BILL: And good morning and welcome it’s our Thursday edition of Ag Talk. Bill Rice along with Ed Lentz and today we’re stepping into a little manure, talking about small grain harvest, Ed.

ED: Well, a lot of time we grow small grain so we have a place to put our manure where we usually are putting it on before we harvest it but then we also can put it on after it’s been harvested cause there’s nothing else there but it’s been more common practice in this area to have double cropped soybeans and this could be following barley or wheat. And now if you’re going to put manure on you got to have some concern on there. But some farmers have found out, particularly like this year when it’s really dry, when we put on liquid manure it’s got water in there and it might help beans that are having trouble to germinate and emerge. This might be enough to put them over the edge and get going with that extra water they get from that manure. And so there’s some cautions that you got to do when you do this. Generally we’re talking swine and dairy manure and you also got to be thinking surface application. If you don’t do that, or you can do surface application as long as the beans have not emerged. You don’t want then to come in contact with a bean and that’s why surface is required. You know, ideally we would like you to incorporate manure so we reduce the risk of runoff from the field but if you got beans in the ground you run the risk of coming in contact with that seed or emerging shoot and it can burn it form the nutrients that’s in there. And so the whole idea is here we want to keep away from contact with the bean that’s in the ground or we could burn or kill it from emerging and cause damage. We do get pretty good moisture if you have 10,000 gallon dairy manure you are putting on a field. You can get about 1/3 of an inch of rainfall equivalent. From swine we’re looking at 7,000 gallons you get about a quarter inch, and so you are putting moisture on there which may be enough to get those beans up. If you’re applying them before you plant, I think anybody doing double crop may have already planted by now, we’ll find out, you definitely need to put that manure, if you incorporate, below the seed zone where you are going to plant those soybeans with the idea again they won’t come in contact with it. Now common practice in this area is to put the interseeded red clover back in the spring into our wheat so when we take off our wheat we have a nice stand of red clover and we can get some nice red clover hay or forage. If you do have that red clover out there after you are taking the wheat off, you don’t want to put manure on there. We’ve had a lot of evidence where manure applied to young clover plant will kill them. So we do still have applications we can put manure on and double crop soybeans in certain field situations but know the caveats and be aware you don’t want them contact with the seed or you might kill them.

BILL: Thank you Ed. For Ag Talk this is Bill Rice along with Ed Lentz. Good morning to you.

Ed: Good morning.