Agronomy Information and Tips

New set of Guide Sheets on Ecology and Management of White Tail Deer. We continue to have crops damaged by deer.

G9479, Ecology and Management of White-tailed Deer in Missouri — http://extension.missouri.edu/g9479

G9480, Implementing Quality Deer Management on Your Property — http://extension.missouri.edu/g9480

G9481, Estimating Deer Populations on Your Property: Camera Survey — http://extension.missouri.edu/g9481

G9482, Estimating Deer Populations on Your Property: Observational Data — http://extension.missouri.edu/g9482

G9483, Estimating Deer Populations on Your Property: Harvest Data — http://extension.missouri.edu/g9483

G9484, Aging a Deer by Examining Its Jawbone — http://extension.missouri.edu/g9484

Publication MP 685, “Controlling Deer Damage in Missouri”, is also available for use (http://extension.missouri.edu/p/MP685).

The Missouri River Recovery Program. Many have an interest about the long-term management plan of the Missouri River basin. Much information can be found on the website called the Missouri River Recovery Program or MRRP located at http://www.moriverrecovery.org. Other tabs at the site include BiOp/Mit Efforts which also has on the right side information regarding land acquisition. Next tab is the Missouri River Recovery Implementation Committee (MRRIC) and the last tab is Missouri River Ecosystem Restoration Plan (MRERP). This site contains information which may help one gain a perspective of what long-term goals and impact may be.

Concern about CO₂ levels. Denitrification of nitrogen, forms nitrous oxide (N₂O), which is 296 times that of CO₂. This is why nitrogen fertilizer is of concern as a ozone depleting gas. Denitrification is driven by soil NO₃ levels, carbon to decompose, anaerobic conditions, aeration, soil pH, and temperature.

Nebraska reports 2,4-D resistant waterhemp. In 2009, a field that was warm season grass had reported to be resistant. Seed was collected in 2010 and was confirmed by greenhouse studies to be resistant. The population was a 10-fold resistance to 2,4-D. With new herbicide resistant genes being placed in soybean, consideration should be given to manage use resistant management strategies.
Applying ammonia to dry soils. Key is insuring that the ammonia is sealed. The deeper the ammonia is applied, the more likely it will be sealed. If you smell ammonia, try to place ammonia deeper or wait under the soil conditions are better. This could be an important issue this fall.

Cover crop research at Graves Chapple. Plants have been affected by dry weather. Many of our treatments are top-dressed so did not have sufficient rains to keep soil moist for germination. Area growers who drilled cover crops early have good stands where seed was placed in moisture.

Research at MU is using VRT with different nitrogen sources applied to different landscapes. ESN is being used in wet field areas and urea in others. Initial research indicates increased yields because of less nitrogen losses due to denitrification.

Dupont will be offering a new pasture herbicide in the future with the common name of aminocyclopyrachlor. The research plots that I have looked at have shown excellent bindweed control.

Soil testing flooded soils should be delayed until they dry. Levels taken at the Graves Chapple indicate higher than normal phosphorus levels. If possible, wait until next spring so soils can have time to normalize.

If you would like to be added to our electronic mailing list, please contact Charmaine Flint, Holt County Secretary at 660-446-3724.

Information contained in this newsletter is intended for use in Northwest Missouri and may need to be adapted to other locations. We ask that you credit University of Missouri Extension if you use this information.

A good reference for Bt proteins in corn hybrids have been compiled by Chris DiFonzo of Michigan State University and Eileen Cullen of the University of Wisconsin. This reference can be found at http://www.entomology.wisc.edu/cullenlab/extension/xtras/.

Missouri flood pictures; grain bins damaged, sand blowing, sand piles along the road north of Big Lake.

New drought research building at Bradford farm allow MU researchers to control rain.