2019 Chemical Weed Control Guide Available

The new KSU 2019 Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland guide -- SRP 1148, is now available. Hard copies are available at both the Howard and Sedan Extension Offices. A PDF version can be found at: 

IRM Redbooks

The 2019 IRM recordkeeping books, “Redbooks” for cow/calf producers are available at the Extension Office. Only a limited supply is available, so if you would like one, stop by the Extension Office now.

The primary use of the IRM Redbook is to record calving information and daily production activities. The book provides over 100 pages to record calving activity, herd health, pasture usage and cattle inventory, plus a calendar and note/address section.

Old World Bluestem

The latest invader that has rapidly gained a foothold in the Flint Hills is not new, but it is growing in acreage. Old World Bluestems (OWB) are very competitive in our environment and can rapidly overtake an otherwise productive pasture.

Now is a good time to identify areas of your pastures that may have either Yellow or Caucasian Bluestem. These both have a very distinctive color that are not normal this time of year in a very healthy native pasture. There are other grass plants that can be concerning that find their way into disturbed areas, much as OWB does, so proper identification is key to early control.
There are VERY few effective options for OWB control, with glyphosate (Round-Up) and Imazapyr (Arsenal) being the two herbicides showing the best control.

The important thing at this point is to be sure to identify potential problem areas so that next summer during the growing season you can find the areas again. These are warm-season annual grasses, that grow among our native warm-season annual grasses. Knowing where they are now (based on plant color and seed head) will be very helpful in finding and proper identification of OWB for potential control during the growing season.

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**Basal Bark and Cut Stump Tree Treatments**

Winter can be an excellent time to treat unwanted stands of woody plants. Scattered stands of individual trees should either be treated individually using the basal bark method (for labeled plants less than 4-6 inches in diameter) or the cut stump treatment method. The basal bark and cut stump treatments will not be effective if the plants cannot be treated down to the soil line. Avoid conditions where water or snow prevents spraying to the ground line.

Producers can treat smaller diameter susceptible woody plants individually by spraying the basal stem parts with triclopyr plus diesel fuel. The lower 12-15 inches of the stems or trunks of susceptible small trees should be thoroughly wetted on all sides with a triclopyr-diesel mixture. Triclopyr goes by the tradenames Remedy Ultra and Pathfinder II. Remedy Ultra is a 4 lb/gallon product.

The labeled recommendations for Remedy Ultra are 20-30% solution in diesel. Pathfinder II is a ready-to-use product and does not have to be mixed with diesel. PastureGard HL is a premix of triclopyr and fluroxypyr; and can be applied as a basal bark or cut-stump treatment as a 25% solution in diesel. Crossbow, a mixture of triclopyr and 2,4-D, can also provide control of certain woody plants as a 4% solution in diesel. Milestone, with the active ingredient aminopyralid, is effective on black and common honeylocust. Mix Milestone 5% v/v with a compatible basal oil; e.g. Dyne-Amic from Helena Chemical. Before selecting a basal oil, do a jar test by mixing Milestone and basal oil to determine compatibility.

If the woody plant is greater than 6 inches in diameter, the best method is to:

- Cut it off at ground level.
- Treat the cut surface with triclopyr and diesel fuel within 30-60 minutes, before the sap seals over the exposed area.
- Spray the cambium and light-colored sapwood to insure translocation of the herbicide.
- Treat any exposed trunk or exposed roots.

The stump of ash, cottonwood, elm, oaks, persimmon, and Russian olive can be treated with a 1:1 ratio of dicamba (Banvel, Clarity) in water instead of triclopyr if desired. The stumps of Eastern red cedar do not need to be treated since, unlike many woody plants, this species does not root sprout. Simply cutting Eastern red cedar below the lowest green branch will kill it. Common trees in Kansas that resprout after cutting include ash, cottonwood, elm, oaks, osage orange (hedge), persimmon, black and common honey locust, saltcedar, and Russian olive. In sprouting species, new shoots arise from dormant buds at or below the ground often resulting in a multi-stemmed clump.
**Cut-Stump Herbicides**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>Active ingredients per gallon</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crossbow</td>
<td>2 lb 2,4-D + 1 lb triclopyr</td>
<td>4% in diesel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remedy Ultra</td>
<td>4 lb triclopyr</td>
<td>20-30% in diesel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathfinder II</td>
<td>0.75 lb triclopyr</td>
<td>Ready to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PastureGard HL</td>
<td>3 lb triclopyr + 1 lb fluroxypyr</td>
<td>25% in diesel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milestone</td>
<td>2 lb aminopyralid</td>
<td>10% in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banvel/Clarity</td>
<td>4 lb dicamba</td>
<td>25-50% in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roundup PowerMAX</td>
<td>5.5 lb glyphosate</td>
<td>50-100% in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenal</td>
<td>2 lb imazapyr</td>
<td>10% in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tordon 22K</td>
<td>2 lb picloram</td>
<td>10% in water</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Trade names are used to help identify herbicides. No endorsement is intended, nor is any criticism implied of similar products not mentioned.

Common honeylocust can resprout from a wide diameter area around the main plant because of root suckers. One option is to make a basal bark treatment with triclopyr-containing products to kill the entire plant. Then the main plant can be cut down in subsequent years once the tree is dead. Cut-stump applications of Milestone as a 10% solution in water has been more effective than triclopyr on common honeylocust.

**Cut-Stump Treatments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Herbicides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>Crossbow, Pathfinder II, Banvel/Clarity, Arsenal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common honeylocust</td>
<td>Remedy Ultra, Pathfinder II, PastureGard HL, Milestone, Banvel/Clarity, Tordon 22K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood</td>
<td>Crossbow, Remedy Ultra, Pathfinder II, Banvel/Clarity, Arsenal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm</td>
<td>Crossbow, Remedy Ultra, Pathfinder II, PastureGard HL, Banvel/Clarity, Arsenal, Tordon 22K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oaks</td>
<td>Remedy Ultra, Pathfinder II, PastureGard HL, Banvel/Clarity, Roundup PowerMAX, Arsenal, Tordon 22K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage orange (hedge)</td>
<td>Remedy Ultra, Pathfinder II, PastureGard HL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persimmon</td>
<td>Remedy Ultra, Pathfinder II, PastureGard HL, Banvel/Clarity, Arsenal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian olive</td>
<td>Crossbow, Pathfinder II, Banvel/Clarity, Arsenal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt cedar</td>
<td>Remedy Ultra, Pathfinder II, PastureGard HL, Roundup Power MAX, Arsenal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tordon RTU and Pathway can be used on cut surfaces in noncropland areas such as fence rows, roadsides, and rights-of-way. However, Tordon RTU, and Pathway are not labeled for use on range and pasture. Glyphosate labels vary on what sites are labeled for cut-stump application on rangeland. Roundup PowerMAX can be applied on any terrestrial site. Roundup ULTRA can only be applied as a cut-stump treatment on non-cropland. Be sure to check the label as rangeland is sometimes included as a site under non-cropland on some glyphosate labels.
Application equipment for cut-stump application includes pressurized hand sprayers, small backpack sprayers, sprayer mounted on ATV with handheld gun, hydraulic tree shears or saws with an attached spray nozzle, or even a paint brush. Two of the more common pieces of equipment for cutting the woody plants are the turbo saw and the hydra clip.

Although exposure to animals is reduced by basal and cut-stump treatments, grazing and haying restrictions still need to be followed. There are no restrictions before grazing with any of the herbicides discussed. Check labels for restrictions for use prior to hay harvesting, removal of animals before slaughter, and for use around lactating dairy animals.

Calculating the Value and Proper Storage of Poultry Litter

The use of poultry litter can contribute to reducing the cost of fertilizer inputs for many operations, depending on the price and transportation cost of the litter. For many farmers, the use of poultry litter may represent significant savings. However, for many producers there is a “hassle factor” with using poultry litter. Reliable delivery, storage site location, uniform application, access to application equipment, and odor can all be additional challenges to producers unfamiliar with its use and should be a consideration.

Calculating poultry litter value

*How valuable is poultry manure?* This may not be a straightforward answer and depends on several factors, including the nutrient(s) required for a specific field. Here is one example using the average nutrient analysis values from southeast Kansas of 56-53-46 (N-P\(_2\)O\(_5\)-K\(_2\)O lb per ton):

**Year 1**
- 35% of N is inorganic (all available) = 19.6 lb N/ton litter
- 65% of N is organic (25% is available in year 1) = 9.1 lb N/ton litter
  - Total N available in year 1 = 28.7 lb N/ton litter
  - Total value of N available in year 1 (@ $0.33/lb N) = $9.47/ton litter
- P is 50% available in year 1 = 26.5 lb P\(_2\)O\(_5\)/ton litter
  - Total value of P in year 1 (@ $0.40/lb P\(_2\)O\(_5\)) = $10.60/ton litter
- K is 100% available in year 1 = 47.0 lb K\(_2\)O/ton litter
  - Total value of K in year 1 (@ $0.22/lb K\(_2\)O) = $10.34/ton litter

**Total in year 1 = $30.41/ton litter**

**Residual N and P = $19.61/ton litter**

More information on nutrient availability in poultry manure is available online at [https://ksu.ag/2EnZbwZ](https://ksu.ag/2EnZbwZ). In addition to the N, P, and K, poultry litter also contains sulfur, micronutrients, and organic matter which adds additional value to the poultry litter.

Storage considerations

Proper storage of manure is important to prevent runoff contamination of water and odor problems. The following practices should be utilized:
- Avoid stockpiling litter near homes, public roadways, and drainage ditches.
- Stockpile litter at least 200 feet away from “Waters of the State.”
- Use tarp on litter piles to keep litter dry, reduce odor, and reduce N losses from volatilization.
- Create an earthen berm around piles to allow time for water and nutrients running off the pile to infiltrate.
Additional considerations when selecting a suitable storage site

- Locate stockpiles in areas with minimal slope.
- Avoid sites that slope toward waterways and receive extraneous drainage.
- Locate sites in areas surrounded by grass that can serve as a buffer.

Avoid sensitive groundwater areas and sites in close proximity to wells.

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**Produce Safety Challenges**

Since 2011, more than 20 foodborne illness outbreaks have occurred from North American produce. The foods involved were cantaloupe, romaine lettuce, cucumbers, frozen vegetables and others. In 2018 alone, romaine lettuce has been linked to two large recalls. This is costly not only in illnesses and unfortunate deaths, but complete disruption in the supply chain.

Produce safety is an ongoing challenge. Safe potable water is critical for growing produce, but also in harvest and processing. If water is high in mineral deposits, it can cause pathogen survival. Soil residue also impacts cleanliness and sanitation.

Water temperature will change the sanitizer stability and efficacy. If water is too cold, the sanitizer will not work properly. If water is too hot, sanitizers can vaporize and release toxic gases. Produce quality can also be affected which can reduce shelf life. The acidity or pH of water must also be monitored.

Contact time of sanitizers and disinfectants will dictate the effectiveness. If left on too long, off flavors will linger and can become a chemical hazard. The produce surface texture can trap bacteria or make them difficult to remove soil and debris. Bruises and other damage also lead to ineffective cleaning. Learn more at [https://bit.ly/2rAy36g](https://bit.ly/2rAy36g).

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**Removing Odors from Appliances**

When the power goes out, or a refrigerator or freezer fails, food will likely spoil leaving unpleasant odors behind. These odors can be difficult to remove, but worth a try.

Remove the spoiled food and dispose of it. Take out shelves, trays, and storage bins. Wash them in hot water with detergent. Rinse and sanitize. Wash the unit interior, the door, and gasket with hot water and baking soda. Rinse and sanitize. Leave the door open at least 15 minutes to air dry.

If odors remain, try any or all of these ideas:

- Mix equal parts of vinegar and water and wipe the inside of the unit.
- Leave the door open to air out several days.
- Stuff the interior of the unit with wads of newspaper, close the door and let sit several days. Remove paper and clean with vinegar and water.
- Sprinkle fresh coffee grounds or baking soda in a shallow container. Let sit in the unit for several days.
- Use a commercial product to remove odors and follow manufacturer’s instructions.

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PREPARING FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

SUCCESSION PLANNING AND FARM ACCOUNTING PROGRAM

March 25th at 6pm
Hamilton Community Building
RSVP to the Greenwood Co. Extension Office at 620-583-7455
Free to attend

K-STATE Research and Extension
FRONTIER FARM CREDIT
Walk Kansas is a team-based program that will help you and others lead a healthier life. Join this program and

- be more active with friends and family,
- make better nutrition choices,
- and walk away your stress.

Food Safety at Farmers Markets

From spring into fall, farmer's markets provide a variety of fresh produce as well as many other foods. Many people believe locally grown fruits and vegetables are completely safe.

Unfortunately, several cases of foodborne illness have been connected with fruits and vegetables. For more information on food safety at farmer's markets and roadside stands, see the links below.

To help you bring your food products to market, let the Kansas Value Added Foods Lab evaluate your food products, help you with labeling and much more!

Contact the Extension Office for more information.

2019 Farmers Market Regional Workshops

- **Friday, Feb. 1**—Olathe: KSU Olathe
- **Saturday, Feb. 2**—Parsons: Southeast Research and Extension Center
- **Friday, Feb. 8**—Dodge City: Ford County Fair Building
- **Saturday, Feb. 9**—Wichita: Sedgwick County Extension Office
- **Friday, Feb. 15**—Manhattan: Pottorf Hall
- **Friday, Feb. 22**—Hays: K-State Agricultural Research Center
Mark Your Calendars

Elk County 4-H Fair - Howard
July 17-20

- July 1 4-H Entries Due
- July 17 4-H Market Weigh-In

Chautauqua County Fair
July 25-28

- July 12 4-H Entries Due
- July 24 4-H Market Weigh-In
- July 25 Open Class Entries Check-In

Longton Fair
August 2-3

- August 2 Open Class Entries Check-In

Kansas State Fair
September 6-15

Upcoming 4-H Events

- February 24 – Elk County 4-H Beef Weigh In – Howard Fairgrounds
- March 9 – Chautauqua County 4-H Club Days – Sedan High School
- March 16 – Elk County 4-H Club Days – West Elk High School
- March 23 – Regional 4-H Club Days – Madison High School
- March 24 – Chautauqua County 4-H Beef Weigh In – Sproul’s
Save The Date

Elk County Health Fair

May 4, 2019

Hornet’s Nest Moline

Contact the Elk County Extension Office for more info or to reserve your free booth space (620) 374-2174.

Vendors Wanted:

- Health Services
- Wellness Advocates
- Community Partners
Rolling Prairie Extension District #8, Chautauqua and Elk Counties
130 S. Pennsylvania
PO Box 647
Howard, KS 67349-0647

Rolling Prairie Extension District on Facebook

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