

PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT  
for  
KFPX-TV  
Newton, Iowa  
for  
1/1/14 – 3/31/14

In accordance with Section 73.3526(a) 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. National Food Supply
3. Organic Foods
4. Harvest Loss
5. Historic Preservation
6. Farming Costs
7. Crop Insurance
8. Weed and Bug Control
9. Soil Sampling
10. Farming Technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 820  
Air Date: Thursday, January 2, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The cost of farming varies on a number of factors. For example, the cost of putting crops in the ground includes land rent, fertilizer, seed, herbicide, insecticide, fungicides and biological products. Employees who work on the farm can also be part of the equation. Calculating return on investment should be analyzed in terms of dollars and cents. What a farmer invests in on his farm and the return of profit are key to insuring a successful long term farm operation. You should figure out this aspect before the beginning of 2014. When exploring your soil profile, look at soil with depth. The root systems in mid summer are the best time to examine nutrients which need to be deeper in the soil to have drought resistant crops. Compaction limits soil surface growth. 6.3 to 7.3 soil ph level is the ideal amount to have in your soil. The water table should be kept down to keep oxygen in the soil and fertility at it's most useable.

Weed of the week-Amajon Sprangletop. Roundup or Liberty will kill it.

Program: AgPhD  
Topic/Title: Episode # 821  
Air Date: Thursday, January 2, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer can take advantage of educational opportunities that will help them maximize their yield and profits so they can be as successful as possible. The Hefty brothers put on a free seminar to meet with other farmer's to exchange ideas that will help them to be better in their operation. You should look at the AgPhD website to see where and when their seminars will be held. Flexstar is a post emerge herbicide that is on of the most popular products ion the market. Cobra would be the next best option to use that will deal effectively on waterhemp and ragweed. Having good nutrient and fertility will limit the need for these types of products. You can only spray Flexstar once per year. The Roundup Ready 1 patent ends in August 2014. Every variety is patented and has a patent expiration date. Talk to your seed company representative to find out further information regarding what can be planted without any issues involving patent expiration.

Weed of the week- Fall Panicum. Depending on the crop, a high rate of Outlook, Surpass and Liberty will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 820  
Air Date: Tuesday, January 7, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The cost of farming varies on a number of factors. For example, the cost of putting crops in the ground includes land rent, fertilizer, seed, herbicide, insecticide, fungicides and biological products. Employees who work on the farm can also be part of the equation. Calculating return on investment should be analyzed in terms of dollars and cents. What a farmer invests in on his farm and the return of profit are key to insuring a successful long term farm operation. You should figure out this aspect before the beginning of 2014. When exploring your soil profile, look at soil with depth. The root systems in mid summer are the best time to examine nutrients which need to be deeper in the soil to have drought resistant crops. Compaction limits soil surface growth. 6.3 to 7.3 soil ph level is the ideal amount to have in your soil. The water table should be kept down to keep oxygen in the soil and fertility at it's most useable.

Weed of the week-Amajon Sprangletop. Roundup or Liberty will kill it.

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FIRST QUARTER 2014

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 821  
Air Date: Tuesday, January 7, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer can take advantage of educational opportunities that will help them maximize their yield and profits so they can be as successful as possible. The Hefty brothers put on a free seminar to meet with other farmer's to exchange ideas that will help them to be better in their operation. You should look at the AgPhD website to see where and when their seminars will be held. Flexstar is a post emerge herbicide that is on of the most popular products ion the market. Cobra would be the next best option to use that will deal effectively on waterhemp and ragweed. Having good nutrient and fertility will limit the need for these types of products. You can only spray Flexstar once per year. The Roundup Ready 1 patent ends in August 2014. Every variety is patented and has a patent expiration date. Talk to your seed company representative to find out further information regarding what can be planted without any issues involving patent expiration.

Weed of the week- Fall Panicum. Depending on the crop, a high rate of Outlook, Surpass and Liberty will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 821  
Air Date: Thursday, January 9, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer can take advantage of educational opportunities that will help them maximize their yield and profits so they can be as successful as possible. The Hefty brothers put on a free seminar to meet with other farmer's to exchange ideas that will help them to be better in their operation. You should look at the AgPhD website to see where and when their seminars will be held. Flexstar is a post emerge herbicide that is on of the most popular products ion the market. Cobra would be the next best option to use that will deal effectively on waterhemp and ragweed. Having good nutrient and fertility will limit the need for these types of products. You can only spray Flexstar once per year. The Roundup Ready 1 patent ends in August 2014. Every variety is patented and has a patent expiration date. Talk to your seed company representative to find out further information regarding what can be planted without any issues involving patent expiration.

Weed of the week- Fall Panicum. Depending on the crop, a high rate of Outlook, Surpass and Liberty will kill it.

Program: AgPhD  
Topic/Title: Episode # 822  
Air Date: Thursday, January 9, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source; AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Noxious weeds can hurt the land by hurting animals or other wildlife. They will take over the area that they grow. Tordon, Milestone and Stinger are products that will control these noxious weeds. Also, bringing in specific bugs to control these weeds can also be utilized. These noxious weeds must not be allowed to spread into other areas of fields. State or Federal regulations are the guidelines that a farmer should use to control noxious weeds. Raising continuous corn happens more often because of world wide demand. Raising corn with higher yields will take a lot of water. Other factors to take into consideration include having ample nitrogen in the soil, leaving your root mass intact and using a corn chopping head when dealing with corn residue. The product Sharpen or Kixor as it is called by some is used on many weeds. It is fast acting on broadleaf weeds and is used with great residual on burndown weeds.

Weed of the week- Prickly Seda. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Valor, Authority and Impact will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA  
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FIRST QUARTER 2014

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic / Title: Episode # 821  
Air Date: Tuesday, January 14, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Topic/Title: Episode # 822  
Air Date: Tuesday, January 14, 2014 5:30am  
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Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Noxious weeds can hurt the land by hurting animals or other wildlife. They will take over the area that they grow. Tordon, Milestone and Stinger are products that will control these noxious weeds. Also, bringing in specific bugs to control these weeds can also be utilized. These noxious weeds must not be allowed to spread into other areas of fields. State or Federal regulations are the guidelines that a farmer should use to control noxious weeds. Raising continuous corn happens more often because of world wide demand. Raising corn with higher yields will take a lot of water. Other factors to take into consideration include having ample nitrogen in the soil, leaving your root mass intact and using a corn chopping head when dealing with corn residue. The product Sharpen or Kixor as it is called by some is used on many weeds. It is fast acting on broadleaf weeds and is used with great residual on burndown weeds.

Weed of the week- Prickly Seda. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Valor, Authority and Impact will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 822  
Air Date: Thursday, January 16, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Noxious weeds can hurt the land by hurting animals or other wildlife. They will take over the area that they grow. Tordon, Milestone and Stinger are products that will control these noxious weeds. Also, bringing in specific bugs to control these weeds can also be utilized. These noxious weeds must not be allowed to spread into other areas of fields. State or Federal regulations are the guidelines that a farmer should use to control noxious weeds. Raising continuous corn happens more often because of world wide demand. Raising corn with higher yields will take a lot of water. Other factors to take into consideration include having ample nitrogen in the soil, leaving your root mass intact and using a corn chopping head when dealing with corn residue. The product Sharpen or Kixor as it is called by some is used on many weeds. It is fast acting on broadleaf weeds and is used with great residual on burndown weeds.

Weed of the week- Prickly Seda. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Valor, Authority and Impact will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD  
Topic/Title: Episode # 823  
Air Date: Thursday, January 16, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

There are positives to both share rent versus cash rent options for a farmer. Crop insurance is now available so a farmer has better protection. As a result, there are a lot less share rent arrangements going on in the farming business. Most farmers have gone to cash rent arrangements. New technologies have made farming more of a one farmer operation with less landlord involvement. Farmland is a good long term investment. The product Pre Pare is wheat herbicides to be used pre emerge. It has the same active ingredient as Everest 2.0 The standard rate to use this product is 0.2 ounces per acre. Regardless of the product, you will still have to spray post emerge. Pre Pare will also control most broadleaf weeds. White grubs become more of a problem along tree lines. June beetles are the adult version of white grubs. The products Force, Aztec and Capture are the most effective in killing them. You should follow the labeled rate when using this product.

Weed of the week- Puncturevine. Depending on the crop, Roundup, 2, 4-D, Tordon, Status and Huskie will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 822  
Air Date: Tuesday, January 21, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Noxious weeds can hurt the land by hurting animals or other wildlife. They will take over the area that they grow. Tordon, Milestone and Stinger are products that will control these noxious weeds. Also, bringing in specific bugs to control these weeds can also be utilized. These noxious weeds must not be allowed to spread into other areas of fields. State or Federal regulations are the guidelines that a farmer should use to control noxious weeds. Raising continuous corn happens more often because of world wide demand. Raising corn with higher yields will take a lot of water. Other factors to take into consideration include having ample nitrogen in the soil, leaving your root mass intact and using a corn chopping head when dealing with corn residue. The product Sharpen or Kixor as it is called by some is used on many weeds. It is fast acting on broadleaf weeds and is used with great residual on burndown weeds.

Weed of the week- Prickly Seda. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Valor, Authority and Impact will kill it.

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Weed of the week- Puncturevine. Depending on the crop, Roundup, 2, 4-D, Tordon, Status and Huskie will kill it.

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Topic/Title: Episode # 823  
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Weed of the week- Puncturevine. Depending on the crop, Roundup, 2, 4-D, Tordon, Status and Huskie will kill it.

Program: AgPhD  
Topic/Title: Episode # 824  
Air Date: Thursday, January 23, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A question that a farmer has to ask himself is whether to plant flex ear corn or fixed ear corn. Some factors in this decision include variable corn populations or the ability of a hybrid to adjust to field conditions. Flex ear hybrids can flex for length or girth on growing cycles. Fixed ear hybrids remain the same size regardless of weather conditions. Pick a hybrid that will perform the best in your fields. Geographical location will play a factor for the best corn growth. Riparian areas are where vegetation grows near waterways. You should plant water loving crops near these areas. Hold the riverbank in place as much as possible. This area is used as a buffer between plants and water. The chemical families are the Strobilurins, which have a longer residual effect and more preventative action versus the other family which are the Triazoles. That chemical family has less residual, more hazardous properties and slight curative properties.

Weed of the week- Common Speedwell. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Status, Liberty, Authority and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 823  
Air Date: Tuesday, January 28, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

There are positives to both share rent versus cash rent options for a farmer. Crop insurance is now available so a farmer has better protection. As a result, there are a lot less share rent arrangements going on in the farming business. Most farmers have gone to cash rent arrangements. New technologies have made farming more of a one farmer operation with less landlord involvement. Farmland is a good long term investment. The product Pre Pare is wheat herbicides to be used pre emerge. It has the same active ingredient as Everest 2.0 The standard rate to use this product is 0.2 ounces per acre. Regardless of the product, you will still have to spray post emerge. Pre Pare will also control most broadleaf weeds. White grubs become more of a problem along tree lines. June beetles are the adult version of white grubs. The products Force, Aztec and Capture are the most effective in killing them. You should follow the labeled rate when using this product.

Weed of the week- Puncturevine. Depending on the crop, Roundup, 2, 4-D, Tordon, Status and Huskie will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA  
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Topic/Title: Episode # 824  
Air Date: Tuesday, January 28, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A question that a farmer has to ask himself is whether to plant flex ear corn or fixed ear corn. Some factors in this decision include variable corn populations or the ability of a hybrid to adjust to field conditions. Flex ear hybrids can flex for length or girth on growing cycles. Fixed ear hybrids remain the same size regardless of weather conditions. Pick a hybrid that will perform the best in your fields. Geographical location will play a factor for the best corn growth. Riparian areas are where vegetation grows near waterways. You should plant water loving crops near these areas. Hold the riverbank in place as much as possible. This area is used as a buffer between plants and water. The chemical families are the Strobilurins, which have a longer residual effect and more preventative action versus the other family which are the Triazoles. That chemical family has less residual, more hazardous properties and slight curative properties.

Weed of the week- Common Speedwell. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Status, Liberty, Authority and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 824  
Air Date: Thursday, January 30, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A question that a farmer has to ask himself is whether to plant flex ear corn or fixed ear corn. Some factors in this decision include variable corn populations or the ability of a hybrid to adjust to field conditions. Flex ear hybrids can flex for length or girth on growing cycles. Fixed ear hybrids remain the same size regardless of weather conditions. Pick a hybrid that will perform the best in your fields. Geographical location will play a factor for the best corn growth. Riparian areas are where vegetation grows near waterways. You should plant water loving crops near these areas. Hold the riverbank in place as much as possible. This area is used as a buffer between plants and water. The chemical families are the Strobilurins, which have a longer residual effect and more preventative action versus the other family which are the Triazoles. That chemical family has less residual, more hazardous properties and slight curative properties.

Weed of the week- Common Speedwell. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Status, Liberty, Authority and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD  
Topic/Title: Episode # 825  
Air Date: Thursday, January 30, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Farm technology has made farming highly evolved. Phone apps have made planting and harvesting much more efficient. They can tell a farmer proper drainage and a field guide app will also benefit their operation. A fertilizer removal app will help a farmer to plan ahead with how much fertilizer will be needed for the next planting season. You can make pre emerge herbicides work better. Shoot inhibitors should be kept shallow for corn. Root inhibitors for soybeans should be kept on the top few inches of their soil. Use a good rate of a pre emerge herbicide for both economic and resistant weeds reasons. Trellan, Sonalan and Eradicane should be instantly incorporated within one or two minutes, even though the label will say 24 hours. Tillage will allow a farmer to start clean. Use the right product with a strong rate, avoid going deep and start clean in the field. Ponch, Gaucho, and Cruiser are great examples of neonicotinoids. They are good for farming and should be used as a seed treatment. Do not spray these products post emerge.

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

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA  
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FIRST QUARTER 2014

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 824  
Air Date: Tuesday, February 4, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A question that a farmer has to ask himself is whether to plant flex ear corn or fixed ear corn. Some factors in this decision include variable corn populations or the ability of a hybrid to adjust to field conditions. Flex ear hybrids can flex for length or girth on growing cycles. Fixed ear hybrids remain the same size regardless of weather conditions. Pick a hybrid that will perform the best in your fields. Geographical location will play a factor for the best corn growth. Riparian areas are where vegetation grows near waterways. You should plant water loving crops near these areas. Hold the riverbank in place as much as possible. This area is used as a buffer between plants and water. The chemical families are the Strobilurins, which have a longer residual effect and more preventative action versus the other family which are the Triazoles. That chemical family has less residual, more hazardous properties and slight curative properties.

Weed of the week- Common Speedwell. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Status, Liberty, Authority and Sharpen will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 825  
Air Date: Tuesday, February 4, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Farm technology has made farming highly evolved. Phone apps have made planting and harvesting much more efficient. They can tell a farmer proper drainage and a field guide app will also benefit their operation. A fertilizer removal app will help a farmer to plan ahead with how much fertilizer will be needed for the next planting season. You can make pre emerge herbicides work better. Shoot inhibitors should be kept shallow for corn. Root inhibitors for soybeans should be kept on the top few inches of their soil. Use a good rate of a pre emerge herbicide for both economic and resistant weeds reasons. Treflan, Sonalan and Eradicane should be instantly incorporated within one or two minutes, even though the label will say 24 hours. Tillage will allow a farmer to start clean. Use the right product with a strong rate, avoid going deep and start clean in the field. Ponch, Gaucho, and Cruiser are great examples of neonicotinoids. They are good for farming and should ne used as a seed treatment. Do not spray these products post emerge.

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

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 825  
Air Date: Thursday, February 6, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Program: AgPhD  
Topic/Title: Episode # 826  
Air Date: Thursday, February 6, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Yield maps can be found in combines that are equipped with the type of technology that will show a farmer where in their fields they are getting the most consistent yields. Soil sampling will also play a role in yield identification. These yield maps show a variety of information regarding managing their fields and crops. Yield monitoring data like variable rates, variety and fertilizer analysis are some other information to be gained by yield maps. You can improve your stalk strength by using better hybrids. Put out enough fertilizer to feed your crops. The lack of potassium is the number one reason why stalks fall over. Good healthy roots will be a worthwhile preventative as well as seed treatments, proper insecticide and good drainage. Good soil Ph and reducing compaction also will play a role in stalk strength. Increasing your yields and stand ability are the goal. No till and strip till practice will assist the process of nutrient stratification. Soil samples will identify what works at whatever depth is being analyzed. Changing the tiling is something a farmer will experiment with to determine what is best.

Weed of the week-Shattercane. Depending on the crop, Pre Pare, Treflan, Sonalan, Valor and Authority will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 825  
Air Date: Tuesday, February 11, 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- Common Mullien. Depending on the crop, Tordon, 2, 4-D, and Sharpen will kill it.

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Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Yield maps can be found in combines that are equipped with the type of technology that will show a farmer where in their fields they are getting the most consistent yields. Soil sampling will also play a role in yield identification. These yield maps show a variety of information regarding managing their fields and crops. Yield monitoring data like variable rates, variety and fertilizer analysis are some other information to be gained by yield maps. You can improve your stalk strength by using better hybrids. Put out enough fertilizer to feed your crops. The lack of potassium is the number one reason why stalks fall over. Good healthy roots will be a worthwhile preventative as well as seed treatments, proper insecticide and good drainage. Good soil Ph and reducing compaction also will play a role in stalk strength. Increasing your yields and stand ability are the goal. No till and strip till practice will assist the process of nutrient stratification. Soil samples will identify what works at whatever depth is being analyzed. Changing the tiling is something a farmer will experiment with to determine what is best.

Weed of the week-Shattercane. Depending on the crop, Pre Pare, Treflan, Sonalan, Valor and Authority will kill it.

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

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 826  
Air Date: Thursday, February 13, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Program: AgPhD  
Topic/Title: Episode # 827  
Air Date: Thursday, February 13, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Reduced tillage on hill sides will eliminate the erosion of soil. Topsoil must be preserved for the nation's food supply. Trees will limit the wind gusts to help the topsoil. Tiling can reduce erosion by 40 to 60 percent. This is a good example of conservation practice. Too much salt will kill your soil. Salts are leachable so flush them out with tiling. Water will carry out the salt. Do some soil sampling to see why you have excessive salt in your soil. Get some organic matter in the field by planting a cover crop. Too much salt will hurt your yield and fix your drainage with tiling. You should have more available nitrogen late in the season with better organic levels to get proper wheat fertility. A blended product of micro nutrients will show really nice gains. Nitrogen, Potassium and Phosphorous levels as well as Sulfur should always be plentiful. Soil and plant tissue analysis will show what else is needed in the fields.

Weed of the week- Toothed Spurge. Depending on the crop, Huskie, Sharpen, Valor, Pursuit, Balance Flex and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 826  
Air Date: Tuesday, February 18, 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-Shattercane. Depending on the crop, Pre Pare, Treflan, Sonalan, Valor and Authority will kill it.

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

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 827  
Air Date: Tuesday, February 18, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
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Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Weed of the week- Toothed Spurge. Depending on the crop, Huskie, Sharpen, Valor, Pursuit, Balance Flex and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 827  
Air Date: Thursday, February 20, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
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Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Weed of the week- Toothed Spurge. Depending on the crop, Huskie, Sharpen, Valor, Pursuit, Balance Flex and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD  
Topic/Title: Episode # 828  
Air Date: Thursday, February 20, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A farmer manages their field like a doctor manages a patient's health. Base saturation is something for a farmer to consider. 6.8 is the ideal soil Ph range. Fertilizer should be used responsibly. The cation exchange capacity or CEC is another test to look at for nutrients and micronutrients. You need healthy soil for a healthy crop. Fallow syndrome happens when beneficial fungi and bacteria die when a field is not properly used. Use a cover crop to try and keep the soil life going. A high water table will also contribute to fallow syndrome. Too much water will flush out the necessary ingredients for soil. You should have good root systems in place to drought proof your crops. Tile lines down 3 feet in the ground will make sure your roots have plenty of water. Minimizing ground compaction and nutrient stratification will also help this process. The right balance and placement of fertility along with really good weed control and reducing your tillage are part of the plan.

Weed of the week- Wild Oats. Depending on the crop, Sonalan, Treflan, Prowl, Assure and PrePare will kill it.

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

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 827  
Air Date: Tuesday, February 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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Weed of the week- Toothed Spurge. Depending on the crop, Huskie, Sharpen, Valor, Pursuit, Balance Flex and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 828  
Air Date: Tuesday, February 25, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
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Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 828  
Air Date: Thursday, February 27, 2014 5:00am  
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KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT  
FIRST QUARTER 2014

Program: AgPhD  
Topic/Title: Episode # 829  
Air Date: Thursday, February 27, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Winter annual weeds pop up in late fall. They germinate in the fall. Examples of these include Shepherd's Purse, Horseweed, Mares tail, Venice Mallow, Prickly Lettuce, Henbit, Pepper weed and Speedwell. Mare's tail is the most widespread. These weeds only live one year or less. Use a herbicide for burn down application with quicker results. One of the most important things a farmer can do with their crops is to avoid weed resistance, disease resistance or insect resistance by rotating the chemical families. If you have multiple sites of action on a weed, you will have a better chance of success on those weeds. Chemical families are similar to each other. The site of action is where the product in use attacks the weeds. This method is best to prevent disease and insects as well. You should use different products both pre and post emerge to avoid any resistance. Fertilize every time you plant soybeans. Soybeans need a lot of potassium. This is needed late in the season. Deep and shallow placement is important to the process. 130 pounds of fertilizer for 60 bushel soybeans is the ideal range.

Weed of the week- Roundup Resistant Palmer Pigweed. Depending on the crop, Balance Flex, Triple Flex, Sure Start, Status, Valor and Authority will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 828  
Air Date: Tuesday, March 4, 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 Oats. Depending on the crop, Sonalan, Treflan, Prowl, Assure and PrePare will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 829  
Air Date: Tuesday, March 4, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
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Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Winter annual weeds pop up in late fall. They germinate in the fall. Examples of these include Shepherd's Purse, Horseweed, Mares tail, Venice Mallow, Prickly Lettuce, Henbit, Pepper weed and Speedwell. Mare's tail is the most widespread. These weeds only live one year or less. Use a herbicide for burn down application with quicker results. One of the most important things a farmer can do with their crops is to avoid weed resistance, disease resistance or insect resistance by rotating the chemical families. If you have multiple sites of action on a weed, you will have a better chance of success on those weeds. Chemical families are similar to each other. The site of action is where the product in use attacks the weeds. This method is best to prevent disease and insects as well. You should use different products both pre and post emerge to avoid any resistance. Fertilize every time you plant soybeans. Soybeans need a lot of potassium. This is needed late in the season. Deep and shallow placement is important to the process. 130 pounds of fertilizer for 60 bushel soybeans is the ideal range.

Weed of the week- Roundup Resistant Palmer Pigweed. Depending on the crop, Balance Flex, Triple Flex, Sure Start, Status, Valor and Authority will kill it.

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

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 829  
Air Date: Thursday, March 6, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Winter annual weeds pop up in late fall. They germinate in the fall. Examples of these include Shepherd's Purse, Horseweed, Mares tail, Venice Mallow, Prickly Lettuce, Henbit, Pepper weed and Speedwell. Mare's tail is the most widespread. These weeds only live one year or less. Use a herbicide for burn down application with quicker results. One of the most important things a farmer can do with their crops is to avoid weed resistance, disease resistance or insect resistance by rotating the chemical families. If you have multiple sites of action on a weed, you will have a better chance of success on those weeds. Chemical families are similar to each other. The site of action is where the product in use attacks the weeds. This method is best to prevent disease and insects as well. You should use different products both pre and post emerge to avoid any resistance. Fertilize every time you plant soybeans. Soybeans need a lot of potassium. This is needed late in the season. Deep and shallow placement is important to the process. 130 pounds of fertilizer for 60 bushel soybeans is the ideal range.

Weed of the week- Roundup Resistant Palmer Pigweed. Depending on the crop, Balance Flex, Triple Flex, Sure Start, Status, Valor and Authority will kill it.

Program: AgPhD  
Topic/Title: Episode # 830  
Air Date: Thursday, March 6, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Rocks in fields will inhibit plant growth and yield. It also damages equipment when they are used in these fields. A farmer should clean out these rocks. For bigger rocks, a farmer will dig them up and perhaps sell them for profit to someone who might need them for landscaping purposes. Land rollers can be used to push these rocks further into the field so they will not hinder the planting and growing of crops. More management equals better quality for alfalfa care. You can harvest this crop multiple times during the season. Use a pre emerge like Eptam which will ensure a thicker stand for your alfalfa. Other products to consider include post emerge Pursuit or Raptor. Select Max will control grasses. Declare is a good insecticide. Mega Gro is another good product to use for raising quality alfalfa. The three keys to great alfalfa growth are weed control, disease control and stopping insects early. Do not use Atrazine as a pre emerge product for broadleaf control in corn. There are others like Status or Callisto that offer better overall coverage as a corn pre emerge without being potentially harmful to your crop.

Weed of the week-Ivy leaf Morning glory. Depending on the crop, Sharpen, Verdict, Authority and Pursuit will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 829  
Air Date: Tuesday, March 11, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA  
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Air Date: Tuesday, March 11, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Rocks in fields will inhibit plant growth and yield. It also damages equipment when they are used in these fields. A farmer should clean out these rocks. For bigger rocks, a farmer will dig them up and perhaps sell them for profit to someone who might need them for landscaping purposes. Land rollers can be used to push these rocks further into the field so they will not hinder the planting and growing of crops. More management equals better quality for alfalfa care. You can harvest this crop multiple times during the season. Use a pre emerge like Eptam which will ensure a thicker stand for your alfalfa. Other products to consider include post emerge Pursuit or Raptor. Select Max will control grasses. Declare is a good insecticide. Mega Gro is another good product to use for raising quality alfalfa. The three keys to great alfalfa growth are weed control, disease control and stopping insects early. Do not use Atrazine as a pre emerge product for broadleaf control in corn. There are others like Status or Callisto that offer better overall coverage as a corn pre emerge without being potentially harmful to your crop.

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Program: AgPhD  
Topic/Title: Episode # 831  
Air Date: Thursday, March 13, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Legumes excrete sugar into the soil and the bacteria feeds off this to start the process to provide more food and use fewer resources. Crops like alfalfa and soybeans work with bacteria to add nitrogen application into the soil. There are limited choices to control diseases and insects for wheat seed treatments. The three types of treatments are fungicides, insecticides and biological. The products Cruiser, Gaucho and Poncho are the best insecticides to use. Fungicides have more options. Many farmers are using two different types of fungicides in combination. Protect the seed and seedlings along with the root system. Try the product Quickroots as a biological product. Net profits with higher yields will result by using these seed treatments. The product Force is a good choice for a corn insecticide. To control corn rootworms, use two traits and an insecticide. Capture or Lorsban are the best options to use. Kill bugs before they get to the roots of your crops. Top yields can be obtained by using these products to protect corn growth.

Weed of the week- Jointed Goatgrass. Depending on the crop, Select Max, Treflan, Sonalan, Pre-Pare and Osprey will kill it.

KFPX-TV, NEWTON, IOWA  
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FIRST QUARTER 2014

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 830  
Air Date: Tuesday, March 18, 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  
FIRST QUARTER 2014

Program: AgPhD  
Topic/Title: Episode # 832  
Air Date: Thursday, March 20, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Look at a plant roots to analyze how a plant grows, depending on how the seeds were planted. Up, down and sideways are the three ways a seed can be planted. If the seeds were planted down, there will be higher crop emergence. Many factors contribute to making the product Roundup work better. If the nighttime temperature is consistently above fifty degrees, Roundup will not be adversely affected. If the temperature is below fifty degrees, then either wait to spray this product or increase the rate by fifty percent. If the temperature is below freezing do not spray. Use less water to add effectiveness. Put in some non-ionic surfactant to the process. Use a spray grade ammonium sulfate. Also, do not damage your crops just to get extra weed control. There are limited options for using a pre emerge herbicide in soybeans. Treflan, Sonalan and Prowl are the best choices. Limit the full rate of Treflan. Use a full rate of Sonalan and Prowl. Use Metribuzen with a third of a pound per acre. Valor, Authority or Sharpen are good PPO inhibitors. Use three sites of action for pre emerge soybeans.

Weed of the week- Italian Ryegrass. Depending on the crop, Pre-Pare, Authority and Liberty will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 831  
Air Date: Tuesday, March 25, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Legumes excrete sugar into the soil and the bacteria feeds off this to start the process to provide more food and use fewer resources. Crops like alfalfa and soybeans work with bacteria to add nitrogen application into the soil. There are limited choices to control diseases and insects for wheat seed treatments. The three types of treatments are fungicides, insecticides and biological. The products Cruiser, Gaucho and Poncho are the best insecticides to use. Fungicides have more options. Many farmers are using two different types of fungicides in combination. Protect the seed and seedlings along with the root system. Try the product Quickroots as a biological product. Net profits with higher yields will result by using these seed treatments. The product Force is a good choice for a corn insecticide. To control corn rootworms, use two traits and an insecticide. Capture or Lorsban are the best options to use. Kill bugs before they get to the roots of your crops. Top yields can be obtained by using these products to protect corn growth.

Weed of the week- Jointed Goatgrass. Depending on the crop, Select Max, Treflan, Sonalan, Pre-Pare and Osprey will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 832  
Air Date: Tuesday, March 25, 2014 5:30am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Look at a plant roots to analyze how a plant grows, depending on how the seeds were planted. Up, down and sideways are the three ways a seed can be planted. If the seeds were planted down, there will be higher crop emergence. Many factors contribute to making the product Roundup work better. If the nighttime temperature is consistently above fifty degrees, Roundup will not be adversely affected. If the temperature is below fifty degrees, then either wait to spray this product or increase the rate by fifty percent. If the temperature is below freezing do not spray. Use less water to add effectiveness. Put in some non-ionic surfactant to the process. Use a spray grade ammonium sulfate. Also, do not damage your crops just to get extra weed control. There are limited options for using a pre emerge herbicide in soybeans. Treflan, Sonalan and Prowl are the best choices. Limit the full rate of Treflan. Use a full rate of Sonalan and Prowl. Use Metribuzen with a third of a pound per acre. Valor, Authority or Sharpen are good PPO inhibitors. Use three sites of action for pre emerge soybeans.

Weed of the week- Italian Ryegrass. Depending on the crop, Pre-Pare, Authority and Liberty will kill it.

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

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)  
Topic/Title: Episode # 832  
Air Date: Thursday, March 27, 2014 5:00am  
Duration: 28:30 minutes  
Style/Type: Magazine format  
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen  
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Look at a plant roots to analyze how a plant grows, depending on how the seeds were planted. Up, down and sideways are the three ways a seed can be planted. If the seeds were planted down, there will be higher crop emergence. Many factors contribute to making the product Roundup work better. If the nighttime temperature is consistently above fifty degrees, Roundup will not be adversely affected. If the temperature is below fifty degrees, then either wait to spray this product or increase the rate by fifty percent. If the temperature is below freezing do not spray. Use less water to add effectiveness. Put in some non-ionic surfactant to the process. Use a spray grade ammonium sulfate. Also, do not damage your crops just to get extra weed control. There are limited options for using a pre emerge herbicide in soybeans. Treflan, Sonalan and Prowl are the best choices. Limit the full rate of Treflan. Use a full rate of Sonalan and Prowl. Use Metribuzen with a third of a pound per acre. Valor, Authority or Sharpen are good PPO inhibitors. Use three sites of action for pre emerge soybeans.

Weed of the week- Italian Ryegrass. Depending on the crop, Pre-Pare, Authority and Liberty will kill it.

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Topic/Title: Episode # 833  
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The best course of action to kill lawn weeds is to spray in the fall and spring with 2, 4-D. Crabgrass and Foxtail can be devastated. The product Drive is another good choice. These products are very safe; however, you should use rubber boots and gloves with long sleeves and goggles. After you use these products you should take a shower and clean up your equipment for maximum protection. A good fertilizer program gives you the lush grass lawn that you desire. Crops can only tolerate so much Roundup at one time. To prevent over usage of Roundup, you should have healthy plants and crops with better fertilizer, disease control and insect control. Using ammonium sulfate is another good step. Using MegaGro product for plant growth hormones will provide great stability in crops. Also, a crop canopy will benefit growing to lessen the need for more Roundup. When using in furrow fertilizer, make sure you don't hurt the seed with too much fertilizer. Five pounds per acre of salt is all that is needed in furrow. The product Sure K is a product to use as a salt neutralizer. You can use some in furrow fertilizer on soybeans. Keep your basic crop management principles in practice.

Weed of the week- Field Pennycress. Depending on the crop, Buctril, Pursuit, Status, Banvil, Verdict and 2, 4-D will kill it.