

Kentucky Winter Wheat Calendar

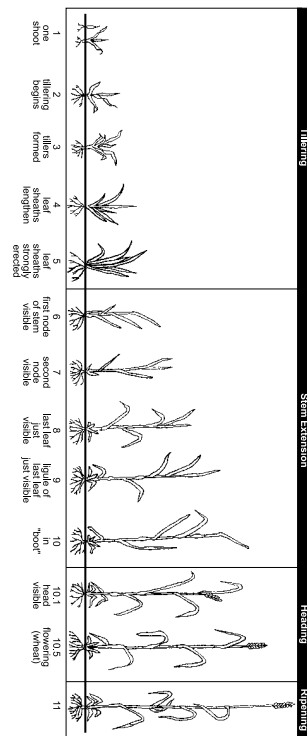


A Monthly Outline of Activities for Intensive Wheat Management

Sponsored by
Kentucky Small Grain Growers Association

In cooperation with
University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture
Cooperative Extension Service

Growth Stages in Wheat



18 Steps for Maximum Winter Wheat Yields








1. Test soil to determine fertility of field.
2. Apply P, K, and lime according to soil test.
3. Select several high-yielding, disease-resistant, winterhardy varieties.
4. Calibrate the drill.
5. For conventional tillage, prepare a good seedbed.
6. For no-tillage, use a contact herbicide.
7. Nitrogen: 30 lb/A in fall as residual or applied.
8. Plant from Oct. 10 to Oct. 30.
9. Plant in 4- to 8-inch row spacings. Tramlines may be established at this time for subsequent applications.
10. Seed 35 (up to 40 for no-till) seeds per square foot of high-quality seed.
11. Apply insecticide as needed for insect control (fall and spring).
12. Check stand density near mid February when winter survival can be rated.
 - a) If stand is adequate (25 or more plants per square foot), apply 30 to 40 pounds of nitrogen mid to late February.
 - b) If stand is thin (less than 25 plants per square foot), apply 40 to 50 pounds of nitrogen mid to late February.
13. Apply an additional 50 to 60 pounds of nitrogen at Feekes 5 (mid March).
14. Use proper weed control measures (fall and spring).
15. Apply fungicides as needed for disease control during the growing season.
16. Harvest on time at optimum grain moisture (13% to 15%).
17. Provide and prepare adequate, safe storage space.
18. Market wisely for optimum profits.

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Winter Wheat Calendar

Wheat Growth Stages	One Shoot			Tillering	Tillering Completed	Jointing	Boot	Heading	Ripening	
										
Month	August	September	October	Nov.-Dec.-Jan.	February	March	April	May	June	July
Production Practices	Purchase Seed	Soil Test Soil Probe for Compaction Fertilize (lime, P, K) Tillage (if any) Prepare Drill for Planting Calibrate Drill	Clean/Treat Seed Plant Seed	Assess Stands	Take Stand Counts Assess Winter Injury	Early Nitrogen Application Late Nitrogen Application Single Nitrogen Application	Apply PGR	Prepare Combine for Harvest	Start Harvest Start Variety Selection	Finish Harvest Plan for Next Crop Plant Double-Crop Soybeans
Insect and Disease Management		Scout for Aphids and Fall Armyworms		Scout for Aphids and Armyworms		Scout for Aphids, Armyworms and Cereal Leaf Beetle	Scout for Diseases—Spray if Needed			
Weed Management		No-Till Weed Control	Spray for Grass or Broadleaf Weeds	Scout for Weeds	Spray for Wild Garlic, Henbit, Chickweed and Other Weeds					
Stored Grain Management and Marketing	Inspect Grain Bins		Aerate to Cool Grain	Inspect Grain Bins	Aerate to Maintain Grain Temperature	Inspect Grain Bins	Aerate to Warm Grain	Prepare a Marketing Plan	Clean and Spray Storage Bins, Prepare Dryer	Summarize and Analyze Enterprise Costs and Returns (Past and Future) Treat Grain for Long-Term Storage