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 **PLACE YOUR 2021 PIONEER SEED ORDER BY OCTOBER 30TH TO
RECEIVE AN ADDITIONAL 2% EARLY OFFER DISCOUNT** 

 **YouTube**
This month's topic is **Targeted Drought Testing: Research Ride**
Along | Garden City, KS type this into the search bar and it will show up for you.
More videos can be seen @ Pioneer Seeds.

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CALL NOW TO RESERVE YOUR WHEAT SEED!

⇒ BOB DOLE	⇒ BENEFIT	
⇒ LCS CHROME	⇒ WOLVERINE	
⇒ WB 4458	⇒ DOUBLE STOP	CONTACT:
⇒ WB 4303	⇒ ZENDA	TANNER GATZ 316-284-1597
⇒ WB 4699	⇒ SY MONUMENT	MIKE MCGINN 316-772-7171
⇒ WB 4401	⇒ BLENDS	TYE ENGEL 316-217-6253
⇒ WB GRAINFIELD	⇒ AND MOST OTHER VARIETIES	KOREY CARMICHAEL 316-641-3160
⇒ WB 4269		

QUANTITIES ARE LIMITED. WE CAN ALSO CUSTOM TREAT YOUR SEED.





ALFALFA SEED & INOCULANTS
Premium alfalfa is in somewhat limited quantities. If you are considering planting fall seeded alfalfa please try to let us know as soon as possible. Blended alfalfa is in good supply at present.
Alfalfa: Pioneer has a good supply of Alfalfa varieties, in both blends and pure lines available.
Inoculants: Silage, high moisture grain, and alfalfa inoculants are also all available. All inoculants are in good supply, but some are a special order item, so plan ahead.

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

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Final Irrigation	1
Agronomy Thoughts	1&3
2021 Infinity Prog.	2
Unknown Seed Pkt	2
2020 Wheat Test	2
Thank You	3
Corn Milk Line	3
Wheat Seed	4
Alfalfa & Inoc	4
Pioneer YouTube	4
Contact Information	4



TIMING OF FINAL IRRIGATION FOR THE SEASON

As the growing season wraps up, you have an opportunity to further improve your water use efficiency by properly timing your final irrigation application. This is an important decision as an early termination of irrigation can result in reductions in grain yield primarily through reductions in the kernel weight, yield component.

While a late termination of irrigation results in unnecessary pumping, energy consumption, the potential for an increased risk of soil compaction at harvest due to increased soil moisture, and the risk of water loss through drainage.

With the goal of matching available water to crop needs while avoiding excess, it's important to understand crop water use requirements late in the growing season. The table shows anticipated water use from various growth stages until physiological maturity.

Stage of Growth	# of Days to Maturity	Water use to maturity (inches)
Corn		
Blister	45	10.5
Dough	34	7.5
Beginning Dent	24	5
Full Dent	13	2.5
Black Layer	0	0
Grain Sorghum		
Mid Bloom	34	9
Soft Dough	23	5
Hard Dough	12	2
Black Layer	0	0
Soybeans		
Full Pod	37	9
Beginning seed	29	6.5
Full Seed	17	3.5
Full Maturity	0	0

AGRONOMY THOUGHTS

Ear Rots

Early harvest suggest that we will be dealing with elevated levels of aflatoxin in South Central Kansas where the short season corn was too stressed in reproductive stages before the rain finally came. Below we will discuss the common ear rots we typically see in this geography and the mycotoxins associated with them. Again we are seeing an advantage with our Leptra Hybrids when it comes to reduced amount of ear feeding and secondary ear molds.

Stalk Rots

In the last week or so we have received a few calls on corn that is just about to black layer and that stalks are starting to get weak. In general, these are in an area where we had higher levels of foliar disease or in fields where a fungicide has not been sprayed or sprayed once with a heavy disease re-infestation. We have also been talking about the lack of solar radiation and the later effects of stalk rots forming. While we don't claim control of stalk rots with a foliar fungicide, the late southern rust that has moved into the area have all but shut down many plants that were not sprayed. Lack of leaf area leads to lack of photosynthesis, meaning that those plants are pulling more reserves from the stalks to put that energy into the ear. Also we are going to see final irrigations run some soil type spots in fields short on moisture to blacklayer. With no rain and the high temperatures, we will likely see some stalk lodging due to this.

Sorghum Stalk Rots

Symptoms generally appear several weeks after pollination when the plant appears to prematurely ripen. The leaves become dry, taking on a grayish-green appearance similar to frost injury. The stalk usually dies a few weeks later.

Diseased stalks can be easily crushed when squeezed between the thumb and finger and are more susceptible to lodging during wind or

rainstorms. The most characteristic symptom of stalk rot is the shredding of the internal tissue in the lowest internodes of the stalk, which can be observed when the stalk is split. This shredded tissue may be tan colored (Fusarium stalk rots); red or salmon (Fusarium & Gibberella stalk rots); or grayish-black (charcoal rot)

Stalk rot is a stress-related disease. Any stress on a crop can increase both the incidence and severity of stalk rot. Research has indicated that when the carbohydrates used to fill the grain become unavailable due to nutrient shortage, drought stress, leaf damage from insects, hail, disease or reduced sunlight, the plant uses nitrogen and carbohydrate reserves stored in the stalk to complete grain fill.

The loss of nitrogen and carbohydrate reserves resulting from leaf damage weakens stalk tissues and results in increased stalk rot susceptibility. Early maturing hybrids are generally more susceptible than full-season hybrids.

Other than irrigation or rain, there is little that can be done to prevent stalk rot by late summer. No hybrid has complete immunity to stalk rotting pathogens. When choosing a hybrid, look for a hybrid that is not only a high yielder, but one that has good standability and "stay-green" characteristics. This will help assure that if stalk rot does occur, losses due to lodging will be minimal. A balanced nutrition program based on soil test should be used. Overall fertility levels should be adjusted to fit the hybrid, plant population, soil type, environmental conditions and management program. An excess of or a shortage of nitrogen can lead to increased stalk rot problems.

Producers can check their sorghum for stalk rots by squeezing the lower stem with their thumb and fingers. If the stalks crush easily they are probably infected and may lodge at any time. Check 100 plants across the field to determine the percent of affected plants. If the

Continued on Page 3

PIONEER 2021 INFINITY PROGRAM

For 2021 Pioneer is continuing the three levels of the Infinity Program from last year. They are Platinum, Gold, and Silver. Benefits and qualifications for each are listed. It's not too early to start planning for 2021.

YOY= year over year PY = Prior Year



Platinum Level	Gold Level	Silver Level
QUALIFIERS	QUALIFIERS	QUALIFIERS
100% Customer OR > 10% YOY Acreage growth OR >100 YOY acres growth AND Payment by Dec. 3rd 2020	Retain Acres (90-109%) of PY acres Payment by Dec. 3rd 2020	Invoice & Payment by Feb 26th 2021
BENEFITS	BENEFITS	BENEFITS
100% Replant Granular Insights—Direct Scouting & Pioneer Seeds App Financing; Prime –1 @ 22% or 0% @ 17% discount	75% Replant Pioneer Seeds App Financing: Prime –1 @ 17% discount	50% Replant Pioneer Seeds App Financing: Prime –1 @ 12% discount

Unsolicited Packages of Seeds

The Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) has been notified that several Kansas residents have received packages in the mail that contain seeds that appear to have come from China. The types of seeds in the packages are unknown at this time. Some packages are labeled jeweler or may have Chinese writing on them. KDA is instructing anyone who receives a package to **NOT** plant the seeds. If the seeds are in a sealed package, **DO NOT** open it. Instead call KDA at 785-564-6698 or email them at KDA.PPWC@ks.gov

According to KDA the packages of seed could be invasive species, could introduce diseases to local plants or be harmful to livestock. Invasive species can wreck havoc on the environment, displace or destroy native plants, and insects and severely damage crops



2020 WHEAT TEST PLOT RESULTS

BRAND	PRODUCT	TEST WT	MOISTURE	YIELD
LCS	Chrome	58.7	11.5	64.8
AgriPro	SY-Benefit	59.1	11.6	62.5
Westbred	WB4269	58.9	11.8	71.8
Westbred	WB4303	55.3	10.6	61.2
Westbred	WB4401	58.9	11.7	74.5
Westbred	WB4458	58.7	11.5	48.8
Westbred	WB4699	59	11.4	76.1
OGI	Double Stop	61	11.6	63.1
AgriPro	SY-Bob Dole	58.3	11.2	58.8
Wildcat Genetics	Larry	58.6	11.5	66.1
Wildcat Genetics	Zenda	60.5	11.7	56.5
AgriPro	SY-Monument	59.2	11.2	84.8

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

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

400 GAL. DEMCO SADDLE TANKS. 7R & 8R mounting brackets. \$1850 OBO 316-641-4694

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

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

1200 FEET OF GATED 8" PVC PIPE. 620-386-0569

MISC. ALUMINUM IRRIGATION Fittings \$25 each. Line valves \$50 each. 8 & 10 inch size. 316-284-1935

BERKELEY 8X6 PUMP w/trailer. \$1000. 316-772-0147

IRRIGATION GEAR HEAD 6-5 RATIO. 620-386-0569

PRECISION PLANTING PARTS—Call Mike for pricing on parts. 316-772-7171

SEED PLANNING FOR 2021

We have had a number of you planning estimates on orders for the 2021 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. Please let us know if you have interest in getting an additional 2% discount by ***October 30th 2020.***



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



Thank You!

to everyone who attended the 22nd annual field day at the warehouse near Sedgwick. Although we had a different format for this years event than in years past John Heimerman Pioneer Agronomist provided in depth information about varieties, technologies, and agronomic issues in our area. Great information about products and challenges we faced this season were also discussed. We appreciate your support and interest in learning about the new hybrids that will be available in 2021.



DON'T FORGET DECEMBER 1ST IS DEFERRED PAYMENT DEADLINE

You will be receiving your final statement and payment coupon soon from Pioneer. No further statements will be sent to you. In ***November*** you will receive a Payment Reminder.

If you wish to pay off your loan prior to the due date of December 1st you will need to call **1-800-248-4030 opt 1** for your current payoff amount.

CORN MILK LINE PROGRESSION

How far are we from Harvest? Why are some hybrids blacklayering prematurely? Moisture at physiological maturity is typically around 35% but can vary due to differences in hybrid characteristics and environmental conditions. Following physiological maturity, an abscission layer, known as the black layer, will form at the base of the kernel. Within the ear, the black layer usually forms first in the tip kernels with progression a few days later to the large kernels at the base.

Black layer is often used as a visual indicator of physiological maturity and the two are often considered synonymous, but this is not actually the case.

- Black layer formation is triggered when sucrose trans-location to the developing kernel stops.
- This cessation of sucrose flow can be due to the physiological maturity of the kernel but can also be the result by other factors causing a sharp drop in plant photosynthesis such as foliar disease, hail, frost, or prolonged cold temperatures.
- Black layer formation triggered by environmental stress can occur before physiological maturity, effectively shutting down grain fill prematurely

In 2020 it seems like Corn Hybrids are taking an extremely long time to move from early dent to blacklayer. This isn't necessarily a bad thing suggesting that if we can slow that process down, our test weights will be higher due to lower temps and less stress during this critical time period s we convert sugars into starch. Just like the vegetative growth and development, the milk line move-

ment is heat unit driven. On the chart to the right, you can see that once we are to the ½ milk stage, we are still about 200 heat units away from maturity, or about 8 -9 days.

Once the kernels have blacklayered we are usually 30-35% moisture depending on the hybrid and the environmental conditions.

Again, Corn dry down rate is tightly linked to daily growing degree unit (GDU) accumulation.

In general, drying corn from 30% down to 25% moisture requires about 30 GDUs per point.

Drying from 25% to 20% requires about 45 GDUs per point (Lauer, 2016).

For more information, read this article: <https://www.pioneer.com/us/agronomy/Corn-Maturity-Drydown.html>

Stage R5
Beginning Dent
Grain Moisture: **50-55%**
400 GDUs remaining to maturity
Yield loss from killing frost at this stage: **35-40%**



Stage R5.25
¼ milk line
Grain Moisture: **45-50%**
300 GDUs remaining to maturity
Yield loss from killing frost at this stage: **25-30%**



Stage R5.5
½ milk line
Grain Moisture: **40-45%**
200 GDUs remaining to maturity
Yield loss from killing frost at this stage: **12-15%**



Stage R5.75
¾ milk line
Grain Moisture: **35-40%**
100 GDUs remaining to maturity
Yield loss from killing frost at this stage: **5-6%**



AGRONOMY THOUGHTS CONTINUED

percentage of stalk-rot-infected plants is high, sorghum should be harvested as soon as possible, even if it hasn't dried down adequately in the field. If the stalks are firm, the plants will probably be able to stand for several more weeks.

Summary of sorghum stalk rots

Symptoms	Weather
Internal shredding of lower nodes; black sclerotia attached to the vascular tissue	High soil temperatures (98 degrees F) and low soil moisture during grain fill
Internal shredding of lower nodes; tan or pink-to-purple internal discoloration	Dry conditions early and warm (82-86 degrees F) wet weather 2 to 3 weeks after pollination

Stalk Rot

