

PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
for
KFPX-TV
Newton, Iowa
for
FORTH QUARTER,
Ending: December 31, 2015

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. Drainage tile
3. Manure application
4. Weed control
5. Land rollers
6. Nitrogen management
7. Snow fencing
8. Crop residue
9. Fall burn-down
10. Cover crops

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 product 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, 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 910
Air Date: Thursday, October 1, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Overlapping residual is when you start with a residual herbicide down--usually pre-emerge, and then before that residual runs out, you throw another residual down. The reason for doing this is that it will help with resistant weeds. For soybeans, you want to use three modes of action if you're having problems with resistant weeds. Cation Exchange Capacity is one of the most important tests you can get on a soil. It tells you the holding capacity of your soil. It's a measurement of the type of clay you have and the amount of organic matter in your soil. The higher the number, the more your soil can hold of everything.

Weed of the week-Musk Thistle. If you can get Musk Thistle in its first year when it's in a rosette stage close to the ground and it's much easier to control. Once Musk Thistle goes to seed, you will have to deal with it for many years. The best thing you can use is straight Milestone. Second-best is Tordon. Best time to hit Musk Thistle is in the fall.

Program: AgPhD Episode # 911
Air Date: Thursday, October 1, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

The best time to kill weeds is in the fall. Spray out pasture before first hard killing frost. Pasture management has to have soil tested to include base saturation test, not just parts per million results. The test shows the percent of calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium and hydrogen. The percent is crucial to establishing the correct balance of nutrients ratio dependent on the crop. Drain tile is one of the most misunderstood topics in farming. It is plastic tubes with little holes in them to let excess water coming up from ground level to move into the tube and away. It makes for less erosion and less flooding. Water is toxic when there is too much of it. It will kill plants. For fields, the tile needs to be 3 feet below root line. A pasture should be 25% air, 25% water and 50% soil.

Weed of the Week is Horsenettle. It is poisonous to children and animals. Roundup Power Max will kill it.

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FORTH QUARTER, 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 910
Air Date: Tuesday, October 6, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Overlapping residual is when you start with a residual herbicide down--usually pre-emerge, and then before that residual runs out, you throw another residual down. The reason for doing this is that it will help with resistant weeds. For soybeans, you want to use three modes of action if you're having problems with resistant weeds. Cation Exchange Capacity is one of the most important tests you can get on a soil. It tells you is the holding capacity of your soil. It's a measurement of the type of clay you have and the amount of organic matter in your soil. The higher the number, the more your soil can hold of everything.

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Issues Addressed: Agriculture
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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 911
Air Date: Thursday, October 8, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD Episode # 912
Air Date: Thursday, October 8, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

If you smell manure on a farm, it is the smell of money lost. Farmers worry over loss of nutrients so manure can be applied to field before ground is frozen. It is best to inject it and work it into the soil. Make sure to test manure and use a nitrogen and phosphorous stabilizer when manure spreading in fall for crop fertility. Also, add a commercial fertilizer to even out soil ratio. When and how to harvest depends on crop usage and technique for harvest. Weed control for perennials and bi-annuals should be done early Fall before first frost. Use Roundup Power Max for burndown.

Weed of the Week is Creeping Charlie. For fields use Roundup Power Max to wipe it out. For yards, use 2, 4-D Amine. It will take multiple applications and over the course of 2-3 years to rid it from a yard.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 911
Air Date: Tuesday, October 13, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 912
Air Date: Thursday, October 15, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Air Date: Thursday, October 15, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Fungicide on winter wheat will control disease and benefit plant health to survive the winter. Fungicides can be sprayed in conjunction with weed control spraying. Weed control should be done in late Fall with a strong rate of residual herbicide. It is not recommended to combine with fertilizer. Land rollers are an equipment trend. The purpose is to level soil out and push down rocks so the rocks can not harm combines. They also can pack down for seed to soil contact in conjunction with planter.

Weed of the Week is Russian Knapweed. It is a tougher, noxious weed which means it is regulated by law to control. It is mostly found near water like dams and lakes. Use aquatic label 2, 4-D on it three times a year. It will take 2-3 years to get rid of it. Burning is not advised because it stimulates root growth. In non-water areas, use Tordon at a high rate, but with caution because it will kill trees.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 912
Air Date: Tuesday, October 20, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 913
Air Date: Thursday, October 22, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD Episode # 914
Air Date: Thursday, October 22, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Nitrogen needs to be managed environmentally and to create better yields. Fall nitrogen management needs are calculated based on temperature. The preferred temperature is 32 to 50 degrees and a stabilizer is recommended. Gypsum is calcium sulfate. It should be used as a soil amendment. It will not help pH balance, but it will help boost calcium or sulfur for which most farms are low. Calcium is porous and good for roots and saturation. Sulfur is not as naturally available as it used to be through manure and pollution so gypsum is beneficial.

Weed of the week is Honeyvine Milkweed. Roundup with seed oil works best as a burndown. It may take more than one application to kill the weed.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 913
Air Date: Tuesday, October 27, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Style/Type: Magazine format
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Issues Addressed: Agriculture
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Air Date: Thursday, October 29, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD Episode # 915
Air Date: Thursday, October 29, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Variable rate fertilizer maps improve yields. Soil testing is important to focus on micronutrients. For example, Zinc can be an issue with corn, soybeans and wheat. It needs to be put a couple inches into soil because it does not leach and will run off. Cornhead choppers leave corn stalks chopped up to break down for nutrients and make it easier to plant next year's crop. Leaving stalks a little taller helps trap snow for field moisture.

Weed of the Week is Fall Panicum. It is a summer weed that continues into the fall. Crop canopy is the number one way to kill it. As a pre-emerge use Select Max, Roundup, Outlook, Dual II Magnum, Accent to rid the field of it, but it can be done after planting too.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 914
Air Date: Tuesday, November 3, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 915
Air Date: Tuesday, November 3, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 915
Air Date: Thursday, November 5, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD Episode # 916
Air Date: Thursday, November 5, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Farmers leave some corn rows standing for snow fences, to feed wildlife and to protect roads. Compaction issues in fields happens from driving on fields. Try to stay in tracks by controlling traffic. Although sometimes it is lack of calcium and sulfur in soil. Do soil test before tillage and fertilizing. Straight shank deep ripping and lifting is recommended rather than turning soil. Do cover crops after wheat harvest especially if no till farm. Plant tissue analysis and soil testing of copper is vital for corn, soybeans and wheat. When spraying copper sulfate be sure to clean tank when done otherwise copper can damage tank. Nutrient balance is especially important when silage is fed to cows and manure is used back on field. Vets can determine cows aren't getting enough copper in diet as well.

Weed of the Week is Bur Cucumber. It is top ten worst weed because it is a vine and it comes up late in season. Residual control can be done with Verdict, Metribuzin, Authority MTZ and burners like First Rate can be used.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 915
Air Date: Tuesday, November 10, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 916
Air Date: Tuesday, November 10, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 916
Air Date: Thursday, November 12, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Farmers leave some corn rows standing for snow fences, to feed wildlife and to protect roads. Compaction issues in fields happens from driving on fields. Try to stay in tracks by controlling traffic. Although sometimes it is lack of calcium and sulfur in soil. Do soil test before tillage and fertilizing. Straight shank deep ripping and lifting is recommended rather than turning soil. Do cover crops after wheat harvest especially if no till farm. Plant tissue analysis and soil testing of copper is vital for corn, soybeans and wheat. When spraying copper sulfate be sure to clean tank when done otherwise copper can damage tank. Nutrient balance is especially important when silage is fed to cows and manure is used back on field. Vets can determine cows aren't getting enough copper in diet as well.

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Program: AgPhD Episode # 917
Air Date: Thursday, November 12, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Drainage issues can cause high pH in fields to show up on soil testing. Zone and grid tests also need to be done in the fields showing high pH. Thirty percent or more of the crop can be increased by balancing the pH and spacing drain tile. Sandy fields may need treated water before applying it to the field. Field variation and how it affects crops. Hills and valleys need to be analyzed. Valleys hold moisture and hills are dry, but they can be managed to come out the same way with variations of fertilizer. Soil erosion can also cause high pH and new top soil needs to be built with no tillage, use of manure, use cover crops, use biological products and plant crops with lots of roots. Yield monitors are beneficial to inexpensively apply different rates with sprayers and planters in the field. There is a myth that RoundUp is tying up manganese. The truth is that farmers aren't putting it in their fertilizer. A plant tissue analysis will show that.

Weed of the Week is Biennial Wormwood Sage. It is a two year weed with roots. Shows up in reduced tillage fields. In the fall, for soy beans use a high rate of 2-4-D to get rid of it. For corn, use BanVel. For wheat, use Huskie. Spray on a warm day.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 916
Air Date: Tuesday, November 17, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Farmers leave some corn rows standing for snow fences, to feed wildlife and to protect roads. Compaction issues in fields happens from driving on fields. Try to stay in tracks by controlling traffic. Although sometimes it is lack of calcium and sulfur in soil. Do soil test before tillage and fertilizing. Straight shank deep ripping and lifting is recommended rather than turning soil. Do cover crops after wheat harvest especially if no till farm. Plant tissue analysis and soil testing of copper is vital for corn, soybeans and wheat. When spraying copper sulfate be sure to clean tank when done otherwise copper can damage tank. Nutrient balance is especially important when silage is fed to cows and manure is used back on field. Vets can determine cows aren't getting enough copper in diet as well.

Weed of the Week is Bur Cucumber. It is top ten worst weed because it is a vine and it comes up late in season. Residual control can be done with Verdict, Metribuzin, Authority MTZ and burners like First Rate can be used.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 917
Air Date: Tuesday, November 17, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Drainage issues can cause high pH in fields to show up on soil testing. Zone and grid tests also need to be done in the fields showing high pH. Thirty percent or more of the crop can be increased by balancing the pH and spacing drain tile. Sandy fields may need treated water before applying it to the field. Field variation and how it affects crops. Hills and valleys need to be analyzed. Valleys hold moisture and hills are dry, but they can be managed to come out the same way with variations of fertilizer. Soil erosion can also cause high pH and new top soil needs to be built with no tillage, use of manure, use cover crops, use biological products and plant crops with lots of roots. Yield monitors are beneficial to inexpensively apply different rates with sprayers and planters in the field. There is a myth that RoundUp is tying up manganese. The truth is that farmers aren't putting it in their fertilizer. A plant tissue analysis will show that.

Weed of the Week is Biennial Wormwood Sage. It is a two year weed with roots. Shows up in reduced tillage fields. In the fall, for soy beans use a high rate of 2-4-D to get rid of it. For corn, use BanVel. For wheat, use Huskie. Spray on a warm day.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 917
Air Date: Thursday, November 19, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Drainage issues can cause high pH in fields to show up on soil testing. Zone and grid tests also need to be done in the fields showing high pH. Thirty percent or more of the crop can be increased by balancing the pH and spacing drain tile. Sandy fields may need treated water before applying it to the field. Field variation and how it affects crops. Hills and valleys need to be analyzed. Valleys hold moisture and hills are dry, but they can be managed to come out the same way with variations of fertilizer. Soil erosion can also cause high pH and new top soil needs to be built with no tillage, use of manure, use cover crops, use biological products and plant crops with lots of roots. Yield monitors are beneficial to inexpensively apply different rates with sprayers and planters in the field. There is a myth that RoundUp is tying up manganese. The truth is that farmers aren't putting it in their fertilizer. A plant tissue analysis will show that.

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Program: AgPhD Episode # 918
Air Date: Thursday, November 19, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

New color and shape sorters for soybean seed cleaning are used to get the best seeds for crops. Goss's Wilt is a bacterial disease that impacts corn. Fungicides will not help. Farmers have to make the seed decision to pick seed with Goss's Wilt tolerance. Avoid continuous corn because Goss's will be in the residue the following year. Tillage can help bury residue. Feed crop proper nutrients and weed control. Goss's often gets through corn from wounds like hail or driving damage. Iron is a micronutrient that is super critical to grass farms. Often soybeans have an iron deficiency. Plants need iron in the correct pH form. Drainage is also important. Lyme has iron in it which is a bonus source of iron for crops.

Weed of the Week is Broadleaf Signalgrass which looks like large crabgrass. It is an annual weed with roots. Post-emerge RoundUp or Liberty is good for killing it. As a pre-emerge use a straight grass killer for corn or soybean. For wheat, use Pre Pare.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 917
Air Date: Tuesday, November 24, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Drainage issues can cause high pH in fields to show up on soil testing. Zone and grid tests also need to be done in the fields showing high pH. Thirty percent or more of the crop can be increased by balancing the pH and spacing drain tile. Sandy fields may need treated water before applying it to the field. Field variation and how it affects crops. Hills and valleys need to be analyzed. Valleys hold moisture and hills are dry, but they can be managed to come out the same way with variations of fertilizer. Soil erosion can also cause high pH and new top soil needs to be built with no tillage, use of manure, use cover crops, use biological products and plant crops with lots of roots. Yield monitors are beneficial to inexpensively apply different rates with sprayers and planters in the field. There is a myth that RoundUp is tying up manganese. The truth is that farmers aren't putting it in their fertilizer. A plant tissue analysis will show that.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 918
Air Date: Tuesday, November 24, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

New color and shape sorters for soybean seed cleaning are used to get the best seeds for crops. Goss's Wilt is a bacterial disease that impacts corn. Fungicides will not help. Farmers have to make the seed decision to pick seed with Goss's Wilt tolerance. Avoid continuous corn because Goss's will be in the residue the following year. Tillage can help bury residue. Feed crop proper nutrients and weed control. Goss's often gets through corn from wounds like hail or driving damage. Iron is a micronutrient that is super critical to grass farms. Often soybeans have an iron deficiency. Plants need iron in the correct pH form. Drainage is also important. Lyme has iron in it which is a bonus source of iron for crops.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 918
Air Date: Thursday, November 26, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD Episode # 919
Air Date: Thursday, November 26, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Crop residue is the above ground nutrients that can be reused next year's field or bailed up for livestock. Soil erosion can happen when the residue is removed. Tillage is one way to deal with it. For no till, microbes will break down residue. Even spread of residue throughout field is ideal. Dropping traits to save money. Seed, fertilizer and rent are the costs. Corn Bore is a trait that if cut, the corn has to be scouted. Corn rootworm is a trait that if cut, there is no scouting for it. Once they show up yield is lost. Spraying insecticide is the trade-off. Boron is a micronutrient that is short nationwide. It is leachable so it is hard to build up in soil. Pull a soil test. It is needed for pollination. Boron as a liquid is a best way to spread it.

Weed of Week is Purslane. Grows low to the ground and spreads out. Chopped stems can regrow. Herbicides is best for controlling it. Sharpen, TripleFlex, Verdict, Authority are all good to use based on crop.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 918
Air Date: Tuesday, December 1, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 919
Air Date: Tuesday, December 1, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 919
Air Date: Thursday, December 3, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD Episode # 920
Air Date: Thursday, December 3, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Herbicides can have same modes of action, but affect at different sites of action to control resistant weeds. Manufacturers are grouping herbicides so that they are easier to select and use. Weed control provides higher yields in fields. Liberty Link soybeans are good trait variety packages. Liberty is not the same as Roundup. Liberty is more expensive. Liberty is a contact herbicide and will not take down three foot weeds like Roundup. Use flat fan nozzles rather than drift nozzles when spraying Liberty. Do a couple pre-emerge Authority MTZ and Prowl sprays and post-emerge for cleanup. Also with Liberty, farmers do not have to burn the beans. Olsen Test for high pH and Bray Test for low pH for phosphorous in soil tests. Phosphorous moves the least in the soil so it is important to get it down in the soil to the root area.

Weed of the Week is Curly Dock. By law, it is a primary noxious weed and has to be controlled. It isn't found in acid soil. It found where crop doesn't grow well. Drainage and tillage can wipe it out. There are a variety of pre-emerge and post-emerge herbicides that can be use, but Roundup as a burn down in the Spring is best.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 919
Air Date: Tuesday, December 8, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Crop residue is the above ground nutrients that can be reused next year's field or bailed up for livestock. Soil erosion can happen when the residue is removed. Tillage is one way to deal with it. For no till, microbes will break down residue. Even spread of residue throughout field is ideal. Dropping traits to save money. Seed, fertilizer and rent are the costs. Corn Bore is a trait that if cut, the corn has to be scouted. Corn rootworm is a trait that if cut, there is no scouting for it. Once they show up yield is lost. Spraying insecticide is the trade-off. Boron is a micronutrient that is short nationwide. It is leachable so it is hard to build up in soil. Pull a soil test. It is needed for pollination. Boron as a liquid is a best way to spread it.

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Air Date: Tuesday, December 8, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 920
Air Date: Thursday, December 10, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD Episode # 921
Air Date: Thursday, December 10, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

It is important to distribute fertilizer in the fall for spring crops. The fertilizer is placed beneath soil surface before first frost. Then frost hold fertilizer in place for spring crops. Managing grains bins is crucial. Farmers want to be checking grains bins for temperature, moisture and bugs. There are charts to use to calculate temperature and moisture. The use of fans helps to control these things. Levelling the top of the grain is also important. Always clean out grain bin and use insecticide to prevent bugs. The worst disease for soybeans is white mold. It is a fungus. Infection will occur later in crop. It happens with the amount of moisture field has. Have temperatures above 90 and no mold. For best results, spray at least once with fungicide. Rotate crops.

Weed of the Week is Amazon Sprangletop. It is southern issue in rice. Clincher, Command and Clearfield Rice. Roundup is good for soybeans. Assures is good for corn. Do a pre-emerge and post-emerge spray.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 920
Air Date: Tuesday, December 15, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 921
Air Date: Tuesday, December 15, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Weed of the Week is Amazon Sprangletop. It is southern issue in rice. Clincher, Command and Clearfield Rice. Roundup is good for soybeans. Assures is good for corn. Do a pre-emerge and post-emerge spray.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 921
Air Date: Thursday, December 17, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Weed of the Week is Amazon Sprangletop. It is southern issue in rice. Clincher, Command and Clearfield Rice. Roundup is good for soybeans. Assures is good for corn. Do a pre-emerge and post-emerge spray.

Program: AgPhD Episode # 922
Air Date: Thursday, December 17, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Prepaying verses waiting until spring to pay for product is a good way to get return on investment. Farmers must use a reputable dealer. Ask suppliers upfront about trading pre-paid corn for soybean if the decision is made to switch crops in spring. Also, ask suppliers about price protection, refunds, getting interest. Fertilizers fluctuate in price a lot, so if buying fertilizer at a high make sure to sell something like corn at a high at the same time so that there is a balance. Finally, prepaying lowers tax bill. Farmers must do a lot of trucking. Generally, 20 weeks a year taking product to market and another month buying product to bring to farm. Apply fungicide at the same time during herbicide timing window for wheat. Use Tilt, Headline, Equation at a half rate. If waiting until broadleaf timing, use full rate. For head timing, straight Trisoll, Domark or Foliar Fungicide is recommended.

Weed of the Week is Prickly Sida aka Tea Weed. It is a tough broadleaf. Roundup is not good on it. For wheat, Sharpen and Edition BroadSpec is good to use. Tripleflex is good on corn and Liberty and Authority is best for soybean.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 921
Air Date: Tuesday, December 22, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Weed of the Week is Amazon Sprangletop. It is southern issue in rice. Clincher, Command and Clearfield Rice. Roundup is good for soybeans. Assures is good for corn. Do a pre-emerge and post-emerge spray.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 922
Air Date: Tuesday, December 22, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 922
Air Date: Thursday, December 24, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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Program: AgPhD Episode # 923
Air Date: Thursday, December 24, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

The Three Pre Strategy for great weed control in soybeans is first the DNAs of Teflan, Sonalan, and Prowl. Second is The PPO's of Authority and Sharpen. Third is Metribuzin which are Glory and Tricor. If planting conventional, the three pre-emerge strategy is a must. Nematodes can't be seen and are only detectable when the loss of bushels occur. The use of a nematocide is necessary. Use Counter for corn. For soybeans, use nematode resistant beans. There is also Votiro that repels nematodes and Clareeva which eats nematodes. When raising conventional corn verses Roundup Ready, it is imperative for full rate pre-emerge grass herbicides to be used. Post-emerge controls broadleaf. Accent is a good rescue up to two inches of grass.

Weed of the Week is Carpetweed. Tall weeds usually choke it out. It is seen in bare areas. Edition BroadSpec is the favorite for killing it.

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
FORTH QUARTER, 2015

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 922
Air Date: Tuesday, December 29, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

Prepaying verses waiting until spring to pay for product is a good way to get return on investment. Farmers must use a reputable dealer. Ask suppliers upfront about trading pre-paid corn for soybean if the decision is made to switch crops in spring. Also, ask suppliers about price protection, refunds, getting interest. Fertilizers fluctuate in price a lot, so if buying fertilizer at a high make sure to sell something like corn at a high at the same time so that there is a balance. Finally, prepaying lowers tax bill. Farmers must do a lot of trucking. Generally, 20 weeks a year taking product to market and another month buying product to bring to farm. Apply fungicide at the same time during herbicide timing window for wheat. Use Tilt, Headline, Equation at a half rate. If waiting until broadleaf timing, use full rate. For head timing, straight Trisoll, Domark or Foliar Fungicide is recommended.

Weed of the Week is Prickly Sida aka Tea Weed. It is a tough broadleaf. Roundup is not good on it. For wheat, Sharpen and Edition BroadSpec is good to use. Tripleflex is good on corn and Liberty and Authority is best for soybean.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 923
Air Date: Tuesday, December 29, 2015 5:30am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

The Three Pre Strategy for great weed control in soybeans is first the DNAs of Teflan, Sonalan, and Prowl. Second is The PPO's of Authority and Sharpen. Third is Metribuzin which are Glory and Tricor. If planting conventional, the three pre-emerge strategy is a must. Nematodes can't be seen and are only detectable when the loss of bushels occur. The use of a nematocide is necessary. Use Counter for corn. For soybeans, use nematode resistant beans. There is also Votiro that repels nematodes and Clareeva which eats nematodes. When raising conventional corn verses Roundup Ready, it is imperative for full rate pre-emerge grass herbicides to be used. Post-emerge controls broadleaf. Accent is a good rescue up to two inches of grass.

Weed of the Week is Carpetweed. Tall weeds usually choke it out. It is seen in bare areas. Edition BroadSpec is the favorite for killing it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA
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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast) Episode # 923
Air Date: Thursday, December 31, 2015 5:00am
Duration: 29:00 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture
Hosts: Darren and Brian Hefty

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We are seeing more and more resistant weeds, be it resistant to RoundUp or other chemistries. Looking for different solutions for problems that have been there for years. It's been quite a year for insects and diseases that we've had to deal with. We have lower commodity prices now, so our big focus this year is how to keep our prices down and our yield up. Metrobuzine is an inexpensive product and can help with the weed control. This is just one of many products that can be used for very little money and can be effective. You don't have to use the full rate with many products, depending on your situation. It's important to keep in touch with your banker. You need to have access to your capital and cash, as well as to be able to borrow, for the high costs of farming. Farms are a huge business. Shop for your banker like you do for everything else. There are substantial rebate programs going on now. Learn about the different options available out there for you to use. And be sure that you are actually going to use the product.

Weed of the Week: Cocklebur. It is a large seeded broadleaf, and it can come up from six inches below the ground. Some pre-emerge products to use on corn are Verdict, Sure-Start, Triple Flex, Balance Flexx. For post-emerge products use Status, Armezon, Impact and Callisto are all good as well. Use with Atrozone to step up the control.