

PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
for
KFPX-TV
Newton, Iowa
for
7/1/14 – 9/30/14

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. Cover crops
3. Fertilizer vs. Organic matter
4. Soybean yields
5. Field drainage
6. Baled hay preservation
7. Grass waterways
8. Soil sampling
9. Corn critters
10. Farming practices

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
THIRD QUARTER 2014

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 845
Air Date: Tuesday, July 1, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Indeterminate soybeans reproductive stages start once the day length begins to shorten. They are shorter season soybeans by nature. They start to flower when the day becomes shorter. Determinate soybeans have all vegetative growth which will finish before the reproductive stages start in the plant. Once the beans start this process, they are more sensitive to any spraying done by a farmer. Plant tissue analysis during the season, once a week, will help address in season fertilizer issues. Nitrogen is needed in season in corn, soybeans, and wheat. Sulfur and micronutrients should be mixed together as added nutrients and Phosphorus and Potassium additions also should be considered if the soil sample shows any deficiency. Sun surface irrigation will conceal the potential over use of water. The sub surface irrigation will help to lower water consumption. Only add water to your crops when conditions call for that action.

Weed of the week- Barnyardgrass. Harness, Surpass and Outlook will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 846
Air Date: Tuesday, July 1, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Callisto or Flexstar are the prime options when using spray adjuvants. A tank mix is something that can be added to the process. A non-ionic surfactant is a product used as a spreader/sticker which reduces the surface tension of the water droplets. This allows the droplet to spread over the crop leaf. A crop oil concentrate will burn through the leaf cuticle. Changing the water PH is another result of spray adjuvants. Iron Deficiency Chlorosis in soybeans is not a disease but there is a yellowing on leaves of the plant. This is the iron deficiency. A farmer should fix their soil PH. Reduce IDC with sulfur and drainage. Proper variety selection can also help alleviate the conditions for this issue. The V4 to V7 stages are most widely used stages for application of fungicide and insecticide treatment in corn. Run some trials and soil samples to identify which diseases are in your field.

Weed of the week- Carpetweed. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Widematch, Surestart and Triple Flex will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 846
Air Date: Thursday, July 3, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Callisto or Flexstar are the prime options when using spray adjuvants. A tank mix is something that can be added to the process. A non-ionic surfactant is a product used as a spreader/sticker which reduces the surface tension of the water droplets. This allows the droplet to spread over the crop leaf. A crop oil concentrate will burn through the leaf cuticle. Changing the water PH is another result of spray adjuvants. Iron Deficiency Chlorosis in soybeans is not a disease but there is a yellowing on leaves of the plant. This is the iron deficiency. A farmer should fix their soil PH. Reduce IDC with sulfur and drainage. Proper variety selection can also help alleviate the conditions for this issue. The V4 to V7 stages are most widely used stages for application of fungicide and insecticide treatment in corn. Run some trials and soil samples to identify which diseases are in your field.

Weed of the week- Carpetweed. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Widematch, Surestart and Triple Flex will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 847
Air Date: Thursday, July 3, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Rain will effect chemicals being sprayed in the field. Most products need a couple of hours of rain to start to take effect. A farmer will not spray when there is dew on plant leaves. A morning time spray session is ideal. As long as the product is dry on the leaf, any other liquid won't diminish the chemical capability. You should use a fungicide in the early flowering or early stages of growth. A half rate of the product Headline is a good option. For white mold control, spray Cobra right before flowering. Spray the product Domark right after flowering and again at early pod. Good spray coverage leads to higher yields. Goss's Wilt is one of the worst diseases in corn. It is not a fungus, it's a bacteria. You have to plant the right hybrid to avoid this issue. Check your fields to see if there is evidence of this condition. Goss's Wilt can carry over from year to year and it starts at the upper portion of the plant. Good variety selection going into next year is the best way to avoid Goss's Wilt.

Weed of the week- Waterhemp. Depending on the crop, Surpass, Harness, Dual, Outlook and Widematch will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic / Title: Episode # 846
Air Date: Tuesday, July 8, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Callisto or Flexstar are the prime options when using spray adjuvants. A tank mix is something that can be added to the process. A non-ionic surfactant is a product used as a spreader/sticker which reduces the surface tension of the water droplets. This allows the droplet to spread over the crop leaf. A crop oil concentrate will burn through the leaf cuticle. Changing the water PH is another result of spray adjuvants. Iron Deficiency Chlorosis in soybeans is not a disease but there is a yellowing on leaves of the plant. This is the iron deficiency. A farmer should fix their soil PH. Reduce IDC with sulfur and drainage. Proper variety selection can also help alleviate the conditions for this issue. The V4 to V7 stages are most widely used stages for application of fungicide and insecticide treatment in corn. Run some trials and soil samples to identify which diseases are in your field.

Weed of the week- Carpetweed. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Widematch, Surestart and Triple Flex will kill it.

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Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 847
Air Date: Thursday, July 10, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Rain will effect chemicals being sprayed in the field. Most products need a couple of hours of rain to start to take effect. A farmer will not spray when there is dew on plant leaves. A morning time spray session is ideal. As long as the product is dry on the leaf, any other liquid won't diminish the chemical capability. You should use a fungicide in the early flowering or early stages of growth. A half rate of the product Headline is a good option. For white mold control, spray Cobra right before flowering. Spray the product Domark right after flowering and again at early pod. Good spray coverage leads to higher yields. Goss's Wilt is one of the worst diseases in corn. It is not a fungus, it's a bacteria. You have to plant the right hybrid to avoid this issue. Check your fields to see if there is evidence of this condition. Goss's Wilt can carry over from year to year and it starts at the upper portion of the plant. Good variety selection going into next year is the best way to avoid Goss's Wilt.

Weed of the week- Waterhemp. Depending on the crop, Surpass, Harness, Dual, Outlook and Widematch will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 848
Air Date: Thursday, July 10, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Corn grows first through all the vegetative stages then goes through the reproductive stages. Pollen is in the corn tassels. Each individual silk has to be pollinated for that corn kernel to grow. The brown silk stage means the ear is fully formed. Heat units causes the tasseling process. Silking is the first stage of the reproductive stage. Cover crops are a popular practice in farming. It takes advantage of the full growing season. There are different species of cover crops to use so talk to your agronomist for specific options. Most cover crops need sixty days to get established. Cover crops help nutrients get into your plants and crops. A farmer should control soybean aphids early to maximize their yield potential. Fungicides have been very effective in handling these pests. The product Transform is a good option to use for soybean aphids.

Weed of the week-Lambsquarter. Depending on the crop, Authority, Harness, Surpass, Status and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 847
Air Date: Tuesday, July 15, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Rain will effect chemicals being sprayed in the field. Most products need a couple of hours of rain to start to take effect. A farmer will not spray when there is dew on plant leaves. A morning time spray session is ideal. As long as the product is dry on the leaf, any other liquid won't diminish the chemical capability. You should use a fungicide in the early flowering or early stages of growth. A half rate of the product Headline is a good option. For white mold control, spray Cobra right before flowering. Spray the product Domark right after flowering and again at early pod. Good spray coverage leads to higher yields. Goss's Wilt is one of the worst diseases in corn. It is not a fungus, it's a bacteria. You have to plant the right hybrid to avoid this issue. Check your fields to see if there is evidence of this condition. Goss's Wilt can carry over from year to year and it starts at the upper portion of the plant. Good variety selection going into next year is the best way to avoid Goss's Wilt.

Weed of the week- Waterhemp. Depending on the crop, Surpass, Harness, Dual, Outlook and Widematch will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 848
Air Date: Tuesday, July 15, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Corn grows first through all the vegetative stages then goes through the reproductive stages. Pollen is in the corn tassels. Each individual silk has to be pollinated for that corn kernel to grow. The brown silk stage means the ear is fully formed. Heat units causes the tasseling process. Silking is the first stage of the reproductive stage. Cover crops are a popular practice in farming. It takes advantage of the full growing season. There are different species of cover crops to use so talk to your agronomist for specific options. Most cover crops need sixty days to get established. Cover crops help nutrients get into your plants and crops. A farmer should control soybean aphids early to maximize their yield potential. Fungicides have been very effective in handling these pests. The product Transform is a good option to use for soybean aphids.

Weed of the week-Lambsquarter. Depending on the crop, Authority, Harness, Surpass, Status and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 848
Air Date: Thursday, July 17, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Corn grows first through all the vegetative stages then goes through the reproductive stages. Pollen is in the corn tassels. Each individual silk has to be pollinated for that corn kernel to grow. The brown silk stage means the ear is fully formed. Heat units causes the tasseling process. Silking is the first stage of the reproductive stage. Cover crops are a popular practice in farming. It takes advantage of the full growing season. There are different species of cover crops to use so talk to your agronomist for specific options. Most cover crops need sixty days to get established. Cover crops help nutrients get into your plants and crops. A farmer should control soybean aphids early to maximize their yield potential. Fungicides have been very effective in handling these pests. The product Transform is a good option to use for soybean aphids.

Weed of the week-Lambsquarter. Depending on the crop, Authority, Harness, Surpass, Status and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 849
Air Date: Thursday, July 17, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

There is great potential for significant soybean yields. A farmer will look at everything they can do to determine what the best conditions to insure soybean yield potential are. Plenty of moisture and fertility at the reproductive stage to feed the soil and push more nutrients into your crops are what is needed for the ideal yield potential. Corn rootworm beetles pop up around tasseling time because they like corn silks. Control these pests early before they have time to lay their eggs. Northern, Southern and Western are the three types of beetles that exist. The products Declare, Silencer, and Fanfare are all good choices to combat corn rootworm beetles. As soon as you see the adult beetles take care of them before they mate. As far as a post-harvest burn down is considered, several products like Roundup, Gramoxone, Sharpen and Valor can be used. When the product dries it has taken effect. Spray two times for the best results.

Weed of the week- Kochia. Depending on the crop, Treflan, Sonalan, Prowl, Verdict, Surestart, Status and Sharpen will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 848
Air Date: Tuesday, July 22, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Corn grows first through all the vegetative stages then goes through the reproductive stages. Pollen is in the corn tassels. Each individual silk has to be pollinated for that corn kernel to grow. The brown silk stage means the ear is fully formed. Heat units causes the tasseling process. Silking is the first stage of the reproductive stage. Cover crops are a popular practice in farming. It takes advantage of the full growing season. There are different species of cover crops to use so talk to your agronomist for specific options. Most cover crops need sixty days to get established. Cover crops help nutrients get into your plants and crops. A farmer should control soybean aphids early to maximize their yield potential. Fungicides have been very effective in handling these pests. The product Transform is a good option to use for soybean aphids.

Weed of the week-Lambsquarter. Depending on the crop, Authority, Harness, Surpass, Status and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 849
Air Date: Tuesday, July 22, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

There is great potential for significant soybean yields. A farmer will look at everything they can do to determine what the best conditions to insure soybean yield potential are. Plenty of moisture and fertility at the reproductive stage to feed the soil and push more nutrients into your crops are what is needed for the ideal yield potential. Corn rootworm beetles pop up around tasseling time because they like corn silks. Control these pests early before they have time to lay their eggs. Northern, Southern and Western are the three types of beetles that exist. The products Declare, Silencer, and Fanfare are all good choices to combat corn rootworm beetles. As soon as you see the adult beetles take care of them before they mate. As far as a post-harvest burn down is considered, several products like Roundup, Gramoxone, Sharpen and Valor can be used. When the product dries it has taken effect. Spray two times for the best results.

Weed of the week- Kochia. Depending on the crop, Trellan, Sonalan, Prowl, Verdict, Surestart, Status and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 849
Air Date: Thursday, July 24, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

There is great potential for significant soybean yields. A farmer will look at everything they can do to determine what the best conditions to insure soybean yield potential are. Plenty of moisture and fertility at the reproductive stage to feed the soil and push more nutrients into your crops are what is needed for the ideal yield potential. Corn rootworm beetles pop up around tasseling time because they like corn silks. Control these pests early before they have time to lay their eggs. Northern, Southern and Western are the three types of beetles that exist. The products Declare, Silencer, and Fanfare are all good choices to combat corn rootworm beetles. As soon as you see the adult beetles take care of them before they mate. As far as a post-harvest burn down is considered, several products like Roundup, Gramoxone, Sharpen and Valor can be used. When the product dries it has taken effect. Spray two times for the best results.

Weed of the week- Kochia. Depending on the crop, Trellan, Sonalan, Prowl, Verdict, Surestart, Status and Sharpen will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 850
Air Date: Thursday, July 24, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer can either remove their wheat straw or leave it in the field. Fertilizer versus organic matter is the decision that needs to be made. Both options have positive effects. The cost of plant food has gone up so leaving the straw in the field can be financially beneficial. If you get rid of your straw by selling it, there is money to be made. However, if the straw is taken out of the field, those nutrients will have to be replaced. A crop canopy is the best weed killer that there is for late season soybean weed escapes. A variety of factors like fertility and herbicides can limit weed escapes. Look at the usage rate of products as well which will play a role in how much of an issue this can be. Work with your agronomist for the best plan of action. There is something that can be done now to prevent soybean weed escapes for next year's crop. Narrowing your planting rows is one such thing. Tile your fields after your wheat harvest is complete. The sooner you tile, the more money you will make. When tiling your fields, make sure you do not increase flooding, erosion or downstream water quality issues.

Weed of the week- Wild Sunflower. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Pursuit, First Rate, Clarity, Status and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 849
Air Date: Tuesday, July 29, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

There is great potential for significant soybean yields. A farmer will look at everything they can do to determine what the best conditions to insure soybean yield potential are. Plenty of moisture and fertility at the reproductive stage to feed the soil and push more nutrients into your crops are what is needed for the ideal yield potential. Corn rootworm beetles pop up around tasseling time because they like corn silks. Control these pests early before they have time to lay their eggs. Northern, Southern and Western are the three types of beetles that exist. The products Declare, Silencer, and Fanfare are all good choices to combat corn rootworm beetles. As soon as you see the adult beetles take care of them before they mate. As far as a post-harvest burn down is considered, several products like Roundup, Gramoxone, Sharpen and Valor can be used. When the product dries it has taken effect. Spray two times for the best results.

Weed of the week- Kochia. Depending on the crop, Treflan, Sonalan, Prowl, Verdict, Surestart, Status and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 850
Air Date: Tuesday, July 29, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer can either remove their wheat straw or leave it in the field. Fertilizer versus organic matter is the decision that needs to be made. Both options have positive effects. The cost of plant food has gone up so leaving the straw in the field can be financially beneficial. If you get rid of your straw by selling it, there is money to be made. However, if the straw is taken out of the field, those nutrients will have to be replaced. A crop canopy is the best weed killer that there is for late season soybean weed escapes. A variety of factors like fertility and herbicides can limit weed escapes. Look at the usage rate of products as well which will play a role in how much of an issue this can be. Work with your agronomist for the best plan of action. There is something that can be done now to prevent soybean weed escapes for next year's crop. Narrowing your planting rows is one such thing. Tile your fields after your wheat harvest is complete. The sooner you tile, the more money you will make. When tiling your fields, make sure you do not increase flooding, erosion or downstream water quality issues.

Weed of the week- Wild Sunflower. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Pursuit, First Rate, Clarity, Status and Sharpen will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 850
Air Date: Thursday, July 31, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer can either remove their wheat straw or leave it in the field. Fertilizer versus organic matter is the decision that needs to be made. Both options have positive effects. The cost of plant food has gone up so leaving the straw in the field can be financially beneficial. If you get rid of your straw by selling it, there is money to be made. However, if the straw is taken out of the field, those nutrients will have to be replaced. A crop canopy is the best weed killer that there is for late season soybean weed escapes. A variety of factors like fertility and herbicides can limit weed escapes. Look at the usage rate of products as well which will play a role in how much of an issue this can be. Work with your agronomist for the best plan of action. There is something that can be done now to prevent soybean weed escapes for next year's crop. Narrowing your planting rows is one such thing. Tile your fields after your wheat harvest is complete. The sooner you tile, the more money you will make. When tiling your fields, make sure you do not increase flooding, erosion or downstream water quality issues.

Weed of the week- Wild Sunflower. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Pursuit, First Rate, Clarity, Status and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 851
Air Date: Thursday, July 31, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

There are issues that a farmer has to take into consideration regarding the preservation of hay that has been baled. You have to keep moisture off the hay and keep it inside if possible. Bale wrap is being used more now. Selling your hay will make a profit. However, if you keep it the preservatives on hay will give your livestock the best hay to eat. Soybean cyst nematodes is the worst yield robber in the United States. You can rotate away from planting soybeans for a year or two which will limit the conditions that nematodes need to flourish. Get more tile in your fields to keep them dryer and you will see less nematodes. Also, it is best to use resistant varieties in your planting. Pulling good soil samples should be done this summer or fall. You should take the samples yourself, instead of a less scrupulous soybean dealer. Mineralization should be done for a fall sample. Be consistent with your sample time. Soil sample should be at least every other year. This can help adjust your fertility, which sets the stage for higher yields.

Weed of the week-Cattails. Pursuit and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 850
Air Date: Tuesday, August 5, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer can either remove their wheat straw or leave it in the field. Fertilizer versus organic matter is the decision that needs to be made. Both options have positive effects. The cost of plant food has gone up so leaving the straw in the field can be financially beneficial. If you get rid of your straw by selling it, there is money to be made. However, if the straw is taken out of the field, those nutrients will have to be replaced. A crop canopy is the best weed killer that there is for late season soybean weed escapes. A variety of factors like fertility and herbicides can limit weed escapes. Look at the usage rate of products as well which will play a role in how much of an issue this can be. Work with your agronomist for the best plan of action. There is something that can be done now to prevent soybean weed escapes for next year's crop. Narrowing your planting rows is one such thing. Tile your fields after your wheat harvest is complete. The sooner you tile, the more money you will make. When tiling your fields, make sure you do not increase flooding, erosion or downstream water quality issues.

Weed of the week- Wild Sunflower. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Pursuit, First Rate, Clarity, Status and Sharpen will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 851
Air Date: Tuesday, August 5, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

There are issues that a farmer has to take into consideration regarding the preservation of hay that has been bailed. You have to keep moisture off the hay and keep it inside if possible. Bale wrap is being used more now. Selling your hay will make a profit. However, if you keep it the preservatives on hay will give your livestock the best hay to eat. Soybean cyst nematodes is the worst yield robber in the United States. You can rotate away from planting soybeans for a year or two which will limit the conditions that nematodes need to flourish. Get more tile in your fields to keep them dryer and you will see less nematodes. Also, it is best to use resistant varieties in your planting. Pulling good soil samples should be done this summer or fall. You should take the samples yourself, instead of a less scrupulous soybean dealer. Mineralization should be done for a fall sample. Be consistent with your sample time. Soil sample should be at least every other year. This can help adjust your fertility, which sets the stage for higher yields.

Weed of the week-Cattails. Pursuit and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 851
Air Date: Thursday, August 7, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

There are issues that a farmer has to take into consideration regarding the preservation of hay that has been bailed. You have to keep moisture off the hay and keep it inside if possible. Bale wrap is being used more now. Selling your hay will make a profit. However, if you keep it the preservatives on hay will give your livestock the best hay to eat. Soybean cyst nematodes is the worst yield robber in the United States. You can rotate away from planting soybeans for a year or two which will limit the conditions that nematodes need to flourish. Get more tile in your fields to keep them dryer and you will see less nematodes. Also, it is best to use resistant varieties in your planting. Pulling good soil samples should be done this summer or fall. You should take the samples yourself, instead of a less scrupulous soybean dealer. Mineralization should be done for a fall sample. Be consistent with your sample time. Soil sample should be at least every other year. This can help adjust your fertility, which sets the stage for higher yields.

Weed of the week-Cattails. Pursuit and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 852
Air Date: Thursday, August 7, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Grass waterways help alleviate erosion, slows water, and catches sediment in low spots in your fields. They also prevent flooding in your fields. You have to control weeds in the waterways so it does not become an issue in adjacent crop fields. Soybean yields are determined late in the season. Until soybeans mature, a farmer can influence yield. Treat your beans for insects, weeds and other diseases. Look at a products pre harvest interval whether it can be used before it is too late. Think about what you have done and what can be added to that plan of action. Rain in August will allow for higher yields, so adding fertilizer will get more nutrients to the crops. Late July and early August is the best time to buy fertilizer, though commodity prices will play a factor in the schedule. Use soil testing and plant tissue analysis to see how much fertilizer is needed in your fields.

Weed of the week- Bull Thistle. 2 4-D, Tordon and Milestone will kill it.

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

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 851
Air Date: Tuesday, August 12, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

There are issues that a farmer has to take into consideration regarding the preservation of hay that has been bailed. You have to keep moisture off the hay and keep it inside if possible. Bale wrap is being used more now. Selling your hay will make a profit. However, if you keep it the preservatives on hay will give your livestock the best hay to eat. Soybean cyst nematodes is the worst yield robber in the United States. You can rotate away from planting soybeans for a year or two which will limit the conditions that nematodes need to flourish. Get more tile in your fields to keep them dryer and you will see less nematodes. Also, it is best to use resistant varieties in your planting. Pulling good soil samples should be done this summer or fall. You should take the samples yourself, instead of a less scrupulous soybean dealer. Mineralization should be done for a fall sample. Be consistent with your sample time. Soil sample should be at least every other year. This can help adjust your fertility, which sets the stage for higher yields.

Weed of the week-Cattails. Pursuit and Roundup will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 852
Air Date: Tuesday, August 12, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Grass waterways help alleviate erosion, slows water, and catches sediment in low spots in your fields. They also prevent flooding in your fields. You have to control weeds in the waterways so it does not become an issue in adjacent crop fields. Soybean yields are determined late in the season. Until soybeans mature, a farmer can influence yield. Treat your beans for insects, weeds and other diseases. Look at a products pre harvest interval whether it can be used before it is too late. Think about what you have done and what can be added to that plan of action. Rain in August will allow for higher yields, so adding fertilizer will get more nutrients to the crops. Late July and early August is the best time to buy fertilizer, though commodity prices will play a factor in the schedule. Use soil testing and plant tissue analysis to see how much fertilizer is needed in your fields.

Weed of the week- Bull Thistle. 2 4-D, Tordon and Milestone will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 852
Air Date: Thursday, August 14, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Grass waterways help alleviate erosion, slows water, and catches sediment in low spots in your fields. They also prevent flooding in your fields. You have to control weeds in the waterways so it does not become an issue in adjacent crop fields. Soybean yields are determined late in the season. Until soybeans mature, a farmer can influence yield. Treat your beans for insects, weeds and other diseases. Look at a products pre harvest interval whether it can be used before it is too late. Think about what you have done and what can be added to that plan of action. Rain in August will allow for higher yields, so adding fertilizer will get more nutrients to the crops. Late July and early August is the best time to buy fertilizer, though commodity prices will play a factor in the schedule. Use soil testing and plant tissue analysis to see how much fertilizer is needed in your fields.

Weed of the week- Bull Thistle. 2 4-D, Tordon and Milestone will kill it.

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

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 853
Air Date: Thursday, August 14, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Once a corn tassel comes out with silking it is in in full reproductive stage. These silks attach themselves and fertilize each individual corn kernel. There are several stages that the corn plant will go through before it reaches full maturity and is ready for harvest. Chemical companies will set their prices for next year during the summer months. This will depend on where current corn prices reside. The biggest expense for a farmer can be cash rent from the landlord. Corn and other crop prices factor into this. Focus on fertilizer and return on investment when purchasing products. Look at your soil testing results to plan ahead with base saturation in mind. Seed depth and location are critical so none of your seeds are wasted. Be a good farm manager by working smarter. Keep your shelterbelt and pasture maintenance free of weeds. Spray after leaves have fallen to the ground. Use Tordon or Milestone in this process.

Weed of the week- Marshelder. Depending on the crop, 2, 4-D, Triple Flex, Surestart, First Rate and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 852
Air Date: Tuesday, August 19, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Grass waterways help alleviate erosion, slows water, and catches sediment in low spots in your fields. They also prevent flooding in your fields. You have to control weeds in the waterways so it does not become an issue in adjacent crop fields. Soybean yields are determined late in the season. Until soybeans mature, a farmer can influence yield. Treat your beans for insects, weeds and other diseases. Look at a products pre harvest interval whether it can be used before it is too late. Think about what you have done and what can be added to that plan of action. Rain in August will allow for higher yields, so adding fertilizer will get more nutrients to the crops. Late July and early August is the best time to buy fertilizer, though commodity prices will play a factor in the schedule. Use soil testing and plant tissue analysis to see how much fertilizer is needed in your fields.

Weed of the week- Bull Thistle. 2 4-D, Tordon and Milestone will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 853
Air Date: Tuesday, August 19, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Once a corn tassel comes out with silking it is in in full reproductive stage. These silks attach themselves and fertilize each individual corn kernel. There are several stages that the corn plant will go through before it reaches full maturity and is ready for harvest. Chemical companies will set their prices for next year during the summer months. This will depend on where current corn prices reside. The biggest expense for a farmer can be cash rent from the landlord. Corn and other crop prices factor into this. Focus on fertilizer and return on investment when purchasing products. Look at your soil testing results to plan ahead with base saturation in mind. Seed depth and location are critical so none of your seeds are wasted. Be a good farm manager by working smarter. Keep your shelterbelt and pasture maintenance free of weeds. Spray after leaves have fallen to the ground. Use Tordon or Milestone in this process.

Weed of the week- Marshelder. Depending on the crop, 2, 4-D, Triple Flex, Surestart, First Rate and Sharpen will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 853
Air Date: Thursday, August 21, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Once a corn tassel comes out with silking it is in full reproductive stage. These silks attach themselves and fertilize each individual corn kernel. There are several stages that the corn plant will go through before it reaches full maturity and is ready for harvest. Chemical companies will set their prices for next year during the summer months. This will depend on where current corn prices reside. The biggest expense for a farmer can be cash rent from the landlord. Corn and other crop prices factor into this. Focus on fertilizer and return on investment when purchasing products. Look at your soil testing results to plan ahead with base saturation in mind. Seed depth and location are critical so none of your seeds are wasted. Be a good farm manager by working smarter. Keep your shelterbelt and pasture maintenance free of weeds. Spray after leaves have fallen to the ground. Use Tordon or Milestone in this process.

Weed of the week- Marshelder. Depending on the crop, 2, 4-D, Triple Flex, Surestart, First Rate and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 854
Air Date: Thursday, August 21, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Sirius XM Radio has the Hefty Brothers live daily radio call in show Monday through Friday at 3 p.m. Eastern and 2 p.m. Central. It is on rural radio channel 80. You can call 844-44-AGPHD. They talk about all your agronomy issues. Test plots on the Hefty farm were sprayed three times with fungicide in wheat. Some were sprayed with a half a rate and some with a full rate. You should spray at the flag leaf and heading stage. Multiple fungicides can be used and Caramba and Prosaro are good options. Be proactive and spread out your fertility. This will maximize a crops ability to absorb and fully utilize the nutrients in the growing stage. Rainfall will play a role in the decision to manage your fields with return on investment in mind. Nitrogen stabilizers were heavily discussed and this year's Hefty brothers field day last month. It was a very successful day when farmers can come together and talk about what is working on other operations. July 30, 2015 is next year's scheduled field day.

Weed of the week- Downy Brome. Depending on the crop, Maverick, Power Flex, and Gold Sky will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 853
Air Date: Tuesday, August 26, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Once a corn tassel comes out with silking it is in full reproductive stage. These silks attach themselves and fertilize each individual corn kernel. There are several stages that the corn plant will go through before it reaches full maturity and is ready for harvest. Chemical companies will set their prices for next year during the summer months. This will depend on where current corn prices reside. The biggest expense for a farmer can be cash rent from the landlord. Corn and other crop prices factor into this. Focus on fertilizer and return on investment when purchasing products. Look at your soil testing results to plan ahead with base saturation in mind. Seed depth and location are critical so none of your seeds are wasted. Be a good farm manager by working smarter. Keep your shelterbelt and pasture maintenance free of weeds. Spray after leaves have fallen to the ground. Use Tordon or Milestone in this process.

Weed of the week- Marshelder. Depending on the crop, 2, 4-D, Triple Flex, Surestart, First Rate and Sharpen will kill it.

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

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 854
Air Date: Tuesday, August 26, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Sirius XM Radio has the Hefty Brothers live daily radio call in show Monday through Friday at 3 p.m. Eastern and 2 p.m. Central. It is on rural radio channel 80. You can call 844-44-AGPHD. They talk about all your agronomy issues. Test plots on the Hefty farm were sprayed three times with fungicide in wheat. Some were sprayed with a half a rate and some with a full rate. You should spray at the flag leaf and heading stage. Multiple fungicides can be used and Caramba and Prosaro are good options. Be proactive and spread out your fertility. This will maximize a crops ability to absorb and fully utilize the nutrients in the growing stage. Rainfall will play a role in the decision to manage your fields with return on investment in mind. Nitrogen stabilizers were heavily discussed and this year's Hefty brothers field day last month. It was a very successful day when farmers can come together and talk about what is working on other operations. July 30, 2015 is next year's scheduled field day.

Weed of the week- Downy Brome. Depending on the crop, Maverick, Power Flex, and Gold Sky will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 854
Air Date: Thursday, August 28, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Sirius XM Radio has the Hefty Brothers live daily radio call in show Monday through Friday at 3 p.m. Eastern and 2 p.m. Central. It is on rural radio channel 80. You can call 844-44-AGPHD. They talk about all your agronomy issues. Test plots on the Hefty farm were sprayed three times with fungicide in wheat. Some were sprayed with a half a rate and some with a full rate. You should spray at the flag leaf and heading stage. Multiple fungicides can be used and Caramba and Prosaro are good options. Be proactive and spread out your fertility. This will maximize a crops ability to absorb and fully utilize the nutrients in the growing stage. Rainfall will play a role in the decision to manage your fields with return on investment in mind. Nitrogen stabilizers were heavily discussed and this year's Hefty brothers field day last month. It was a very successful day when farmers can come together and talk about what is working on other operations. July 30, 2015 is next year's scheduled field day.

Weed of the week- Downy Brome. Depending on the crop, Maverick, Power Flex, and Gold Sky will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 855
Air Date: Thursday, August 28, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Residue management must be evenly distributed with crop emergence. No till practices can work well if the situation is monitored. The right fertilizer and calcium residue adds benefits to your overall residue. Using a chopping corn head helps speed up residue breakdown and management in the field. Improper nutrition for crops is the number one issue for yields. Look at grid or soil sampling to manage your fields on a smaller scale. Soil testing apps make your farming more efficient and helps you do a better job for maximum yields. Where the nutrients should be placed in the field are easily identified by this free app. Download this free AgPhD app now. Eliminating the green bridge will help you stop insects and diseases so they do not have a host to attach to and harm next season's planting conditions. Everything should be dead for two weeks before planting a cover crop.

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

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 854
Air Date: Tuesday, September 2, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Sirius XM Radio has the Hefty Brothers live daily radio call in show Monday through Friday at 3 p.m. Eastern and 2 p.m. Central. It is on rural radio channel 80. You can call 844-44-AGPHD. They talk about all your agronomy issues. Test plots on the Hefty farm were sprayed three times with fungicide in wheat. Some were sprayed with a half a rate and some with a full rate. You should spray at the flag leaf and heading stage. Multiple fungicides can be used and Caramba and Prosaro are good options. Be proactive and spread out your fertility. This will maximize a crops ability to absorb and fully utilize the nutrients in the growing stage. Rainfall will play a role in the decision to manage your fields with return on investment in mind. Nitrogen stabilizers were heavily discussed and this year's Hefty brothers field day last month. It was a very successful day when farmers can come together and talk about what is working on other operations. July 30, 2015 is next year's scheduled field day.

Weed of the week- Downy Brome. Depending on the crop, Maverick, Power Flex, and Gold Sky will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 855
Air Date: Tuesday, September 2, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Residue management must be evenly distributed with crop emergence. No till practices can work well if the situation is monitored. The right fertilizer and calcium residue adds benefits to your overall residue. Using a chopping corn head helps speed up residue breakdown and management in the field. Improper nutrition for crops is the number one issue for yields. Look at grid or soil sampling to manage your fields on a smaller scale. Soil testing apps make your farming more efficient and helps you do a better job for maximum yields. Where the nutrients should be placed in the field are easily identified by this free app. Download this free AgPhD app now. Eliminating the green bridge will help you stop insects and diseases so they do not have a host to attach to and harm next season's planting conditions. Everything should be dead for two weeks before planting a cover crop.

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

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 855
Air Date: Thursday, September 4, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Residue management must be evenly distributed with crop emergence. No till practices can work well if the situation is monitored. The right fertilizer and calcium residue adds benefits to your overall residue. Using a chopping corn head helps speed up residue breakdown and management in the field. Improper nutrition for crops is the number one issue for yields. Look at grid or soil sampling to manage your fields on a smaller scale. Soil testing apps make your farming more efficient and helps you do a better job for maximum yields. Where the nutrients should be placed in the field are easily identified by this free app. Download this free AgPhD app now. Eliminating the green bridge will help you stop insects and diseases so they do not have a host to attach to and harm next season's planting conditions. Everything should be dead for two weeks before planting a cover crop.

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

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Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 856
Air Date: Thursday, September 4, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The Cation Exchange Capacity or CEC tells a farmer the type of clay, the amount of clay and the amount of organic matter they have in their fields. This soil test also shows how much nitrogen a field can hold along with how much nitrogen and fertilizer a field has and needs. There are several ways to increase organic matter. They include reducing tillage, adding manure, planting cover crops, planting crops with more root mass and using microbial products. For winter seed treatments you should put on a fungicide and insecticide with higher rates. A good option would be the product Quick Roots. It is a beneficial bacteria and fungicide. Better yield gains have been seen with this product. Make sure the fungicide you use will dry on the seed. Protect the seeds early for better long term survivability. Look at your return on investment when making a decision on early season buys for crop protection. Good deals can be found in combination with other products. Lock them in at the right time for higher profit margins.

Weed of the week- Wild Four O' Clock. 2, 4-D and Tordon will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 856
Air Date: Tuesday, September 9, 2014 5:00am
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- Wild Four O' Clock. 2, 4-D and Tordon will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 855
Air Date: Tuesday, September, 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- Wild Cucumber. 2, 4-D will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 856
Air Date: Thursday, September 11, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The Cation Exchange Capacity or CEC tells a farmer the type of clay, the amount of clay and the amount of organic matter they have in their fields. This soil test also shows how much nitrogen a field can hold along with how much nitrogen and fertilizer a field has and needs. There are several ways to increase organic matter. They include reducing tillage, adding manure, planting cover crops, planting crops with more root mass and using microbial products. For winter seed treatments you should put on a fungicide and insecticide with higher rates. A good option would be the product Quick Roots. It is a beneficial bacteria and fungicide. Better yield gains have been seen with this product. Make sure the fungicide you use will dry on the seed. Protect the seeds early for better long term survivability. Look at your return on investment when making a decision on early season buys for crop protection. Good deals can be found in combination with other products. Lock them in at the right time for higher profit margins.

Weed of the week- Wild Four O' Clock. 2, 4-D and Tordon will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 857
Air Date: Thursday, September 11, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

AgPhD Radio airs five hours per week between 2-3 Central time on Rural Radio Sirius XM Channel 80. The Hefty Brothers answer questions live and give listeners all the current information available regarding farming. They also answer e-mails. The phone number is 844-44 AgPhD. Call or leave a message. Low PH levels will show what your soil has and what it needs to flourish. When PH drops, yield potential is diminished. The ideal soil PH is 6.8. However, going as low as 6.3 is acceptable. With low PH your fertilizer available is wasted. Adding lime to soil will regulate proper levels. Setting the soybean combine correctly will allow for a higher yield harvest. Start your harvest at a high moisture level. Make sure your combine head is set down low to harvest every last possible soybean.

Weed of the week- Dog Fennel. Huskie plus Edition or Liberty will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 856
Air Date: Tuesday, September 16, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The Cation Exchange Capacity or CEC tells a farmer the type of clay, the amount of clay and the amount of organic matter they have in their fields. This soil test also shows how much nitrogen a field can hold along with how much nitrogen and fertilizer a field has and needs. There are several ways to increase organic matter. They include reducing tillage, adding manure, planting cover crops, planting crops with more root mass and using microbial products. For winter seed treatments you should put on a fungicide and insecticide with higher rates. A good option would be the product Quick Roots. It is a beneficial bacteria and fungicide. Better yield gains have been seen with this product. Make sure the fungicide you use will dry on the seed. Protect the seeds early for better long term survivability. Look at your return on investment when making a decision on early season buys for crop protection. Good deals can be found in combination with other products. Lock them in at the right time for higher profit margins.

Weed of the week- Wild Four O' Clock. 2, 4-D and Tordon will kill it.

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

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 857
Air Date: Tuesday, September 16, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

AgPhD Radio airs five hours per week between 2-3 Central time on Rural Radio Sirius XM Channel 80. The Hefty Brothers answer questions live and give listeners all the current information available regarding farming. They also answer e-mails. The phone number is 844-44 AgPhD. Call or leave a message. Low PH levels will show what your soil has and what it needs to flourish. When PH drops, yield potential is diminished. The ideal soil PH is 6.8. However, going as low as 6.3 is acceptable. With low PH your fertilizer available is wasted. Adding lime to soil will regulate proper levels. Setting the soybean combine correctly will allow for a higher yield harvest. Start your harvest at a high moisture level. Make sure your combine head is set down low to harvest every last possible soybean.

Weed of the week- Dog Fennel. Huskie plus Edition or Liberty will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 857
Air Date: Thursday, September 18, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

AgPhD Radio airs five hours per week between 2-3 Central time on Rural Radio Sirius XM Channel 80. The Hefty Brothers answer questions live and give listeners all the current information available regarding farming. They also answer e-mails. The phone number is 844-44 AgPhD. Call or leave a message. Low PH levels will show what your soil has and what it needs to flourish. When PH drops, yield potential is diminished. The ideal soil PH is 6.8. However, going as low as 6.3 is acceptable. With low PH your fertilizer available is wasted. Adding lime to soil will regulate proper levels. Setting the soybean combine correctly will allow for a higher yield harvest. Start your harvest at a high moisture level. Make sure your combine head is set down low to harvest every last possible soybean.

Weed of the week- Dog Fennel. Huskie plus Edition or Liberty will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 858
Air Date: Thursday, September 18, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Soybean harvest moisture should be on target by percentage. The ideal is 13% for soybeans. A farmer will be docked on their harvest if it is above that percentage. You have to balance variable factors to insure the harvest meets that number. Poor drainage and erosion cause high soil ph. levels. Fix poor drainage by putting drain tile 20-25 feet apart in the field. Add sulfur that is elemental to eliminate poor drainage. Add lime or gypsum to raise your calcium percentage. Reestablish your topsoil by reducing your tillage and planting high residue crops like corn and wheat with long roots. Use cover crops, manure and biological products with a lot of nitrogen. Leave your field in better condition for the next generation. Roundup works well as a fall application before your first fall frost. Get a lethal dose to all weed growing points. Late summer is the best time to apply herbicides. 2, 4-D is a common tank mix partner to use. The highest labeled rate of Roundup is the most effective.

Weed of the week- Canada Thistle. Roundup, Banvil and 2, 4-D will kill it.

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THIRD QUARTER 2014

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 857
Air Date: Tuesday, September 23, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

AgPhD Radio airs five hours per week between 2-3 Central time on Rural Radio Sirius XM Channel 80. The Hefty Brothers answer questions live and give listeners all the current information available regarding farming. They also answer e-mails. The phone number is 844-44 AgPhD. Call or leave a message. Low PH levels will show what your soil has and what it needs to flourish. When PH drops, yield potential is diminished. The ideal soil PH is 6.8. However, going as low as 6.3 is acceptable. With low PH your fertilizer available is wasted. Adding lime to soil will regulate proper levels. Setting the soybean combine correctly will allow for a higher yield harvest. Start your harvest at a high moisture level. Make sure your combine head is set down low to harvest every last possible soybean.

Weed of the week- Dog Fennel. Huskie plus Edition or Liberty will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 858
Air Date: Tuesday, September 23, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Soybean harvest moisture should be on target by percentage. The ideal is 13% for soybeans. A farmer will be docked on their harvest if it is above that percentage. You have to balance variable factors to insure the harvest meets that number. Poor drainage and erosion cause high soil ph. levels. Fix poor drainage by putting drain tile 20-25 feet apart in the field. Add sulfur that is elemental to eliminate poor drainage. Add lime or gypsum to raise your calcium percentage. Reestablish your topsoil by reducing your tillage and planting high residue crops like corn and wheat with long roots. Use cover crops, manure and biological products with a lot of nitrogen. Leave your field in better condition for the next generation. Roundup works well as a fall application before your first fall frost. Get a lethal dose to all weed growing points. Late summer is the best time to apply herbicides. 2, 4-D is a common tank mix partner to use. The highest labeled rate of Roundup is the most effective.

Weed of the week- Canada Thistle. Roundup, Banvil and 2, 4-D will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 858
Air Date: Thursday, September 25, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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

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Topic/Title: Episode # 859
Air Date: Thursday, September 25, 2014 5:30am
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 (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 858
Air Date: Tuesday, September 30, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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