



# The Seed Source

NEWSLETTER OF THE KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

September 2010

## Important Dates

**August 15 - Wheat Harvest Reports were due**

**September 1 - Payment for fall-inspected crops due**

**- Soybean distribution summaries due**

**- Bulk site renewals due**

**September 6 - Labor Day - KCIA office is closed**

**September 10-19 - Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson**

Sept. 11@11:30am - 4-H Wheat Variety Plot Display Awards - KCIA sponsors the 2nd place winner

## Other Significant Dates

September 11 - Patriot Day

September 23 - First day of Autumn

\*\*\*

*"Enjoy the little things, for one day you may look back and realize they were the big things"- Robert Brault*

## THE SEED SOURCE

*If you would like to receive "The Seed Source" via email, please contact us at [kscrop@kansas.net](mailto:kscrop@kansas.net)*

## Bulk Resales

KCIA certification standards allow for the restricted wholesale of Kansas Certified Seed in bulk. This wholesale is termed a bulk resale. The bulk resale provides an orderly and documented manner by which bulk certified seed may move between certified growers and approved retail points. Do not conduct a bulk resale unless the standards and procedures are clearly understood. Below are the key elements.

- Only KCIA Category I growers, KCIA Category I Approved Conditioners, and KCIA-approved Bulk Retail Facilities may purchase seed via a bulk resale.
- Seed must meet minimum standards of: 90% germination, 99.00% pure seed; inert matter 0.98%; weed seed 0.01%; other crop seed 0.01%. Labeling is restricted to this analysis or lower. To label differently, seed must be retested.
- The *Transfer or Resale of Kansas Certified Seed in Bulk* form is used. This form establishes the legal chain of custody for certification and assigns a new certification number to the bulk seed. Seed received via a resale is sold using the "9" number assigned by the form used. KCIA must receive its copy of this form within 5 business days of the resale transaction. The form can be faxed to KCIA.
- Any bulk seed lot or blend containing resale seed becomes itself resale seed and is subject to the same labeling analysis and movement restrictions. Consolidation of seed requires the use of a Form D as with any other consolidation, however, the final lot will be assigned a "9" number rather than the Form D number as is typical.
- Bulk certified seed may move wholesale only twice. Therefore, any wholesale seed lot or blend purchased containing resale seed may only be sold retail to the planter.
- Out of state bulk seed requires additional testing and a special form. Contact KCIA.
- Retail sales are labeled as for any other certified seed with the above stated restrictions.

Greater detail can be found in the standards and procedures at [www.kscrop.org](http://www.kscrop.org). Contact our office if you have any questions.

## Noteworthy Items

\*When submitting certified samples, if you are sending sample bags in a box, please DO NOT put the Form D in the bag. Simply write the D number on the bag and leave the form loose in the box. This speeds up the sample preparation time and entry into the computer.

\*Fall crop applications have been sent out. If you did not receive applications and have fields for certification, please contact the KCIA office.

\*Lab reports are available by email. If you would like your results immediately upon completion in .pdf format, please make your request to [efkcia@kansas.net](mailto:efkcia@kansas.net).

### **KCIA Rewards Certified Seed Dealers Supplying 2010 Kansas Wheat Yield Contest Winners**

Kansas Crop Improvement Association will be awarding \$100 to each of the three seed dealers that sold the certified seed used by the winning entrants of the first annual Kansas Wheat Yield Contest. The yield contest was sponsored in large part by the Kansas Wheat Commission, Kansas Association of Wheat Growers, and BASF. The winning contest entrants will each receive \$1000 and a plaque from the sponsors. The winning entrants and their seed suppliers are:

**Central Kansas**- Danee Helvey, Ellsworth 94.36 bushels per acre. Art, Armour, Hitch varietal blend. Seed supplier Ohlde Seed, Palmer.

**Western Kansas** – Jon Buehler, Scott City, 93.31 bushels per acre. Postrock variety. Seed supplier Sharp Brothers Seed, Healy.

**Eastern Kansas** – Alvin Schmedemann, Junction City, 52.40 bushels per acre. Dominator variety. Seed supplier Geary Grain, Junction City.

According to the [www.kansaswheat.org](http://www.kansaswheat.org) website, in addition to the yield contest, plans for the 2011 Wheat Yield Contest will include a Quality Sweepstakes in which a prize is awarded to the producer in each region who submits the wheat sample with the highest test weight and protein content.

More details about the 2011 Kansas Wheat Yield Contest can be found in the free copy of the *Know Your Wheat 2010-2011* booklet, available free of charge at your local grain elevator or select certified seed dealers. Those interested may also log onto [www.KansasWheat.org](http://www.KansasWheat.org) for information. Wheat producers can request an information packet via e-mail at [kswheat@kswheat.com](mailto:kswheat@kswheat.com), or by writing to Kansas Wheat, 217 Southwind Place, Manhattan, KS 66503. Entry deadline for the 2011 Wheat Yield Contest is March 20, 2011.

### **Fall control of bindweed** — Curtis Thompson, KSU Weed Management Specialist

Source: Agronomy e-updates, K-State Extension Agronomy. Reprinted with permission.

Uncontrolled field bindweed is a deep-rooted perennial weed that severely reduces crop yields and land value. Bindweed is notoriously hard to control, especially with a single herbicide application. Late fall prior to a killing freeze can be an excellent time to treat field bindweed especially when good fall moisture has been received. This perennial weed is moving carbohydrate deep into its root system during this period, which can assist the movement of herbicide into the root system.

The most effective control program includes preventive measures over several years in conjunction with timely herbicide applications. The use of close row spacings and vigorous, competitive crops such as winter wheat or forage sorghum may aid control.

Dicamba, Tordon, 2,4-D ester, and glyphosate products alone or in various combinations are registered for suppression or control of field bindweed in fallow and/or in certain crops, pastures, and rangeland. Apply each herbicide or herbicide mixture according to directions, warnings, and precautions on the product label(s). Single herbicide applications rarely eliminate established bindweed stands.

Applications of 2,4-D ester and glyphosate products are most effective when spring-applied to vigorously growing field bindweed in mid to full bloom. However, dicamba and Tordon applications are most effective when applied in the fall. Most herbicide treatments are least effective when applied in midsummer or when bindweed plants are stressed.

Paramount at 5.3 to 8.0 oz/acre can be applied to bindweed in fallow prior to planting winter wheat or grain sorghum with no waiting restrictions. All other crops have a 10-month preplant interval. Paramount can be used on a sorghum crop to control field bindweed during the growing season.

### **Timing of cheatgrass herbicides** — Dallas Peterson, KSU Weed Management Specialist

Source: Agronomy e-updates, K-State Extension Agronomy. Reprinted with permission.

Producers who want to treat their fields of continuous wheat with a cheatgrass herbicide have to decide when to apply it. Should they spend the money now or wait until spring to see if the wheat is going to yield enough to pay for it? Each of the most commonly used cheatgrass herbicides – PowerFlex, Olympus, Olympus Flex, and Maverick – is most effective on cheatgrass when applied in the fall, especially for control of downy brome. They can also be effective when applied in winter if the cheat is actively growing, or in the early spring, but control is most consistent when applied in the fall. These products should be applied when the cheatgrass is small and actively growing, and when the wheat has at least three leaves but prior to jointing.

Another benefit of fall application compared to spring application is that a fall application helps minimize rotational restrictions because of the extra time between application and planting the next crop. Fall application may even open the door for double-cropping or planting failed acres to soybeans in the spring following PowerFlex or Olympus Flex.

The cheatgrass species present is a very important factor in the level of control to expect. All the listed herbicides can provide very good control of true cheat and Japanese brome, but are less effective on downy brome.

Also, none of these cheat herbicides controls feral rye. To suppress feral rye in wheat, producers would have to use Beyond herbicide and a Clearfield wheat variety. Once again, fall applications of Beyond generally are more effective for control of rye and downy brome as compared to spring treatments.

Producers need to realize that rye and ryegrass are not the same plant. Feral rye and Italian ryegrass are two different grassy weeds. PowerFlex and Olympus Flex can give very good ryegrass control, but will not control rye. It is important that producers make that distinction when they hear or read advertisements about ryegrass control with PowerFlex or Olympus Flex.

**Kansas Crop Improvement  
Association**

785/532-6118

2000 Kimball Ave.  
Manhattan, KS 66502

[kscrop@kansas.net](mailto:kscrop@kansas.net)  
[www.kscrop.org](http://www.kscrop.org)