

PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT
for
KFPX-TV
Newton, Iowa
for
4/1/14 – 6/30/14

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. Crop Management principles
3. Organic Matter
4. Weed and Bug control
5. Field Drainage
6. Farming Costs
7. Wind Erosion
8. Soil Sampling
9. Plant growing days
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

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 832
Air Date: Tuesday, April 1, 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.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 833
Air Date: Tuesday, April 1, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 833
Air Date: Thursday, April 3, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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

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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.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 834
Air Date: Thursday, April 3, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A corn plant's growing degree days are the measurement of heat from planting until the corn reaches full maturity. On days where the temperature is over 86 degrees and below 50 degrees are not counted in this process. A calculation is used by a farmer to determine growing degree days. Certain hybrids need a different number of growing days to reach full maturity. Remember, corn matures based on heat. Fungicides only move in the xylem of the plant. These fungicides do not move leaf to leaf in the plant. All fungicides are better at protecting against versus curling diseases. Spray before you see an issue. Timing makes a big difference. Have spray droplets that are small for better coverage. Water and spray coverage protects and provides your crops to get the most out of this effort. Pre and post emerge options exist for grass control in wheat. The product Pre Pare pre emerge is a good choice. It has the least residual. Follow the labeled rate. The products Power Flex, Maverick and Olympus should be sprayed post emerge in the fall. You will have better control spraying in the fall. Gold Sky is another popular product for spring wheat. Other options include Discover, Puma, Axial and Everest 2.0.

Weed of the week-Henbit. Depending on the crop Harness, Surpass, Triple Flex and SureStart will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic / Title: Episode # 833
Air Date: Tuesday, April 8, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 834
Air Date: Tuesday, April 8, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
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Weed of the week-Henbit. Depending on the crop Harness, Surpass, Triple Flex and SureStart will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 834
Air Date: Thursday, April 10, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

A corn plant's growing degree days are the measurement of heat from planting until the corn reaches full maturity. On days where the temperature is over 86 degrees and below 50 degrees are not counted in this process. A calculation is used by a farmer to determine growing degree days. Certain hybrids need a different number of growing days to reach full maturity. Remember, corn matures based on heat. Fungicides only move in the xylem of the plant. These fungicides do not move leaf to leaf in the plant. All fungicides are better at protecting against versus curling diseases. Spray before you see an issue. Timing makes a big difference. Have spray droplets that are small for better coverage. Water and spray coverage protects and provides your crops to get the most out of this effort. Pre and post emerge options exist for grass control in wheat. The product Pre Pare pre emerge is a good choice. It has the least residual. Follow the labeled rate. The products Power Flex, Maverick and Olympus should be sprayed post emerge in the fall. You will have better control spraying in the fall. Gold Sky is another popular product for spring wheat. Other options include Discover, Puma, Axial and Everest 2.0.

Weed of the week-Henbit. Depending on the crop Harness, Surpass, Triple Flex and SureStart will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 835
Air Date: Thursday, April 10, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The right planting depth for corn in ideal conditions is 1.5 to 2.5 inches deep. Do not go shallower than 1.5 inches because the seed needs enough room for underground root growth. Do not plant deeper than 2.5 inches because there might be an issue with emergence. The larvae stage is the biggest concern with corn rootworms. Insecticides and BT traits are the only way to deal with rootworms. A two trait corn like Smartstax works well to alleviate this issue. An insecticide like Capture is a good option. Put this product out pre emerge before the temperature warms up and rootworms start to flourish. The products Force, Fortress and Aztec can also be used in furrow. Think about this when getting ready to put your corn in the ground. Fertilizer levels will vary from field to field. Take a soil sample to make sure there is enough potassium. Base saturation should be four percent for potassium.

Weed of the week-Dandelion. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Authority, Valor, Banvil and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 834
Air Date: Tuesday, April 15, 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-Henbit. Depending on the crop Harness, Surpass, Triple Flex and SureStart will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 835
Air Date: Tuesday, April 15, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The right planting depth for corn in ideal conditions is 1.5 to 2.5 inches deep. Do not go shallower than 1.5 inches because the seed needs enough room for underground root growth. Do not plant deeper than 2.5 inches because there might be an issue with emergence. The larvae stage is the biggest concern with corn rootworms. Insecticides and BT traits are the only way to deal with rootworms. A two trait corn like Smartstax works well to alleviate this issue. An insecticide like Capture is a good option. Put this product out pre emerge before the temperature warms up and rootworms start to flourish. The products Force, Fortress and Aztec can also be used in furrow. Think about this when getting ready to put your corn in the ground. Fertilizer levels will vary from field to field. Take a soil sample to make sure there is enough potassium. Base saturation should be four percent for potassium.

Weed of the week-Dandelion. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Authority, Valor, Banvil and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 835
Air Date: Thursday, April 17, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The right planting depth for corn in ideal conditions is 1.5 to 2.5 inches deep. Do not go shallower than 1.5 inches because the seed needs enough room for underground root growth. Do not plant deeper than 2.5 inches because there might be an issue with emergence. The larvae stage is the biggest concern with corn rootworms. Insecticides and BT traits are the only way to deal with rootworms. A two trait corn like Smartstax works well to alleviate this issue. An insecticide like Capture is a good option. Put this product out pre emerge before the temperature warms up and rootworms start to flourish. The products Force, Fortress and Aztec can also be used in furrow. Think about this when getting ready to put your corn in the ground. Fertilizer levels will vary from field to field. Take a soil sample to make sure there is enough potassium. Base saturation should be four percent for potassium.

Weed of the week-Dandelion. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Authority, Valor, Banvil and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 836
Air Date: Thursday, April 17, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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If mud can be made into a mud ball it is too wet to be in the field. After years of farming a field, a farmer can determine whether it is viable to plant crops in the field. Planting tile will help field conditions, especially in wet fields. There are more options available for soybean seed treatments. There are better insecticides, fungicides, and biological products. The best for fungicides are Gaucho, Poncho and Cruiser. Good drainage helps out a lot for these conditions. Look at your average return on investment with these products. A 2 to 1 return is very good. The product Quickroots on corn, soybeans and wheat will help maximize your yields. Inoculants and Nematodes are also part of the plan. You should use a corn pre emerge herbicide before or after you plant. Harness, Surpass, Outlook or Dual are examples of pre emerge herbicides to use. Rainfall is needed to activate these products. Verdict and Surestart will give you more broadleaf control. A variety of combinations can be used as a corn pre emerge herbicide.

Weed of the week- Common Milkweed. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Status, Tordon and Huskie will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 835
Air Date: Tuesday, April 22, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The right planting depth for corn in ideal conditions is 1.5 to 2.5 inches deep. Do not go shallower than 1.5 inches because the seed needs enough room for underground root growth. Do not plant deeper than 2.5 inches because there might be an issue with emergence. The larvae stage is the biggest concern with corn rootworms. Insecticides and BT traits are the only way to deal with rootworms. A two trait corn like Smartstax works well to alleviate this issue. An insecticide like Capture is a good option. Put this product out pre emerge before the temperature warms up and rootworms start to flourish. The products Force, Fortress and Aztec can also be used in furrow. Think about this when getting ready to put your corn in the ground. Fertilizer levels will vary from field to field. Take a soil sample to make sure there is enough potassium. Base saturation should be four percent for potassium.

Weed of the week-Dandelion. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Authority, Valor, Banvil and Status will kill it.

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Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

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Weed of the week- Common Milkweed. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Status, Tordon and Huskie will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 836
Air Date: Thursday, April 24, 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 Milkweed. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Status, Tordon and Huskie will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 837
Air Date: Thursday, April 24, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Weeds have to be actively growing for herbicides that are used to control them, to work efficiently. A herbicide has to move to the growing points with quick movement. Look at the weather the previous week to determine whether weeds are currently growing. Weeds need heat and moisture. Follow the labeled recommendations under the proper conditions. Soybean seeds are more sensitive than corn seeds in furrow fertilizer. Soybean seeds do not tolerate salt as well. Use water with 5 gallons of fertilizer and low salt fertilizer. Check the compatibility of the fertilizer you are using. Try to keep the fertilizer off the seed. Use a balanced blend of fertilizer. Soybeans need fertility late in the season. More yields will come from a good fertilizer program. Be as efficient as possible with corn's nitrogen needs. You will need sulfur and micronutrients to balance the application. A good soil testing program will tell a farmer the needed nutrients to maximize yields.

Weed of the week-Marestail. Depending on the crop, 2, 4-D, Banvil, First Rate, and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 836
Air Date: Tuesday, April 29, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

If mud can be made into a mud ball it is too wet to be in the field. After years of farming a field, a farmer can determine whether it is viable to plant crops in the field. Planting tile will help field conditions, especially in wet fields. There are more options available for soybean seed treatments. There are better insecticides, fungicides, and biological products. The best for fungicides are Gaucho, Poncho and Cruiser. Good drainage helps out a lot for these conditions. Look at your average return on investment with these products. A 2 to 1 return is very good. The product Quickroots on corn, soybeans and wheat will help maximize your yields. Inoculants and Nematodes are also part of the plan. You should use a corn pre emerge herbicide before or after you plant. Harness, Surpass, Outlook or Dual are examples of pre emerge herbicides to use. Rainfall is needed to activate these products. Verdict and Surestart will give you more broadleaf control. A variety of combinations can be used as a corn pre emerge herbicide.

Weed of the week- Common Milkweed. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Status, Tordon and Huskie will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 837
Air Date: Tuesday, April 29, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
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Weeds have to be actively growing for herbicides that are used to control them, to work efficiently. A herbicide has to move to the growing points with quick movement. Look at the weather the previous week to determine whether weeds are currently growing. Weeds need heat and moisture. Follow the labeled recommendations under the proper conditions. Soybean seeds are more sensitive than corn seeds in furrow fertilizer. Soybean seeds do not tolerate salt as well. Use water with 5 gallons of fertilizer and low salt fertilizer. Check the compatibility of the fertilizer you are using. Try to keep the fertilizer off the seed. Use a balanced blend of fertilizer. Soybeans need fertility late in the season. More yields will come from a good fertilizer program. Be as efficient as possible with corn's nitrogen needs. You will need sulfur and micronutrients to balance the application. A good soil testing program will tell a farmer the needed nutrients to maximize yields.

Weed of the week-Marestail. Depending on the crop, 2, 4-D, Banvil, First Rate, and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 837
Air Date: Thursday, May 1, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Weeds have to be actively growing for herbicides that are used to control them, to work efficiently. A herbicide has to move to the growing points with quick movement. Look at the weather the previous week to determine whether weeds are currently growing. Weeds need heat and moisture. Follow the labeled recommendations under the proper conditions. Soybean seeds are more sensitive than corn seeds in furrow fertilizer. Soybean seeds do not tolerate salt as well. Use water with 5 gallons of fertilizer and low salt fertilizer. Check the compatibility of the fertilizer you are using. Try to keep the fertilizer off the seed. Use a balanced blend of fertilizer. Soybeans need fertility late in the season. More yields will come from a good fertilizer program. Be as efficient as possible with corn's nitrogen needs. You will need sulfur and micronutrients to balance the application. A good soil testing program will tell a farmer the needed nutrients to maximize yields.

Weed of the week-Marestail. Depending on the crop, 2, 4-D, Banvil, First Rate, and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 838
Air Date: Thursday, May 1, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The carbon to nitrogen ratio is something a farmer has to consider when they go from planting soybeans in a field to planting corn in the same field the next year. Available nitrogen for the crop can be tied up if the carbon to nitrogen ratio exceeds a 16 to 1 ratio. The ratio needs to be below that. Continuous corn farmers need to apply more nitrogen more often. The key to a spring burn down is to start clean with no weeds in the field. You will do damage to the crop by using 2, 4-D. Switch to Banvil with corn and use a combination of Valor and Authority with soybeans. Use something strong and compatible to get the job done. Use a liquid fertilizer as a carrier for your product. Roundup can also be used in combination with soybeans. Gramoxone can be used as a replacement for Roundup, which gets down deep for the tough perennial weeds. Make sure you spray in warmer weather so the weeds are actively growing. The three herbicide approach for a pre emerge plan is efficient because the post emerge products are not very good. The site of action describes where in the weed the product targets to kill the weed. Targeting multiple sites can help to increase your chance of complete weed control.

Weed of the week- Johnsongrass. Depending on the crop, Treflan, Sonalan, Dual, Outlook, Harness and Surpass will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 837
Air Date: Tuesday, May 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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Weeds have to be actively growing for herbicides that are used to control them, to work efficiently. A herbicide has to move to the growing points with quick movement. Look at the weather the previous week to determine whether weeds are currently growing. Weeds need heat and moisture. Follow the labeled recommendations under the proper conditions. Soybean seeds are more sensitive than corn seeds in furrow fertilizer. Soybean seeds do not tolerate salt as well. Use water with 5 gallons of fertilizer and low salt fertilizer. Check the compatibility of the fertilizer you are using. Try to keep the fertilizer off the seed. Use a balanced blend of fertilizer. Soybeans need fertility late in the season. More yields will come from a good fertilizer program. Be as efficient as possible with corn's nitrogen needs. You will need sulfur and micronutrients to balance the application. A good soil testing program will tell a farmer the needed nutrients to maximize yields.

Weed of the week-Marestail. Depending on the crop, 2, 4-D, Banvil, First Rate, and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 838
Air Date: Tuesday, May 6, 2014 5:30am
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Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The carbon to nitrogen ratio is something a farmer has to consider when they go from planting soybeans in a field to planting corn in the same field the next year. Available nitrogen for the crop can be tied up if the carbon to nitrogen ration exceeds a 16 to 1 ratio. The ratio needs to be below that. Continuous corn farmers need to apply more nitrogen more often. The key to a spring burn down is to start clean with no weeds in the field. You will do damage to the crop by using 2, 4-D. Switch to Banvil with corn and use a combination of Valor and Authority with soybeans. Use something strong and compatible to get the job done. Use a liquid fertilizer as a carrier for your product. Roundup can also be used in combination with soybeans. Gramoxone can be used as a replacement for Roundup, which gets down deep for the tough perennial weeds. Make sure you spray in warmer weather so the weeds are actively growing. The three herbicide approach for a pre emerge plan is efficient because the post emerge products are not very good. The site of action describes where in the weed the product targets to kill the weed. Targeting multiple sites can help to increase your chance of complete weed control.

Weed of the week- Johnsongrass. Depending on the crop, Treflan, Sonalan, Dual, Outlook, Harness and Surpass will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 838
Air Date: Thursday, May 8, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The carbon to nitrogen ratio is something a farmer has to consider when they go from planting soybeans in a field to planting corn in the same field the next year. Available nitrogen for the crop can be tied up if the carbon to nitrogen ration exceeds a 16 to 1 ratio. The ratio needs to be below that. Continuous corn farmers need to apply more nitrogen more often. The key to a spring burn down is to start clean with no weeds in the field. You will do damage to the crop by using 2, 4-D. Switch to Banvil with corn and use a combination of Valor and Authority with soybeans. Use something strong and compatible to get the job done. Use a liquid fertilizer as a carrier for your product. Roundup can also be used in combination with soybeans. Gramoxone can be used as a replacement for Roundup, which gets down deep for the tough perennial weeds. Make sure you spray in warmer weather so the weeds are actively growing. The three herbicide approach for a pre emerge plan is efficient because the post emerge products are not very good. The site of action describes where in the weed the product targets to kill the weed. Targeting multiple sites can help to increase your chance of complete weed control.

Weed of the week- Johnsongrass. Depending on the crop, Treflan, Sonalan, Dual, Outlook, Harness and Surpass will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 839
Air Date: Thursday, May 8, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Too much water will flood the root zone of crops, which have to have oxygen to grow and excessive water limits air to the deep root system. Crops also become susceptible from high winds if they have weak stems. Tile lines will help lower the water table to three feet in the ground. Other organisms in the soil like microbial life will die off with less available oxygen. The three application timings for wheat fungicides are Herbicide application, Flag Leaf, and Heading. Spray before disease shows up on your plants. Use the combination products that are available. A half rate will give you the protection you need. There is a one to two residual rate with various fungicides. This will only protect the plant tissue that you covered. For Roundup partners use a different chemical family from what was used pre emerge. Buctril has a good variety of coverage. Status is another viable option. Banvil and Clarity can be used if Status is unavailable.

Weed of the week-Yellow Foxtail. Depending on the crop, Sonalan, Treflan, Prowl, Harness, Surpass, Outlook and Dual will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 838
Air Date: Tuesday, May 13, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

The carbon to nitrogen ratio is something a farmer has to consider when they go from planting soybeans in a field to planting corn in the same field the next year. Available nitrogen for the crop can be tied up if the carbon to nitrogen ratio exceeds a 16 to 1 ratio. The ratio needs to be below that. Continuous corn farmers need to apply more nitrogen more often. The key to a spring burn down is to start clean with no weeds in the field. You will do damage to the crop by using 2, 4-D. Switch to Banvil with corn and use a combination of Valor and Authority with soybeans. Use something strong and compatible to get the job done. Use a liquid fertilizer as a carrier for your product. Roundup can also be used in combination with soybeans. Gramoxone can be used as a replacement for Roundup, which gets down deep for the tough perennial weeds. Make sure you spray in warmer weather so the weeds are actively growing. The three herbicide approach for a pre emerge plan is efficient because the post emerge products are not very good. The site of action describes where in the weed the product targets to kill the weed. Targeting multiple sites can help to increase your chance of complete weed control.

Weed of the week- Johnsongrass. Depending on the crop, Treflan, Sonalan, Dual, Outlook, Harness and Surpass will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 839
Air Date: Tuesday, May 13, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Too much water will flood the root zone of crops, which have to have oxygen to grow and excessive water limits air to the deep root system. Crops also become susceptible from high winds if they have weak stems. Tile lines will help lower the water table to three feet in the ground. Other organisms in the soil like microbial life will die off with less available oxygen. The three application timings for wheat fungicides are Herbicide application, Flag Leaf, and Heading. Spray before disease shows up on your plants. Use the combination products that are available. A half rate will give you the protection you need. There is a one to two residual rate with various fungicides. This will only protect the plant tissue that you covered. For Roundup partners use a different chemical family from what was used pre emerge. Buctril has a good variety of coverage. Status is another viable option. Banvil and Clarity can be used if Status is unavailable.

Weed of the week-Yellow Foxtail. Depending on the crop, Sonalan, Treflan, Prowl, Harness, Surpass, Outlook and Dual will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 839
Air Date: Thursday, May 15, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Too much water will flood the root zone of crops, which have to have oxygen to grow and excessive water limits air to the deep root system. Crops also become susceptible from high winds if they have weak stems. Tile lines will help lower the water table to three feet in the ground. Other organisms in the soil like microbial life will die off with less available oxygen. The three application timings for wheat fungicides are Herbicide application, Flag Leaf, and Heading. Spray before disease shows up on your plants. Use the combination products that are available. A half rate will give you the protection you need. There is a one to two residual rate with various fungicides. This will only protect the plant tissue that you covered. For Roundup partners use a different chemical family from what was used pre emerge. Buctril has a good variety of coverage. Status is another viable option. Banvil and Clarity can be used if Status is unavailable.

Weed of the week-Yellow Foxtail. Depending on the crop, Sonalan, Trellan, Prowl, Harness, Surpass, Outlook and Dual will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 840
Air Date: Thursday, May 15, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Economic thresholds for insects is about using products that are the most cost effective to kill the insects. Also, it will show how many bugs it takes to have an effect on crop yield. You can stop the bugs from producing early damage by eliminating the pests. This all revolves around the farmer figuring the economics of their operation. There are not good options for combating Roundup resistant broadleaf weeds. Use something that can be used as a pre-emerge or post-emerge with multiple sites of action. Examples of these are Flexstar, Cobra and Cadet with a full rate. First Rate is another option. Cobra, Pursuit, Harness, and Raptor are also part of the group that can be used in combination with Roundup depending on the various weeds in your fields. It will show how efficient you were with your pre-emerge applications. Very useful information is gained with the information.

Weed of the week-Hemp Sasbania. Depending on the crop, Pursuit, Sharpen, Verdict and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 839
Air Date: Tuesday, May 20, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Too much water will flood the root zone of crops, which have to have oxygen to grow and excessive water limits air to the deep root system. Crops also become susceptible from high winds if they have weak stems. Tile lines will help lower the water table to three feet in the ground. Other organisms in the soil like microbial life will die off with less available oxygen. The three application timings for wheat fungicides are Herbicide application, Flag Leaf, and Heading. Spray before disease shows up on your plants. Use the combination products that are available. A half rate will give you the protection you need. There is a one to two residual rate with various fungicides. This will only protect the plant tissue that you covered. For Roundup partners use a different chemical family from what was used pre emerge. Buctril has a good variety of coverage. Status is another viable option. Banvil and Clarity can be used if Status is unavailable.

Weed of the week-Yellow Foxtail. Depending on the crop, Sonalan, Trellan, Prowl, Harness, Surpass, Outlook and Dual will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 840
Air Date: Tuesday, May 20, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Economic thresholds for insects is about using products that are the most cost effective to kill the insects. Also, it will show how many bugs it takes to have an effect on crop yield. You can stop the bugs from producing early damage by eliminating the pests. This all revolves around the farmer figuring the economics of their operation. There are not good options for combating Roundup resistant broadleaf weeds. Use something that can be used as a pre-emerge or post-emerge with multiple sites of action. Examples of these are Flexstar, Cobra and Cadet with a full rate. First Rate is another option. Cobra, Pursuit, Harness, and Raptor are also part of the group that can be used in combination with Roundup depending on the various weeds in your fields. It will show how efficient you were with your pre-emerge applications. Very useful information is gained with the information.

Weed of the week-Hemp Sasbania. Depending on the crop, Pursuit, Sharpen, Verdict and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 840
Air Date: Thursday, May 22, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Economic thresholds for insects is about using products that are the most cost effective to kill the insects. Also, it will show how many bugs it takes to have an effect on crop yield. You can stop the bugs from producing early damage by eliminating the pests. This all revolves around the farmer figuring the economics of their operation. There are not good options for combating Roundup resistant broadleaf weeds. Use something that can be used as a pre-emerge or post-emerge with multiple sites of action. Examples of these are Flexstar, Cobra and Cadet with a full rate. First Rate is another option. Cobra, Pursuit, Harness, and Raptor are also part of the group that can be used in combination with Roundup depending on the various weeds in your fields. It will show how efficient you were with your pre-emerge applications. Very useful information is gained with the information.

Weed of the week-Hemp Sasbania. Depending on the crop, Pursuit, Sharpen, Verdict and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 841
Air Date: Thursday, May 22, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Organic matter is decayed plant or animal material that is down in the soil. That is called mineralization which will be used as nutrients for future crops. Each one percent of organic matter you will get 20 to 30 pounds of nitrogen, 4 to 7 pounds of phosphorus and 2 to 3 pounds of sulfur. You should soil test to find out your organic matter levels. Tillage and warm weather will break down organic matter quicker. The V4 to V7 corn stage is the best time to spray early corn fungicides. You can only protect the leaves that are covered with the fungicides. Fortex and Priaxor are good options for this process. Use these products in combination with Dicamba and Status. Talk to your agronomist to get the right spray adjustments for your crops. Add nitrogen at the first flower stage for a mid-season soybean fertilizer. Get in the field when you have 20 to 30 inch rows. Phosphorus and Potassium should also be added early to take advantage of rain. Sulfur and Micronutrients are also part of the fertilizer plan for soybeans.

Weed of the week- Virginia Groundberry. Depending on the crop, use a maximum labeled rate of Roundup with Status and Huskie.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 840
Air Date: Tuesday, May 27, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Economic thresholds for insects is about using products that are the most cost effective to kill the insects. Also, it will show how many bugs it takes to have an effect on crop yield. You can stop the bugs from producing early damage by eliminating the pests. This all revolves around the farmer figuring the economics of their operation. There are not good options for combating Roundup resistant broadleaf weeds. Use something that can be used as a pre-emerge or post-emerge with multiple sites of action. Examples of these are Flexstar, Cobra and Cadet with a full rate. First Rate is another option. Cobra, Pursuit, Harness, and Raptor are also part of the group that can be used in combination with Roundup depending on the various weeds in your fields. It will show how efficient you were with your pre-emerge applications. Very useful information is gained with the information.

Weed of the week-Hemp Sasbania. Depending on the crop, Pursuit, Sharpen, Verdict and Status will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 841
Air Date: Tuesday, May 27, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Organic matter is decayed plant or animal material that is down in the soil. That is called mineralization which will be used as nutrients for future crops. Each one percent of organic matter you will get 20 to 30 pounds of nitrogen, 4 to 7 pounds of phosphorus and 2 to 3 pounds of sulfur. You should soil test to find out your organic matter levels. Tillage and warm weather will break down organic matter quicker. The V4 to V7 corn stage is the best time to spray early corn fungicides. You can only protect the leaves that are covered with the fungicides. Fortex and Priaxor are good options for this process. Use these products in combination with Dicamba and Status. Talk to your agronomist to get the right spray adjustments for your crops. Add nitrogen at the first flower stage for a mid-season soybean fertilizer. Get in the field when you have 20 to 30 inch rows. Phosphorus and Potassium should also be added early to take advantage of rain. Sulfur and Micronutrients are also part of the fertilizer plan for soybeans.

Weed of the week- Virginia Groundberry. Depending on the crop, use a maximum labeled rate of Roundup with Status and Huskie.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 841
Air Date: Thursday, May 29, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Organic matter is decayed plant or animal material that is down in the soil. That is called mineralization which will be used as nutrients for future crops. Each one percent of organic matter you will get 20 to 30 pounds of nitrogen, 4 to 7 pounds of phosphorus and 2 to 3 pounds of sulfur. You should soil test to find out your organic matter levels. Tillage and warm weather will break down organic matter quicker. The V4 to V7 corn stage is the best time to spray early corn fungicides. You can only protect the leaves that are covered with the fungicides. Fortex and Priaxor are good options for this process. Use these products in combination with Dicamba and Status. Talk to your agronomist to get the right spray adjustments for your crops. Add nitrogen at the first flower stage for a mid-season soybean fertilizer. Get in the field when you have 20 to 30 inch rows. Phosphorus and Potassium should also be added early to take advantage of rain. Sulfur and Micronutrients are also part of the fertilizer plan for soybeans.

Weed of the week- Virginia Groundberry. Depending on the crop, use a maximum labeled rate of Roundup with Status and Huskie.

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Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 842
Air Date: Thursday, May 29, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Wind erosion will diminish topsoil. It is a concern that all farmers have to deal with. The top tenth of an inch of soil has the best nutrients in that place. So many advancements have been made in farming so that a farmer does not need tillage, which will protect the topsoil from further damage. Cover crops are also a benefit to protect your soil from erosion. High magnesium in soil will hurt drainage, porosity and yields. Get a base saturation test where the ideal range for magnesium is 12 to 25 percent. To improve your soil, haul lime out to the soil and add gypsum which will raise calcium. In crop drain tile makes farming more profitable. June is the best time for tiling because there is a lot of sunlight. 3 to 4 miles of tile can be put in daily. Other benefits include a reduction in erosion and flooding anywhere from 15 to 60 percent. This process will lower the water table in your fields and should be done in crop early in the season.

Weed of the week-Black Nightengale. Depending on the crop, Verdict, Triple Flex, Sure start, Roundup, Status, Pursuit and Authority Assist will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 841
Air Date: Tuesday, June 3, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Organic matter is decayed plant or animal material that is down in the soil. That is called mineralization which will be used as nutrients for future crops. Each one percent of organic matter you will get 20 to 30 pounds of nitrogen, 4 to 7 pounds of phosphorus and 2 to 3 pounds of sulfur. You should soil test to find out your organic matter levels. Tillage and warm weather will break down organic matter quicker. The V4 to V7 corn stage is the best time to spray early corn fungicides. You can only protect the leaves that are covered with the fungicides. Fortex and Priaxor are good options for this process. Use these products in combination with Dicamba and Status. Talk to your agronomist to get the right spray adjustments for your crops. Add nitrogen at the first flower stage for a mid-season soybean fertilizer. Get in the field when you have 20 to 30 inch rows. Phosphorus and Potassium should also be added early to take advantage of rain. Sulfur and Micronutrients are also part of the fertilizer plan for soybeans.

Weed of the week- Virginia Groundberry. Depending on the crop, use a maximum labeled rate of Roundup with Status and Huskie.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 842
Air Date: Tuesday, June 3, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Wind erosion will diminish topsoil. It is a concern that all farmers have to deal with. The top tenth of an inch of soil has the best nutrients in that place. So many advancements have been made in farming so that a farmer does not need tillage, which will protect the topsoil from further damage. Cover crops are also a benefit to protect your soil from erosion. High magnesium in soil will hurt drainage, porosity and yields. Get a base saturation test where the ideal range for magnesium is 12 to 25 percent. To improve your soil, haul lime out to the soil and add gypsum which will raise calcium. In crop drain tile makes farming more profitable. June is the best time for tiling because there is a lot of sunlight. 3 to 4 miles of tile can be put in daily. Other benefits include a reduction in erosion and flooding anywhere from 15 to 60 percent. This process will lower the water table in your fields and should be done in crop early in the season.

Weed of the week-Black Nightengale. Depending on the crop, Verdict, Triple Flex, Sure start, Roundup, Status, Pursuit and Authority Assist will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 842
Air Date: Thursday, June 5, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Wind erosion will diminish topsoil. It is a concern that all farmers have to deal with. The top tenth of an inch of soil has the best nutrients in that place. So many advancements have been made in farming so that a farmer does not need tillage, which will protect the topsoil from further damage. Cover crops are also a benefit to protect your soil from erosion. High magnesium in soil will hurt drainage, porosity and yields. Get a base saturation test where the ideal range for magnesium is 12 to 25 percent. To improve your soil, haul lime out to the soil and add gypsum which will raise calcium. In crop drain tile makes farming more profitable. June is the best time for tiling because there is a lot of sunlight. 3 to 4 miles of tile can be put in daily. Other benefits include a reduction in erosion and flooding anywhere from 15 to 60 percent. This process will lower the water table in your fields and should be done in crop early in the season.

Weed of the week-Black Nightengale. Depending on the crop, Verdict, Triple Flex, Sure start, Roundup, Status, Pursuit and Authority Assist will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 843
Air Date: Thursday, June 5, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Hail will not affect corn if the growing point is below ground. In soybeans it is a different scenario, it can be very damaging to that crop. Look at a hail chart to assess damage and how much insurance will cover in the event of this weather situation. Economic factors have to be taken into consideration for late planting decisions. Earlier varieties have to be used before a June 10 cutoff date for these to have enough time to reach full maturity. Put a full dose of fertilizer in the fields to assist crop growth. Look to improve drainage with tile lines. Make a good business decision. Check with your agronomist and other farmers to help your planning. Lodging in corn is a potassium or compaction issue which leads to poor drainage and as a result will limit root growth. A plant tissue analysis will show there is a nutrient issue. Make sure there is ample potassium in your fields.

Weed of the week-Crabgrass. Prowl and Drive will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 842
Air Date: Tuesday, June 10, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Wind erosion will diminish topsoil. It is a concern that all farmers have to deal with. The top tenth of an inch of soil has the best nutrients in that place. So many advancements have been made in farming so that a farmer does not need tillage, which will protect the topsoil from further damage. Cover crops are also a benefit to protect your soil from erosion. High magnesium in soil will hurt drainage, porosity and yields. Get a base saturation test where the ideal range for magnesium is 12 to 25 percent. To improve your soil, haul lime out to the soil and add gypsum which will raise calcium. In crop drain tile makes farming more profitable. June is the best time for tiling because there is a lot of sunlight. 3 to 4 miles of tile can be put in daily. Other benefits include a reduction in erosion and flooding anywhere from 15 to 60 percent. This process will lower the water table in your fields and should be done in crop early in the season.

Weed of the week-Black Nightengale. Depending on the crop, Verdict, Triple Flex, Sure start, Roundup, Status, Pursuit and Authority Assist will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 843
Air Date: Tuesday, June 10, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Hail will not affect corn if the growing point is below ground. In soybeans it is a different scenario, it can be very damaging to that crop. Look at a hail chart to assess damage and how much insurance will cover in the event of this weather situation. Economic factors have to be taken into consideration for late planting decisions. Earlier varieties have to be used before a June 10 cutoff date for these to have enough time to reach full maturity. Put a full dose of fertilizer in the fields to assist crop growth. Look to improve drainage with tile lines. Make a good business decision. Check with your agronomist and other farmers to help your planning. Lodging in corn is a potassium or compaction issue which leads to poor drainage and as a result will limit root growth. A plant tissue analysis will show there is a nutrient issue. Make sure there is ample potassium in your fields.

Weed of the week-Crabgrass. Prowl and Drive will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 843
Air Date: Thursday, June 12, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Hail will not affect corn if the growing point is below ground. In soybeans it is a different scenario, it can be very damaging to that crop. Look at a hail chart to assess damage and how much insurance will cover in the event of this weather situation. Economic factors have to be taken into consideration for late planting decisions. Earlier varieties have to be used before a June 10 cutoff date for these to have enough time to reach full maturity. Put a full dose of fertilizer in the fields to assist crop growth. Look to improve drainage with tile lines. Make a good business decision. Check with your agronomist and other farmers to help your planning. Lodging in corn is a potassium or compaction issue which leads to poor drainage and as a result will limit root growth. A plant tissue analysis will show there is a nutrient issue. Make sure there is ample potassium in your fields.

Weed of the week-Crabgrass. Prowl and Drive will kill it.

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 844
Air Date: Thursday, June 12, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

AgPhD field day is set for July 24, 2014 at the Hefty farm in Baltic, South Dakota. Many will come to the event because they are striving for 300 plus bushel corn, 100 plus bushel soybeans and 150 bushel wheat. It is a day about learning where farmers can exchange ideas on better farming practices. Richard Petty and Bobby Knight are this year's special guests. Information on new equipment and technologies will be discussed as well, and the event is free to attend. Cold temperatures and wet conditions along with residue, crusting, disease and insects all contribute to stand issues. High organic matter in the field will alleviate stand issues. In furrow fertilizer mixed with water can minimize the damage to your crops. Tile in the ground helps to drain the field. Spray a fungicide at wheat heading time. Generic Folicur is a good option. Having late season nitrogen available in wheat is key to significant yields. Protect the flag leaf stage in wheat.

Weed of the week- Buffalobur. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Cobra, Verdict, Balance Flex, Status, Sencor, and Authority MTZ will kill it.

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Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 843
Air Date: Tuesday, June 17, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

Hail will not affect corn if the growing point is below ground. In soybeans it is a different scenario, it can be very damaging to that crop. Look at a hail chart to assess damage and how much insurance will cover in the event of this weather situation. Economic factors have to be taken into consideration for late planting decisions. Earlier varieties have to be used before a June 10 cutoff date for these to have enough time to reach full maturity. Put a full dose of fertilizer in the fields to assist crop growth. Look to improve drainage with tile lines. Make a good business decision. Check with your agronomist and other farmers to help your planning. Lodging in corn is a potassium or compaction issue which leads to poor drainage and as a result will limit root growth. A plant tissue analysis will show there is a nutrient issue. Make sure there is ample potassium in your fields.

Weed of the week-Crabgrass. Prowl and Drive will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 844
Air Date: Tuesday, June 17, 2014 5:30am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

AgPhD field day is set for July 24, 2014 at the Hefty farm in Baltic, South Dakota. Many will come to the event because they are striving for 300 plus bushel corn, 100 plus bushel soybeans and 150 bushel wheat. It is a day about learning where farmers can exchange ideas on better farming practices. Richard Petty and Bobby Knight are this year's special guests. Information on new equipment and technologies will be discussed as well, and the event is free to attend. Cold temperatures and wet conditions along with residue, crusting, disease and insects all contribute to stand issues. High organic matter in the field will alleviate stand issues. In furrow fertilizer mixed with water can minimize the damage to your crops. Tile in the ground helps to drain the field. Spray a fungicide at wheat heading time. Generic Folicur is a good option. Having late season nitrogen available in wheat is key to significant yields. Protect the flag leaf stage in wheat.

Weed of the week- Buffalobur. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Cobra, Verdict, Balance Flex, Status, Sencor, and Authority MTZ will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 844
Air Date: Thursday, June 19, 2014 5:00am
Duration: 28:30 minutes
Style/Type: Magazine format
Source: AgPhD Productions/R. Rasmussen
Issues Addressed: Agriculture/Economics

AgPhD field day is set for July 24, 2014 at the Hefty farm in Baltic, South Dakota. Many will come to the event because they are striving for 300 plus bushel corn, 100 plus bushel soybeans and 150 bushel wheat. It is a day about learning where farmers can exchange ideas on better farming practices. Richard Petty and Bobby Knight are this year's special guests. Information on new equipment and technologies will be discussed as well, and the event is free to attend. Cold temperatures and wet conditions along with residue, crusting, disease and insects all contribute to stand issues. High organic matter in the field will alleviate stand issues. In furrow fertilizer mixed with water can minimize the damage to your crops. Tile in the ground helps to drain the field. Spray a fungicide at wheat heading time. Generic Folicur is a good option. Having late season nitrogen available in wheat is key to significant yields. Protect the flag leaf stage in wheat.

Weed of the week- Buffalobur. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Cobra, Verdict, Balance Flex, Status, Sencor, and Authority MTZ will kill it.

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

Program: AgPhD
Topic/Title: Episode # 845
Air Date: Thursday, June 19, 2014 5:30am
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 # 844
Air Date: Tuesday, June 24, 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- Buffalobur. Depending on the crop, Roundup, Cobra, Verdict, Balance Flex, Status, Sencor, and Authority MTZ will kill it.

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 845
Air Date: Tuesday, June 24, 2014 5:30am
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.

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

Program: AgPhD (Rebroadcast)
Topic/Title: Episode # 845
Air Date: Thursday, June 26, 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
Topic/Title: Episode # 846
Air Date: Thursday, June 26, 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.