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Fly Into a Fun Project Learning Day

Wallace County
It feels a bit like there is more grain sorghum going out this year. A strong preemergence herbicide program is highly recommended. This is because there are limited options for postemergence Palmer amaranth control. And like you have heard many times, the post emergence herbicide options are most effective when they are applied to smaller weeds (under 4 inches tall). Therefore, keep an eye on fields that have historically had high Palmer amaranth pressure or fields that you are concerned that the preemergence treatment didn’t have enough moisture to get activated.

The postemergence options for Grain Sorghum:

**Atrazine** can control sensitive populations of Palmer amaranth and can be combined with other herbicides to enhance effectiveness. Recommended rates range from 0.25 to 2.0 pounds of atrazine (0.5 to 4 pints). Atrazine should be applied with crop oil or surfactant to control emerged weeds. Atrazine can be applied to grain sorghum between 3-leaf and 12 inches or between 6 and 12 inches in western Kansas. Be sure to observe rate limits for your area.

**Aim** (carfentrazone) is a Group 14 herbicide that can be applied to grain sorghum between 4 inches and boot stage. It is less effective than some of the other herbicides in this article and requires good coverage for maximum effectiveness. Aim can be tank-mixed with atrazine, 2,4-D, dicamba, bromoxynil, and Huskie. Aim is likely to burn grain sorghum leaves, especially if applied in hot, humid weather or with crop oil. Leaf burn will also be greater if Aim is applied with bromoxynil.

**2,4-D** is an effective herbicide option to control Palmer amaranth. However, crop response should be expected, especially if applied in hot, humid conditions. Crop responses can include rolled leaves, lodging, and brittle stems. Grain sorghum is most tolerant of 2,4-D applications when it is 5 to 10 inches tall. Drop nozzles should be used when applying 2,4-D to grain sorghum greater than 8 inches. To reduce crop response, apply lower rates (2/3 pint) with atrazine, Aim, bromoxynil, or Huskie. Using crop oil in tank mixes with 2,4-D, will increase crop injury.

**Dicamba**, at the rates used in grain sorghum (0.5 pint), may be less effective on Palmer amaranth than 2,4-D. It can be applied to grain sorghum between 2 and 15 inches. Drop nozzles should be used if grain sorghum is 8 inches or taller to avoid damaging seed heads. Crop response, including rolled leaves and lodging, should be expected, especially if applied in hot, humid conditions. Dicamba can be tank-mixed with Aim, atrazine, and bromoxynil.

**Bromoxynil** can be applied from the 3-leaf stage through boot stage. Crop response will be less with bromoxynil than other herbicides, but bromoxynil alone will not control Palmer amaranth larger than 4-leaf. Adequate spray coverage is needed for maximum effectiveness.

**Huskie** (pyrasulfotole+bromoxynil) is most effective when mixed with atrazine (up to 1 pound). When used alone, it can be applied between 3-leaf and 30 inches and should be applied with HSOC (high surfactant oil concentrate) or AMS+NIS. Huskie will cause leaf burn (Figure 2), which can be greater in fields where mesotrione was applied pre-emergence. As needed, Huskie plus atrazine may be tank-mixed with phenoxy broadleaf herbicides, like 2,4-D or dicamba.

![Figure 1. An example of leaf burn caused by a post-emergence application of Huskie. Note that the large Palmer amaranth plants were not controlled by this tank-mix of Huskie and atrazine. Photo by Sarah Lancaster, K-State Research and Extension.](image)

Additional information can be found: [2023 Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Non-cropland](https://k-state.edu/pd publications srp1176.html), K-State publication SRP-1176. The use of trade names is for clarity and does not imply endorsement of a product. Always consult the current herbicide label.
**Suckers on Trees**

In spring some trees send up growth, known as suckers, from the base of the tree or roots. Suckers can develop several inches to several feet from the trunk of the tree and can be an indication the tree is under stress. However, some species are just more prone to sucker growth regardless of the health of the tree.

Not only are suckers unattractive but they waste energy the tree can use for healthy growth so removal is recommended. Use pruners to clip suckers at the base where they are attached to the main tree. If the cut is not made at the point of origin and a stub is left intact it will likely cause branching and exacerbate the problem. If there are minimal suckers present, removal can be delayed until early summer when regrowth is less likely. Herbicides should NOT be used to treat suckers.

**Storm-Damaged Trees**

Much of Kansas experienced heavy winds and rain over the past week or will at some point this season. Here are recommendations for managing storm-damaged trees.

- Not all trees should be salvaged. Trees with bark that has split and exposed the cambium or those where the main trunk has split are not likely to survive. Trees with so many broken limbs that the structure is altered may best be replaced. Though these trees may produce new growth, they are under such extreme stress they are much more susceptible to diseases/pests and can be dangerous due to increased risk for further breaks.

- Prune broken branches to the next larger branch or the trunk. Do not cut flush with the trunk, but rather to the collar area between the branch and the trunk. Cutting flush to the trunk creates a larger wound that takes longer to heal.

- Cut back large limbs progressively. The first cut should be made on the underside of the branch about 15 inches away from the trunk. Cut up about one-third of the way through the limb. The second cut should be made on top of the branch but about two inches further away from the trunk creating an angle when joined with the first cut. This will cause the branch to break away. The third cut should be made at the collar to remove the resulting stub.

Contributors: Cynthia Domenghini, Instructor and Horticulture Extension Specialist KSU
Summer is knocking on the door.

Which for many folks means picnics and swimming and gardening and other outdoor activities. That also means sun. Lots and lots of sun. It is critically important that we think about protecting our skin’s health.

There is a statistic that it only takes one blistering sunburn during childhood or adolescence to nearly double a person’s chance of developing melanoma. So even when we’re younger, we have to be mindful of the sun’s rays, and as adults, we have to be role models and help protect those kids and babies.

Researchers say that a little sun is good for the body and mind: 20 minutes of sunshine helps in producing vitamin D, supports bone health, relieves blood pressure and promotes good mental health. But too much sun can lead to longer-term, negative health effects.

We need to protect ourselves when outside. I understand if we work in a field, or those that have outdoor jobs. Seek shade as much as you can, but if you can’t find shade, wear a white brim hat and sunglasses to protect those eyes, and wear UPF (Ultraviolet Protection Factor) protective clothing.

Sunscreens are sold with varying levels of SPF, the level that one buys – as long as it is 30 SPF or higher – is less important than routinely re-applying protection every two hours while outdoors. The big thing to remember is that you can get as high of an SPF as you want, but remembering to re-apply every two hours is critically important. The majority of people don’t put enough sunscreen on the first time, and then they don’t re-apply later. SPF 30 or higher is fine, but remember to re-apply every two hours.

The type of sunscreen one uses – spray, lotion or other – doesn’t matter. Cover as much skin as possible when outside. SPF clothing is one good way to do this, while remaining comfortable. Use sunscreen all year round. The sun’s reflection off snow in the winter can be equally damaging to skin. Remember vulnerable spots when applying sunscreen, touch the top of head, tips of ears and back of neck. Discard expired sunscreen and keep a fresh tube year-round.

Is gardening one of you activities in the summer?

Crops can be grown vertically, including the more traditional tomatoes, pole beans, and peas as well as vining crops such as cucumbers, melons, squash and gourds.

Elevating plants off the ground increases the air flow which can help prevent disease. Bringing the height of the produce up also makes harvesting easier. For some that is a great option to have, so you don’t have to get on the ground to pick your produce.

Recommendations are Edible-pod and snow peas because those crops have longer vines and are there fore more appropriate for growing vertically than English (shelling) peas.

Supporting your vertical garden with a sturdy structure is also important. Try using bamboo poles.

Start planning for canning now!

Gardeners are eager to plant their gardens! Now is the time to make sure canning equipment is ready for the food preservation season.

Get dial pressure gauges tested. The Presto® Pressure Gauge tester will test gauges made by Presto including the brands National, Presto®, Magic Seal and Maid of Honor. We will not test All American brand gauges. If the test shows more than two pounds of pressure off, it should be replaced. Make sure rubber gaskets on pressure canners are not cracked and are still pliable.
The District 4-H

- Julie Wilson of the Bird City Go-Getters receiving the Cheyenne County 4-H Senior Scholarship
- Blakely Aldridge of Wallace County receiving the Vanier Family Scholarship and the Oscar W. Norby Scholarship
- Regan Stramel of Wallace County receiving the Frank W. and Gwen Romine Jordan Scholarship

**FOOD PRESERVATION TRAINING FOR 4-H’ERS ENROLLED IN FOODS**

Melinda invites 4-H members 2\textsuperscript{nd} grade and up who are planning to take preserved foods to the fair …

- To learn about making jam, jelly, carrots and salsa. Using fair appropriate recipes and methods.
- Boiling water bath and pressure canning.
- Parents are welcome to hang out to watch and learn.

Call the Wallace County Extension Office at 785.852.4285 or e-mail Wendy Benisch at wbenisch@ksu.edu to register. Limit of 15 participants.

Please drop (or mail) your payment of $10.00 per member made payable to the Sunflower Extension District #6 at your Extension Office in Goodland, St. Francis, or Sharon Springs.

When: Thursday, June 20, 2024
Where: Sherman County 4-H Building, Goodland Fairgrounds
Time: 1PM to 4 PM (Mountain Time)
Cost: $10 per member
Note: No transportation will be provided.
What: Jams, Jellies, Carrots, and Salsa
Registration Deadline June 13th

**KIDZ STEM KAMP**
- June 25 - 27
  - Brewster Lions Community Building
  - 2:00 - 4:00 PM CT
  - Ages: 7 – 12 Years Old
- July 1, 8, & 15
  - Sharon Springs CAB Building
  - 1:30 - 3:30 PM MT
  - Ages: 7 – 12 Years Old
- July 1, 8, & 15
  - Weskan Community Building, Weskan
  - 9:30 - 11:30 AM MT
  - Ages: 7 – 12 Years Old

**KIDZ FOOD SCIENCE**
- July 11 & 18
  - Sharon Springs CAB Building
  - 9:30 - 11:30 AM MT
  - Ages: 7 - 12 Years Old

**KIDZ STEM KAMP**
- June 25 - 27
  - Brewster Lions Community Building
  - 2:00 - 4:00 PM CT
  - Ages: 7 – 12 Years Old
- July 1, 8, & 15
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- July 1, 8, & 15
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  - 9:30 - 11:30 AM MT
  - Ages: 7 – 12 Years Old

**KIDZ FOOD SCIENCE**
- July 11 & 18
  - Sharon Springs CAB Building
  - 9:30 - 11:30 AM MT
  - Ages: 7 - 12 Years Old

**KIDZ STEM KAMP**
- July 2, 9, & 16
  - Sherman County 4-H Building
  - 9:30 - 11:30 AM MT
  - Ages: 7 - 12 Years Old
- July 2, 9, & 16
  - Kanorado Senior Center
  - Kanorado, KS
  - 1:30 - 3:30 PM MT
  - Ages: 7 - 12 Years Old

**KIDZ FOOD SCIENCE**
- July 11 & 18
  - Sharon Springs CAB Building
  - 9:30 - 11:30 AM MT
  - Ages: 7 - 12 Years Old

**KIDZ STEM KAMP**
- July 3, 10, & 17
  - Cheyenne County Fairgrounds
  - St. Francis
  - 1:30 - 3:30 PM CT
  - Ages: 7 - 12 Years Old

**KIDZ STEM KAMP**
- July 3, 10, & 17
  - Cheylin High School
  - 10:00 AM CT - Noon
  - Ages: 7 – 12 Years Old

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2024 Kansas 4-H/FFA Wheat Expo in Manhattan, KS

What: Join us for the 2024 Kansas 4-H Wheat Expo on Monday, August 12th at Pottorf Hall in Manhattan, KS.

The wheat expo will be a fun, educational and hands-on program for all Kansas 4-H members, siblings, parents, grandparents, and KSRE Extension staff. You do not have to be enrolled in crops/plant science projects to participate. 4-H members enrolled in Food and Nutrition, Photography and Field Crops are encouraged to participate.

The Kansas 4-H State Wheat Expo is a wheat fun day showcasing all things wheat. Lunch and refreshments are sponsored, and tours will be available.

Tours:

The Hal Ross Flour Mill is a facility at Kansas State University where wheat is brought in and made into flour. The mill is used to teach students and wheat industry workers about the process of making flour from wheat, and is used to perform research on ways to improve the flour milling process.

The Kansas Wheat Innovation Center is a facility at Kansas State University where scientists create new varieties of wheat that will have greater yields and/or quality. It has research laboratories where different traits and selected to create new wheat varieties and greenhouses where new varieties are grown and tested for yield and quality.

Contests: There will be eight contests open to youth members with cash prizes and ribbons awarded. Classes include: (1) 1 lb. bin run for crops members; or (2) 1 lb. bin run for “adopt a producer”; (All wheat samples must be postmarked to KSU by July 20 so testing can be completed). Youth may bring multiple exhibits in Divisions 3-9. A maximum of two placings per individual in each division, 1-8 will be awarded. (3) 1 quart jar sample of cleaned wheat; (4) three standard yeast rolls; (5) three standard sized cookies; (6) three standard muffins; (7) wheat photography contest; (8) wheat educational posters and (9) Cloverbuds, (5-6-year-olds) with participation ribbons.

Registration: OPENS JUNE 1

If you are planning on staying overnight don’t delay in making your reservation.

http://www.facebook.com/sunflowerextensiondistrictcheyennecounty4h
http://www.facebook.com/sunflowerwallace
https://www.facebook.com/sunflowerextensiondistrictshermancounty4h/


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**Jr. Chef**—Karen Jones—9:30 —11:30 PM CT—Cheyenne County
**Jr. Chef**—Karen Jones—1:00—3:00 PM MT—Sherman County

**Discovery Days**—Manhattan

**Jr. Chef**—Karen Jones—1:00—3:00 PM MT—Wallace County

**4-H Preservation Camp**
1:00 - 5:00 PM MT
SH 4-H

**KIDZ STEM KAMP**
Brewster Lions Community Building
Goodland Office
Karen Nelson
4-H Youth Development Agent/Director
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