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EZBuyAg.com

FOR ALL YOUR CHEMICAL NEEDS,
WE ARE HERE FOR YOU.



1- A successful Wheat Program begins with seed selection and plant population. Always choose a seed with a proven performance record in your area and if you plant your own seed always have the germination tested. Plant population is crucial in getting the best stand possible, we recommend 21 / 22 per foot.





- 2- Scouting is a very important part of any Wheat Program. The first scouting should be done when wheat is at its 1 to 3 leaf stage. You should be checking for rye grass, chickweed and henbit along with other weeds. You also want to pay close attention to your plant population. You may want to consider split scouting, with the weather we have had, we have two crops to watch.
- 3-Hessian Fly has become more of a problem in our area over the past few of years. Minimal til or no-til seems to carry a higher risk of infestation. You should consider adding an insecticide in with your liquid nitrogen application. Applying liquid nitrogen and an insecticide on your wheat will promote better tillering, and help with controlling Hessian Fly.





- 4- Tiller count, check your tiller count in late December and again around the first of January. Nirogen application is crucial to making sure you get the best tillering possible. Split application seems to work best for this purpose, applying 30 units as a preplant and 70 to 80 across the top later really works well.
- 5- Pesticide application- Harmony will be the chemical of choice to control Henbit and Chickweed along with 2,4-D (only when needed) to control other broadleaves. Osprey will give you better control on ryegrass but keep in mind it has a 14 day restriction on nitrogen application. If Axial XL is used, nitrogen can be applied the next day. Karate is reccomended when you apply your final application of nitrogen for control of Aphids and Cereal Leaf Beatles. Syngenta has their respray guarantee program in place again this year.



- 6- Tissue testing is vital to ensuring your plants health and maximizing your yield. Pull your tissue sample after your final nitrogen application to correct any deficiencies you may have. A few of the major causes of yield lose are manganese, sulfur and nitrogen deficiencies. A simple application of foliar fertilizer can correct these problem and greatlyincrease yield.
- 7- Begin scouting for disease prior to flag leaf emergence. Fungicide has been proven year after year to be the best for return on investment for any crop. Headline, Quilt and Bumper are a few of the fungicides that will give you a good return.
- 8- Scouting for Cereal Leaf Beatle and Aphids along with disease pressure should be done from flag leaf until wheat is mature.





CHICKWEED

HENBIT



WILD MUSTARD

MUSTARD HEDGE



ITALIAN RYEGRASS

WILD GARLIC







MN DEFICIENCY

SULFUR DEFICIENCY





APHIDS

CEREAL LEAF BEATLE





Chemical	Rate	Special Notes
Osprey MSO	4.75 oz 1.50 pts/100	*14 day nitrogen restriction
AxialXL	16.38 oz	*Nitrogen can be applied the next day
Harmony	0.75 oz	
Nimble	0.50 oz	*Generic Harmony
PowerFlex	3.50 oz	*7 day nitrogen restriction
Lamdacy	1-35/45 acs	*An early spray will help reduce late season cereal leaf beatle.
ManTaPlex	1.00 qt	*7% Mn / 4% S

