

# Pushing Wheat Yields to the Max



<p><b>P</b></p>	<p>Phosphorus- Having a good soil test P level is important to help with tillering. If your soils are on the lower end, applying phosphorus in the fall or at planting is probably the best timing. Wheat is the most Phos responsive crop we grow so do not overlook this nutrient. Wheat will uptake about 0.5-0.6 lbs/bu. Stunted growth is the most common deficiency symptom.</p>
<p><b>K-Cl</b></p>	<p>Potassium- Wheat does not usually respond to K applications because our corn and soybean rotation makes us keep our K at decent levels. But Wheat does respond to applications of Chloride from KCl. Chloride helps in the plants natural plant health and fighting off diseases. Fall or early spring would be a good time for application.</p>
<p><b>N</b></p>	<p>Nitrogen - 1.4 # of N/bu is usually a starting point. Try to end up with a total of 100-120 # of Nitrogen, depending on your yield goal. Preferable this is split up between several different applications. Ideally apply 10-40# in the fall with your P &amp; K, then early spring apply 30# when the crop is still dormant. As the wheat is greening up just prior to jointing apply the remainder in liquid form with your herbicide and fungicide. Adding some foliar Nitrogen with the Flag leaf fungicide will give the plant that extra kick to finish strong and helps with fungicide uptake.</p>
<p><b>S</b></p>	<p>Sulfur- This is a very important secondary element in wheat. In recent years we have noticed some pale looking wheat in the area, this is most likely Sulfur deficiency. 15-20# of Sulfur should be adequate with your early spring application. Aim closer to 20# where OM is below 2%. Trials have shown a 6 bu. increase where 10#/ac were added even without deficiency symptoms.</p>
	<p>Weed Control- Keeping your fields weed free is very important. Applying this with your green up Nitrogen application is ideal. Finesse, Olympus, Affinity BroadSpec and Quelex are some of the top products used in this area. Adding 2,4-D will help clean up some of the tougher weeds.</p>
	<p>Fungicide- There are several diseases that can hurt your wheat yields. Powdery Mildew, Strip Rust, and Leaf Rust are some of the more common ones. Spraying Topguard fungicide with your greenup application will keep your wheat disease free for most of its vegetative life and keep the diseases at manageable levels. It is upwardly systemic so as the wheat grows it will continue to protect the new leaves. Max IN ZMB at this time may help keep your micronutrient levels up as well.</p>
	<p>Flag Leaf Protection- Wheat is very yield dependent on what happens to its flag leaf. Keeping the flag leaf free from disease will maximize your yield. Trivapro applied when the flag leaf is emerging will keep your wheat clean allowing the plant to produce more heavier kernels. We usually recommend adding in Max IN Copper as well as our past tissue test have shown to be low in Copper which is what helps drive protein and test weight. Also think about adding a foliar Nitrogen source at this time as well. A tissue test will help you fine tune the micronutrients that are deficient on your field.</p>