



JANTZ FARMS LLC

Our website: jantzfarms.com

Email: galen@jantzfarms.com

Galen 620.386.0937 Carl 620.386.0485

We want to thank you as our customers for your continued support! We are committed to give you service any time Mon – Sat. We have seed tenders available for your use.

*We work hard to supply the best quality seed and service! Feel free to call us with any questions you have about **Channel** seed or seed wheat varieties!*

XTENDFLEX SOYBEANS

Roundup XtendFlex Soybeans

All these varieties are suitable for Double cropping

4121RXF/SR Broad acre placement variety. STS with strong tolerance to high pH soils. Medium tall plant with good standability. Unique creamy tan color at harvest.

4320RXF Bushy plant type with strong yield performance. Watch standability in high yield environments. Strong on high pH.

4523 RXF/SR A new number that is STS. With good yield potential.

4720RXF/SR Excellent yield potential with good standability. Good emergence in the Spring.



We have Enlist E3 Soybeans available

(E3 soybeans are resistant to 2,4-D, Glufosinate, and Glyphosate)

CT4423E STS Soybean suitable for Double crop

Double-Cropping Soybeans After Wheat

- The first step in a successful double-crop soybean production system begins with residue management during the wheat harvest.
- Selecting later-flowering soybean products improves the chances that double-crop soybeans will produce adequate foliage and fill pods before frost. Later-maturing soybeans flower later, and more importantly, they stop growing later.
- Controlling insects, diseases, and weeds can improve the chances that double-crop soybeans will produce anticipated yields in a shortened growing season.
- Identify Challenges – Planting soybeans behind wheat presents the farmer with several production challenges. A shortened growing season, unpredictable weather, and weeds that can grow rapidly under hot and dry conditions (Palmer amaranth) can reduce double-crop soybean yield potential. It is critical that farmers begin with a weed-free seedbed by killing weeds before planting. As in full-season soybeans, preemergence herbicides should be used to prevent weeds from growing along with the soybeans.
- To capture as much of the growing season as possible, farmers must be prepared to plant immediately behind the combine.

However, dry conditions at planting time may call for taking a chance on planting in dry soil. Rather than plant too deep or delay planting and lose part of the limited growing season, we have gotten away with planting dry and waiting for a rain more often than not.

Because double-crop soybeans may face more disease and insect pressure at earlier stages than full-season soybeans, a 3-year research study concluded that applying an insecticide seed treatment resulted in about a 2.4 bushels/acre yield advantage. Selecting soybean products with good disease resistance, and seed treated with Acceleron Seed Treatment Solutions, can help protect double-crop soybeans from both diseases and insects.

We have a double crop soybean discount program available on STS soybeans. Also, milo varieties are available for double cropping behind wheat.

With our seed treater, we can customize seed treatments. We strongly recommend fungicide and insecticide on soybeans for disease control.

Just a reminder – Seed that is treated with Acceleron’s full seed treatment (fungicide & insecticide) is covered by 100% replant policy. With seed treatment, data shows that replants are 75% less likely. We have seen a 5-15% increase in final stand where seed was treated.



Wheat Seed Varieties Available



Wheat harvest is coming up... we need to start planning for next year's wheat varieties to plant this Fall. With drouth conditions, seed wheat will be in shorter supply this year. Contact us as soon as possible so we can reserve the varieties that you are wanting.



CoAxium Wheat varieties are a good option for rye and cheat control, when sprayed with Aggressor herbicide.



Hail Damage to Corn

Mid to late-season hail storms can be damaging to corn because:

- The growing point can be damaged.
- Leaf area can be reduced through shredding and stripping.
- Stalks and ears can be bruised by hail stones.
- Wounds can open the plant up for fungal disease development.
- The plant population can be reduced.

The effect on yield potential is dependent on the severity of each of these factors. After V6 growth stage (6 exposed leaf collars), direct hits on the growing point, now above the soil surface, can damage or kill the growing point. Ear initiation begins in the growing point; therefore, direct hits by large hailstones can damage immature ears and ultimately result in lower yield potential.

Estimating yield loss from mid to late-season hail damage can be challenging.

Evaluations should not be made until 5 to 7 days after the storm to allow for new growth and any recovery. The severity of the loss depends on the amount of leaf area removed and the plant's growth stage. Shredded leaves can still photosynthesize; therefore, appearance can be misleading.

>Table 1 shows the estimated loss of yield potential for 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100% defoliation based on FCIC leaf count method.

Note that the estimated yield loss increases until tasseling and begins to decline after tasseling.

Table 1. Estimated potential corn yield loss from plant defoliation. Corn growth stage based on 'indicator leaf' method, where a leaf is considered fully developed when the leaf tip points to the ground (not a fully developed collar).

Corn Growth Stage	Percent Leaf Area Destroyed				
	20	40	60	80	100
	Percentage Potential Yield Loss				
7 leaf	0	1	4	6	9
8 leaf	0	1	5	7	11
9 leaf	0	2	6	9	13
10 leaf	0	4	8	11	16
11 leaf	1	5	9	14	22
12 leaf	1	5	11	18	28
13 leaf	1	6	13	22	34
14 leaf	2	8	17	28	44
15 leaf	2	9	20	34	51
16 leaf	3	11	23	40	61
17 leaf	4	13	28	48	72
18 leaf	5	15	33	56	84
19-21 leaf	6	18	38	64	96
Tassel	7	21	42	68	100
Silked	7	20	39	65	97
Brown silk	6	18	36	60	90
Pre-blister	5	16	32	54	81
Blister	5	16	30	50	73
Early milk	4	14	28	45	66
Milk	3	12	24	41	59
Late milk	3	10	21	35	50
Soft dough	2	8	17	29	41
Early dent	1	5	13	23	32
Dent	0	4	10	17	23
Late dent	0	3	7	11	15
Nearly mature	0	0	3	6	8
Mature	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Corn loss adjustment standards handbook. 2019 and succeeding crop years. 2018. FCIC-25080. USDA Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Grain Sorghum Planting Guide

Early maturity varieties that are sugar cane aphid tolerant:

5B29, 5R45, 5B90

Medium-Early maturity: 6B02, 6B60, 6B95 very good yielder

Medium maturity: 7B20, 7B65

Sorghum Sudan Varieties Available

BMR45S, Sweetleaf II

Forage Sorghum

Nutri-Cane II

Nutri-Choice II - Silage

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Galen & Carl Jantz

51 26th Avenue

Moundridge, KS 67107

SeedsmanShip At Work



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