

# Jarette's Farm Journal

Jarette Hurry

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For more information regarding any of your farming needs, please feel free to contact the Bertie County Cooperative Extension Office at (252) 794-5317. Your questions and comments are important to us.



## Pesticide Disposal Day

**November 14, 2019 at Powell & Stokes - 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.**

Nearly all pesticide products will be accepted at this amnesty collection event, including banned and outdated pesticides. Please save any portion of the label to help identify the material so you can be assisted with disposal. If you have any questions, please give us a call at 252-794-5317.

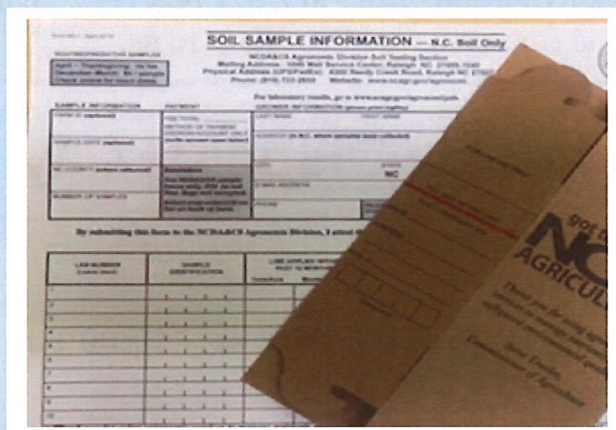




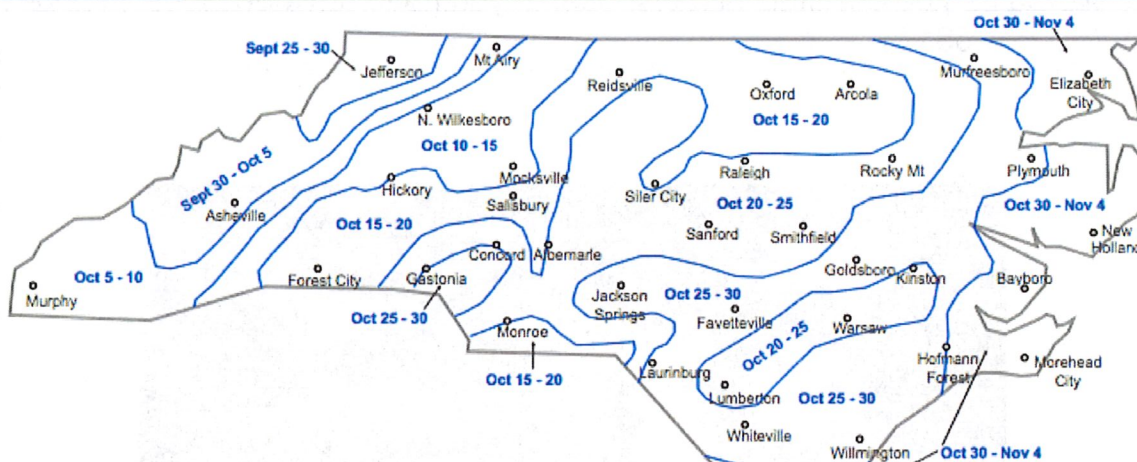
## NCDA&CS REMINDS USERS TO SUBMIT SOIL SAMPLES IN RALEIGH, NC BY NOVEMBER 26<sup>TH</sup> TO AVOID PEAK-SEASON FEES!

The N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services reminds growers that soil samples submitted by November 26, 2019 will be processed free of charge.

**Processing for soil samples arriving between NOVEMBER 27, 2019 and March 31, 2020 will cost \$4 per sample**



## WHEAT PLANTING DATE



## FALL PRE PLANT NITROGEN

When planting on time, 15 to 30 pounds preplant N per acre are generally sufficient to promote maximum growth and tillering. This application can be very important for high yields because N stress early in the season will prevent adequate tillering. When small grains follow soybeans or peanuts, enough carryover N may be present to meet small grain fall requirements. Unfortunately, the availability of carryover N is difficult to predict and there is no method for testing for available N in the fall. In many years and locations, the N released from a previous legume crop may not be available until the following spring or even summer, which is too late to support fall tillering. Consequently unless experience with specific fields indicates otherwise, a small amount of preplant N is recommended even when following soybeans or peanuts.

## Italian Rye Grass Control in Wheat

A ryegrass infestation can reduce wheat yield by up to 75%. Ryegrass can be a tremendous yield robber and the contamination from ryegrass seed can create additional income loss due to dockage at the point of sale. For effective ryegrass control, always start clean. Scout very closely before deciding not to use a burndown. If a burndown is warranted, use a material like Gramoxone or Roundup to be on the safe side and to better guarantee a good ryegrass kill. Use high quality seed, plant on time, and make sure to apply some fall nitrogen to help create a healthy, competitive wheat crop. Create a seed bed that allows all seed to be planted at a correct depth, thereby allowing all seed the opportunity to germinate quickly and uniformly.

### Preemergence Herbicides for Ryegrass

HERBICIDE*	RATE	TIMING	REMARKS**
<b>AXIOM</b> flufenacet (15) metribuzin (5)	6-10 oz/A	Spike to 2-leaf wheat and preemergence to 1-leaf ryegrass	Some wheat varieties are sensitive to Axiom. Plant wheat 1 to 2 Inches deep.
<b>FIERCE</b>	3 oz/A	14 days prior to no-till wheat planting	Plant wheat seed at least 1" deep. Fierce has potential to injure wheat, particularly under environmental stress conditions during seed germination thru seedling emergence. Fierce does not control germinated or emerged weed
<b>FINESSE</b> or <b>REPORT EXTRA</b> chlorsulfuron (2) metsulfuron (2)	0.5 oz/A	After planting but before wheat emerges.	Also for control of volunteer corn up to 18" tall. Rotation interval is 6 months for STS soybean and 18 months for field corn, grain sorghum and non-STs soybean. Do not use where soil pH is <5.0 or >7.9.
<b>PROWL H2O</b> pendimethalin (3)	1.5-2.5 pt/A	From 1st-leaf stage of wheat until flag leaf is visible. Emerged ryegrass will not be controlled.	Plant wheat seed at least ½" to 1" deep. Crop injury may occur if applied prior to wheat emergence. Seedbed should be firm and free of clods and trash.
<b>ZIDUA</b> or <b>ZIDUA SC</b> pyroxasulfone (15)	1 - 1.25 oz/A or 1.6 - 2 fl oz/A	<u>Delayed Pre</u> When 80% of germinated wheat seed have at least ½ inch long shoot until wheat spiking	Zidua has potential to injure wheat, particularly under environmental stress conditions during seed germination thru seedling emergence. Zidua does not control germinated or emerged weeds.
	1 - 2 oz/A or 1.6 - 3.25 fl oz/A	<u>Early Post</u> When wheat is spiking until 4'th tiller	
<b>ANTHEM FLEX</b> pyroxasulfone (15) carfentrazone (14)	2.75-3.5 oz/A	<u>Delayed Pre</u> When 80% of germinated wheat seed have at least ½ inch long shoot until wheat spiking	Anthem Flex has potential to injure wheat, particularly under environmental stress conditions during seed germination thru seedling emergence. Anthem Flex has some foliar activity on certain weeds species; however, it will not control germinated or emerged Italian ryegrass.
	2.75-3.6 oz/A	<u>Early Post</u> When wheat is spiking until 4'th tiller	

\*Numbers in parenthesis represent groups of different herbicide modes of action. This classification system can aid in the selection of herbicides to limit the development of herbicide resistance.

\*\*Consult labels to achieve optimum results for managing ryegrass and limiting injury to wheat and rotational crops.

table from the University of Kentucky



## Choose the correct seeding rate for seeds per pound

Million seeds per acre:	1.31	1.52
Seeds per square foot:	30	35
Seed size (seeds per pound)	Pounds of seed per acre	
10,000	131	152
11,000	119	138
12,000	109	127
12,500	105	122
13,000	101	117
14,000	94	109
15,000	87	101
Drill row spacing (inches)	Seed per drill-row foot	
6	15	17
7	18	20
7.5	19	22
8	20	23

Depending on seed size drill 1.3-1.5 million seed per acre. See chart above for units we commonly use (pounds of seed per acre).




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 Bertie County Cooperative Extension

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