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PIONEER PREMIUM SEED & TREAT-MENTS, CROP INSURANCE, AGRONOMY SERVICES, FIELD DAYS, SEED WHEAT, SEED DELIVERY, & PERSONAL SERVICE

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THANK You!!!

We wish to express our thanks for allowing Wildcat Agri-Services to be a part of your 2024 farming operation. We are looking forward to working with you again in 2025.



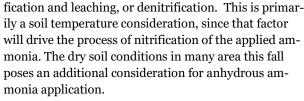
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ANHYDROUS FOR FALL ROW CROPS

Some in Kansas like to apply anhydrous ammonia as soon as possible in the fall for row crops next spring. This practice has some appeal, especially for corn producers. Fall fertilizer application spreads out the workload so that there's more time available at corn planting time in the spring. Wet spring weather sometimes prevents the application of lower-cost anhydrous ammonia in the spring ahead of corn planting.

Despite these advantages, a fall application of anhydrous ammonia has some significant disadvantages and is not recommended as a general practice in Kansas. This is due to the high risk or nitrogen (N) loss under typical Kansas conditions when applying anhydrous ammonia in the fall, through either nitri-



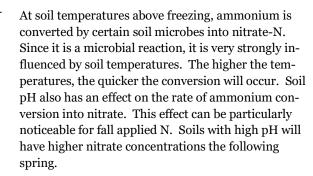
probably not a good idea south of I–70, and should only be done north of I–70 in cold soils. Traditionally, soil temperatures should be less than $50^{\circ}F$ for the application of ammoniacal fertilizers in the fall. It's not that nitrification stops below this, but rather that the nitrification process is slowing in that temperatures range, and soils will normally continue to cool rapidly, further reducing the nitrification rate. The use of a

As a rule, applying ammonia in the fall for corn is

nitrification inhibitor such as N-Serve can help reduce N losses from fall N applications under specific condition, particularly during wet years or when N is applied too early in the fall.

Once anhydrous ammonia is applied to the soil, it quickly reacts with soil moisture to form ammonium

hydroxide, NH4OH. The ammonia has then been converted to the ammonium (NH4) form and can be bound to clay and organic matter particles within the soil through the cation exchange process, and does not readily move. After this occurs, soil temperatures and pH play a big role in what happens next.



Nitrate-N is mobile in the soil, and can be lost through leaching on sandy soils. Nitrate-N can also be lost through denitrification on heavier soils if

Continued on page 2

2024 SOYBEAN & SORGHUM YIELD CONTESTS

If you would be interested in participating in either of these contests let us know as we would like to see several entries from our area this year. If you are interested in participating please call Susannah at the office to get signed up or you can download the forms on our website at https://www.wildcatagriservices.com/resources/yield-contests

Corn Yield Contest

Entry deadline is November 30th—https://membership.ncga.com/Mobile/CYC/Login.html

SORGHUM YIELD CONTEST

Entry Deadline is November 15th—https://kanssoybeans.org/association/contests/

SOYBEAN YIELD CONTEST

Entry Deadline is November 26th - https://sorghumgrowers.com/yieldcontest/yield-contest-entry-form/

2025 Pioneer Infinity Program



Financing: Prime - 1 @ 22%





ANHYDROUS FOR FALL CROPS CONTINUED

conditions are wet before or after the corn is planted in the spring. Here soils may stay warmer than 50° well into late fall, and only freeze for short periods during the winter. As a rule if the wheat has greened up, the soil is warm enough to support nitrification.

This year topsoil is very dry in many areas of Kansas. This is another factor to consider. When the soil is dry, will it be able to hold anhydrous ammonia or will some of the ammonia be lost shortly after application?

Three things to consider. Ammonia (NH3) needs to react with water shortly after application in order to convert into ammonium NH4 which is the molecule that can adhere to clay and organic matter in the soil. If the ammonia does not react with water, it will remain as a gas that can escape from the soil.

Dry soils may be cloddy with large air spaces where the soil has

cracked. This can allow the gas to physically escape into the air before it has chance to be converted into ammonium. Getting the soil sealed properly above the injection slot can also be a problem in dry soils

The deeper the ammonia is applied, the more likely the ammonia will have moisture to react with ,and the easier the sealing. Anhydrous ammonia can be applied to dry soils as long as the ammonia is applied deep enough to get in good moisture and the soil is well sealed above the injection slot.

You should be able to tell if anhydrous is escaping from the soil during application, or if the ammonia isn't being applied deeply enough. If ammonia can be smelled, then you should either change the equipment setup to get better sealing or deepen the injection, or wait until the soil has better moisture conditions.

ALFALFA SEED AND INOCULANTS

Pioneer sold its alfalfa business to DLF seed this year. We have signed up as a dealer with DLF and will offer the same varieties of alfalfa that were in a Pioneer bag plus more options. We feel good about this change as DLF concentrates fully on forages. When you are considering planting alfalfa or other forages we should be a much more consistent supplier of these products now.



Inoculants: Pioneer Silage, high moisture grain, and alfalfa inoculants are also still all available.



Thank you to everyone who has participated in the plots and side by side weigh wagon comparisons this fall. The information gathered from doing these weighs benefits all of us.

WILDCAT AGRI-SERVICE'S PICKS FOR 2025

WE WANTED TO HIGHLIGHT THE TOP PERFORMERS IN CORN, SOYBEANS, AND SORGHUM FOR OUR AREA. OUR THOUGHTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

CORN:

Full season Hybrids: PICK P1718AML, P1847AML, P1742PCE, & P2089AML

We would suggest you take a hard look at the hybrids P1742PCE, P1847AML, & P1718AML. They showed excellent performance this past year over all other hybrids from competitors and Pioneer. We liked P1742Q more on continuous corn acres it did really well and we will likely move more this direction when needing a triple stack for your continuous corn acres. P1718AML & 1742PCE, and 1847AML did well in most all plots and looks to be the yield leaders. P2089AML is an older number that is proven in high yielding environments. P1847AML, P1718AML, & P2089AML are available in our Leptra earworm technology and show great control for a potential few added bushels and great grain quality. P1742PCE is a new corn that showed very consistent performance & will take quite a few acres from some of the others.

Mid-Season Hybrids: PICK 14830AML, 1511AM, P13777 PCE, 13841PCUE, and P13050AM

Top choices would be P1511AM, P14830AML, P13777PCE, & P13050AM in this maturity class. P1511AM, 14830AML, & P13777PCE hybrids have impressive yield results to give great options for Pioneer in our mid maturity lineup. All these have proven themselves to produce yields that compare or exceed the fuller season numbers. P14830AML is pretty new but will be the most often utilized of these and is very impressive however 13841PCUE & P13777PCE are going to take some acres away from it. P13777V is our leading triple stack in this maturity. 13841PCUE & 14830AML is available in our earworm technology and show great control for a potential few added bushels. All of them fit in a wide range of soils and possess excellent grain dry down for a little quicker harvest. Look at P1548AM, P1122AML, 13841PCUE, & P1413AM on dryland if you're looking for a fuller maturity for some better acres. P1548AM is a consistent choice for a 115 day and was very impressive on dryland in a fuller maturity for increased yield potential.

Short Season Hybrids: PICK P0622AML, P1122AM, P05081AML, P404AM, & P0995AM

P1170AM, P0622AML, & **P05081AML** will be hybrids we would use on *Limited* irrigation. They do well for their maturity with handling a little more stress and have the flex to reach high yields when given some help from rainfall. All of these are now proven hybrids in this class and will be used on many acres. We will again continue to look at some of the other new hybrids and evaluate them for future years. If you have limited water or the ability for a quicker harvest, both of these advantages make these shorter maturity hybrids extremely attractive.

P05081AML, **P1122AML**, **P0995AM**, **P0622AML**, **P0487PCE**, & **P0404AM** will carry much of the **Dryland** acres. We would like to continue to split many acres between **P0622AML**, **P0995AM**, **P1548AM**, & **P1413AM** as they are major players in dryland. We suggest you consider trying them on your dryland acres. **P05081AML** & **P0622AML** will also be where we will lean for a double crop irrigated hybrid. **P1170AM** is a hybrid and a little fuller season for more top end potential. **P05081AML** is a new corn that showed very consistent performance and will take over a number of dryland acres.

SOYBEANS:

There is a lot of sorting to help you select the correct Soybean Herbicide Technology Traits. We are happy to help you navigate through all the confusion in order for you get "the right product on the right acre." as we transition fully into Enlist herbicide varieties in **2025** the newer genetics with more yield potential will be in these choices

Irrigated Beans: PICK Enlist Varieties 37A18E, 37Z06E, 40Z57E, 42A84E, & 45Z75E

We like **37A18E** & **40Z57E** because they have an excellent defensive package. They possess good sudden death tolerance, cyst nematode resistance and seem to even have the ability to handle poorly drained soils.

Last year we used **37A18E** & 4**4A91E** a lot which shows rather good sudden death tolerance. It has yielded very well in plots and has a great disease package. We will use these on many of the acres along with **37Z06E**, **40Z57E**, **P42A84E**, & **P45Z57E**.

P42A84E are also salt excluders with decent SDS tolerance and will be widely adapted to our area and should consume a lot of acres. **38Z63E** are great on High Ph and Iron Chlorosis when you have situations where this is a problem. There are great choices in soybeans to use on irrigation situations to fill specific agronomic needs.

The newer genetics are all transitioning into the Enlist Herbicide Technology are showing great yield results and many operations are headed that direction for their farming operation.

Do not forget 43Z44SE, P46T97SE, 47Z15BE, & 51A85BE (4.6maturity) if you are planning to need STS for dryland or Irrigated double crop.

Dryland Beans:

PICK Enlist Varieties 42A84E, 45A81E, 47Z15E, 48A14E & 49Z02E

Enlist Herbicide Technology Beans **P42A84E**, **45A81E**, **47Z15E**, **48A14E** & **49Z02E** are all great choice for dryland beans. I think **48A14E** is a very tough bean and performed very well under dry conditions. **38Z63E** is a great choice in group 3 dryland variety.

The newer genetics have all transitioning into the Enlist Herbicide Technology and many operations are transitioning that direction for their farming operation.

ENLIST SOYBEAN TECHNOLOGY looks to be a great option for double crop as your planting date would likely be past the cutoff time for dicamba over the top spraying. This would get you good initial exposure to this technology as we see this catching on in the future. We are experiencing good control of weeds with the Enlist herbicide program and there is **no cutoff date** for this spraying program.

There are a lot of new exciting genetics in the line up showing great yield results in the Enlist Varieties. We realize that this is a transition from what you have been doing in some cases but it is a very simple program, and we feel that it is a great option for the future.

Currently there is no over the top spray label for Dicamba based products for in season weed control on soybeans for the 2025 season.

SORGHUM:

Mid Early Season

Mid Early would be **86P70** or **86P20** these hybrids are both excellent and we have a lot of confidence in them. The **86Y89** yellow also looks particularly good. **86P20** in later double crop situations seems to be shortest in late situations.

Mid-Season

Mid-season sorghum is split in acres between **85P75** & **85P58**. These hybrids are very proven performers and cover a sizable number of acres between them. If you do not mind yellow Milo plant **85Y88** it is keeping up or outperforming these other two hybrids. Overall **85P75** has performed very well, has better than average Aphid tolerance and should also be strongly considered where this is a issue.

Full Season

In the full season segment **84P94 & 84P72** for better dryland ground and irrigation is still as good as anything out there. Also, **84G62** is a older number but extremely hard to beat in irrigated situations. **84P72** for all other soil types and possesses better head exertion, and our better rating on Sugarcane Aphids resistance and good drought tolerance during dryer times. **84P94** is new but looks to be very promising in replacement of many of the acres in this maturity.



2025 TruChoice Offer





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PIONEER SEEDS:



WORLD RECORD WORTHY SOYBEANS

Type this into the search bar to find it.

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SEED PLANNING FOR 2025

We have had a few customers starting to get with us on estimates on orders for the 2025 crop year. We know that it seems early, but the sooner we know the demand the better off we will be in attaining additional supplies of the leading hybrids.

Some of you would have liked to of had more of some certain hybrids this year that were limited. This may continue to be a problem again in the future, but the early orders always seem to have a better chance at the hybrids and varieties and quantities wanted.



PIONEER DEFERRED PAYMENT LOAN DEADLINE IS DECEMBER 1ST 2024

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