

PIONEER PREMIUM SEED & TREATMENTS, CROP INSURANCE, AGRONOMY SERVICES, FIELD DAYS, SEED WHEAT, SEED DELIVERY, AND PERSONAL SERVICE

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CHOOSING A SOYBEAN PLANTING DATE

Date of planting has important implications for soybean disease occurrence, seed yield and profitability. Past research has shown that although soybeans can tolerate a reasonable wide window of planting dates with little impact on per performance, extreme planting dates can reduce yields. In past years, planting may have been delayed until late May or June due to excessive spring rains, and yields have suffered.

Some growers have subsequently tried to avoid this possibility by planting soybeans at the first opportunity in the spring. When normal April freezes and wet, cold soil conditions have not occurred, this strategy has succeeded. But in other cases, ultra-early planting has exposed the crop to delayed emergence, damping off, frost, crusting, or infection with sudden death syndrome. To make critical decisions regarding soybean planting date, growers need reliable long-term results. Long term studies are more likely to include representative weather patterns, disease occurrences and other conditions that can give growers a realistic indication of the risks encountered by early or late planting.

In planting date studies conducted in 34 environments over many years, highest yields were generally obtained with late April to early or mid-May planting dates. When planting very early (early to mid-April in most locations) or very late (June or July), the yield responses varied widely. With extreme planting dates, these and other research studies have shown that yields are variable, and highly dependent on weather factors such as drought and frost that year.

- ◆ Soybeans prefers soil temperatures near 60°F or above for rapid germination and emergence.

- ◆ Delayed soybean emergence and early growth results in soybeans that are subjected to diseases, insects, herbicide damage, and crusting risks for an extended periods of time.
- ◆ Proper closing of the seed furrow can be prevented if soils are too wet.
- ◆ Wet soil conditions can also result in seed furrow compaction (sidewall compaction) that restricts soybean root growth throughout the season
- ◆ Air temperatures below 28°F usually cause injury or death of young soybean seedlings that have emerged above the soil surface.
- ◆ Soybeans emerging under cool, wet soil conditions in heavy soils are highly susceptible to damping off diseases.
- ◆ Researchers have found that infection by sudden death syndrome (SDS) occurs when temperatures are at the lower end of the 55°-65°F range.
- ◆ Ideally, where SDS is a serious problem, growers should wait until soil temperatures are likely to stay above 60°F before planting soybeans. Early April planting of soybeans should be avoided in fields with a history of SDS in the Midwestern U.S. Early May should be considered as a reasonable planting date in SDS prone fields in Kansas.

There are many pathogens that can attack a young soybean plant from the time of planting through the second or third trifoliate leaf stage. Some of these organism reside in the soil and some are borne in or on

Note's from John Heimerman— Pioneer Agronomist

Planting progress has moved at a very rapid pace across our area. Corn stands look excellent and possibly as even as an emergence as we have seen in some time.

Step one is accomplished. Now we enter early root development timing and we are needing rain to help the develop our upper roots for structure. The soybeans stands look pretty good overall. I have seen some plantings this past week that had marginal soil moisture so we are likely to have some uneven emergence if we don't see that rain soon. I have also seen some "green" planting into non terminated rye and was impressed with soil structure and planting conditions, unfortunately the lack of rain is still going to cause some germination and emergence issues.

SEED TREATMENTS & CUSTOM TREATING

We will have most all types of seed treatments available again this year. Upon request we can deliver these along with your seed order to your farm. We are also able to custom treat your beans with insecticide, fungicide, or inoculants again this year. We will also have again this year "ILeVO" seed treatment to treat for sudden death in soybeans.

The cost for "The Wildcat" (insecticide, fungicide & inoculant) is a little less than 1 bushel of soybeans. This is an excellent time to give those products a try. Call us for pricing.



Serving American Farmers Since 1926

CORN RETURN DEADLINE IS *MAY 21ST*. ANY UNOPENED BAGS MUST BE RETURNED BY THIS DATE FOR A REFUND.

If you would like to receive your newsletter as a PDF to your inbox please email or text us with your request.
Email: wildcatagriservices@gmail.com or text us at 316-751-5642



May topic is **RESEARCH RIDE ALONG'S: HOW WE REPLICATE STORM OCCURRENCES.** type this into the search bar and it will show up for you. More videos can be seen @ Pioneer Seeds.

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Thank You for Your Support of Wildcat Agri-Services

We wanted to take a moment to recognize the fact that you do have choices when it comes to whom you partner with on your seed selections. There are many good hybrids and varieties out there, as well as folks who offer them. Sometimes we may forget in the heat of the moment to say "Thank You" for supporting Wildcat Agri-Services through your purchases of Pioneer seed, and other ag products. Evenings, and weekends, we figure its all part of the job— again part of being a local independent dealer.

As it looks to be a fairly good wheat crop if you are thinking about some double crop seed after harvest this year, please keep us in mind for your needs. We have a good supply of both grain sorghum and STS soybeans. Give us a call and we will be happy to tell you all about the varieties available and what would work best on your farm.

Thank you again for the support of Wildcat Agri-Services and we look forward to serving you this season. Good luck in the months ahead.

AG RISK MANAGEMENT

Crop Insurance today offers...Lots of choices, if you want a crop insurance agent that can help you make choices from a farmers perspective contact
Steve McGinn 316-284-1935



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VISIT WWW.WILDCATAGRISERVICES.COM - TO LEARN MORE ABOUT PIONEER PRODUCTS!

CORN STAND EVALUATION AND REPLANT CONSIDERATIONS

By MARK JESCHKE PHD PIONEER AGRONOMY MANAGER

Many Different stress factors are capable of reducing corn stands, such as: Cold or Wet Soils, Insect Feeding, and Unfavorable Weather Conditions

STAND COUNTS

- Take several sample counts to represent the field
- Sample a length of row equal to 1/1000th of an acre
- Measure off the distance appropriate for your row width, count the number of live plants, and multiply by 1000 to obtain an estimate of plants/acre
- In situations like flooding damage, only a portion of the field may need to be considered for replant
- Frost or hail can damage a wide area. In this case, plant density and health should be assessed across the entire field
- When an injury event such as frost or hail occurs, it is best to wait a few days to perform a stand assessment as it will allow a better determination of whether or not plants will recover.

Row Width	Length of Rows
38 in	13 ft 9 in
36 in	14 ft 6 in
30 in	17 ft 5 in
22 in	23 ft 9 in
20 in	26 ft 2 in
15 in	34 ft 10 in

Stand counts should be taken randomly across the entire area of a field being considered for replant; this may include the entire field or a limited area where damage occurred.

After a plant stand has been assessed it is important to consider other factors such as

- Is the stand consistent; are gaps large gaps present?
- Will the stand have adequate crop canopy to assist with weed control and irrigation efficiencies?
- Will replanting provide an economic gain?
- Are remaining plants healthy and relatively equal in maturity?

REPLANT YIELD POTENTIAL

The expected yield from the current stand should be compared to expected replant yield

Table 1. Yield potential for a range of planting dates and final plant populations (Nafziger, 2020).

Planting Date	Plant Population (1,000 plants/acre)						
	20	23	26	29	32	35	38
% of maximum yield							
April 1-10	84	88	91	94	97	98	99
April 11-20	84	89	92	95	97	99	100
April 21-30	84	88	92	95	97	99	99
May 1-10	83	87	90	93	95	97	98
May 11-15	81	85	89	91	93	95	96
May 16-20	79	83	87	90	92	93	94
May 21-25	78	82	85	88	90	91	92
May 26-31	75	79	82	85	87	88	89
June 1-5	73	76	79	82	84	85	86

OTHER FACTORS TO EVALUATE

Stand Uniformity: An uneven stand will yield less than a relatively even stand with the same number of plants

Plant Health: Plants that are severely injured or defoliated will have reduced photosynthetic capability and a lower yield potential

CORN YIELD IS INFLUENCED BY STAND DENSITY AS WELL AS STAND UNIFORMITY:

- Variation in plant size can have a negative impact on yield
- Plants with delayed emergence or development are at a competitive disadvantage with larger plants in the stand and will have reduced leaf area, biomass, and yield

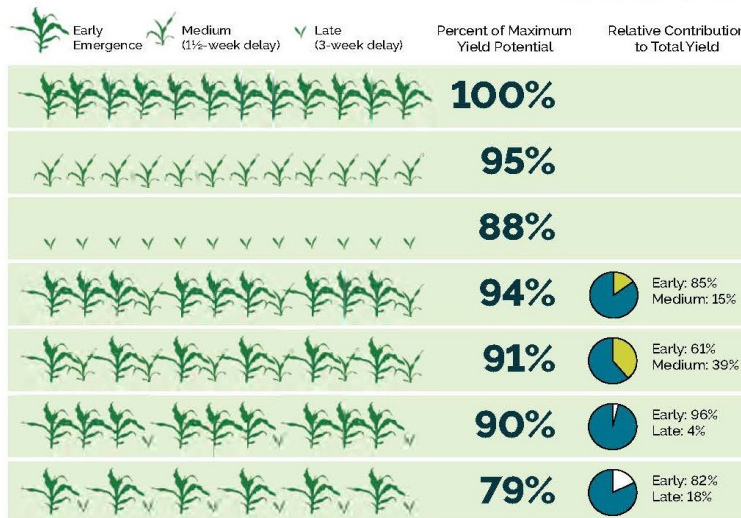


Figure 3. Yield potential of delayed and uneven corn stands (Carter et al., 1989).

PROFITABILITY OF REPLANT

Even if replanting will increase yield, the yield increase must be sufficient to pay for all of the costs associated with replant, such as

- Extra herbicide or tillage costs
- Planting costs
- Increased grain drying costs

ALSO CONSIDER THESE FACTORS WHEN MAKING A REPLANT DECISION

- Probability of an autumn freeze prior to physiological maturity of replanted corn
- Increased susceptibility of late-planted corn to summer drought or disease and insect pests, such as gray leaf spot and European corn borer

MATURITY SELECTION FOR DELAYED PLANTING

- A frequent question pertaining to replanting corn is how full season of a hybrid can be planted and still reach normal physiological maturity
- When considering which hybrid to replant, consider growing degree units (GCU) accumulation between the planting date and average first frost date as well as hybrid GCU requirements to reach physiological maturity

Continued on page 3

CORN STAND EVALUATION AND REPLANT CONSIDERATIONS CONT.

- Research has shown that corn can adjust its growth and development, requiring fewer growing degree units to reach maturity, when planted late. Late planted corn showed a reduction in GCU requirements of about six GCU's per day of planting delay.
- To help guide hybrid selection decision for delayed planting and replant scenarios Pioneer researchers conducted planting date studies over 18 years that included hybrids with a range of different comparative relative maturities
- Results indicate that farmers may consider switching from a full season to an early maturity hybrid if replanting after May 25th and from a mid-maturity to an early maturity hybrid if replanting after June 3rd.

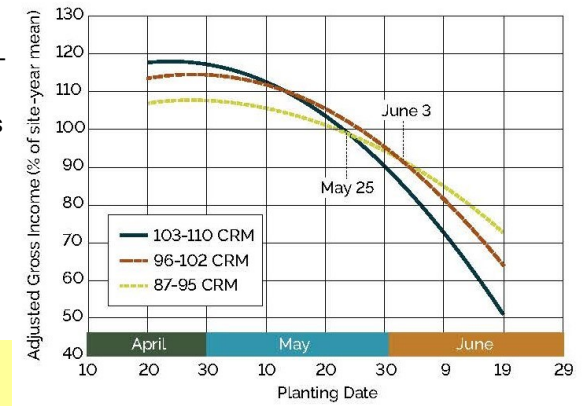


Figure 4. Relative profitability of full-season, mid-maturity, and early maturity hybrids in 29 North-Central Corn Belt environments over 17 years of Pioneer research. North-Central Corn Belt studies included 29 environments in South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, and Ontario and a total of 96 different Pioneer® brand corn products ranging from 87 to 110 CRM.

NATIONAL YIELD CONTESTS

If you are interested in entering into any of these contests please call Susannah at the office to get registered!



2021 PIONEER REPLANT POLICY

If you find that you need to replant any field (for any reason) originally planted with Pioneer brand corn, grain sorghum, forage sorghum, sorghum sudangrass, sunflowers or soybean seed; Pioneer will furnish replant seed at 50% -100% off of the current variety price. The discount amount you qualify for will depend upon what level of **Infinity Discount** you are at.

- Platinum** customers qualify for 100% replant.
- Gold** level qualify for 75% replant
- Silver** level qualifies for 50% replant.

Replant seed will be authorized only for the same year that the product is invoiced. Replant seed will be of suitable maturity for the conditions. Pioneer is not obligated to furnish specific hybrids/varieties or kernel sizes for replanting.



Only the purchaser (person invoiced and paying for the order) is qualified for service under the replant policy. The replanting agreement is not transferable by the purchaser to any other seed used.

The sales representative is required to verify each field that is to be replanted. We will need the location of the field for replant to enter into the Pioneer system.

If you decide to not replant after the replanted stand is initially established then Pioneer shall not be obligated to extend any replant offer should chemicals, weather, livestock, or other events cause damage to the growing crop.

CHOOSING A SOYBEAN PLANTING DATE CONTINUED

the seed. Collectively they are referred to as seed rot and/or seedling blight organisms. The most important soil borne organisms in Kansas are Pythium, Phytophthora and Thioctonia. Pathogens such as Pythium and Aspergillus can cause the seed to rot before or immediately after germination. This often results in skips in the row.

Sometimes plants emerge, but then die within a few days. After you carefully examine the stem at or just below the soil line, you may notice a constriction of the stem. This symptom is known as damping-off and is common to many of the pathogens but it most often associated with Pythium, Phytophthora and Rhizoctonia.

HAVE SOMETHING TO SELL?

IF YOU WANT TO ADVERTISE FARM EQUIPMENT OR FARM RELATED ITEMS YOU MAY DO SO FREE OF CHARGE. DEADLINE IS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH. SEND YOUR AD TO SUSANNAH.MCGINN@PLANTPIONEER.COM

WESTERN LAND ROLLER TAILWATER PUMP. 3 PHASE MOTOR 5 HP. 316-650-2678

1993 JOHN DEERE 7800 7780 Hr. StarFire 3000 FS1 2600 receiver, Schaben 300 gal. saddle tanks, Call 316-371-0546

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1996 - 9500 4-WHEEL DRIVE JD COMBINE with 925 flex head, straw chopper and spreader, 3579 separator hours, new front tires, always shedded. Also available **925 rigid head & 643 corn head.** Call for information 316-796-0537 or 316-208-9468

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