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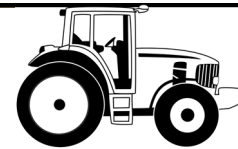
March/April
2021

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UPCOMING PRIVATE APPLICATORS

PARP EVENTS



Jasper County Winter Crop Work Shop – Virtual

March 9th 6- 8 PM central time

This year due to the pandemic we will hold our winter work shop virtually.

This year's topics will include. Micronutrients in Crops; Potassium Effects on Soybean Planting; Soil Drainage; Nitrate Losses to Surface Water; Soil Draining Impact on Cover Crops; Basic Soil Health Principles; Private Applicator Records

To register go to <https://www.cvent.com/d/qjq91g>

To receive your Private applicator credits or Custom Applicator credits you will need to watch the whole program and will be given a code to enter at the end on a survey.

If you have any questions please contact the Jasper County Extension office. 219-866-5741

Purdue Extension-Lake County, in cooperation with the Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District and the Natural Resource Conservation Service, invites you to our virtual winter breakfast meeting.

When: March 11th, 2021

Time: 8:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m. (Central Daylight Time)

Where: Virtual, Topics: Micronutrients Storage, Sulfur Update in Soybean : Corn Hybrid Differences in Nutrient Uptake and Allocation: Implications for Fertilizer Management Updates from the State Chemist Office NRCS and FSA Updates

Producers whose Private Pesticide Applicator Permit expires in 2020 - 2025 can receive credit by paying the \$15 fee toward re-certification. Commercial Pesticide Applicator credits have been approved for 2 credits for Category 1, 14 and RT. Those interested in attending but do not need credits can register at the same link for \$5.

Make reservations online using this link Make reservations online using this link

<https://www.cvent.com/d/hjq0lw>

Don't miss out on registering for the 2021 Indiana Small Farm Conference

Registration for the 2021 virtual Indiana Small Farm Conference, March 4-6 is now open. The conference with keynote, breakout and networking sessions (and more) will be held on the Microsoft Teams platform. There will be no in-person events due to public health concerns surrounding COVID-19. There's plenty of outstanding content being curated for the 2021 conference — which will cost just **\$35.00 for all three days** for individual participants. All conference materials will be available to participants long after the conference is over.

Keep up to date via our website: <https://www.purdue.edu/dffs/smallfarms/>

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Everything in Moderation when Applying Potash

Jim Camberato (jcambera@purdue.edu) and Shaun Casteel (scasteel@purdue.edu)

Agronomy Department, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN

A recent article in *Progressive Farmer* overviewed research showing yield reductions attributed to potash (0-0-60, KCl or MOP) applications in corn (North Dakota) and soybean (Minnesota and Indiana). Although the mechanism(s) of “toxicity” were not known the yield reductions were large enough and frequent enough to be considered real. In the corn studies conducted by Dave Franzen at North Dakota State University the potash was applied in spring and detrimental rates were greater than 200 pounds per acre (120 lb K₂O/acre). My (Casteel) soybean research in Indiana examined potash applied at or shortly after planting as a means of intensifying management. Rather, I observed 3 to 5 bu/ac yield reductions at this timing. Detrimental potash rates were 200 pounds per acre in some trials on prairie soils near West Lafayette and loam to coarse-textured soils near Wanatah in 2016 and 2017. I still observed yield reduction at a lower rate of 100 pounds per acre (60 lb K₂O/acre) in 2019, but not in 2020 near LaCrosse. Dan Kaiser at the University of Minnesota also saw yield reductions from potash applications ahead of soybean (spring and even some fall timings), and suggested chloride might be the culprit. Even though these observations of yield reductions cannot be fully explained at this time, these reports have caused some farmers to evaluate their timing and rate of potash application.

For the full article on Potash rates go to <https://www.agry.purdue.edu/ext/corn/cafe/>

2021 Farm Bill Decisions For Crop Producers

Crop producers need to make their 2021 farm program choices at their local Farm Service Agency (FSA) office (or online) by March 15, 2021. Producers have the option of choosing either the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) or the Price Loss Coverage (PLC) program. In this episode of the *Purdue Commercial AgCast*, Purdue agricultural economists Michael Langemeier and James Mintert review how the most commonly chosen program options during the last sign-up period played out for the 2019 crop and are likely to play out for the 2020 crop. They conclude with a discussion about how to go about making your 2021 program elections. For more information go to <https://ag.purdue.edu/commercialag/home/>

Fertilizing Spring-flowering Bulbs (Ward Upham KSU Extension)

The best time to fertilize spring-flowering bulbs is when foliage emerges in the spring rather than at flowering. Traditionally, gardeners have applied fertilizer during bloom or a bit after, but because bulb roots start to die at flowering, fertilizer applied at bloom is wasted. Roots are active when the foliage first pokes through the ground. Nutrients applied then help the plant produce flowers the following year. If bulbs have been fertilized in the past, there is often plenty of phosphorus and potassium in the soil. It is best to take a soil test to be certain.

If the soil needs phosphorus and potassium, use a complete fertilizer (such as 10-10-10, 9-9-6, etc.) at the rate of 2.5 lbs. per 100 square feet. This would equal 1 rounded teaspoon per square foot. If phosphorus and potassium are not needed, blood meal makes an excellent fertilizer. It should be applied at the rate of 2 lbs. per 100 square feet or 1 teaspoon per square foot. Lawn fertilizers such as a 27-3-3 or 30-3-3 can be used, but cut the rate to a third of that applied for blood meal. Also make sure the lawn fertilizer does not contain a weed preventer or weed killer.

Remember to leave the foliage until it dies naturally. The energy in the foliage is transferred to the bulb as the foliage dies and will help the bloom for the next year.