



The Seed Source

NEWSLETTER OF THE KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

April 2009

Important Dates

April 12

Easter

April 22

Administrative
Professionals Day

April 22

Earth Day

April 24

Arbor Day

May 1

Payment for Certification of
Summer Inspected Crops Due

May 10

Mother's Day

May 25

Memorial Day
KCIA Closed

These dates can also be found
on our website under the tab
labeled "Calendar"

**Reminder! Don't
forget to submit
payment for
Certification of
Summer Inspected
Crops by May 1st to
avoid penalties!**

THE SEED SOURCE

Sarah E. Velasquez, Editor

*If you would like to receive
"The Seed Source" via email,
please contact me at
sevkcia@kansas.net*

Foliar Fungicides for Wheat Seed Production

Grain prices this past year stimulated a tremendous interest in the potential application of foliar fungicides to wheat. While the cash grain prices have decreased in recent months, the added value of wheat grown for seed may still offer opportunities for seed producers. Summaries of research between 1991 and 2007 indicate that the average yield response of a susceptible wheat variety to foliar fungicides is often between 4 and 13% with an average yield response of 10%. Foliar fungicides can also help maintain test weight and yield of large seed. For example, fungicide evaluations near Manhattan this past season resulted significantly greater yields of large seed (>7/64") (Table 1).

The most important leaf diseases at this location were tan spot and leaf rust. All fungicides applied at heading (Feekes 10.3).

Tell Us What You Think

One of the goals of KCIA is to provide information, resources, and news to members and the public. One way in which we do this is through our website. In an effort to ensure we are meeting this goal, we would like to provide you the opportunity to assess our work.

We have created a survey with questions addressing website content, usability, and satisfaction, to name a few. You can find a link for the survey on the home page of our website at www.kscrop.org. The survey is completely anonymous, unless you would like to provide your contact information. Those that do provide their contact information will be entered in a drawing for a prize. The survey will be available from April 1 until May 1. We appreciate your feedback and thank you for your participation.

As with all aspects of crop production, the use of fungicides for wheat disease management is subject to a wide range of factors influence the relative success of the treatment among years. The following guidelines will help maximize the potential for effective disease management and a positive yield response.

Application timing. In general, the largest reductions in disease severity and greatest increases in wheat yield or grain

Treatment (rate)	Disease severity (%)	Yield (bu/)	Large seed ¹ (%)	Yield large seed (bu/A) ²
Untreated	95.8	58.3	41.8	25.3
Tilt (4 fl. oz.)	28.8	66.3	50.6	33.6
Stratego (10 fl. oz.)	27.2	66.9	53.4	35.9
Prosaro (6.5 fl. oz.)	19.0	68.5	52.6	36.4
Headline (9 fl. oz.)	19.2	67.8	57.7	39.5
Proline (5 fl. oz.)	35.6	65.6	54.4	36.1
LSD 0.05	13.9	4.4	5.8	4.9

¹ Percentage of seed with size greater than 7/64 inch
² Yield of seed with size greater than 7/64 inch

quality occur when fungicides are applied between full extension of the flag leaves and anthesis (when the male flower parts have just begun to emerge). Applications intended for the management of glume blotch or head scab should be made between the beginning of anthesis and 50 percent flowering. Always consult the product label for specific

See "Fungicides" on reverse



Fungicides Continued

growth stage restrictions and pre-harvest intervals (PHI) before making fungicide application.

Pay attention to disease scouting reports. The risk of severe disease and yield loss is greatest when foliar diseases become established early and result in consistent disease pressure throughout the growing season. Discovery of low disease levels within a field or regional reports of disease outbreaks when the local wheat crop is between jointing and flag leaf emergence, is a valuable indicator of an elevated disease risk and potential yield loss.

Know the vulnerabilities of varieties. Growing wheat varieties that are susceptible to leaf rust, stripe rust, tan

spot, or powdery mildew increases the risk of severe disease and yield loss. Fungicides are most likely to improve yield when applied to varieties that are susceptible to one or more of these common diseases. Varieties with moderate or high levels of resistance to these diseases are less likely to benefit from a fungicide application. Refer to *Wheat Variety Disease and Insect Ratings, MF-991*, found at the plant path website (www.plantpath.ksu.edu) under 'Extension' then 'Documents' for more information on variety reactions to disease. This document can also be found on the KCIA website under 'Resources' then 'Technical Aids.'

Dr. Erick De Wolf, KSU Plant Pathology

Getting Down to Business



KCIA members chatted amongst themselves after the growers meeting in Salina on March 24th.

Grower meetings were also held in Hays and Hutchinson, covering Standards and Procedures changes, questions, and concerns.

Left to right, Rebecca Loe, Dan Rhine, and John Kramer.

In Case of Emergency (ICE)

Do you have emergency numbers marked in your cell phone? If you were in an accident would emergency or hospital personnel know who to call?

Recently the K-State department of Environmental Health and Safety released a email with information about the In Case of Emergency (ICE) Campaign.

This concept of this campaign is to gain national recognition of how to store emergency numbers in your cell phone should you ever become injured. What you need to do is store a number, or set of numbers in your phone under the name 'ICE.' This will allow anyone that comes upon the scene, or hospital

personnel to locate your emergency contacts if needed.

Although 'ICE' might work in many situations, please be sure to carry other identification with you in case of an emergency. This includes a list of contact numbers in your wallet or purse. Many times a cell phone is lost or mixed up in an accident. Therefore having an alternative list of contacts is important.

The K-State Dept of Environmental Health and Safety suggests you visit [http://cms.firehouse.com/web/online/Emergency-Medical-Services/Safety-Officials-Debate-Roaring-ICE-Campaign/17\\$43795](http://cms.firehouse.com/web/online/Emergency-Medical-Services/Safety-Officials-Debate-Roaring-ICE-Campaign/17$43795) for more information.

Get to know your KCIA Board and Staff: Darwin Ediger



Name: Darwin Ediger

Business: Ediger Farms

Position: Board Member, West Member-at-large.

Family: Wife Roxana; Son Tyler and his wife Tiff.

Organizations: Member of the Elder Board at his church.

Hobbies/Interests: Working with his local church, mission work, travel, going to the sand dunes, golf, and snow skiing.

Most important issues for KCIA: KCIA must be quick to adapt to the changing needs of the seed industry, which include special needs brought about by no-till and biotechnology. We must be willing to take some risks and venture into new areas of service to our members.

Goals in life are. . . Do things right, do the right things, change before I have to, and be honest with everyone.

Editor's Note



New addition to the KCIA family! Wyatt Edward was born Thursday, March 19th to KCIA President Tim Oborny and his wife Patricia. He weighed 9 lbs.- 3 oz., and was 21 inches long. Congratulations to the Oborny's!

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