the field hurts roots, crops and microbial activity. Excessive salt prevents water from moving in the soil. Having good drainage will help flush out the soil. Putting tile out in the fields is the key to this process. Identify what caused high sodium in the soil. Perhaps manure with high sodium has been spread. Adding gypsum and calcium in the field will also help alleviate the issue. Strip tilling advantages include getting deeper fertilizer, reducing compaction and doing a minimal amount of tillage. Put some nutrients down when you strip till eight to ten inches deep. Do this in the fall for best results.

Weed of the week- Dandelion. 2, 4-D will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 862
Air Date: Thursday, October 16, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Tilling residue in your fields will speed up the breakdown of the residue. It also introduces oxygen in the field. Tilling will also create evenness in the soil for the following season's crop which will provide better balance for crop stems. Tillage also buries diseases and insects. No tillage works the opposite way and that will put pressure on the soil. Take a soil test to see how much phosphorus is needed in the soil. A six inch deep test will show the root growth level. 6.3 to 7.3 is the ideal range for phosphorus in the soil. The form of phosphorus will change the overall availability. Liquid form of phosphorus is better than the solid form. It has a quicker activation process. Use Banvil and 2, 4-D for your fall burn down. This is to eliminate winter annual weeds. These products also go after broadleaf weeds which are tough to control. Marehail and Dandelions are examples of winter annual weeds. You will get a good overall return on investment by using these products for fall application weed control.

Weed of the week- Field Pennycress. Depending on the crop, Pursuit, Sharpen, Status and Liberty will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 861
Air Date: Tuesday, October 21, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A grain cart is a big wagon with a large auger. It follows alongside a tractor to harvest the crop. It fills quickly and is emptied faster. The whole purpose of this equipment is to speed up the harvest process. Limit compaction in your fields by running with the rows. Make sure the grain cart does not exceed the weight limit on the road while transporting your harvest. The use of grain carts has to do with overall farming efficiency. The base saturation for sodium or salt is below one percent. Too much salt in the field hurts roots, crops and microbial activity. Excessive salt prevents water from moving in the soil. Having good drainage will help flush out the soil. Putting tile out in the fields is the key to this process. Identify what caused high sodium in the soil. Perhaps manure with high sodium has been spread. Adding gypsum and calcium in the field will also help alleviate the issue. Strip tilling advantages include getting deeper fertilizer, reducing compaction and doing a minimal amount of tillage. Put some nutrients down when you strip till eight to ten inches deep. Do this in the fall for best results.

Weed of the week- Dandelion. 2, 4-D will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 862
Air Date: Tuesday, October 21, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Weed of the week- Field Pennycress. Depending on the crop, Pursuit, Sharpen, Status and Liberty will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 862
Air Date: Thursday, October 23, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Tilling residue in your fields will speed up the breakdown of the residue. It also introduces oxygen in the field. Tilling will also create evenness in the soil for the following season's crop which will provide better balance for crop stems. Tillage also buries diseases and insects. No tillage works the opposite way and that will put pressure on the soil. Take a soil test to see how much phosphorus is needed in the soil. A six inch deep test will show the root growth level. 6.3 to 7.3 is the ideal range for phosphorus in the soil. The form of phosphorus will change the overall availability. Liquid form of phosphorus is better than the solid form. It has a quicker activation process. Use Banvil and 2, 4-D for your fall burn down. This is to eliminate winter annual weeds. These products also go after broadleaf weeds which are tough to control. Maretail and Dandelions are examples of winter annual weeds. You will get a good overall return on investment by using these products for fall application weed control.

Weed of the week- Field Pennycress. Depending on the crop, Pursuit, Sharpen, Status and Liberty will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 863
Air Date: Thursday, October 23, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Spray your lawn in the fall and do not harm your flowers or garden. The goal is to kill or damage small weeds going into winter. Good canopy with a thick lawn will set the stage for a good lawn next year. A strong rate of 2, 4-D is the best option to use. This will allow for a lot cleaner and greener lawn next spring. More crops will need sulfur for higher yields. Sulfur is leachable. It will move down in the soil with water. Good soil testing will monitor your sulfur levels. Some of the most common ways to add sulfur to your soil is by using ammonium sulfate, gypsum, manure or lime. Keep your nitrogen levels manageable. Do not over apply. Increase your nitrogen organic matter by reducing your tillage. Look at a soil test to get the right amount of nitrogen in your fields.

Weed of the week- Bromegrass. A high rate of Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 862
Air Date: Tuesday, October 28, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Tilling residue in your fields will speed up the breakdown of the residue. It also introduces oxygen in the field. Tilling will also create evenness in the soil for the following season's crop which will provide better balance for crop stems. Tillage also buries diseases and insects. No tillage works the opposite way and that will put pressure on the soil. Take a soil test to see how much phosphorus is needed in the soil. A six inch deep test will show the root growth level. 6.3 to 7.3 is the ideal range for phosphorus in the soil. The form of phosphorus will change the overall availability. Liquid form of phosphorus is better than the solid form. It has a quicker activation process. Use Banvil and 2, 4-D for your fall burn down. This is to eliminate winter annual weeds. These products also go after broadleaf weeds which are tough to control. Maretail and Dandelions are examples of winter annual weeds. You will get a good overall return on investment by using these products for fall application weed control.

Weed of the week- Field Pennycress. Depending on the crop, Pursuit, Sharpen, Status and Liberty will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FORTH QUARTER 2014

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 863
Air Date: Tuesday, October 28, 2014 5:30am
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Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Spray your lawn in the fall and do not harm your flowers or garden. The goal is to kill or damage small weeds going into winter. Good canopy with a thick lawn will set the stage for a good lawn next year. A strong rate of 2, 4-D is the best option to use. This will allow for a lot cleaner and greener lawn next spring. More crops will need sulfur for higher yields. Sulfur is leachable. It will move down in the soil with water. Good soil testing will monitor your sulfur levels. Some of the most common ways to add sulfur to your soil is by using ammonium sulfate, gypsum, manure or lime. Keep your nitrogen levels manageable. Do not over apply. Increase your nitrogen organic matter by reducing your tillage. Look at a soil test to get the right amount of nitrogen in your fields.

Weed of the week- Bromegrass. A high rate of Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 863
Air Date: Thursday, October 30, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Spray your lawn in the fall and do not harm your flowers or garden. The goal is to kill or damage small weeds going into winter. Good canopy with a thick lawn will set the stage for a good lawn next year. A strong rate of 2, 4-D is the best option to use. This will allow for a lot cleaner and greener lawn next spring. More crops will need sulfur for higher yields. Sulfur is leachable. It will move down in the soil with water. Good soil testing will monitor your sulfur levels. Some of the most common ways to add sulfur to your soil is by using ammonium sulfate, gypsum, manure or lime. Keep your nitrogen levels manageable. Do not over apply. Increase your nitrogen organic matter by reducing your tillage. Look at a soil test to get the right amount of nitrogen in your fields.

Weed of the week- Bromegrass. A high rate of Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 864
Air Date: Thursday, October 30, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Herbicide is a product that kills weeds. Research has made herbicides much more effective. The product Roundup is the most popular because it is safe and effective. Selective herbicides kill a specific weed. Leaching, Volatilization and Denitrification are the three ways nitrogen is diminished in the soil. Test your soil CEC or Cation Exchange Capacity which will tell you how much nitrogen your soil can hold. A low CEC makes it more likely your soil will be affected by those earlier issues mentioned. Various products like More than Manure will be effective as a nitrogen stabilizer. Keep your nitrogen in an ammonium form rather than liquid form. Do not use a fall soil residual herbicide on ground that is susceptible to flooding. Some products to use for this purpose include Dual, Triple Flex, Outlook, Surestart, Prepare, Valor and Authority with 2, 4-D. This process will make weed control easier in the spring.

Weed of the week- Henbit. Depending on the crop, 2, 4-D, Sharpen and Roundup will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 863
Air Date: Tuesday, November 4, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Spray your lawn in the fall and do not harm your flowers or garden. The goal is to kill or damage small weeds going into winter. Good canopy with a thick lawn will set the stage for a good lawn next year. A strong rate of 2, 4-D is the best option to use. This will allow for a lot cleaner and greener lawn next spring. More crops will need sulfur for higher yields. Sulfur is leachable. It will move down in the soil with water. Good soil testing will monitor your sulfur levels. Some of the most common ways to add sulfur to your soil is by using ammonium sulfate, gypsum, manure or lime. Keep your nitrogen levels manageable. Do not over apply. Increase your nitrogen organic matter by reducing your tillage. Look at a soil test to get the right amount of nitrogen in your fields.

Weed of the week- Bromegrass. A high rate of Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 864
Air Date: Tuesday, November 4, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Herbicide is a product that kills weeds. Research has made herbicides much more effective. The product Roundup is the most popular because it is safe and effective. Selective herbicides kill a specific weed. Leaching, Volatilization and Denitrification are the three ways nitrogen is diminished in the soil. Test your soil CEC or Cation Exchange Capacity which will tell you how much nitrogen your soil can hold. A low CEC makes it more likely your soil will be affected by those earlier issues mentioned. Various products like More than Manure will be effective as a nitrogen stabilizer. Keep your nitrogen in an ammonium form rather than liquid form. Do not use a fall soil residual herbicide on ground that is susceptible to flooding. Some products to use for this purpose include Dual, Triple Flex, Outlook, Surestart, Prepare, Valor and Authority with 2, 4-D. This process will make weed control easier in the spring.

Weed of the week- Henbit. Depending on the crop, 2, 4-D, Sharpen and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 864
Air Date: Thursday, November 6, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Herbicide is a product that kills weeds. Research has made herbicides much more effective. The product Roundup is the most popular because it is safe and effective. Selective herbicides kill a specific weed. Leaching, Volatilization and Denitrification are the three ways nitrogen is diminished in the soil. Test your soil CEC or Cation Exchange Capacity which will tell you how much nitrogen your soil can hold. A low CEC makes it more likely your soil will be affected by those earlier issues mentioned. Various products like More than Manure will be effective as a nitrogen stabilizer. Keep your nitrogen in an ammonium form rather than liquid form. Do not use a fall soil residual herbicide on ground that is susceptible to flooding. Some products to use for this purpose include Dual, Triple Flex, Outlook, Surestart, Prepare, Valor and Authority with 2, 4-D. This process will make weed control easier in the spring.

Weed of the week- Henbit. Depending on the crop, 2, 4-D, Sharpen and Roundup will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 865
Air Date: Thursday, November 6, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Vertical tillage uses tools that go straight up and down. Using straight shanks is also an option. The coulter machine is the most widely used equipment. This performs a number of jobs that creates a warmer seed bed in the spring with limited compaction. This will stir up the soil and chop up the field residue for maximum nutrient protection. Make sure your crops are getting the proper micronutrients to cut your input costs. More available nutrients are the most beneficial for all crops because fertilizer is the biggest expense. Buy a blende micronutrient product that is right for your crops. More fertilizer will be needed for broadcasting or spreading compared to the banding method. Look at diseases and crop rotation to see how profitable continuous soybeans can be. Also, pick the right varieties of soybeans. Many nutrients and fertilizer are needed for planting continuous soybeans. A three pre emerge herbicide program for great weed control will also be in play for proper results. You should be vigilant about your field scouting program.

Weed of the week- Texas Panicum. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Liberty and PrePare will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 864
Air Date: Tuesday, November 11, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Herbicide is a product that kills weeds. Research has made herbicides much more effective. The product Roundup is the most popular because it is safe and effective. Selective herbicides kill a specific weed. Leaching, Volatilization and Denitrification are the three ways nitrogen is diminished in the soil. Test your soil CEC or Cation Exchange Capacity which will tell you how much nitrogen your soil can hold. A low CEC makes it more likely your soil will be affected by those earlier issues mentioned. Various products like More than Manure will be effective as a nitrogen stabilizer. Keep your nitrogen in an ammonium form rather than liquid form. Do not use a fall soil residual herbicide on ground that is susceptible to flooding. Some products to use for this purpose include Dual, Triple Flex, Outlook, Surestart, Prepare, Valor and Authority with 2, 4-D. This process will make weed control easier in the spring.

Weed of the week- Henbit. Depending on the crop, 2, 4-D, Sharpen and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 865
Air Date: Tuesday, November 11, 2014 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- Texas Panicum. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Liberty and PrePare will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 865
Air Date: Thursday, November 13, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Vertical tillage uses tools that go straight up and down. Using straight shanks is also an option. The coulter machine is the most widely used equipment. This performs a number of jobs that creates a warmer seed bed in the spring with limited compaction. This will stir up the soil and chop up the field residue for maximum nutrient protection. Make sure your crops are getting the proper micronutrients to cut your input costs. More available nutrients are the most beneficial for all crops because fertilizer is the biggest expense. Buy a blende micronutrient product that is right for your crops. More fertilizer will be needed for broadcasting or spreading compared to the banding method. Look at diseases and crop rotation to see how profitable continuous soybeans can be. Also, pick the right varieties of soybeans. Many nutrients and fertilizer are needed for planting continuous soybeans. A three pre emerge herbicide program for great weed control will also be in play for proper results. You should be vigilant about your field scouting program.

Weed of the week- Texas Panicum. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Liberty and PrePare will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 866
Air Date: Thursday, November 13, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Fertilizer is just plant food. When you apply it in the fall it will set the stage for next season's crop. Some products leach and move with water in the ground. A soil sample will show how much fertilizer the ground can hold. Some fertilizer can be placed on top of the soil and some can be put in the ground. Nitrogen stabilizers will hold nitrogen fertilizer in place. Whatever fertilizer you use should be applies late in the fall. When picking your corn varieties you should look for seed treatments that offer the right hybrid. Soil testing as always will show what your soil needs in regards to varieties. Communicate that information with your seed dealer. Poor drainage, compaction and lodging are the other factors to take into consideration when deciding on the right hybrid. AgPhD are free to download on your smartphone. He soil test app is the most popular. The fertilizer removal app, the field guide app along with five others are also available. Search for AgPhD at your app store for all the details on what is freely available.

Weed of the week- Lady's Thumb. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Pre Pare, Surestart, Triple Flex, Status, Authority or Pursuit will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 865
Air Date: Tuesday, November 18, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Vertical tillage uses tools that go straight up and down. Using straight shanks is also an option. The coulter machine is the most widely used equipment. This performs a number of jobs that creates a warmer seed bed in the spring with limited compaction. This will stir up the soil and chop up the field residue for maximum nutrient protection. Make sure your crops are getting the proper micronutrients to cut your input costs. More available nutrients are the most beneficial for all crops because fertilizer is the biggest expense. Buy a blende micronutrient product that is right for your crops. More fertilizer will be needed for broadcasting or spreading compared to the banding method. Look at diseases and crop rotation to see how profitable continuous soybeans can be. Also, pick the right varieties of soybeans. Many nutrients and fertilizer are needed for planting continuous soybeans. A three pre emerge herbicide program for great weed control will also be in play for proper results. You should be vigilant about your field scouting program.

Weed of the week- Texas Panicum. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Liberty and PrePare will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 866
Air Date: Tuesday, November 20, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Fertilizer is just plant food. When you apply it in the fall it will set the stage for next season's crop. Some products leach and move with water in the ground. A soil sample will show how much fertilizer the ground can hold. Some fertilizer can be placed on top of the soil and some can be put in the ground. Nitrogen stabilizers will hold nitrogen fertilizer in place. Whatever fertilizer you use should be applied late in the fall. When picking your corn varieties you should look for seed treatments that offer the right hybrid. Soil testing as always will show what your soil needs in regards to varieties. Communicate that information with your seed dealer. Poor drainage, compaction and lodging are the other factors to take into consideration when deciding on the right hybrid. AgPhD are free to download on your smartphone. The soil test app is the most popular. The fertilizer removal app, the field guide app along with five others are also available. Search for AgPhD at your app store for all the details on what is freely available.

Weed of the week- Lady's Thumb. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Pre Pare, Surestart, Triple Flex, Status, Authority or Pursuit will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 866
Air Date: Thursday, November 20, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Fertilizer is just plant food. When you apply it in the fall it will set the stage for next season's crop. Some products leach and move with water in the ground. A soil sample will show how much fertilizer the ground can hold. Some fertilizer can be placed on top of the soil and some can be put in the ground. Nitrogen stabilizers will hold nitrogen fertilizer in place. Whatever fertilizer you use should be applied late in the fall. When picking your corn varieties you should look for seed treatments that offer the right hybrid. Soil testing as always will show what your soil needs in regards to varieties. Communicate that information with your seed dealer. Poor drainage, compaction and lodging are the other factors to take into consideration when deciding on the right hybrid. AgPhD are free to download on your smartphone. The soil test app is the most popular. The fertilizer removal app, the field guide app along with five others are also available. Search for AgPhD at your app store for all the details on what is freely available.

Weed of the week- Lady's Thumb. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Pre Pare, Surestart, Triple Flex, Status, Authority or Pursuit will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 867
Air Date: Thursday, November 20, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Current pesticides are much safer for the environment. It makes sense economically to spray and kill insects that damage yields and profits. Beneficial insects like Asian Ladybeetles will also kill soybean aphids. Nitrogen is most valuable nutrient on the farm. Get manure incorporated into the soil by placing it below the ground. Use a nitrogen stabilizer to conserve the manure in place. Apply some commercial fertilizer to assist in the process. Get a good soil test to show where it is most needed in the field. Four to six inches deep is the proper depth for manure. Get your phosphorus deep in the ground. It is not leachable but is subject to topsoil runoff. Protect yields and profitability with proper manure application. More moisture equals more disease in your fields. Row spacing contains, a biological product and herbicides and fungicides will control white mold very well. Delayed planting and variety selection are some other things you can do to manage your fields after disease.

Weed of the week-Prickly Lettuce. Depending on the crop, Widematch, Huskie, Banvil, Roundup, Verdict, Status and 2, 4-D will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 866
Air Date: Tuesday, November 25, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Fertilizer is just plant food. When you apply it in the fall it will set the stage for next season's crop. Some products leach and move with water in the ground. A soil sample will show how much fertilizer the ground can hold. Some fertilizer can be placed on top of the soil and some can be put in the ground. Nitrogen stabilizers will hold nitrogen fertilizer in place. Whatever fertilizer you use should be applied late in the fall. When picking your corn varieties you should look for seed treatments that offer the right hybrid. Soil testing as always will show what your soil needs in regards to varieties. Communicate that information with your seed dealer. Poor drainage, compaction and lodging are the other factors to take into consideration when deciding on the right hybrid. AgPhD are free to download on your smartphone. The soil test app is the most popular. The fertilizer removal app, the field guide app along with five others are also available. Search for AgPhD at your app store for all the details on what is freely available.

Weed of the week- Lady's Thumb. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Pre Pare, Surestart, Triple Flex, Status, Authority or Pursuit will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 867
Air Date: Tuesday, November 25, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Current pesticides are much safer for the environment. It makes sense economically to spray and kill insects that damage yields and profits. Beneficial insects like Asian Ladybeetles will also kill soybean aphids. Nitrogen is most valuable nutrient on the farm. Get manure incorporated into the soil by placing it below the ground. Use a nitrogen stabilizer to conserve the manure in place. Apply some commercial fertilizer to assist in the process. Get a good soil test to show where it is most needed in the field. Four to six inches deep is the proper depth for manure. Get your phosphorus deep in the ground. It is not leachable but is subject to topsoil runoff. Protect yields and profitability with proper manure application. More moisture equals more disease in your fields. Row spacing contains, a biological product and herbicides and fungicides will control white mold very well. Delayed planting and variety selection are some other things you can do to manage your fields after disease.

Weed of the week-Prickly Lettuce. Depending on the crop, Widematch, Huskie, Banvil, Roundup, Verdict, Status and 2, 4-D will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 867
Air Date: Thursday, November 27, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Current pesticides are much safer for the environment. It makes sense economically to spray and kill insects that damage yields and profits. Beneficial insects like Asian Ladybeetles will also kill soybean aphids. Nitrogen is most valuable nutrient on the farm. Get manure incorporated into the soil by placing it below the ground. Use a nitrogen stabilizer to conserve the manure in place. Apply some commercial fertilizer to assist in the process. Get a good soil test to show where it is most needed in the field. Four to six inches deep is the proper depth for manure. Get your phosphorus deep in the ground. It is not leachable but is subject to topsoil runoff. Protect yields and profitability with proper manure application. More moisture equals more disease in your fields. Row spacing contains, a biological product and herbicides and fungicides will control white mold very well. Delayed planting and variety selection are some other things you can do to manage your fields after disease.

Weed of the week-Prickly Lettuce. Depending on the crop, Widematch, Huskie, Banvil, Roundup, Verdict, Status and 2, 4-D will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 868
Air Date: Thursday, November 27, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Keep your valuable soil in the field by reducing erosion. Water and wind will diminish topsoil. Shelterbelts will keep the soil in place. Reducing tillage is another thing that can be done to reduce erosion. Grass waterways will remove excess water coming off a hillside. Cover crops also can play a role in helping soil stay in place to limit erosion. Perform a soil test and then use a variable rate fertilizer application. The AgPhD soil test creates your variable rate needs. A map of your fields will show in detail where your fertilizer is needed. Lime is the best thing to variable rate. This process will add to your fields and profitability. Economically and environmentally this is very beneficial and effective. Do not deep till at the same depth on all fields. Different fields demand different farm management requirements. Residue and compaction are two factors that can be helped and hurt by deep tillage. Look at all the options to determine whether this practice is beneficial for your farming.

Weed of the week-Russian Thistle. Depending on the crop, Outlook, Status and Liberty will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 867
Air Date: Tuesday, December 2, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Current pesticides are much safer for the environment. It makes sense economically to spray and kill insects that damage yields and profits. Beneficial insects like Asian Ladybeetles will also kill soybean aphids. Nitrogen is most valuable nutrient on the farm. Get manure incorporated into the soil by placing it below the ground. Use a nitrogen stabilizer to conserve the manure in place. Apply some commercial fertilizer to assist in the process. Get a good soil test to show where it is most needed in the field. Four to six inches deep is the proper depth for manure. Get your phosphorus deep in the ground. It is not leachable but is subject to topsoil runoff. Protect yields and profitability with proper manure application. More moisture equals more disease in your fields. Row spacing contains, a biological product and herbicides and fungicides will control white mold very well. Delayed planting and variety selection are some other things you can do to manage your fields after disease.

Weed of the week-Prickly Lettuce. Depending on the crop, Widematch, Huskie, Banvil, Roundup, Verdict, Status and 2, 4-D will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 868
Air Date: Tuesday, December 2, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Keep your valuable soil in the field by reducing erosion. Water and wind will diminish topsoil. Shelterbelts will keep the soil in place. Reducing tillage is another thing that can be done to reduce erosion. Grass waterways will remove excess water coming off a hillside. Cover crops also can play a role in helping soil stay in place to limit erosion. Perform a soil test and then use a variable rate fertilizer application. The AgPhD soil test creates your variable rate needs. A map of your fields will show in detail where your fertilizer is needed. Lime is the best thing to variable rate. This process will add to your fields and profitability. Economically and environmentally this is very beneficial and effective. Do not deep till at the same depth on all fields. Different fields demand different farm management requirements. Residue and compaction are two factors that can be helped and hurt by deep tillage. Look at all the options to determine whether this practice is beneficial for your farming.

Weed of the week-Russian Thistle. Depending on the crop, Outlook, Status and Liberty will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 868
Air Date: Thursday, December 4, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Keep your valuable soil in the field by reducing erosion. Water and wind will diminish topsoil. Shelterbelts will keep the soil in place. Reducing tillage is another thing that can be done to reduce erosion. Grass waterways will remove excess water coming off a hillside. Cover crops also can play a role in helping soil stay in place to limit erosion. Perform a soil test and then use a variable rate fertilizer application. The AgPhD soil test creates your variable rate needs. A map of your fields will show in detail where your fertilizer is needed. Lime is the best thing to variable rate. This process will add to your fields and profitability. Economically and environmentally this is very beneficial and effective. Do not deep till at the same depth on all fields. Different fields demand different farm management requirements. Residue and compaction are two factors that can be helped and hurt by deep tillage. Look at all the options to determine whether this practice is beneficial for your farming.

Weed of the week-Russian Thistle. Depending on the crop, Outlook, Status and Liberty will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 869
Air Date: Thursday, December 4, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Fertilizer is called plant food. Minimizing the cost of this product is the goal for any farmer. Banding and spoon feed are the applications that are used. Grid samples of the soil will show where the fertilizer is most needed. A farmer naturally wants to apply less fertilizer with maximum yield potential in mind. There are different types of sorghum. Check the labels on your products you use on your sorghum to be sure it is the right one for you. You want to verify your seed and make sure the seed is treated with Dual or Outlook to be sure it is safe. Sharpen can also be used as a pre emerge herbicide on this crop. The right balance of nutrients will avoid any potential drought concerns. When picking soybean varieties a number of issues have to be taken into consideration to secure the highest yield. Choosing a variety best on disease is one of the factors. Three or four varieties are usually the right amount that is necessary for the correct price and weed control.

Weed of the week-Prostrate Knotweed. 2, 4-D, Sharpen and Verdict will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 868
Air Date: Tuesday, December 9, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Keep your valuable soil in the field by reducing erosion. Water and wind will diminish topsoil. Shelterbelts will keep the soil in place. Reducing tillage is another thing that can be done to reduce erosion. Grass waterways will remove excess water coming off a hillside. Cover crops also can play a role in helping soil stay in place to limit erosion. Perform a soil test and then use a variable rate fertilizer application. The AgPhD soil test creates your variable rate needs. A map of your fields will show in detail where your fertilizer is needed. Lime is the best thing to variable rate. This process will add to your fields and profitability. Economically and environmentally this is very beneficial and effective. Do not deep till at the same depth on all fields. Different fields demand different farm management requirements. Residue and compaction are two factors that can be helped and hurt by deep tillage. Look at all the options to determine whether this practice is beneficial for your farming.

Weed of the week-Russian Thistle. Depending on the crop, Outlook, Status and Liberty will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 869
Air Date: Tuesday, December, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Fertilizer is called plant food. Minimizing the cost of this product is the goal for any farmer. Banding and spoon feed are the applications that are used. Grid samples of the soil will show where the fertilizer is most needed. A farmer naturally wants to apply less fertilizer with maximum yield potential in mind. There are different types of sorghum. Check the labels on your products you use on your sorghum to be sure it is the right one for you. You want to verify your seed and make sure the seed is treated with Dual or Outlook to be sure it is safe. Sharpen can also be used as a pre emerge herbicide on this crop. The right balance of nutrients will avoid any potential drought concerns. When picking soybean varieties a number of issues have to be taken into consideration to secure the highest yield. Choosing a variety best on disease is one of the factors. Three or four varieties are usually the right amount that is necessary for the correct price and weed control.

Weed of the week-Prostrate Knotweed. 2, 4-D, Sharpen and Verdict will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 869
Air Date: Thursday, December 11, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Fertilizer is called plant food. Minimizing the cost of this product is the goal for any farmer. Banding and spoon feed are the applications that are used. Grid samples of the soil will show where the fertilizer is most needed. A farmer naturally wants to apply less fertilizer with maximum yield potential in mind. There are different types of sorghum. Check the labels on your products you use on your sorghum to be sure it is the right one for you. You want to verify your seed and make sure the seed is treated with Dual or Outlook to be sure it is safe. Sharpen can also be used as a pre emerge herbicide on this crop. The right balance of nutrients will avoid any potential drought concerns. When picking soybean varieties a number of issues have to be taken into consideration to secure the highest yield. Choosing a variety best on disease is one of the factors. Three or four varieties are usually the right amount that is necessary for the correct price and weed control.

Weed of the week-Prostrate Knotweed. 2, 4-D, Sharpen and Verdict will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 870
Air Date: Thursday, December 11, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The cost of farming is always an issue for a farmer. The value of land has gone up from ten years ago and bushels have gone from 125 to 180 per acre. The cost of fertilizer seed has gone from 280 dollars per acre in 2004 to 615 dollars per acre today. The overall cost of yield per bushel is up from ten years ago. Rebate programs are created by companies to create deals for products like BASF with fungicides such as Priaxor and Headline. Soybean seeds with Liberty Link also are available on rebates. Monsanto is involved with their deals. Many of these deals include buying multiple products available in a package deals. You should use three pre emerge soybean herbicides with different sites of action. There are no good post emerge options available so it is important to make good selections with your pre emerge herbicides. This plan of attack will cost less than dealing with a lot of diseases and weeds. A variety of options can be used at a cost of 12 to 20 dollars per acre.

Weed of the week- Common Burdock. 2, 4-D with a high rate as well as Banvil and Roundup will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 869
Air Date: Tuesday, December 16, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Fertilizer is called plant food. Minimizing the cost of this product is the goal for any farmer. Banding and spoon feed are the applications that are used. Grid samples of the soil will show where the fertilizer is most needed. A farmer naturally wants to apply less fertilizer with maximum yield potential in mind. There are different types of sorghum. Check the labels on your products you use on your sorghum to be sure it is the right one for you. You want to verify your seed and make sure the seed is treated with Dual or Outlook to be sure it is safe. Sharpen can also be used as a pre emerge herbicide on this crop. The right balance of nutrients will avoid any potential drought concerns. When picking soybean varieties a number of issues have to be taken into consideration to secure the highest yield. Choosing a variety best on disease is one of the factors. Three or four varieties are usually the right amount that is necessary for the correct price and weed control.

Weed of the week-Prostrate Knotweed. 2, 4-D, Sharpen and Verdict will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 870
Air Date: Tuesday, December 16, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The cost of farming is always an issue for a farmer. The value of land has gone up from ten years ago and bushels have gone from 125 to 180 per acre. The cost of fertilizer seed has gone from 280 dollars per acre in 2004 to 615 dollars per acre today. The overall cost of yield per bushel is up from ten years ago. Rebate programs are created by companies to create deals for products like BASF with fungicides such as Priaxor and Headline. Soybean seeds with Liberty Link also are available on rebates. Monsanto is involved with their deals. Many of these deals include buying multiple products available in a package deals. You should use three pre emerge soybean herbicides with different sites of action. There are no good post emerge options available so it is important to make good selections with your pre emerge herbicides. This plan of attack will cost less than dealing with a lot of diseases and weeds. A variety of options can be used at a cost of 12 to 20 dollars per acre.

Weed of the week- Common Burdock. 2, 4-D with a high rate as well as Banvil and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 870
Air Date: Thursday, December 18, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The cost of farming is always an issue for a farmer. The value of land has gone up from ten years ago and bushels have gone from 125 to 180 per acre. The cost of fertilizer seed has gone from 280 dollars per acre in 2004 to 615 dollars per acre today. The overall cost of yield per bushel is up from ten years ago. Rebate programs are created by companies to create deals for products like BASF with fungicides such as Priaxor and Headline. Soybean seeds with Liberty Link also are available on rebates. Monsanto is involved with their deals. Many of these deals include buying multiple products available in a package deals. You should use three pre emerge soybean herbicides with different sites of action. There are no good post emerge options available so it is important to make good selections with your pre emerge herbicides. This plan of attack will cost less than dealing with a lot of diseases and weeds. A variety of options can be used at a cost of 12 to 20 dollars per acre.

Weed of the week- Common Burdock. 2, 4-D with a high rate as well as Banvil and Roundup will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 871
Air Date: Thursday, December 18, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Storing grain at between 13 to 15 percent moisture is the best range with the grain bin temperature at 35 to 45 degrees. Drying the corn will get the grain at the proper moisture level. Air and heat at 200 to 210 degrees will dry it properly. This will eliminate mold, disease and insects. You also do not want the grain too dry because it will effect hoe many pounds that will be sold. Herbicides that gives residual control and are safe to apply post emerge in crops are the best option for soybeans. The products to use include Warrant, Outlook, Dual and Ziudia. There is no contact activity with any of these products. They can be used on corn or soybeans. Get these products on sooner rather than later to alleviate any conditions that will hurt performance. Talk to your agronomist to insure there are no tank mix concerns with other products. Laying tile in the ground will improve the land, environment and make your land more valuable. It shows benefits for the farmer and landlord with land profitability by producing greater crop yields.

Weed of the week-Toothed Spurge. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Verdict, Buctril, Huskie and Liberty Link will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 870
Air Date: Tuesday, December 23, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The cost of farming is always an issue for a farmer. The value of land has gone up from ten years ago and bushels have gone from 125 to 180 per acre. The cost of fertilizer seed has gone from 280 dollars per acre in 2004 to 615 dollars per acre today. The overall cost of yield per bushel is up from ten years ago. Rebate programs are created by companies to create deals for products like BASF with fungicides such as Priaxor and Headline. Soybean seeds with Liberty Link also are available on rebates. Monsanto is involved with their deals. Many of these deals include buying multiple products available in a package deals. You should use three pre emerge soybean herbicides with different sites of action. There are no good post emerge options available so it is important to make good selections with your pre emerge herbicides. This plan of attack will cost less than dealing with a lot of diseases and weeds. A variety of options can be used at a cost of 12 to 20 dollars per acre.

Weed of the week- Common Burdock. 2, 4-D with a high rate as well as Banvil and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 871
Air Date: Tuesday, December 23, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
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Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Weed of the week-Toothed Spurge. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Verdict, Buctril, Huskie and Liberty Link will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 871
Air Date: Thursday, December 25, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Storing grain at between 13 to 15 percent moisture is the best range with the grain bin temperature at 35 to 45 degrees. Drying the corn will get the grain at the proper moisture level. Air and heat at 200 to 210 degrees will dry it properly. This will eliminate mold, disease and insects. You also do not want the grain too dry because it will effect hoe many pounds that will be sold. Herbicides that gives residual control and are safe to apply post emerge in crops are the best option for soybeans. The products to use include Warrant, Outlook, Dual and Ziudia. There is no contact activity with any of these products. They can be used on corn or soybeans. Get these products on sooner rather than later to alleviate any conditions that will hurt performance. Talk to your agronomist to insure there are no tank mix concerns with other products. Laying tile in the ground will improve the land, environment and make your land more valuable. It shows benefits for the farmer and landlord with land profitability by producing greater crop yields.

Weed of the week-Toothed Spurge. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Verdict, Buctril, Huskie and Liberty Link will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 872
Air Date: Thursday, December 25, 2014 5:30am
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 (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 871
Air Date: Tuesday, December 30, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Storing grain at between 13 to 15 percent moisture is the best range with the grain bin temperature at 35 to 45 degrees. Drying the corn will get the grain at the proper moisture level. Air and heat at 200 to 210 degrees will dry it properly. This will eliminate mold, disease and insects. You also do not want the grain too dry because it will effect hoe many pounds that will be sold. Herbicides that gives residual control and are safe to apply post emerge in crops are the best option for soybeans. The products to use include Warrant, Outlook, Dual and Ziudia. There is no contact activity with any of these products. They can be used on corn or soybeans. Get these products on sooner rather than later to alleviate any conditions that will hurt performance. Talk to your agronomist to insure there are no tank mix concerns with other products. Laying tile in the ground will improve the land, environment and make your land more valuable. It shows benefits for the farmer and landlord with land profitability by producing greater crop yields.

Weed of the week-Toothed Spurge. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Verdict, Buctril, Huskie and Liberty Link will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FOURTH QUARTER 2014

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 872
Air Date: Tuesday, December 30, 2014 5:30am
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.