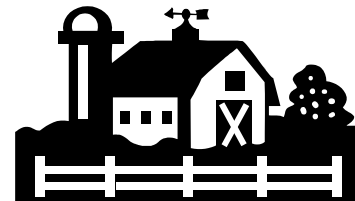




Kingfisher County Agricultural Newsletter



OKLAHOMA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE * DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES AND NATURAL RESOURCES * OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

March/April, 2005

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Dates To Remember

April 21, 10 am Canola Field Day 6 west, 3 south and 1/8 east of Kingfisher

Kingfisher County Wheat Plot Tours - May 12

Lahoma Field Day - May 20

Conservation Security Program - Kingfisher County Fairgrounds, March 28, 1 pm

Applications for foundation wheat, barley, oats and rye seed stock are available at the Extension Office.

Aphids in Wheat

Greenbugs have been showing their presence in wheat fields since late November and early December. Many producers have been watching their numbers and conditions of their wheat and have taken a wait and see attitude. With the dry conditions we are experiencing and the warmer weather conditions have been conducive to greenbug reproduction. Another concern is the number of bird oat cherry aphids that we are finding on the wheat plants. Both aphids are a concern because they both suck plant fluids and vector barley yellow dwarf into the wheat plant.

Economic threshold numbers for the greenbug is 100 to 300 greenbugs per foot of row in 3-6 inch wheat or 300 to 800 greenbugs per foot of row in 6-16 inch wheat. For the bird oat cherry aphid, researchers have not established a number.

Before choosing an insecticide, consider the effectiveness, cost of application and grazing restrictions that apply for each chemical. Products registered for greenbug control include Dimethoate 4E at 0.5 to 0.75 pints per acre, Lorsban 4E at 0.5 to 1.0 pints per acre, methyl parathion 4EC at 0.5 to 1.5 pints per acre and Warrior at 3.84 fluid ounces per acre. All of these registered products are very effective at controlling greenbugs.

Grazing and preharvest restrictions are as follows: Lorsban – 14 days for grazing, 28 days for harvest; Dimethoate – 14 days for grazing, 35 days for harvest; Warrior – 30 days for grazing or harvest; methyl parathion – 15 days for grazing or harvest.

It is important to follow these grazing restrictions. In 1994, a number of cattle poisonings occurred which was mainly associated with Dimethoate applications.

In most cases, the poisonings occurred because the cattle were released into the field early, while the Dimethoate residues were still high.

Controlling Peach Leaf Curl

Each spring, I get called from homeowners wanting to know what is wrong with their peach tree. The symptoms are the leaves are puckered, deformed, yellow and reddish-brown. Unfortunately, by that time, when symptoms are most evident, it is too late to spray anything. Leaf Curl is the culprit and now is the time to spray to control it. You want to pick a day that the temperature is above 40 degrees. You must spray before the buds swell and open. To prevent leaf curl the fungicides recommended are Bordeaux mixtures, Daconil 2787, Kodide 101, lime sulfur, Ferbam 76W and Champ Flowable.

Landscape Maintenance Schedule

- Control cedar apple rust. When the orange jelly galls are visible on juniper (cedar), following a rain, begin treating apple and crabapple trees with a fungicide. F-6235, F-7611
- Control of powdery mildew disease can be done with early detection and regular treatment.
- Proper watering of newly planted shrubs and trees often means the difference between success and replacement.
- Most bedding plants, summer flowering bulbs, and annual flower seeds can be planted after danger of frost. Sometime after mid-April. Hold off mulching these crops until spring rains subside and soil temperatures warm up.

(Continued on page 2)

- Watch for cutworm damage as you are in the garden.
- Don't spray insecticides during fruit bloom or pollination may be effected.
- Hummingbirds arrive in Oklahoma in early April. Get your feeders ready using 1 part sugar to 4 parts water. Do not use red food coloring, honey or artificial sweeteners.
- Warm season grasses can be fertilized four times per season using one pound of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet in each of four applications. Apply one pound in April, May, June, and September.
- Lace bugs, aphids, spider mites, bagworms, etc. can start popping up in the landscape and garden. Keep a close eye on all plants and use mechanical, cultural, and biological control options first.
- Let spring flowering bulb foliage remain as long as possible before removing it.

Gardening Tips

In order to have a successful garden, the gardener must follow a few rules. The following tips may help to prevent some common garden problems from occurring, or help overcome those that do arise:

- Sample soil and have it tested every three to four years
- Apply fertilizers in the recommended manner and amount
- Make use of organic materials such as compost where available
- Use recommended varieties
- Thin plants when small
- Use mulches to conserve moisture, control weeds and reduce fruit rots
- Avoid excessive walking and working in the garden when foliage and soil are wet
- Examine the garden often to keep ahead of potential problems
- Keep the garden free of weeds, insects, and diseases
- Wash and clean tools and sprayers after each use

- Rotate specific crop family location each year to avoid insect and disease buildup
- When possible, harvest vegetable during the cool hours of the day

Avoid the Following Mistakes:

- Planting too closely, which prevents walking or working in the garden
- Placing fertilizer directly in contact with plant roots or seeds
- Cultivating deeply, resulting in injury to plant roots
- Depending on varieties not recommended for your area; however, do try new releases
- Watering frequently or excessively so that the soil is always wet and soggy
- Allowing weed to grow large before elimination
- Applying chemicals or pesticides in a haphazard manner, without reading label directions or proper mixing
- Using chemicals not specifically recommended for garden crops
- Storing leftover diluted spray

How To Save \$15 To \$25 Per Acre On Next Years Wheat Crop

Field tests have shown that you can save \$15 to \$25 per acre by using nitrogen rich strips to scan plants and then make nitrogen applications in the same trip over the field as a result of technology that has been developed at Oklahoma State University.

This technology includes using nitrogen rich strips and Green Seeker Sensors in a system called Nutrient Use Efficiency.

Additional information is available on the internet at: <http://nue.okstate.edu>.

The Kingfisher County Agricultural Newsletter is published by the Kingfisher County Cooperative Extension Center, 101 South Main, Room 13, Kingfisher, OK 73750, phone 405/375-3822. This newsletter is one way of communicating educational information to the citizens of Kingfisher County. For subscription, please contact the office above.

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Fall Forage (lb/a) 2004 Wheat Variety Trial

SOURCE	ENTRY	SEED MASS seed/lb.	EL RENO	MARSHALL	STILLWATER	RFP	LOCATION YEARS
Agripro	Fannin	12770	2920	3230	4560	1.10	6
Oklahoma	Endurance	16510	2700	2730	4880	1.10	3
Oklahoma	Intrada (W)	14530	-	-	5010	1.08	10
Kansas	2145	14030	2470	2910	4660	1.06	12
AgriPro	Jagalene	15030	2380	2710	4320	1.05	12
Oklahoma	2174	14080	2450	2230	4190	1.02	12
Kansas	Jagger	15850	2080	2310	4160	1.02	12
Kansas	Trego (W)	-	-	-	-	1.02	8
Kansas	2137	14740	2880	2650	4450	1.02	12
Oklahoma	Deliver	14250	2840	2530	3820	1.01	3
Oklahoma	Ok101	13630	2580	2640	4790	.99	12
Oklahoma	Custer	14690	2410	2680	4420	.99	12
AgriPro	Cutter	12610	2860	3000	4350	.97	12
Oklahoma	Ok102	18310	2280	1990	3880	.95	12
Kansas	Overly	13930	2340	2080	4540	.95	6
AgriPro	AP502 CL	13880	2170	2470	4210	.92	6
AgriPro	Thunderbolt	18760	2080	2340	4090	.87	12
Texas	Sturdy2K	13590	2250	1530	3730	.79	3

Musk Thistle Control

Now is the time to spray for the musk thistle before it starts to bolt and send up the elongated stem. While the thistle is still in the rosette stage is the easiest time to kill it. A number of products are available including 2,4-D Amine, Ally, Grazon P+D, Weedmaster, Ally+2,4-D Amine, Ally+Grazon P+D, and Ally+Weedmaster.

Publication L-308 has a complete list of chemicals and rates to help determine the chemical of choice.

For musk thistle in an area that is difficult to get a sprayer to, producers may want to consider the biological control using the musk thistle weevil. While this method is slower to control the musk thistle (5 to 7 years) it is low cost and non target organisms are unaffected. To acquire some of these weevils contact the Extension Office and you can attend a weevil roundup or if I am able to go I can get a container of the weevils for you.

Meat Goat Field Day

A goat field day will be held at the Langston University Goat Farm on April 30, 2005 beginning with a 8 am registration time. Sessions will begin at 9 am. Registration is free however there is a lunch fee of \$7. To register call 405-466-3836 or register on line at <http://www2.luresext.edu/goats/libray/fd2005.html>. The schedule is as follows:

9-11:45 Adult General Session

Afternoon sessions will be held from 1-2 pm, 2:15-3:15 pm, and 3:30-4:30 pm. You will have to choose from the following workshops:

1. Helping your vet help you - 1pm only
2. Sustainable parasite control - 2:15 only
3. Injection sites and drug availability - 3:30 only
4. Quality assurance for goat nutrition
5. Quality assurance from farm to fork
6. Quality assurance from milking to processing
7. Basic goat husbandry I, hoof trimming, farm management calendar, disbudding
8. Basic goat husbandry II, pregnancy diagnosis and other approved drugs
9. Body condition scoring for improved management
10. Soapmaking overview
11. Benefits of government programs
12. General youth activities
13. Fitting and showing for youth and adults

There will be 2 all day youth sessions: 1) General Youth Activities taught by Ms. Stevenson or 2) Fitting and Showing taught by Ms. Garrett.

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