

Classified Advertising
Notices
Card of Thanks
90¢ per line with a minimum
charge of \$7.00

Rates quoted above are for ads paid with
insertion order.

Have you received a postcard in the mail to renew your subscription for another year? Or was the address stamped "SUBSCRIPTION DUE"? Maybe it was circled in red. You don't want to miss the News! Subscription rates are listed on page two.

PLEASE REMEMBER
We need your "Zip Code + 4".
Thank You for your assistance.

FOR SALE

ITEMS FOR SALE - Place an item or several items for sale in the *Lucas-Sylvan News*. Up to 8 lines for \$7.00. Call (785) 525-6355.

FOR SALE - 2000-2004 Ford F-150 Stepside Pickup Bed. The pickup bed has been sanded and primed. No rust. It comes with tailgate and lights. Dimensions are 77.88" L x 53.63" W. \$475. Please call (785) 658-5558.

FOR SALE - Envelopes: #9 Double Window, gummed seal, white with a blue tint security. Envelopes measure 3 7/8" x 8 7/8". A box has 500 envelopes. \$25.00 for one box of envelopes. I have 4 boxes on hand, buy all 4 for \$80. Call Lucas Publishing Company (785) 525-6355.

GARAGE SALES

LIST - List your yard/garage sales in 8 lines for \$6.00 a week. Call (785) 525-6355.

Dr. Paul M. Lampert
Optometrist
Family Eye
Care

124 E Wichita Ave • Russell, KS
(785) 483-2291 or 1-800-401-8098

EXTENSION FOCUS

Craig Dinkel, K-State Research and Extension, Crop Production and Horticulture Agent, Midway District

Fall Gardening July/August is the time to start

Ready or not it's time to start planning the fall vegetable garden. Fall gardens may face additional pressures of pests and heat, but the flavor that comes from these late season crops are often better. Fall planting requires attention to the number of days to harvest as well as the crops' tolerance to frost. Crops may be direct seeded or transplanted into the garden. Growing transplants is a good choice when the temperature is too warm for starting seeds in the ground, if you have grow lights and space available for starting them indoors.

When seeding crops directly into the garden, plant slightly deeper than recommended in the spring to take advantage of the cooler soil temperatures and moisture available. Water more frequently to prevent the seeds from drying out. Overhead watering often causes soil to crust, making it more difficult for young, tender plants to emerge. Prevent this by applying a light sprinkling of vermiculite or compost over the row after seeding or use a soaker hose or drip irrigation right next to the row to allow water to slowly seep into the ground.

Mid-July: Plant potatoes if you can find seed stock or have saved seed potatoes. Do not use freshly dug potatoes as they have a built-in dormancy that will prevent growth. Also, grocery store po-

Thank You

Thanks so much for reaching out, bringing food, calling, visiting, and sending cards through this difficult time losing Bob. All is very much appreciated.
The family of Bob Brant

52n52

HELP WANTED

LOOKING TO HIRE - An individual willing to come to my home and exercise 12 golden retrievers within a fenced area with kennels. Come in the mornings or later in the evenings when it is cooler in rural Lucas. If you are interested, please call (719) 782-0107.

tfn

HELP WANTED - Place a classified "Help Wanted" in the *Lucas-Sylvan News*. Up to 8 lines for \$7.00. Call (785) 525-6355.

SHOP at HOME

Home Oil Service
& Convenience Store, Inc.
5499 K-18 HWY • Lucas, KS

- Airgas welding supplies
- Bait & Tackle
- Cold Beer
- Groceries & Picnic Supplies
- Hunting Supplies
- Hunt's Bros. Pizza
- Licenses
- Matheson welding supplies
- Propane



Open 7 Days A Week
Sunday-Thursday 7 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Friday-Saturday 7am - 11 p.m.

Post Rock
Aviation, Inc.



All types of
Aerial &
Ground
Application

(785) 524-5240 BOX 444 • Lincoln, KS 67455
Clay Haring, Owner

tatoes are often treated so they don't sprout.

Cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower can be started from seed at this time. Choose a protected place where the soil can be kept moist and rabbits will not bother them. This will not be where they will grow the entire season but these crops will be transplanted about mid-August.

Late July: Seed beets, carrots and beans.

Late July to Early August: Seed spinach and long-season maturing lettuce. Leaf lettuce will be seeded later.

Second Week of August: Transplant cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower to their final location.

Mid to Late August: Seed radishes and leaf lettuce. No need to fertilize before planting. Side-dress two weeks after transplanting or four weeks after sowing seed by applying 2 tablespoons of a 16-0-0 or 1 tablespoon of a 27-3-3, 30-3-4 fertilizer, or something similar per plant.

If you have any additional questions or need more information, contact your local Midway District Extension Horticulture Agent, Craig Dinkel. Dinkel can be reached by email at cadinkel@ksu.edu, or by phone at 785-472-4442, or 785-483-3157.

Information sourced from Cynthia Domenghini, Instructor and Horticulture Extension Specialist

Answers from Post Rock Extension

Sandra L. Wick, Post Rock Extension Agriculture Agent, Agronomy,
K-State Research and Extension

Are weeds showing up in your wheat stubble fields???

Now that the 2025 wheat harvest is progressing, producers may be seeing weeds show up in their wheat stubble. NOW is the time to manage the weeds before they become uncontrollable! Stay tuned and I will share some management guidelines to remember.

Some places have received moisture so the weeds that have been suppressed by the canopy will grow rapidly once crop competition is removed. In addition, weeds that have emerged through the wheat canopy will be damaged during harvest and will quickly begin regrowth. Delaying control can result in lost soil moisture that could be used for crop production, as well as weed seed production which will cause difficulties in the future.

According to Dr. Sarah Lancaster, K-State Research and Extension, Weed specialist, "When thinking about weed control in wheat stubble, there are two priorities – controlling already emerged weeds and preventing later flushes." Making applications before weeds exceed 4 to 6 inches is necessary for good control of already emerged weeds. Residual herbicides are needed to reduce the number of herbicide applications needed to control multiple flushes of weeds.

Lancaster stresses that despite a growing number of herbicide-resistant weeds, glyphosate plus 2,4-D LVE and/or dicamba remain important for weed control in wheat stubble. However, these herbicides alone are not likely to provide adequate control of pigweeds or kochia, especially when applied in the hot, dry conditions that are common after wheat harvest. Be careful about making herbicide applications in high temperatures. Here are some herbicide options commonly used to control weeds after wheat harvest. Thanks to Dr. Sarah Lancaster for providing this information in the K-State Research and Extension, Agronomy Newsletter from June 20, 2025.

Paraquat (Gramoxone, others) is a Group 22 herbicide that can work well in place of glyphosate to control emerged pigweed and kochia. Paraquat is a contact herbicide, so spray coverage is critical. Spray volumes of 20 gallons/acre or higher are preferred, especially on larger weeds or denser stands. If sprayed at less than 20 GPA, flat fan nozzles are required. Paraquat needs to be applied with a non-ionic surfactant or oil concentrate to enhance the surface coverage of the plant foliage. Also, remember that there is a requirement for handlers and applicators to complete training every three years to use paraquat.

If planning to plant corn or sorghum next spring, a tank mix of paraquat with atrazine (Group 5) will enhance the control of emerged weeds and provide some residual weed control. Atrazine labels have recently changed such that the only non-crop uses of atrazine permitted are for wheat stubble in wheat-fallow-wheat, wheat-corn-fallow, and wheat-sorghum-fallow rotations. In these rotations, it is still important to be aware of the total amount of atrazine you are applying to each field in a given year and stay below the maximum rate allowed for your field. Metribuzin is another Group 5 herbicide that can be used instead of atrazine to enhance control and provide some residual activity. There are three benefits of using metribuzin instead of atrazine.

First, there are more options for crop rotation. Atrazine limits crop options to corn or sorghum in the next season, whereas metribuzin can be applied as a pre-emergence herbicide for soybeans or field peas.

Second, post-emergence applications of metribuzin will have some activity on atrazine-resistant weed populations. Third, the residual weed control provided by metribuzin is likely not affected by

enhanced degradation associated with extensive atrazine use.

One final note regarding paraquat. Limited research out of Australia suggests applying paraquat 2 weeks after a glyphosate application will increase weed control. This is called a 'double knock' strategy. This information is included here not as a recommendation per se, but to encourage careful thought about when you want to utilize contact herbicides in your fallow weed management system. If paraquat were sprayed with or before glyphosate, the rapid damage to leaf tissue with prevent uptake and translocation of glyphosate. However, if a glyphosate application partially controls weeds, there will be sufficient leaf area 2 weeks after application for paraquat to be effective.

Saflufenacil (Sharpen), a Group 14 herbicide applied at one to two fluid ounces per acre, is an option to provide postemergence and short-term residual control of Palmer amaranth, kochia, and other broadleaf weeds. Sharpen should be applied with glyphosate for grass control, and can be applied with other products labeled for use in wheat stubble, but do not apply Sharpen with Valor. Sharpen works best with the addition of methylated seed oil *and* ammonium sulfate. Good spray coverage is needed, so using 15 to 20 gallons/acre spray solution is important. Be sure to note crop rotation intervals for your situation, especially if using more than one fluid ounce per acre or applying to sandy or low organic matter soils. *Tiafenacil (Reviton)* is a Group 14 very similar to Sharpen in terms of weed control and adjuvant use.

Flumioxazin (Valor, others) is a Group 14 herbicide that can be added to burndown treatments at rates of one to four fluid ounces per acre for activity on emerged broadleaf weeds and some residual activity on broadleaf and grass weeds in wheat stubble. Flumioxazin can be mixed with glyphosate or clethodim (Select Max) for enhanced grass control. It can also be mixed with 2,4-D, atrazine, metribuzin, or paraquat.

- Wheat can be planted 30 days after two fluid ounces per acre, or 60 days after three fluid ounces per acre if at least one inch of rain occurs between application and planting.
- Soybeans can be planted immediately after an application of three fluid ounces per acre.
- Corn, sorghum, sunflowers, or soybeans can be planted in the spring following the application of four fluid ounces per acre.

Residual weed control with flumioxazin will depend on rainfall (0.25 inch) for activation, just as with pre-plant treatment in soybeans.

Lancaster mentioned that another group 14 herbicide that can be considered is *Sulfentrazone (Spartan, others)*. Sulfentrazone can be applied to stubble and will control Palmer amaranth and kochia as well as other broadleaf weeds and some grasses. However, Sulfentrazone can limit crop rotation options. Specifically, if rates greater than 8.0 fl. oz of a 4L formulation are used, the rotation to sorghum is 18 months, while it is 10 months for lower rates. Lancaster stresses of the Group 14 herbicides discussed, flumioxazin and sulfentrazone provide the greatest residual activity; however, Saflufenacil provides greater postemergence kochia control than flumioxazin.

For more detailed information, see the "2025 Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, and Noncropland" guide available online at <https://www.bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/CHEMWEEDEGUIDE.pdf> or in our district offices in Beloit, Lincoln, Mankato, Osborne or Smith Center. Be sure and contact our K-State Research and Extension, Post Rock District, Crop Production Agent, Sandra Wick, with all

LUCAS-SYLVAN NEWS

Covering rural communities built on farming and ranching with a vision of the arts.

Lucas Publishing Company
Home of the *Lucas-Sylvan News*
PO Box 337
Lucas, KS 67648

Phone (785) 525-6355
Toll Free (800) 286-7571
FAX (785) 525-6356
email: lusynews@gmail.com

NAME _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ST _____ ZIP _____

Amount enclosed _____ New _____ Renewal _____

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

☐ \$21.00 - 6 months in state

☐ \$23.00 - 6 months out of state

☐ \$42.00 - One year in state

☐ \$46.00 - One year out of state

☐ \$32.00 - One year On-Line FULL COLOR

Print and Online Combo Subscriptions available. Call the office for price!

SHOP at HOME

NEED A BUSINESS CARD?

Let Lucas Publishing Company design your business cards. The design is FREE with purchase of cards. Also offering FULL COLOR postcards, brochures, rack cards, note cards, flyers, announcements, door hangers, etc.



Lucas Publishing Company

203 S Main ST • Lucas, KS 67648

(785) 525-6355 • lusynews@gmail.com