

Oct. 30, 2012

Variety Testing Results Available Online and Fall Control of Weeds in Wheat

Results from the University Of Missouri Variety Testing trials are available online at <http://varietytesting.missouri.edu> .

The corn results for the corn trials have the data summarized for each location and for each region. In the northern region, Albany and Novelty were not published due to very low yields and extreme variability. Craig, Mooresville and LaGrange were harvested. In the central region, Columbia and Truxton were abandoned due to extremely low yield leaving Henrietta, Marshall and Annada data being summarized. The two Central Missouri irrigated locations at Columbia and Laddonia were harvested. Yield data is also available for the Southwest and Southeast Regions.

In the Northern Region, the average yield was 119.1bu/ac with Craig averaging 179.4bu/ac, Mooresville averaging 63.9bu/ac and Lagrange averaging 111.1bu/ac. In the Central Region non-irrigated trials, the average yield was 149.5bu/ac with Henrietta averaging 164.5bu/ac, Marshall averaging 172.4bu/ac and Annada averaging 92.6bu/ac. The irrigated trials in the Central Region averaged 189.9bu/ac with yields averaging 182.7bu/ac at Columbia and 197.1bu/ac at Laddonia.

Soybean results are available for 10 of 20 individual locations as of October 23. The summary for the Central Region is available but because of harvest not being completed or data processing is incomplete in the other regions, the regional summary was not available in the North, Southwest, and Southeast Regions as of October 23. The information will be updated as harvest is completed and the data is processed. Keep checking the website for updates.

The warm weather, early harvest, and wheat planting may result in an unusual amount of winter annuals emerging and becoming established. With the warm weather they may have the potential to develop a greater plant mass and be more competitive with the wheat. Winter annuals such as common chickweed, henbit, winter annual grasses and other weeds, if emerging with the small grain and left unchecked have the possibility to cause significant yield reductions next year. The first thing to do is determine if you have the weeds and how serious the problem may be. If they are thick enough it may sense to treat for these weeds in the fall rather than early spring. There are several herbicides available for controlling weeds in wheat. Check with your local supplier for which are recommended for your weed population and management practices. Make sure to include the necessary spray adjuvants in the mix. Remember that cool (less than 50 F) cloudy days can reduce herbicide activity.

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