

**Technical Bulletin**

**TB12-02 May, 2012**



# *Agricultural Experiment Station*

College of Agricultural Sciences

Department of Soil and Crop Sciences

## **SUSTAINABLE DRYLAND AGROECOSYSTEMS MANAGEMENT 2006-2007 Results**

2012

SUSTAINABLE DRYLAND AGROECOSYSTEMS MANAGEMENT<sup>1</sup>

N.C. Hansen<sup>2</sup>, L.Sherrod<sup>4</sup>, G.A. Peterson<sup>2</sup>, D.G. Westfall<sup>2</sup>, F.B. Peairs<sup>3</sup>, D. Poss<sup>8</sup>, T. Shaver<sup>5</sup>  
K. Larson<sup>6</sup>, D.L. Thompson<sup>5</sup>, L.R. Ahuja<sup>7</sup>, M.D. Koch<sup>5</sup>, and C.B. Walker<sup>5</sup>

A Cooperative Project

of the

Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station  
Department of Soil and Crop Sciences  
Department of Bioagricultural Sciences and Pest Management  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, Colorado

and the

USDA - Agriculture Research Service  
Natural Resources Research Center  
Great Plains Systems Research Unit  
Fort Collins, Colorado

<sup>1</sup>Funding is provided by the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station and USDA-ARS.

<sup>2</sup>Professor/Associate Professor, Department of Soil and Crop Sciences, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523

<sup>3</sup>Professor, Department of Bioagricultural Sciences and Pest Management, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523

<sup>4</sup>USDA-ARS Soil Scientist–Agricultural Systems Research Unit, Fort Collins

<sup>5</sup>Research Associates, Colorado State University

<sup>6</sup>Research Scientist, Plainsman Research Center at Walsh, Colorado

<sup>7</sup>USDA-ARS Research Leader - Great Plains Systems Research Unit

<sup>8</sup>Former Research Associate, Colorado State University, presently Soil Scientist, USDA-ARS Central Great Plains Research Station

\*\*Mention of a trademark or proprietary product does not constitute endorsement by the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station\*\*  
Colorado State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action institution and complies with all Federal and Colorado State laws, regulations, and executive orders regarding affirmative action requirements in all programs. The Office of Equal Opportunity is located in 101 Student Services. In order to assist Colorado State University in meeting its affirmative action responsibilities, ethnic minorities, women, and other protected class members are encouraged to apply and to so identify themselves.

<b>Contents</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Pages</b>
Project History	1-2
Introduction	3
Materials and Methods	4-10
<b>Section A - Dryland Cropping Systems Production – 2006</b>	
Results and Discussion	
Climate	11
Wheat	11-12
Corn and Sorghum	12-13
Proso millet	13
Forage crops and Barley for Grain	13
Nitrogen Content of Grain and Stover	13
Soil Moisture	13-14
<b>Section B - Dryland Cropping Systems Production – 2007</b>	
Results and Discussion	
Climate	14
Wheat	14-15
Corn and Sorghum	15-16
Proso millet	16
Summer crops	16
Nitrogen Content of Grain and Stover	16
Residual Soil Nitrate	16
Soil Moisture	16-17
<b>References</b>	17
Data Tables Section A- 2006	18-49
Data Tables Section B - 2007	50-78
Appendix A - Annual Herbicide Programs for Each Site	79-106
Appendix B - Project Publications	107-117

Table Title	Page
Table 1. Elevation, long-term average annual precipitation, and evaporation characteristics for each site.	4
Table 2a. Cropping systems for each of the original sites in 2006-2007.	18
Table 2b. Opportunity cropping history from 1985 to 2007 at the three original sites.	19
Table 2c. Cropping systems for the sites initiated in 1997 in the three new sites and in place from 2006-2007.	20
Table 3. Nitrogen fertilizer application by soil and crop for 2006.	21
Table 4a. Monthly precipitation for the original sites for the 2005-2006 growing season.	22
Table 4b. Monthly precipitation for the three new sites for the 2005-2006 growing season.	23
Table 5a. Precipitation by growing season segments for the Sterling site from 1987-2006.	24
Table 5b. Precipitation by growing season segment for the Stratton site from 1987-2006.	25
Table 5c. Precipitation by growing season segment for the Walsh site from 1987-2006.	26
Table 6a. Precipitation by growing season segment for the Briggsdale site from 1999-2006.	27
Table 6b. Precipitation by growing season segment for the Akron site from 1997-2006.	27
Table 6c. Precipitation by growing season segment for the Lamar site from 1997-2006.	28
Table 7. Crop variety, seeding rate, and planting date for each site in 2005-2006.	29
Table 8. Grain and stover (straw) yields for wheat at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2006.	30
Table 9. Grain and stover (straw) yields for wheat at Briggsdale, Akron and Lamar in 2006.	31
Table 10. Grain and stover yields for corn and sorghum at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2006.	32
Table 11. Summer crop yields at Akron, Briggsdale, and Lamar in 2006.	33
Table 12. Grain and stover yields for millet at Sterling, Stratton and Walsh in 2006.	34
Table 13. Total nitrogen content of wheat grain at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2006.	35
Table 14. Total nitrogen content of wheat straw at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2006.	36
Table 15. Total nitrogen content of corn or sorghum grain at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2006.	37
Table 16. Total nitrogen content of corn or sorghum stover at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2006.	38
Table 17. Total nitrogen content of millet grain at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2006.	39
Table 18. Total nitrogen content of millet stover at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2006.	40
Table 19. Available soil water by soil depth of the <u>WHEAT</u> phase in the <u>WCM</u> rotation at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2006.	41
Table 20. Available soil water by soil depth of the <u>WHEAT</u> phase in the <u>WCF</u> rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the <u>WSF</u> rotation at Walsh in 2006.	42
Table 21. Available soil water by soil depth of the <u>WHEAT</u> 1 phase in the <u>WWCM</u> rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the <u>WWSM</u> rotation at Walsh in 2006.	43
Table 22. Available soil water by soil depth of the <u>WHEAT</u> 2 phase in the <u>WWCM</u> rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the <u>WWSM</u> rotation at Walsh in 2006.	44
Table 23. Available soil water by soil depth of the <u>CORN</u> phase in the <u>WCM</u> rotation at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2006.	45
Table 24. Available soil water by soil depth of the <u>CORN</u> phase in the <u>WCF</u> rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the <u>Sorghum</u> phase of the <u>WSF</u> rotation at Walsh in 2006.	46
Table 25. Available soil water by soil depth of the <u>CORN</u> phase in the <u>WWCM</u> rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the <u>Sorghum</u> phase of the <u>WWSM</u> rotation at Walsh in 2006.	47
Table 26. Available soil water by soil depth of the <u>MILLET</u> phase in the <u>WCM</u> rotation at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2006.	48
Table 27. Nitrate-N content of the soil profile at planting for each crop during the 2005-2006 crop year.	49
Table 28. Nitrogen fertilizer application by soil and crop for 2007.	50
Table 29. Crop variety, seeding rate, and planting date for each site in the 2006-2007 season.	51
Table 30a. Monthly precipitation for the original sites for the 2006-2007 growing seasons.	52
Table 30b. Monthly precipitation for the three new sites for the 2006-2007 growing seasons.	53
Table 30c. Precipitation by growing season segments for Sterling from 1987-2007.	54

Table 30d. Precipitation by growing season segment for Stratton from 198 -2007.	55
Table 30e. Precipitation by growing season segment for Walsh from 1987-2007	56
Table 30f. Precipitation by growing season segment for Briggsdale from 1999-2007.	57
Table 30g. Precipitation by growing season segment for Akron from 1997-2007.	57
Table 30h. Precipitation by growing season segment for Lamar from 1997-2007.	58
Table 31. Grain and straw yields for wheat at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2007.	59
Table 32. Grain yields by rotation for wheat at Briggsdale, Akron, and Lamar in 2007.	60
Table 33. Grain and stover yields for corn/sorghum at Sterling, Stratton and Walsh in 2007.	61
Table 34. Grain and stover yields for millet at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2007.	62
Table 35. Akron, Briggsdale, and Lamar summer crop yields in 2007.	63
Table 36a. Total nitrogen content of wheat grain at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2007 crop.	64
Table 36b. Total nitrogen content of wheat straw at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2007 crop.	65
Table 37a. Total nitrogen content of corn and sorghum grain at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2007 crop.	66
Table 37b. Total nitrogen content of corn and sorghum stover at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2007 crop.	67
Table 38a. Total nitrogen content of millet grain at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2007 crop.	68
Table 38b. Total nitrogen content of millet stover at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2007 crop.	69
Table 39. Nitrate-N content of the soil profile at planting for each crop during 2006-2007 crop year.	70
Table 40. Available soil water by soil depth in the <u>WHEAT</u> phase of the <u>WCF</u> rotation at Sterling, Stratton, and <u>WSF</u> at Walsh in 2007.	71
Table 41. Available soil water by soil depth in the <u>WHEAT</u> 1 phase of the <u>WWCM</u> rotation at Sterling, Stratton, and <u>WWSM</u> at Walsh in 2007.	72
Table 42. Available soil water by soil depth in the <u>WHEAT</u> 2 phase of the <u>WWCM</u> rotation at Sterling, Stratton, and <u>WWSM</u> at Walsh in 2007.	73
Table 43. Available soil water by soil depth of the <u>WHEAT</u> phase in the <u>OPP</u> rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and CORN in the <u>OPP</u> rotation at Walsh in 2007.	74
Table 44. Available soil water by soil depth of the <u>CORN</u> phase in the <u>WCM</u> rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and Sorghum in the <u>WSM</u> rotation at Walsh in 2007.	75
Table 45. Available soil water by soil depth of the <u>CORN</u> phase in the <u>WCF</u> rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the Sorghum in the <u>WCF</u> rotation at Walsh in 2007.	76
Table 46. Available soil water by soil depth of the <u>CORN</u> phase in the <u>WWCM</u> rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and SORGHUM in the <u>WWSM</u> rotation at Walsh in 2007.	77
Table 47. Available soil water by soil depth of the <u>MILLET</u> phase in the <u>WWCM</u> rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the <u>WWSM</u> rotation at Walsh in 2007.	78

## PROJECT HISTORY

The Dryland Agroecosystems Project was established in the fall of 1985 with the first winter wheat and corn crops harvested in 1986. The long-term research objectives are to provide producers with information that they can use to make management decisions under dryland cropping conditions and to learn more about soil quality and carbon sequestration parameters as impacted by intensive no-till dryland cropping systems in the semiarid environment of the west central Great Plains. Grain yields, stover yields, crop residue amounts, soil water measurements, and crop nutrient content have been reported annually in previously published technical bulletins. This bulletin covers the 2006 and 2007 research results. Common introduction and materials and methods sections are presented for the two years, while the production parameters mentioned above are presented by year, in two sections identified as Section A (2006) and Section B (2007).

Results from past years have shown that cropping intensification, compared to traditional stubble mulch tillage wheat fallow, is feasible and profitable in this environment if managed under no-till or minimum-till systems. The cropping systems evaluated from 1986 to 1998 included intensive rotations like wheat-corn(sorghum)-fallow and wheat-corn(sorghum)-millet-fallow with traditional wheat-fallow as the standard of comparison. The intense rotations of wheat-corn(sorghum)-fallow and wheat-corn(sorghum)-millet-fallow more than doubled grain water use efficiency relative to wheat-fallow. The increased soil water storage resulting from adoption of no-till systems made cropping intensification possible. The deletion of summer fallow, however, does increase the risk of water deficit for the following crop. The traditional wheat-fallow system requires less management skill and poses less risk relative to the intensive systems, but over time is less profitable. Government programs also affect management decisions greatly, particularly where producers have developed a good wheat or corn yield base.

Based on our findings with the intensive systems from 1985 to 1997 (12 cropping seasons), we altered the systems in 1998 to reduce the amount of fallow in our cropping systems. We now consider the 3-year (wheat-corn(sorghum)-fallow) system as the standard of comparison. These changes will be outlined later in this report. Unfortunately, shortly after we made these changes the region was hit with a drought. Some of the more intensive cropping systems have not been successful during the drought. Winter wheat planted after wheat or millet with no fallow period has had a high rate of crop failure and/or low yields due to lack of soil moisture for seed germination and/or inadequate stored soil moisture.

### **New Research Sites:**

The dryland agroecosystems project established a linkage with the Department of Bioagricultural Sciences and Pest Management in 1997. We started evaluating the interactions of cropping systems with both pest and beneficial insects at three new experimental sites. The additional sites at Briggsdale, Akron, and Lamar also allow us to test our most successful intensive cropping systems at three new combinations of precipitation and evaporative demand and enable us to study insect dynamics as influenced by cropping system. We want to determine if the presence of multiple crops in the system will alter populations of beneficial insects and provide new avenues of biological pest management of Russian Wheat Aphid in wheat as well as insect pests in other crops. These results will be presented in a separate report.

### **Adoption of Intensive Cropping Systems:**

Producers in northeastern Colorado adopted the more intensive cropping systems at an

increasing rate from 1990 until 2002, the first year of the recent drought. The drought that started in fall 2001 had a devastating effect on dryland crop yields in 2002. Corn is one of the principal crops grown in the more intensive systems; thus we can use its acreage as an index of adoption rate by producers. Colorado Agricultural Statistic reported that there were only 55,000 acres of dryland corn harvested in 2002 (See table below) in Colorado. However, many thousands of additional acres were planted and not harvested.

**Dryland Corn Acreage in Eight Northeastern Colorado Counties and state total from 1971 to 2005.**

Year	Eight NE Counties*	Total for State
Acres		
1971-1988	21,200	23,700
1989	27,000	28,000
1990	26,000	26,000
1991	32,500	33,000
1992	48,500	50,000
1993	79,000	90,000
1994	92,500	100,000
1995	95,500	100,000
1996	104,000	110,000
1997	138,500	150,000
1998	191,000	240,000
1999	220,000	290,000
2000	198,000	340,000
2001	233,000	305,000
2002	50,000	55,000
2003	150,700	205,000
2004	183,700	325,000
2005	140,900	235,000
2006	164,500	235,000
2007	204,300	360,000

\*Data from CO Agric. Statistics (Adams, Kit Carson, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgewick, Washington, Yuma)

The drought had a dramatic effect on producers' ability to operate under intensive no-till cropping systems management. After 2002, the harvested dryland corn acreage rebounded to 205,000 in 2003; 325,000 in 2004; decreased again in 2005 and 2006 to 235,000 and 164,500, respectively; but rose sharply to 360,000 in 2007, a more favorable corn yield year.

Dryland corn is almost exclusively grown under no-till in a three or four year rotation, and thus we can estimate the total acreage under intensive dryland cropping systems from the

annual dryland corn acreage statistics. So for 2006 and 2007 the state acreage of intensified dryland cropping systems was approximately 900,000 acres. The average economic impact of these systems is an increased return to land, labor, capital, and management of \$14.85/acre (Kann et al., 2002), under an "average" rainfall environment.

## INTRODUCTION

Colorado agriculture is highly dependent on precipitation from both snow and rainfall. In the dryland environment each unit of precipitation is critical to production. At Akron each additional inch (25 mm) of water above the initial yield threshold translates into 4.5 bu/A of dryland winter wheat (12 kg/ha/mm), consequently profit is highly related to water conservation (Greb et al., 1974). These data point to the need for maximum precipitation use efficiency in this semi-arid cropping environment and the importance of this project to producers.

The dryland cropping systems research project was established in 1985 to identify systems that maximize efficient water use under dryland conditions in Eastern Colorado. A more comprehensive justification for its initiation can be found in Peterson, et al. (1988). A summary of our general understanding of the climate-soil-cropping systems interactions can be found in a recent publication by Peterson and Westfall (2004).

The general objective of the project is to identify no-till dryland crop and soil management systems that will maximize water use efficiency of the total annual precipitation and economic return.

Specific objectives are to:

1. Determine if cropping sequences with fewer and/or shorter summer fallow periods are feasible.
2. Quantify the relationships among climate (precipitation and evaporative demand), soil type, and cropping sequences that involve fewer and/or shorter fallow periods.
3. Quantify the effects of long-term use of no-till management systems on soil structural stability, micro-organisms and faunal populations, and the organic C, N, and P content of the soil, all in conjunction with various crop sequences.
4. Identify cropping or management systems that will minimize soil erosion by crop residue maintenance.
5. Develop a data base across climatic zones that will allow economic assessment of entire management systems.

Peterson, et al. (1988) document details of the project in regard to the "start-up" period and data from the 1986-87 crop year. Previous year's results have been reported in CSU Agricultural Experiment Station Technical Bulletins that are available at the following web site: [http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/aes/pubs\\_list.html](http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/aes/pubs_list.html). Other publications related to this project have been published by various graduate students, faculty, and postdoctoral students and are listed in Appendix C.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

From 1986 -1997 we studied interactions of climate, soils and cropping systems at three sites, located near Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh, in Eastern Colorado, that represent a gradient in potential evapotranspiration (PET) (Fig. 1). Elevation, precipitation and evaporative demand are shown in Table 1. All sites have long-term precipitation averages of approximately 14-17 inches (400-450 mm), but increase in PET from north to south. Growing season open pan evaporation is used as an index of PET.

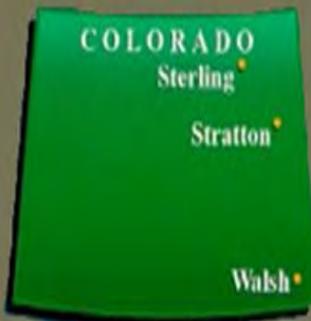
**Table 1. Elevation, long-term average annual precipitation, and evaporation characteristics for each site.**

<u>Site</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Annual Precipitation<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Growing Season Open Pan Evaporation<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Deficit (Precip. - Evap.)</u>
	--Ft. (m) --	---In. (mm) ---	---In. (mm) ---	---In. (mm) ---
<b>Briggsdale</b>	4850 (1478)	13.7 (350)	61 (1550)	- 48 (- 1220)
<b>Sterling</b>	4400 (1341)	17.4 (440)	63 (1600)	- 45 (- 1140)
<b>Akron</b>	4540 (1384)	16.0 (405)	63 (1600)	- 47 (- 1185)
<b>Stratton</b>	4380 (1335)	16.3 (415)	68 (1725)	- 52 (- 1290)
<b>Lamar</b>	3640 (1110)	14.7 (375)	76 (1925)	- 62 (- 1555)
<b>Walsh</b>	3720 (1134)	15.5 (395)	78 (1975)	- 61 (- 1555)

<sup>1</sup>Annual precipitation = 1961-1990 mean; <sup>2</sup>Growing season = March - October

Each of the original three sites (Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh) was selected to represent a catenary sequence of soils common to the geographic area. Textural profiles for each soil at each location are shown in Figures 2a, 2b, and 2c. There are dramatic differences in soils across slope position at a given site and from site to site. We will contrast the summit soils at the three sites to illustrate how different the soils are. Each profile was described by NRCS personnel in the summer of 1991. Note first how the summit soils at the three sites differ in texture and horizonation. The surface horizons of these three soils (Ap) present a range of textures from loam at Sterling, to silt loam at Stratton, to sandy loam at Walsh. Obviously the water holding capacities and infiltration rates differ. An examination of the horizons below the surface reveals even more striking differences.

## Climate Variables



### Factors:

- Precipitation
- Temperature
- Evaporation
- Potential

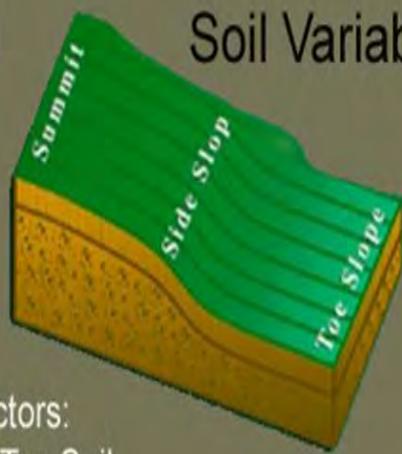
Long-term  
Collaborative  
Research



Colorado State University

## Dryland Agroecosystem Experimental Design

## Soil Variables



### Factors:

- Top Soil
- Depth
- Fertility
- Water Holding Capacity
- Organic Matter

## Cropping System Variables

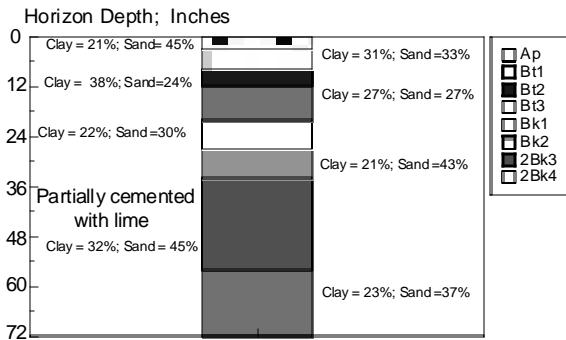


### Factors:

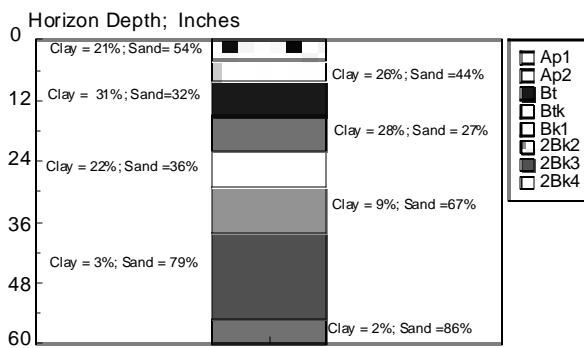
- Residue Cover
- Cropping Intensity

The summit soil profile at Sterling (Figure 2a) changes from a clay content of 21% at the surface(Ap) to 31% in the 3-8" depth (Bt1) to a clay content of 38% in the layer between the 8-12" depth (Bt2). At the 12" depth the clay content drops abruptly to 27%. The water infiltration in this soil is greatly reduced by this fine textured layer (Bt2). At about the 36" depth (2Bk3) there is an abrupt change from 21% clay to 32% clay in addition to a marked increase in lime content. The mixture of 32% clay and 45% sand with lime creates a partially cemented zone that is slowly permeable to water, but relatively impermeable to roots. Profile plant available water holding capacity is 9" in the upper 36 inches of the profile. This had limited crop production on this soil.

## Sterling Summit Soil Profile



## Sterling Sidelope Soil Profile



## Sterling Toeslope Soil Profile

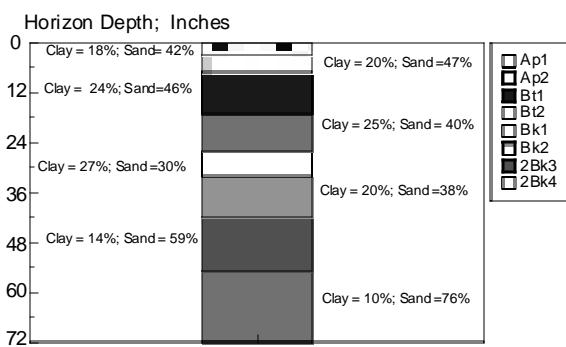
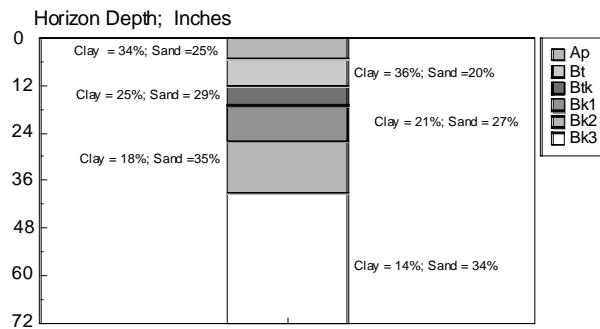
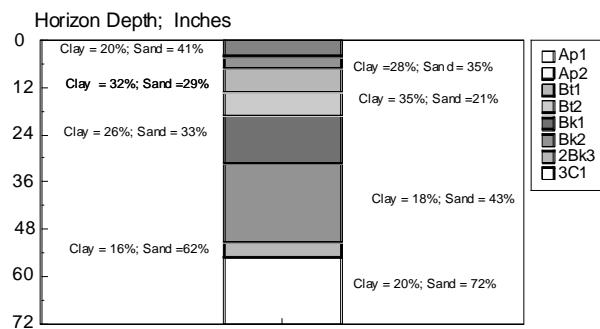


Figure 2a. Soil profile textural characteristics for soils at the Sterling site.

## Stratton Summit Soil Profile



## Stratton Sideslope Soil Profile



## Stratton Toeslope Soil Profile

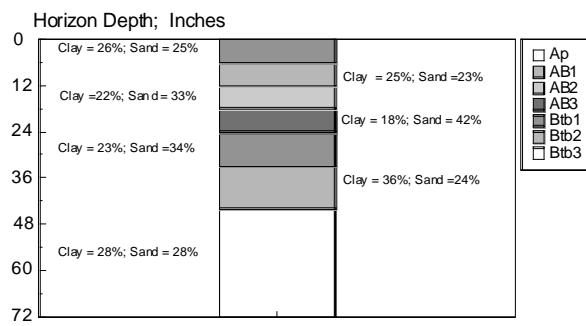
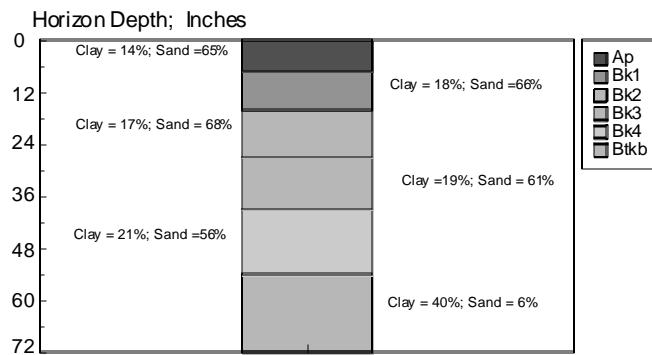
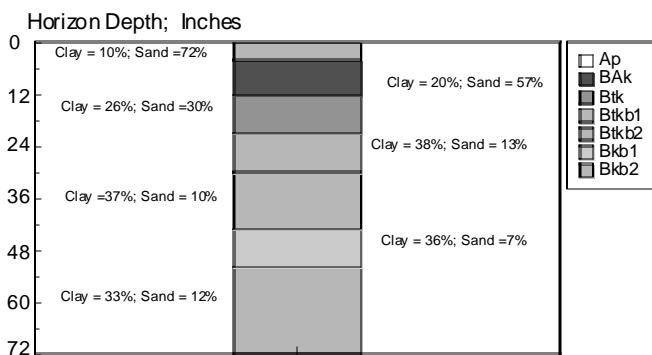


Figure 2b. Soil profile textural characteristics for soils at the Stratton site.

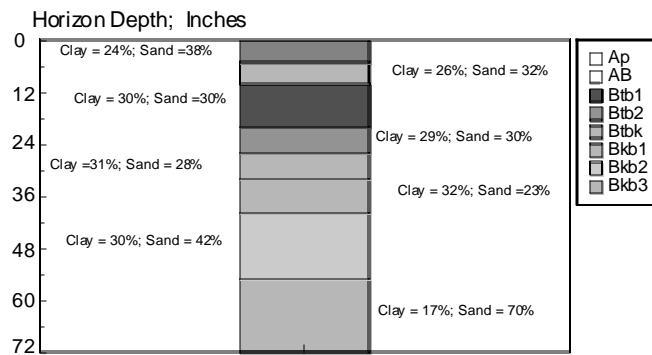
## Walsh Summit Soil Profile



## Walsh Sideslope Soil Profile



## Walsh Toeslope Soil Profile



**Figure 2c.**Soil profile textural characteristics for soils at the Walsh site.

## Cropping Systems/Management

The cropping systems that were in place in 2006 and 2007 at the original three experimental sites (Sterling, Stratton and Walsh) are delineated in Table 2a. One of the cropping systems is “opportunity cropping”, which has the goal of producing a crop every year without summer fallow. The crops grown in this system from the initiation date to 2005 are shown in Table 2b. The cropping systems initiated in 1997 at the three new sites (Briggsdale, Akron, and Lamar) are shown in Table 2c. The cultivars planted, planting rates, dates and harvest information for each site are reported in Table 7 for 2006 and Table 29 for 2007.

Nitrogen fertilizer is applied annually in accordance with the NO<sub>3</sub>-N content of the soil profile (0-6 ft), soil organic matter content (0-6 in) before planting, and expected yield on each soil position at each site. Therefore, N rate changes by year, crop grown, and soil position, if needed. The N rates at Sterling, Stratton and Walsh for 2006 are given in Table 3 and for 2007 in Table 28. Nitrogen fertilizer for wheat, corn, and sunflower was dribbled on the soil surface over the row at planting time at Sterling and Stratton. Zinc (1 lb/A) was applied to the corn with the P fertilizer. Nitrogen on wheat at Walsh was topdressed in the spring, and N was sidedressed on corn and sorghum. The N source was 32-0-0 solution of urea-ammonium nitrate. The same procedures were used for fertilization at Briggsdale. However, at Lamar commercial applicators or large plot equipment is used to apply the fertilizer at this location.

Phosphorus management is one of the experimental variables at Sterling, Stratton and Walsh. Consequently, P (10-34-0) was applied at planting near the seed. Phosphorus is applied on one-half of each corn and soybean plot over all soils, but applied to the entire wheat plot when a particular rotation is in wheat. The rate of P is determined by the lowest soil test on the catena, which is usually found on the sideslope position. This rate has been 20 lbs P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/A (9.5 kg/ha of P) at each site each year thus far. We changed the P fertilization treatment for wheat in fall 1992, so that the half plot that had never received P fertilizer in previous years receives P in the wheat phase of the rotation. This was required because low P availability was resulting in poor wheat stand establishment and low yields. Other crops in the rotation only receive P on the half plot designated as NP. Zinc (0.9 lbs/A) is banded near the seed at corn planting at Sterling, Stratton, and Briggsdale to correct a soil Zn deficiency.

## Yields, Nitrogen, and Available Soil Moisture

Grain yields were determined using a small plot research combine. The center section of each treatment was harvested on each slope position. At maturity, meter row samples of each crop were collected and processed to determine stover (straw) to grain ratio. The stover (straw) and grain were processed and analyzed for total N using a combustion N analyzer.

Soil moisture measurements were taken at planting and harvest of each crop for each treatment and slope positions using the neutron-scatter technique. This timing also represents the beginning and end of non-crop fallow periods. Galvanized metal conduit was used for neutron probe access tubes and were installed, two per soil position, in each treatment at the Sterling, Stratton and Walsh sites. The access tubes were installed at the initiation of this study in 1987 and have not been moved since original installation. Available soil water and change over the growing season was calculated based upon the available soil water holding capacity for each treatment, depth and slope position.

## **SECTION A** **2006 Results & Discussion**

### **Climatic Data**

Precipitation is the most limiting variable in dryland agriculture in Eastern Colorado. The precipitation received during the last six months of a given year greatly influences crop yield potential for the following crop year, especially spring planted crops. For the last half of 2005 Sterling only received 4.1 in of precipitation, which is about one-half the normal. At the Stratton site the 2005 precipitation was normal at 8.6 in. The Walsh site was similar to Sterling in that it received only 4.3 in, which is about one-half of the normal level (Table 4a).

Precipitation in the first six months of 2006 was well below the long-term normal amounts at all three sites. Sterling only received 20% of the normal, while Stratton and Walsh received about 70% and 50% of the normal, respectively. Based on these precipitation observations, yield potential for both fall planted and spring planted crops would be expected to be reduced at all sites.

Precipitation in the last six months of 2006 exceeded the normal amounts at Sterling and Walsh by 10 and 25%, respectively (Table 4a). Late season rainfall if stored in the soil provides a good starting point for spring crops the following year. The Stratton site was about 30% below the normal for this time period (Table 4a).

Precipitation patterns for the three newer sites are reported in Table 4b. Note that the precipitation for the last half of 2005 was near normal for the Akron and Lamar sites, but Briggsdale was at about 60% of the long-term normal amount. Precipitation in the first six months of 2006 at Briggsdale was in even greater deficit, only 15% of the norm. Akron remained near the normal for this period, but Lamar received only about 60% of the norm. The last half of 2006 precipitation was about average at Akron but was exceptional at Lamar, where it was double the normal amount for this period. Briggsdale remained dry relative to normal for this period, receiving only 80% of the normal amount.

An overall view of the 18 month period precipitation that affected 2006 yield potentials revealed that the Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh sites were only at about 60, 75, and 75% of the normal for the period (Table 4a). At the northernmost of the newer sites, Briggsdale, precipitation was 50% below the normal (Table 4b). At Akron and Lamar the amounts received exceed the normal, especially at Lamar.

Precipitation received during the vegetative production stage (Sept-Mar) and the reproductive stage for corn and wheat from 1987-2006 are shown in Tables 5a-c for Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh. Similar data for the Briggsdale, Akron, and Lamar sites is shown in Tables 6a-c. We will refer to these data more extensively in the crop yield discussion section of the bulletin.

### **Wheat Production**

Wheat yields at the Sterling and Walsh sites (Table 8) were below average (site average yields less than 20 bu/A at Sterling and less than 10 bu/A at Walsh) as a result of low preplant soil water content (Table 20), below average fall precipitation (Table 4a) and below normal rainfall during the reproductive period (Tables 5a and 5c). Wheat yields at Stratton, although larger than at Sterling and Walsh, were about half of the long-term average yield at this site. The higher yields were related to more soil water content at planting (Table 20), which was the result of better 2005 fall rainfall than at the other two sites (Table 4a). Below average precipitation

during the reproductive period at Stratton decreased the yields relative to other years. Wheat yields following fallow in the WCF and WSF systems were the highest at all sites, as would be expected, because of the greater opportunity to store soil water.

Note that wheat yields on the summit and side slope soil positions at Sterling and Stratton tended to be higher on the NP side. The NP side of the plot has received P for the life of the experiment (Table 8). We apply P fertilizer at a rate of 20 lbs P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/A (9.5 kg/ha of P) at wheat planting each year on both the N and NP sides of each plot. Originally P was only applied to the side labeled NP. We changed the P fertilization treatment for wheat in fall 1992, so that the half plot that had never received P fertilizer in previous years began receiving P fertilizer at each wheat planting event after that year. This change was necessary because low P availability was resulting in poor wheat stand establishment and low yields. Other crops in the rotation only receive P on the half plot designated as NP. This adjustment also permits us to measure the residual P fertilizer effect on the yield of other crops.

Wheat yields at the three newer sites varied from relatively good at Lamar to below average at Akron and Briggsdale (Table 9). The yields are linked to the precipitation patterns reported in Table 4b. The Akron site had near normal precipitation in the last half of 2005, and thus good soil moisture for stand establishment. This site also had adequate spring precipitation in 2006, but less than 45% of the normal June rainfall. Since June is the grain fill period, it is likely that this deficit resulted in the lower than expected grain yields.

Wheat yields at the Briggsdale site were low because of below average precipitation from pre-planting through grain fill. For example, in June this site only received 10% of the normal rainfall. Even though wheat followed a summer fallow period in all rotations, the stored water was inadequate to sustain normal yields.

Wheat yields at Lamar were near the average for this site. Normal precipitation levels in late 2005 provided good soil moisture for stand establishment and the stored soil water was apparently adequate to provide for the plants despite lower than average spring precipitation.

Rotation effects on wheat grain yield were not apparent, except that the most intense rotations at Akron and Briggsdale yielded about half of the yield in the other rotations. The reason is not obvious.

### **Corn/Sorghum Production**

Corn yields at Sterling and Stratton were far below average in 2006, but sorghum yields at Walsh were average to above average, especially on the summit and sideslope soil positions (Table 10). Corn yields in Eastern CO are highly correlated to July and August precipitation amounts (Nielsen et al. 1996), and according to the data in Table 4a it would seem that Sterling corn yields should have been higher. However, June precipitation at the Sterling site was essentially zero, and thus the corn plants were too drought damaged to recover. Corn yields at Stratton also were well below the expected yield based on July and August precipitation (Table 4a). At this site June precipitation was slightly above average, and thus it is not obvious why the yields were so low. The excellent grain sorghum yields at the Walsh site were attributable to the 35% above normal July and August precipitation (Table 4a). Plant population issues may have contributed to the lower than expected sorghum yields at the toeslope position.

Corn yield responses to P fertilization occurred on the sideslope soil positions at both Sterling and Stratton, but not at the summit position where soil P levels also are low. Soil test P levels on the toeslope positions are in the high category and no response is expected in any year. The lack of corn yield response on the summit positions probably indicates that the carryover

from the wheat P fertilization was adequate for the corn. Grain sorghum at Walsh responded to P fertilization on summit and sideslope soil positions as would be expected from the low soil test P levels. It also indicates that carryover from the P fertilization of the wheat did not meet the plant demands. Grain sorghum on the toeslope seemed to respond to some degree, which is surprising when soil test P levels on those soils are considered.

Corn yield and sorghum yields were not affected by rotation, which is as expected because in all cases these crops follow a wheat crop and thus have the same soil moisture regime. The exception was the continuous corn at the Walsh site, which had low yield on all soil positions. Corn following corn leaves a very low soil water regime for the any spring crop that might follow it in the rotation.

Akron was the only one of the three newer sites where corn was grown in 2006 and it was a total failure (Table 11). This was an unexpected because total July and August precipitation was three in. above the long-term average amount.

### **Proso Millet**

The proso millet at Sterling was sprayed out due to major weed problems and yields at Stratton and Walsh were low (Table 12). The low yields are most likely due to lack of weed control because summer precipitation was adequate at both sites (Table 4a). Proso millet at Briggsdale and Lamar yielded 32 and 19 bu/A, respectively, which is respectable for those climatic conditions (Table 11)..

### **Forage Crops and Barley for Grain**

Forage sorghum was produced at the Briggsdale and Lamar sites, and yields were 1.1 and 3.0 T/A, respectively (Table 11). Spring barley was produced at the Akron and Briggsdale sites in place of winter wheat. All barley grain yields were less than 8 bu/A at both sites, which was regarded as a crop failure (Table 11). The dry conditions did not permit good stand establishment.

### **Nitrogen Content of Grain and Stover (straw)**

The N content of all grain and stover (straw) in all crops is measured annually at the Sterling, Stratton and Walsh sites (Tables 13-18). Wheat grain N content (Table 13) ranged from a low of 2.3 to a high of 3.2%, which is equivalent to grain protein contents of 13.1 to 18.2%. Low wheat grain yields resulted in these higher than expected grain N (protein) levels. The low grain yields also resulted in relatively high wheat straw N contents (Table 14).

Corn and sorghum grain N contents (Table 15) ranged from a low of 1.6 to a high of 2.3%, which is equivalent to grain protein contents of 10.1 to 14.5%. As with the wheat crop the low corn grain yields at Sterling and Stratton contributed to the higher than normal grain N contents. Sorghum at Walsh had excellent grain N contents given the better than average sorghum grain yields.

No millet grain was harvested at the Sterling site and no samples were taken at Stratton; thus no millet grain N content is reported for those sites (Table 17). Millet grain N contents at Walsh averaged about 2.3%, which is equivalent to about 14% protein. Millet stover N contents averaged about 1.5% (Table 18).

### **Soil Moisture**

Available soil moisture contents are measured annually at planting and harvest of each

crop in one foot depth increments at the Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh sites to a depth of six feet or to bedrock in the case of the shallower soils. Soil moisture data for 2006 are presented in Tables 19-26. The total amount water used by a given crop can be estimated by adding the change in soil water content between planting and harvesting to the amount of precipitation received during the growing season. Since we have no measure of how much of the precipitation infiltrates, the crop water use with this method is an estimate.

## SECTION B 2007 Results & Discussion

### Climatic Data

The precipitation received during the last six months of a given year greatly influences crop yield potential for the following crop year, especially spring planted crops. For the last half of 2006 the Sterling site received slightly more rainfall than normal, but it was concentrated in the summer months and rainfall from October through December was well below normal. At the Stratton site the 2006 precipitation was only 63% of the normal and the late fall amounts were essentially zero. At the Walsh site the last half of 2006 received 30% more than normal (Table 30a).

Precipitation in the first six months of 2007 was below the long-term normal amounts at all three sites. Sterling and Stratton received 75 and 85% of the normal, respectively, but the Walsh only received 25% of the normal.

Precipitation in the last six months of 2007, which is the most influential on yield potential of spring planted crops, exceeded the normal amounts at Sterling by 30%. However, at the Stratton and Walsh sites the last half of 2007 precipitation amounts were 60 and 17% of normal, respectively (Table 30a).

Precipitation patterns for the three newer sites are reported in Table 30b. Precipitation in the last half of 2006 exceeded the normal amounts the Akron and Lamar sites, but Briggdale received only about 75% of the long-term normal amount. Precipitation in the first six months of 2007 was below normal at all three sites; 70, 90, and 60% of the normal amounts for Briggdale, Akron, and Lamar, respectively. Precipitation in the last half of 2007 was about average at Akron, but was about 78% of normal at Briggdale and only 55% at Lamar.

In general the 18 month period precipitation that affected 2007 yield potentials was near normal at the Sterling and Akron sites, above normal at Lamar, and well below normal at the Briggdale, Stratton, and Walsh sites.

Precipitation received during the vegetative production stage (Sept-Mar) and the reproductive stage for corn and wheat from 1987-2007 are shown in Tables 30c-e for Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh. Similar data for the Briggdale, Akron, and Lamar sites is shown in Tables 30f-h. We will refer to these data more extensively in the crop yield discussion section of the bulletin.

### Wheat production

Wheat production at Sterling and Stratton in 2007 was greater than in 2006 (Table 31), which was attributable to improved moisture conditions at wheat planting (Table 30a) and excellent precipitation during the reproductive period (Tables 30c and 30d). Yields after fallow in the WCF rotation at these sites were near the long-term averages except for the toeslope position at Stratton, which usually yields above 70 bu/A. Wheat yields at Walsh were about 15 bu/A higher than the long-term average for this location. This was unusual given that the

precipitation during the reproductive stage was below normal (Table 30e).

Rotation had a noticeable effect on wheat yields at the Sterling site (Table 31). Wheat grain yields in rotations without fallow were noticeably less than WCF. The exception was the yield of wheat following wheat in the WW2CM rotation, which yielded almost as much as wheat after fallow (Table 31). The probable reason for this occurrence was that the first year wheat (W1) yield in 2006 was low, and thus it was almost like a fallow treatment. At the Stratton site rotation had less effect on wheat yield, and in fact with adequate P fertilizer there was little yield reduction. At the Walsh site yields were about the same no matter the rotation.

Wheat yields on the side slope soil positions at Sterling and Stratton tended to be higher on the NP side (Table 31). There were no measureable yield differences at the Walsh site due to P fertilizer treatment. As a reminder, the NP side of the plot has received P for the life of the experiment (Table 8). We apply P fertilizer at a rate of 20 lbs P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/A (9.5 kg/ha of P) at wheat planting each year on both the N and NP sides of each plot. Originally P was only applied to the side labeled NP. We changed the P fertilization treatment for wheat in fall 1992, so that the half plot that had never received P fertilizer in previous years began receiving P fertilizer whenever wheat is planted in that plot. This change was necessary because low P availability was resulting in poor wheat stand establishment and low yields. Other crops in the rotation only receive P on the half plot designated as NP. This adjustment also permits us to measure the residual P fertilizer effect on the yield of other crops.

Wheat yields at the Briggdale, Akron, and Lamar sites also were higher, relative to 2006 (Table 32). Yields at Briggdale averaged over 35 bu/A, which for this very water limited site, was excellent. Surface soil water contents at field capacity at planting and above average May rainfall probably were responsible for the good yields (Table 30b). Yields at Akron, were not as good as can be expected at this site, and the reason for this is unknown because the rainfall during the reproductive stage was near normal. The Lamar site wheat yields were excellent, especially with the Hatcher variety, which averaged 48 bu/A. The high yield was attributable to field capacity water content in the surface soil at planting and the above average May precipitation (Table 30b).

Rotation effects were observable at the Akron site where the longer summer fallow period of the WF rotation produced the highest yield (Table 30b). At the Briggdale and Lamar sites the rotation effects were more subtle. In fact at Briggdale the rotations with less summer fallow time had the highest yields. Reasons for the anomalies related to rotation at Briggdale and Lamar are not obvious.

### Corn/Sorghum

Corn and sorghum yields at the Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh sites were near the long-term means for these sites (Table 33). Precipitation during the corn reproductive period at Sterling was about normal for this period, and corn yields at that site reflected this fact. The only unusually low yields were on the summit soil position, and we have no explanation for this abnormality (Table 33). Rotation had no effect on corn yields at Sterling, which is not surprising because the soil water storage period for all rotations is the same length and corn yield is most dependent on late summer precipitation.

Although corn yields at Stratton was better in 2007 than in 2006, they were not up to expected levels for this site. Lower than normal rainfall amounts during the reproductive period probably accounts for this fact (Table 30d). Rotation effects were not obvious for the same reason given for Sterling.

Sorghum yields at Walsh (Table 33) were lower than normally expected for this site, but given the very low June, July, and August rainfall levels (Table 30a), the yields were respectable. Neither soil position nor rotation appeared to affect sorghum yields. However continuous cropping treatments did yield less than sorghum in set rotations like WSF.

The only one of the three newer sites that had corn or grain sorghum in 2007 was Akron and the corn crop was a total failure in 2007 (Table 35).

### **Proso Millet**

Proso millet yields at the Sterling site were in the expected range, but yields at Stratton were much lower than expected (Table 34). At Walsh the millet crop was considered a complete failure. Both the Stratton and Walsh sites were water stressed in the summer of 2007, but given the yield levels of corn and sorghum, the low millet yields were not anticipated.

Proso millet was also grown at the three newer sites. The crop failed at Akron, yielded about 6 bu/A at Briggsdale, and about 20 bu/A at Lamar (Table 35). The reason for the crop failure at Akron and low yield at Briggsdale was not due to lack of precipitation at those sites because the Lamar site received even less summer rainfall and yet yielded relatively well. With the data available we have no explanation for the low yields at these sites.

### **Summer Crops**

In addition to wheat, corn and millet the crop rotations at the Akron, Briggsdale, and Lamar sites included triticale for forage, foxtail millet for forage, forage sorghum, and spring barley. The yields for each of these crops are reported in table 35. Note that in all cases the crops grown for forage yielded relatively well. Spring barley, grown as a substitute for wheat, produced 35 to 40 bu/A at the Akron site, but yielded less than 5 bu/A at Briggsdale.

### **Nitrogen Content of Grain and Stover (straw)**

The N content of all grain and stover (straw) in all crops is measured annually at the Sterling, Stratton and Walsh sites (Tables 36a-38b). Wheat grain N content (Table 36a) ranged from a low of 1.7 to a high of 3.0%, which is equivalent to grain protein contents of 9.7 and 17.1%. The lower grain N contents were associated with the higher wheat grain yields. For example the lowest N contents occurred at the Walsh site (Table 36a), which had the highest wheat grain yields (Table 31). Wheat straw N contents reported in Table 36b were inversely related to grain N content as would be expected. Lower grain yields resulted in higher grain N contents and lower straw N contents.

Corn and sorghum grain N contents (Table 15) ranged from a low of 1.5 to a high of 2.2% (Table 37a), which is equivalent to grain protein contents of 9.45 to 13.9%. Stover N contents ranged from 0.95 to 2.27% (Table 37b).

Millet grain N contents are only reported for the Sterling site, where they averaged about 2.3%, which is equivalent to 14.5% protein (Table 38a). Millet stover N contents averaged about 1.75% (Table 38b).

### **Residual Soil Nitrate**

Residual soil nitrate levels before planting wheat and corn and sorghum at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh are reported in Table 39. The residual soil N levels for the wheat crop ranged from 30 to 200 kg N/ha in the soil profile across all sites and slope positions. Residual levels prior to corn and sorghum planting ranged from 25 to 140 kg N/ha in the soil profile

across all sites and slope positions. Residual levels prior to proso millet planting ranged from 15 to 205 kg N/ha in the soil profile across all sites and slope positions. Residual N levels did not appear to be related to soil position or crop grown previously.

### **Soil Moisture**

Available soil moisture contents are measured annually at planting and harvest of each crop in one foot depth increments at the Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh sites to a depth of six feet or to bedrock in the case of the shallower soils. Soil moisture data for 2007 are presented in Tables 40-47. The total amount water used by a given crop can be calculated by adding the change in soil water content between planting and harvesting to the amount of precipitation received during the growing season.

### **REFERENCES**

- Greb, B.W., D.E. Smika, N.P. Woodruff, and C.J. Whitfield. 1974. Summer fallow in the Central Great Plains. In: Summer Fallow in the Western United States. ARS-USDA. Conservation Research Report No. 17.
- Kaan, D.A., D.M. O'Brien, P.A. Burgener, G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall, D.G. 2002. An economic evaluation of alternative crop rotations compared to wheat-fallow in Northeastern Colorado. Tech. Bull. TB02-1. Agric. Exp. Stn., Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins, CO.
- Nielsen, D., G.A. Peterson, R. Anderson, V. Ferreira, W. Shawcroft, and K. Remington. 1996. Estimating corn yields from precipitation records. Conservation Tillage Fact Sheet 2-96. USDA/ARS and USDA/NRCS. Akron, CO.
- Peterson, G.A. and D.G. Westfall. 2004. Managing precipitation use in sustainable dryland agroecosystems. Ann. Appl. Biol. 144:127-138.

**Table 2a. Cropping systems for each of the original sites in 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 cropping year.**

<b>Site</b>	<b>Rotations</b>
<b>Sterling</b>	1) Wheat-Corn-Fallow (WCF) 2) Wheat-Corn-Millet (WCM) 3) Wheat1-Wheat2-Corn-Millet (WWCM) 4) Opportunity Cropping* 5) Perennial Grass
<b>Stratton</b>	1) Wheat-Corn-Fallow (WCF) 2) Wheat-Corn-Millet (WCM) 3) Wheat1-Wheat2-Corn-Millet (WWCM) 4) Opportunity Cropping* 5) Perennial Grass
<b>Walsh</b>	1) Wheat-Corn-Fallow (WSF) 2) Wheat-Corn-Millet (WCB) 3) Wheat1-Wheat2-Corn-Mung Bean (WWCB) 4) Opportunity Cropping* 5) Perennial Grass 6) Continuous Row Crop (Alternate corn & sorghum)

\*Opportunity cropping is designed to be continuous cropping without fallow, but not monoculture. See Table 2b for specific crops present each year.

**Table 2b. Opportunity cropping history from 1985 to 2007 at the original dryland sites.**

Year	Site		
	Sterling	Stratton	Walsh
1985	Wheat	Fallow	Sorghum
1986	Wheat	Wheat	Sorghum
1987	Corn	Sorghum	Proso Millet
1988	Corn	Sorghum	Sudex
1989	Attempted hay millet	Attempted hay millet	Sorghum
1990	Wheat	Wheat	Attempted sunflower
1991	Corn	Corn	Wheat
1992	Hay millet	Hay Millet	Corn
1993	Corn	Corn	Fallow
1994	Sunflower	Sunflower	Wheat
1995	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat
1996	Corn	Corn	Fallow
1997	Hay millet	Hay Millet	Corn
1998	Wheat	Wheat	Sorghum
1999	Corn	Corn	Corn
2000	Austrian Winter Pea	Austrian Winter Pea	Soybean
2001	Wheat	Wheat	Sorghum
2002	Corn	Corn	Sorghum
2003	Corn	Proso Millet	Sorghum
2004	Proso Millet	Proso Millet	Corn
2005	Corn	Corn	Corn
2006	Proso Millet	Proso Millet	Sorghum
2007	Wheat	Wheat	Corn

**Table 2c. Cropping systems in 2005-2006 for the Briggsdale, Akron, and Lamar Sites.**

Site	Rotations
<b>Briggsdale</b>	1) Wheat-Fallow (WF) 2) Wheat-Hay Millet-Fallow (WMF) 3) Wheat-Corn-Fallow (WCF) 4) Barley-Triticale-Millet (BTM) 5) Opportunity (Fallowed in 2006)
<b>Akron</b>	1) Wheat-Fallow (WF) 2) Wheat-Millet (Proso)-Flex (W-M-Flex) 3) Triticale/Pea-Foxtail Millet - Flex (T/P-M-Flex) 4) Wheat-Barley-Corn-Flex (WBCF)
<b>Lamar</b>	1) Wheat-Fallow (WF) 2( Wheat-Sorghum (Forage)-Fallow (WSF) 3) Wheat-Millet-Fallow (WMF)

**Table 3. Nitrogen fertilizer application by soil and crop for 2006.**

SITE	SOIL	CROP	<u>ROTATION</u>				
			W'WCM	WW'CM	WCM	WCF	OPP
Sterling	Summit	Wheat	60 lb.	60 lb.	60 lb.	60 lb.	-
	Sideslope	"	60 lb.	60 lb.	60 lb.	60 lb.	-
	Toeslope	"	60 lb.	60 lb.	60 lb.	60 lb.	-
	Summit	Corn	75 lb.	75 lb.	75 lb.	75 lb.	-
	Sideslope	"	75 lb.	75 lb.	75 lb.	75 lb.	-
	Toeslope	"	75 lb.	75 lb.	75 lb.	75 lb.	-
	Summit	Millet	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	-	40 lb.
	Sideslope	"	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	-	40 lb.
	Toeslope	"	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	-	40 lb.
Stratton	Summit	Wheat	<u>WWCM</u>	<u>WW'CM</u>	<u>WCM</u>	<u>WCF</u>	<u>OPP</u>
	Sideslope	"	60 lb.	60 lb.	60 lb.	60 lb.	-
	Toeslope	"	60 lb.	60 lb.	60 lb.	60 lb.	-
	Summit	Corn	75 lb.	75 lb.	75 lb.	75 lb.	-
	Sideslope	"	75 lb.	75 lb.	75 lb.	75 lb.	-
	Toeslope	"	75 lb.	75 lb.	75 lb.	75 lb.	-
	Summit	Millet	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	-	40 lb.
	Sideslope	"	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	-	40 lb.
	Toeslope	"	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	-	40 lb.
Walsh	Summit	Wheat	<u>WWSM</u>	<u>WSM</u>	<u>WSF</u>	<u>WCM</u>	<u>CROP</u>
	Sideslope	"	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	-
	Toeslope	"	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	-
	Summit	Sorghum	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	-	6 lb.
	Sideslope	"	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	-	6 lb.
	Toeslope	"	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	-	6 lb.
	Summit	Corn	-	-	-	6 lb.	-
	Sideslope	"	-	-	-	6 lb.	-
	Toeslope	"	-	-	-	6 lb.	-
	Summit	Millet	-	-	-	-	-
	Sideslope	"	-	-	-	-	-
	Toeslope	"	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 4a. Monthly precipitation for the original sites for the 2005 - 2006 growing season.**

MONTH	LOCATION					
	STERLING		STRATTON		WALSH	
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
<u>2005</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Normals</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Normals</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Normals</u> <sup>1</sup>
JULY	0.50	3.23	1.20	2.80	1.20	2.62
AUGUST	1.50	1.90	3.50	2.60	1.30	1.96
SEPTEMBER	0.20	1.04	0.00	1.45	0.20	1.74
OCTOBER	1.30	0.76	3.60	0.85	1.50	0.89
NOVEMBER	0.60	0.50	0.30	0.62	0.10	0.53
DECEMBER	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.31
SUBTOTAL	4.10	7.83	8.60	8.60	4.30	8.05
<u>2006</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals</u> <sup>1</sup>
JANUARY	0.32	0.33	0.22	0.28	0.25	0.27
FEBRUARY	0.03	0.33	0.01	0.30	0.00	0.28
MARCH	0.26	1.07	0.14	0.76	0.50	0.81
APRIL	0.32	1.60	0.56	1.23	0.67	1.15
MAY	0.93	3.27	1.42	2.70	1.22	2.69
JUNE	0.04	3.00	2.85	2.45	1.06	2.29
SUBTOTAL	1.90	9.60	5.20	7.72	3.70	7.49
<u>2006</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals</u> <sup>1</sup>
JULY	1.95	3.23	1.93	2.80	2.30	2.62
AUGUST	3.33	1.90	1.56	2.60	3.94	1.96
SEPTEMBER	2.03	1.04	0.83	1.45	1.42	1.74
OCTOBER	1.01	0.76	1.14	0.85	1.79	0.89
NOVEMBER	0.01	0.50	0.01	0.62	0.00	0.53
DECEMBER	0.09	0.40	0.07	0.28	0.98	0.31
SUBTOTAL	8.42	7.83	5.54	8.60	10.43	8.05
YEAR TOTAL	10.32	17.43	10.74	16.32	14.13	15.54
18 MONTH TOTAL	14.42	25.26	19.34	24.92	18.43	23.59

<sup>1</sup>Normals = 1961 - 1990 database

**Table 4b. Monthly precipitation for the three new sites for the 2005 - 2006 growing season.**

MONTH	LOCATION					
	BRIGGS DALE		AKRON		LAMAR	
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
<u>2005</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>
JULY	0.30	2.51	1.68	2.67	0.50	2.23
AUGUST	0.86	1.81	3.14	2.11	3.85	1.85
SEPTEMBER	0.32	1.28	0.13	1.24	0.35	1.32
OCTOBER	2.01	0.66	2.86	0.90	1.85	0.71
NOVEMBER	0.32	0.45	0.57	0.55	0.12	0.56
DECEMBER	0.00	0.27	0.09	0.40	0.04	0.40
SUBTOTAL	3.81	6.98	8.50	7.87	6.71	7.07
<u>2006</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>
JANUARY	0.00	0.30	0.11	0.33	0.11	0.42
FEBRUARY	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.41
MARCH	0.44	0.78	0.35	0.84	0.35	0.90
APRIL	0.12	1.28	1.17	1.64	1.17	1.15
MAY	0.36	1.94	1.74	2.96	1.74	2.50
JUNE	0.16	2.07	1.01	2.47	1.01	2.18
SUBTOTAL	1.08	6.56	7.78	8.59	4.38	7.56
<u>2006</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>
JULY	2.16	2.51	3.37	2.64	3.35	2.23
AUGUST	0.86	1.81	4.39	2.12	6.45	1.85
SEPTEMBER	1.97	1.28	1.19	1.24	2.18	1.32
OCTOBER	0.00	0.66	0.65	0.93	4.23	0.71
NOVEMBER	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.56
DECEMBER	0.59	0.27	0.09	0.40	0.47	0.40
SUBTOTAL	5.58	6.98	9.69	7.86	16.68	7.07
YEAR TOTAL	6.66	13.54	17.47	16.45	21.06	14.63
18 MONTH TOTAL	10.47	20.52	25.97	24.32	27.77	21.70

<sup>1</sup>Normals = 1961 - 1990 database

**Table 5a. Precipitation by growing season segments for STERLING SITE from 1987-2006.**

Year	Wheat Vegetative Sept.-March Inches	Wheat Reproductive April-June Inches	Corn Pre-plant July-April Inches	Corn Growing Season May - Oct. Inches
1987-88	5.2	9.9	11.1	15.8
1988-89	3.1	6.5	10.5	14.3
1989-90	5.1	4.7	11.8	13.0
1990-91	3.8	7.2	12.3	11.7
1991-92	4.5	4.8	9.1	14.8
1992-93	4.5	6.2	15.5	10.6
1993-94	6.4	3.0	10.2	6.1
1994-95	7.3	14.4	9.6	17.2
1995-96	4.2	9.2	7.5	18.0
1996-97	4.7	7.0	10.6	21.4
1997-98	5.5	4.9	16.7	13.8
1998-99	5.8	7.7	13.5	12.8
1999-00	5.7	3.0	12.6	8.6
2000-01	6.8	8.2	11.5	13.8
2001-02	4.2	1.9	8.2	8.1
2002-03	5.2	7.6	12.9	8.4
2003-04	1.3	5.3	6.4	10.1
2004-05	3.5	6.6	10.5	8.5
2005-06	2.7	1.3	5.0	9.3
Long Term Average	4.7	6.3	10.8	12.4

**Table 5b. Precipitation by growing season segment for STRATTON SITE from 1987-2006.**

Year	Wheat Vegetative Sept.-March Inches	Wheat Reproductive April-June Inches	Corn Preplant July-April Inches	Corn Growing Season May - Oct. Inches
1987-88	4.3	7.2	8.8	12.6
1988-89	3.0	9.4	5.3	15.5
1989-90	5.3	6.1	11.0	13.4
1990-91	4.4	4.1	10.7	14.7
1991-92	3.3	6.1	14.2	13.6
1992-93	3.3	3.8	11.8	14.7
1993-94	4.3	7.8	16.7	13.5
1994-95	7.0	10.0	14.8	13.7
1995-96	3.5	6.0	8.1	14.5
1996-97	2.9	6.2	12.2	23.2
1997-98	8.0	5.9	22.6	13.9
1998-99	4.4	8.5	15.6	12.3
1999-00	6.2	3.9	14.2	8.8
2000-01	4.7	4.3	9.8	10.6
2001-02	3.8	2.2	9.5	6.9
2002-03	4.1	8.7	8.6	10.9
2003-04	5.1	3.8	9.8	6.3
2004-05	3.5	6.7	7.1	13.9
2005-06	4.3	4.8	9.5	9.7
Long Term Average	4.5	6.1	11.6	12.8

**Table 5c. Precipitation by growing season segment for the WALSH site from 1987-2006.**

Year	Wheat Vegetative Sept.-March Inches	Wheat Reproductive April-June Inches	Corn Preplant July-April Inches	Corn Growing Season May - Oct. Inches
1987-88	4.3	7.6	7.4	11.1
1988-89	4.1	11.5	8.1	20.2
1989-90	5.7	7.4	14.1	12.5
1990-91	5.0	7.7	11.7	12.2
1991-92	2.7	5.8	7.1	13.2
1992-93	6.1	9.2	13.8	14.5
1993-94	3.2	5.3	8.7	16.3
1994-95	4.6	7.2	16.6	7.2
1995-96	1.7	3.5	1.9	17.1
1996-97	5.8	5.3	17.2	11.3
1997-98	6.9	2.3	12.3	13.3
1998-99	8.2	7.4	19.4	14.5
1999-00	7.9	3.2	15.8	10.0
2000-01	9.0	7.9	13.4	9.6
2001-02	1.7	2.2	2.9	11.8
2002-03	6.7	11.4	15.8	12.5
2003-04	3.2	10.1	8.2	13.5
2004-05	3.0	4.7	8.5	8.3
2005-06	2.6	3.0	5.7	11.7
Long Term Average	4.9	6.5	11.0	12.7

**Table 6a. Precipitation by growing season segment for Briggsdale from 1997-2006.**

Year	Wheat Vegetative Sept.-March Inches	Wheat Reproductive April-June Inches	Corn Preplant July-April Inches	Corn Growing Season May - Oct. Inches
1997-98	3.9	3.9	11.6	11.9
1998-99	4.6	8.4	15.3	12.4
1999-00	4.7	3.7	11.4	4.9
2000-01	2.9	8.0	5.6	10.4
2001-02	3.2	2.2	5.9	6.7
2002-03	3.8	4.9	8.1	7.1
2003-04	1.2	4.3	6.5	6.7
2004-05	3.1	5.6	5.6	8.7
2005-06	3.1	0.6	4.4	5.5
Long Term Average	3.4	4.6	8.3	8.3

**Table 6b. Precipitation by growing season segment for the Akron Site from 1997-2006.**

Year	Wheat Vegetative Sept.-March Inches	Wheat Reproductive April-June Inches	Corn Preplant July-April Inches	Corn Growing Season May - Oct. Inches
1997-98	5.6	2.1	11.1	6.5
1998-99	2.8	7.9	11.4	17.1
1999-00	6.0	2.7	16.3	9.9
2000-01	6.4	6.3	12.1	12.7
2001-02	3.5	2.7	8.8	8.3
2002-03	5.9	10.9	11.9	11.3
2003-04	1.9	6.1	6.3	13.3
2004-05	4.5	7.2	10.7	15.9
2005-06	4.1	3.9	10.1	12.4
Long Term Average	4.5	5.5	11.0	11.9

**Table 6c. Precipitation by growing season segment for the Lamar Site from 1997-2006.**

Year	Wheat Vegetative Sept.-March Inches	Wheat Reproductive April-June Inches	Corn Preplant July-April Inches	Corn Growing Season May - Oct. Inches
1997-98	10.5	2.6	19.4	15.9
1998-99	7.5	9.2	22.5	11.0
1999-00	4.5	2.4	9.9	4.4
2000-01	3.6	7.0	5.7	10.2
2001-02	1.6	1.6	5.1	4.8
2002-03	4.5	6.0	6.8	8.5
2003-04	2.1	8.2	7.7	12.9
2004-05	7.7	6.7	14.8	11.8
2005-06	2.8	3.9	8.3	10.8
Long Term Average	5.0	5.3	11.1	10.0

**Table 7. Crop Variety, seeding rate, and planting date for each site in 2005-2006 season.**

Site	Crop	Variety	Seeding Rate	Planting Date	Harvest Date
Akron	Wheat	Prairie Red	76 lb./acre	10/02/06	06/29/06
		Pioneer 38P03	16K seeds/acre	05/18/06	10/31/06
	Corn				
	Barley	Otis/Stoneham	58 lb./acre	04/03/06	07/24/06
	Foxtail	Golden German	15 lb./acre	06/05/06	08/22/06
	Millet				
	Proso Millet	Huntsman	15 lb./acre	06/19/06	08/22/06
	Wheat	Hatcher	60 lb./acre	09/26/05	07/13/06
	Triticale	Wintri	75 lb./acre	09/26/05	06/19/06
	Barley	Otis/Stoneham	50 lb./acre	03/26/06	07/13/06
Briggsdale	Proso Millet	Huntsman	18 lb./acre	07/13/06	09/26/06
	F. Sorghum	Grazex/Golden German	12 lb./6lb./acre	07/15/06	09/26/06
	Wheat	Stanton/Jagalene	45 lb./acre	09/15/05	06/21/06
	F. Sorghum	Sucrosorgo 405	7 lb./acre	06/20/06	11/17/06
	Proso Millet	Huntsman	15 lb./acre	06/07/06	09/12/06
Lamar	Wheat	Hatcher	60 lb./acre	09/15/05	07/10/06
	Corn	DKC 38-33RR	18K seeds/acre	05/09/06	10/24/06
Sterling	Proso Millet	Huntsman	18 lb./acre	06/27/06	Failure
	Wheat	Hatcher	60 lb./acre	09/20/05	07/06/06
	Corn	DKC 38-33RR	18K seeds/acre	05/08/06	10/04/06
Stratton	Proso Millet	Huntsman	18 lb./acre	07/03/06	Failure
	Wheat	Above	50 lb./acre	10/14/05	06/27/06
	Corn	Mycogen 2E762	17K seeds/acre	05/22/06	10/23/06
	Grain Sorghum	Mycogen 627	40K seeds/acre	05/22/06	11/09/06
	Proso Millet	Huntsman	17 lb./acre	06/21/06	09/19/06

Table 8. Grain and stover yields for WHEAT at Sterling, Stratton and Walsh in 2006.

SITE & ROTATION		SLOPE POSITION											
		SUMMIT				SIDESLOPE				TOESLOPE			
		GRAIN		STOVER		GRAIN		STOVER		GRAIN		STOVER	
		NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP
STERLING:		---- Bu./A. ----		--- lbs./A. -----		---- Bu./A. ----		--- lbs./A. -----		---- Bu./A. ----		--- lbs./A. -----	
WCF		5.3	7.8	950	1470	14.9	11.4	2743	2069	21.8	22.5	6275	4535
WCM		1.3	6.8	390	1475	12.8	5.0	2385	2700	4.2	1.8	690	790
(W)WCM		3.7	3.8	2725	4850	7.5	8.2	1550	1510	3.3	2.1	5540	680
W(W)CM		4.2	13.4	1340	3280	9.7	11.1	2260	2385	6.0	5.7	1540	1850
		NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP
STRATTON:		---- Bu./A. -----		--- lbs./A. -----		---- Bu./A. ----		--- lbs./A. -----		---- Bu./A. -----		--- lbs./A. -----	
WCF		18.9	24.1	2490	3155	13.7	32.0	1765	6175	39.3	33.0	8560	7265
WCM		11.2	10.7	1630	1610	2.5	32.6	140	4430	28.0	16.4	5010	3015
(W)WCM		15.2	7.2	2410	1355	8.2	5.4	2470	1615	34.6	27.5	8250	6435
W(W)CM		10.3	5.7	1855	1025	28.8	24.0	7580	6175	18.3	21.9	9525	6970
		NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP
WALSH:		---- Bu./A. -----		--- lbs./A. -----		---- Bu./A. ----		--- lbs./A. -----		---- Bu./A. -----		--- lbs./A. -----	
WSF		8.3	5.8	2335	1100	7.7	7.3	1685	1700	5.2	7.7	1520	1915
WCB		1.7	0.2	1630	130	0.9	0.1	575	25	1.3	0.1	1960	50
(W)WSB		0.5	0.2	400	110	0.3	0.2	120	80	0.4	0.3	240	750
W(W)SB		1.6	0.9	600	485	0.7	0.7	250	420	0.5	0.3	390	170

1. Wheat grain yield expressed at 12% moisture.

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 9. Wheat grain yields by rotation at Briggsdale, Akron, & Lamar in 2006.**

Site & Rotation	Grain Yield <sup>1</sup> by Variety -----bu/acre-----
Akron	Prairie Red
WF	22.3
WMF <sup>2</sup>	26.8
TMF <sup>3</sup>	20.3
WBCF <sup>4</sup>	6.1
Briggsdale	Hatcher
WF	17.7
WMF	14.9
WBMF <sup>5</sup>	8.8
Lamar	Jagalene
WF	28.1
WSF <sup>6</sup>	21.1
WCF <sup>7</sup>	34.2
	Stanton
	27.2
	25.2
	31.7

<sup>1</sup>Grain adjusted to 12.5 moisture

<sup>2</sup>Wheat/Proso millet//Fallow

<sup>3</sup>Triticale/Proso millet/Fallow

<sup>4</sup>Wheat/Soybean for forage/Corn/Fallow

<sup>5</sup>Wheat/Soybean for forage/Proso millet/Fallow

<sup>6</sup>Wheat/Sorghum/Fallow

<sup>7</sup>Wheat/Corn/Fallow

Table 10. Grain and stover yields for CORN AND SORGHUM at Sterling, Stratton and Walsh in 2006.

SLOPE POSITION												
SITE & ROTATION	SUMMIT				SIDESLOPE				TOESLOPE			
	GRAIN		STOVER		GRAIN		STOVER		GRAIN		STOVER	
	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP
<b>STERLING:</b> ----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				
WCF	10.3	7.8	2570	770	21.3	25.1	1250	1790	10.0	4.9	4270	1475
WCM	8.3	9.4	3880	4090	17.4	35.2	1580	2070	10.8	4.6	2645	520
WWCM	4.0	26.8	265	1780	24.8	43.7	2360	2835	10.9	4.3	3865	345
----- NP* ----- NP ----- NP* ----- NP -----				----- NP* ----- NP ----- NP* ----- NP -----				----- NP* ----- NP ----- NP* ----- NP -----				
<b>STRATTON:</b> ----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				
WCF	20.4	19.3	290	320	12.8	23.0	815	1585	57.6	40.2	1540	1535
WCM		21.8		345	6.6	21.8	110	300	43.4	48.5	1465	1480
WWCM	7.4	10.9	1655	430	25.7	38.7	1730	2850	71.0	66.8	2230	1990
----- NP* ----- NP ----- NP* ----- NP -----				----- NP* ----- NP ----- NP* ----- NP -----				----- NP* ----- NP ----- NP* ----- NP -----				
<b>WALSH:</b> ----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				
WSF	66.0	70.0	6050	6080	65	63.0	4830	3670	58.0	58.0	5560	5835
WCM	49.0	53.0	4765	9605	25	30.0	7460	15760	7.0	14.0		21050
WWSM	52.0	82.0	3240	9680	70	68.0	6430	3685	41.0	58.0	5210	5325
OPP	52.0	96.0	2775	6495	60	83.0	3825	6350	42.0	45.0	5080	3405
CC – Corn	28.0	12.4	4730	2090	17.7	6.5	3905	2265	5.5	3.3		1245
CC – S	61.0	100.0	6340	11000	59.0	91.0	4670	4400	61.0	45.0	4290	2615

1. Corn grain yield expressed at 15.5% moisture.

2. Sorghum grain yield expressed at 14% moisture.

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 11. Summer crop yields at Akron, Briggsdale, and Lamar in 2006.**

Location	Crop	Yield/acre
Akron	Corn	failure
Akron	Proso Millet	failure
Briggsdale	Proso Millet	32.0 bu
Lamar	Proso Millet	18.8 bu
Akron	Foxtail Millet	231 lb.
Briggsdale	Forage Sorghum	1.1 ton
Lamar	Forage Sorghum	3.0 ton
Akron	Spring Barley-Otis	1.6 bu
Akron	Spring Barley-Stoneham	4.4 bu
Briggsdale	Spring Barley-Otis	4.9 bu
Briggsdale	Spring Barley-Stoneham	7.3 bu

Table 12. Grain and stover yields for MILLET at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2006.

		SLOPE POSITION											
SITE & ROTATION	SUMMIT				SIDESLOPE				TOESLOPE				
	GRAIN		STOVER		GRAIN		STOVER		GRAIN		STOVER		
	N*	NP	N*	NP	N*	NP	N*	NP	N*	NP	N*	NP	
STERLING:	-----	Bu./A.	-----	lbs./A.	-----	-----	Bu./A.	-----	lbs./A.	-----	Bu./A.	-----	lbs./A.
WCM	Sprayed		Out		Sprayed		Out		Sprayed		Out		
WWCM	OPP												
STRATTON:	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	
WCM	5.3	10.2	235	455	10.6	12.7	470	565	54.0	49.0	2400	2180	
WWCM	9.6	14.2	430	630	19.1	11.7	850	520	45.0	46.8	2000	2080	
OPP	15.3	13.4	680	595	11.2	7.4	500	330	18.6	17.2	830	765	
WALSH:	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	
WCM	-----	Bu./A.	-----	lbs./A.	-----	Bu./A.	-----	lbs./A.	-----	Bu./A.	-----	lbs./A.	
WWCM	11.0	13.0	705	565	11.0	14.0	285	590	15.0	22.0	695	970	
	9.0	7.0	425	360	10.0	9.0	505	385	16.0	16.0	845	760	

1. Millet grain yield expressed at 10.0% moisture.

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 13. Total Nitrogen content of WHEAT GRAIN at Sterling Stratton, and Walsh in the 2006 crop.**

SITE & ROTATION	SLOPE POSITION					
	SUMMIT		SIDESLOPE		TOESLOPE	
	<i>N Side*</i>		<i>NP Side</i>		<i>N Side*</i>	
	<i>N</i>	<i>NP</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>NP</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>NP</i>
<b>STERLING:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	2.92	2.86	2.69	2.87	2.60	2.81
WWM	2.98	2.99	2.84	2.95	2.76	3.10
WWCM	3.06	3.07	3.01	3.07	3.01	3.10
W(W)CM	3.21	2.92	3.13	2.99	3.15	3.19
	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>
<b>STRATTON:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	2.84	2.81	2.79	2.31	2.82	2.58
WWM	2.91	2.82	2.79	2.90	2.71	2.66
WWCM	2.93	3.01	2.87	2.89	2.94	2.85
W(W)CM	3.04	2.98	2.83	2.92	2.96	3.13
	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>
<b>WALSH:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	2.61	2.45	2.70	2.50	2.67	2.71
WWM						
WWCM						
W(W)CM						

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

Table 14. Total Nitrogen content of WHEAT STRAW at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2006 crop.

SITE & ROTATION	SLOPE POSITION						
	SUMMIT		SIDESLOPE		TOESLOPE		
	N Side*		NP Side		N Side*		
	N	NP	N	NP	N	NP	
<b>STERLING:</b>		----- % -----		----- % -----		----- % -----	
WCF	1.13	0.93	0.78	0.71	1.10	0.82	
WWM	1.60	1.34	0.82	1.42	1.52	1.79	
WWCM	1.60	1.68	1.57	1.41	2.11		
W(W)CM							
		<b>N      NP</b>		<b>N      NP</b>		<b>N      NP</b>	
<b>STRATTON:</b>		----- % -----		----- % -----		----- % -----	
WCF							
WWM	0.84	0.89	0.93	1.07	0.75	0.74	
WWCM	1.04	1.02	1.09	1.08	0.76	0.93	
W(W)CM	1.14	1.02	1.41	1.29	1.14	0.98	
OPP	0.93	0.87	1.22	1.09	0.94	0.97	
		<b>N      NP</b>		<b>N      NP</b>		<b>N      NP</b>	
<b>WALSH:</b>		----- % -----		----- % -----		----- % -----	
WCF	0.48	0.51	0.51	0.53	0.68	0.74	
WWM	1.21	1.16	1.03	0.79	1.29	0.93	
WWCM	1.07	1.03	0.98	0.91	1.15	1.01	
W(W)CM	0.73	0.73	0.84	0.77	1.34	1.25	

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 15. Total Nitrogen content of CORN and SORGHUM GRAIN at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2006 crop.**

SITE & ROTATION	SLOPE POSITION					
	SUMMIT		SIDESLOPE		TOESLOPE	
	N Side*		NP Side		N Side*	
	N	NP	N	NP	N	NP
<b>STERLING:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	1.74	1.73	1.69	1.69	1.80	1.76
WCM	1.72	1.68	1.69	1.76	1.79	1.75
WWCM	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.70	1.78	1.78
	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>
<b>STRATTON:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	1.71	1.79	1.71		1.62	
WCM	1.56	1.71	1.71	1.70	1.62	1.62
WWCM	1.72		1.66	1.69	1.61	1.64
	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>
<b>WALSH:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WSF	1.88	1.95	1.85	1.81	2.08	2.04
WSM	1.71	1.81	1.80	1.81	1.91	1.95
WWSM	1.75	1.78	1.75	1.85	2.34	2.14
CC SORG	1.91	1.99	1.90	1.94	2.13	2.02
OPP	1.90	1.97	1.95	1.98	2.20	2.29
CC CORN	1.79	1.79		1.95		0

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 16. Total Nitrogen content of CORN and SORGHUM STOVER in the 2006 crop.**

SITE & ROTATION	SLOPE POSITION					
	SUMMIT		SIDESLOPE		TOESLOPE	
	N Side*	NP Side	N Side*	NP Side	N Side*	NP Side
	N	NP	N	NP	N	NP
<b>STERLING:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	1.56	1.47	1.18	1.12	1.56	1.60
WCM	1.74	1.71	1.49	1.34	1.57	2.27
WWCM	1.49	1.34	1.31	1.01	1.59	1.43
	N	NP	N	NP	N	NP
<b>STRATTON:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	1.10	1.34	0.95	1.51	2.14	0.85
WCM	1.25	1.13	1.40	1.23	1.16	1.13
WWCM	1.46	1.51	1.37	1.29	1.07	0.73
	N	NP	N	NP	N	NP
<b>WALSH:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WSF						
WSM	1.29	1.41	1.36	1.69	1.58	1.39
WWSM						
CC SORG	1.31	1.29	1.39	1.39	1.56	1.71
CC CORN						

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

Table 17. Total Nitrogen content of MILLET GRAIN at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2006 crop.

SITE & ROTATION	SLOPE POSITION					
	SUMMIT		SIDESLOPE		TOESLOPE	
	<i>N Side*</i>		<i>NP Side</i>		<i>N Side*</i>	
	<i>N</i>	<i>NP</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>NP</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>NP</i>
STERLING:	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WWM						
WWCM						
	<i>N</i>	<i>NP</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>NP</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>NP</i>
STRATTON:	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WWM						
WWCM						
	<i>N</i>	<i>NP</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>NP</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>NP</i>
WALSH:	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WWM	2.16	2.29	2.24	2.30	2.43	2.42
WWCM	2.27	1.17	2.17	2.30	2.34	2.30

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 18. Total Nitrogen content of MILLET STOVER at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2006 crop.**

SITE & ROTATION	SLOPE POSITION					
	SUMMIT		SIDESLOPE		TOESLOPE	
	<i>N Side*</i> N	<i>NP Side</i> NP	<i>N Side*</i> N	<i>NP Side</i> NP	<i>N Side*</i> N	<i>NP Side</i> NP
<b>STERLING:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WWM						
WWCM						
W(W)CM						
	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>
<b>STRATTON:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WWM						
WWCM						
W(W)CM						
	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>
<b>WALSH:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WWM	1.53	1.41	1.46	1.88		1.51
WWCM	0.84	1.41	1.48	1.45	2.54	1.58
W(W)CM						

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 19. Available soil water by soil depth of the WHEAT phase in the WCM rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and Walsh in 2006.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
<b>15</b>	12	0	12	18	0	18	13	0	13
<b>45</b>	10	0	10	28	0	28	12	0	12
<b>75</b>	7	0	7	25	0.5	24.5	9	0	9
<b>105</b>	12	0	12	33	6	27	48	0	48
<b>135</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	0	52
<b>155</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	0	56
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
<b>15</b>	0	0	0	22	22	0	35	23	12
<b>45</b>	7	0	7	12	19	(7)	27	36	(9)
<b>75</b>	7	0	7	23	16	7	40	33	7
<b>105</b>	12	0	12	22	14	8	34	30	4
<b>135</b>	17	0	17	27	12	15	18	26	(8)
<b>155</b>	0	0	0	20	9	11	0	20	(20)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>(14)</b>
<b>WALSH:</b>									
<b>15</b>	0			0			0		
<b>45</b>	0			0			0		
<b>75</b>	0			0			0		
<b>105</b>	3			0			4.7		
<b>135</b>	7			0			7.8		
<b>155</b>	0			13.8			25.8		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>			<b>13.8</b>			<b>38.3</b>		

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.

2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 20. Available soil water by soil depth of the WHEAT phase in the WCF rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the WSF rotation at Walsh in 2003.**

Site & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
15	4	0	4	4	0	4	7	0.5	6.5
45	11	0	11	20	0	20	18	4	14
75	11	0	11	10	0	10	4	0	4
105	14	0	14	26	0	26	20	14	6
135	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	11	9
155	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	6	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	40	0	14	60	0	60	87	35.5	51.5
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
15	0	0	0	17	8	9	36	16	20
45	18	12	6	3	8	(5)	30	32	(2)
75	17	5	12	15	0	15	38	18	20
105	15	2	13	26	0	26	37	10	27
135	17	0	17	31	12	19	19	16	3
155	14	0	14	31	4	27	13	13	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	81	19	62	123	32	91		105	68
<b>WALSH:</b>									
15									
45									
75									
105									
135									
155									
<b>TOTAL</b>									

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.
2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 21. Available soil water by soil depth of the WHEAT 1 phase in the WWCM rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the WWSM rotation at Walsh in 2006.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
15	4	0	4	4	0	4	7	0.5	6.5
45	11	0	11	20	0	20	18	4	14
75	11	0	11	10	0	10	4	0	4
105	14	0	14	26	0	26	20	14	6
135	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	11	9
155	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	6	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>51.5</b>
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
15	0	0	0	17	8	9	36	16	20
45	18	12	6	3	8	-5	30	32	(2)
75	17	5	12	15	0	15	38	18	20
105	15	2	13	26	0	26	37	10	27
135	17	0	17	31	12	19	19	16	3
155	14	0	14	31	4	27	13	13	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>WALSH:</b>									
15	0			0			0		
45	4			0			0		
75	0			0			0		
105	2			25			13		
135	0			7			13		
155	0			18			26		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>50</b>			<b>52</b>		

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.
2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 22. Available soil water by soil depth of the WHEAT 2 phase in the WWCM rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the WWSM rotation at Walsh in 2006.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
15	13	0	13	16	0	16	20	4	16
45	12	0	12	15	0	15	8	1	7
75	20	0	20	21	0	21	16	6	10
105	40	0	40	25	0.5	24.5	44	11	33
135	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	14	33
155	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	5	39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
15	7	0	7	25	12	13	41	23	18
45	18	0	18	7	7	0	33	28	5
75	8	0	8	11	0	11	34	17	17
105	9	0	9	21	0	21	28	15	13
135	10	0	10	22	1	21	12	21	(9)
155	7	0	7	23	0	23	10	15	(5)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>WALSH:</b>									
15	0			0			0		
45	2			0			1		
75	0			0			5		
105	0			0			3		
135	1			13			0		
155	7			30			14		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>			<b>43</b>			<b>23</b>		

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.

2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 23. Available soil water by soil depth of the CORN phase in the WCM rotation at Sterling, Stratton, at Walsh in 2006.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
15	18	0	18	21	8	13	26	12	14
45	11	4	7	15	3	12	21	3	18
75	1	5	(4)	13	12	1	4	3	1
105	16	14	2	4	8	(4)	5	9	(4)
135	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.1	(.1)
155	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	(1)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>27.9</b>
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
15	5	0	5	18	5	13	28	1	27
45	18	0	18	17	0	17	41	11	30
75	14	0	14	13	0	13	42	0	42
105	13	0	13	13	0	13	36	0	36
135	15	0	15	18	0	18	34	0	34
155	12	0	12	8	0	8	14	20	(6)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>WALSH:</b>									
15									
45									
75									
105	No Readings			No Readings			No Readings		
135									
155									
<b>TOTAL</b>									

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.

2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 24. Available soil water by soil depth of the CORN phase in the WCF rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the SORGHUM phase of the WSF rotation at Walsh in 2006.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
15	25	5	20	22	17	5	15	17	(2)
45	12	0	12	19	0	19	19	0	19
75	5	1	4	11	0	11	0	0	0
105	20	20	0	19	0	19	0	0	0
135	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
155	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
15	2	0	2	23	20	3	28	25	3
45	8	0	8	20	0	20	41	9	32
75	7	0	7	8	0	8	42	4	38
105	8	0	8	8	0	8	36	0	36
135	5	0	5	12	9	3	34	0	34
155	7	0	7	4	15	(11)	15	3	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>WALSH:</b>									
15	23	0	23	16	0	16	32	0	32
45	16	0	16	17	0	17	25	0	25
75	16	0	16	18	0	18	10	3	7
105	12	0	12	6	6	0	2	5	(3)
135	4	0	4	0	4	(4)	8	0	8
155	0	0	0	5	8	(3)	28	14	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>83</b>

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.

2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 25. Available soil water by soil depth of the CORN phase in the WWCM rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the SORGHUM phase of the WWSM rotation at Walsh in 2006.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
15	17	8	9	28	12	16	23	9	14
45	4	0	4	20	9	11	22	0	22
75	0	0	0	17	9	8	1.5	0	1.5
105	6	12	(6)	23	31	(8)	.5	2	(1.5)
135	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
155	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	(8)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
15	6	18	(12)	23	6	17	39	21	18
45	7	0	7	21	0	21	56	19	37
75	6	0	6	21	0	21	37	15	22
105	3	0	3	20	0	20	42	11	31
135	3	0	3	15	1	14	27	22	5
155	3	1	2	11	7	4	30	17	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>WALSH:</b>									
15	13	0	13	22	0	22	29	0	29
45	8	0	8	19	0	19	9	0	9
75	7	0	7	0	0	0	5	7	(2)
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	0	0	0	0	3	(3)	0	0	0
155	0	0	0	0	4	(4)	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>36</b>

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.

2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 26. Available soil water by soil depth of the MILLET phase in the WWCM rotation at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2006.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
15	26	19	7	30	0	30	33	18	15
45	17	0	17	48	4	44	39	1	38
75	32	0	32	35	3	32	22	0	22
105	50	13	37	34	0	34	21	2	19
135	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	0	11
155	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	0	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
15	0	0	0	11	0	11	21		
45	0	0	0	19	0	19	34		
75	0	0	0	14	0	14	38		
105	0	0	0	6	6	0	29		
135	0	0	0	10	17	(7)	16		
155	0	0	0	10	19	(9)	5		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>143</b>		
<b>WALSH:</b>									
15	21	0	21	19	0	19	19	0	19
45	6	0	6	0	0	0	8	0	8
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	(2)
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
135	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	(4)
155	0	0	0	0	5	(5)	12	15	(3)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.

2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 27. Nitrate-N content of the soil profile at Planting for each crop during 2005-2006 crop year.**

Site & Rotation	SLOPE POSITION									
	SUMMIT				SIDESLOPE				TOESLOPE	
	Crop and Time				Crop and Time				Crop and Time	
	Wheat Fall 2005	Corn S 2006	Millet S 2006		Wheat Fall 2005	Corn S 2006	Millet S 2006		Wheat S 2005	Corn S 2006
	-----kg NO <sub>3</sub> -N ha <sup>-1</sup> -----				-----kg NO <sub>3</sub> -N ha <sup>-1</sup> -----				-----kg NO <sub>3</sub> -N ha <sup>-1</sup> -----	
STERLING										
WCF	85	155			50	60			60	60
WCM		100				80				155
WWCM		80				25				55
W(W)CM	105				60				70	
STRATTON										
WCF	60	200			90	80			30	75
WCM		150				90				55
WWCM		70				40				10
W(W)CM	155				135				120	
WALSH										
WSF	75				70				110	
WCB	40				55				100	
(W)WSB	20				40				25	
WWSB	20				25				40	

**Table 28. Nitrogen fertilizer application by soil and crop for 2007.**

SITE	SOIL	CROP	ROTATION				
			WWCM	WW'CM	WCM	WCF	OPP
Sterling	Summit	Wheat	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.
	Sideslope	"	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.
	Toeslope	"	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.
	Summit	Corn	70 lb.	70 lb.	70 lb.	70 lb.	-
	Sideslope	"	70 lb.	70 lb.	70 lb.	70 lb.	-
	Toeslope	"	70 lb.	70 lb.	70 lb.	70 lb.	-
	Summit	Millet	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	-	-
	Sideslope	"	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	-	-
	Toeslope	"	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	-	-
Stratton	Summit	Wheat	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.
	Sideslope	"	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.
	Toeslope	"	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.
	Summit	Corn	70 lb.	70 lb.	70 lb.	70 lb.	-
	Sideslope	"	70 lb.	70 lb.	70 lb.	70 lb.	-
	Toeslope	"	70 lb.	70 lb.	70 lb.	70 lb.	-
	Summit	Millet	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	-	-
	Sideslope	"	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	-	-
	Toeslope	"	40 lb.	40 lb.	40 lb.	-	-
Walsh	Summit	Wheat	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	-
	Sideslope	"	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	-
	Toeslope	"	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	-
	Summit	Sorghum	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	-	-
	Sideslope	"	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	-	-
	Toeslope	"	6 lb.	6 lb.	6 lb.	-	-
	Summit	Corn	-	-	-	6 lb.	6 lb.
	Sideslope	"	-	-	-	6 lb.	6 lb.
	Toeslope	"	-	-	-	6 lb.	6 lb.
	Summit	Millet	-	-	-	-	-
	Sideslope	"	-	-	-	-	-
	Toeslope	"	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 29. Crop Variety, seeding rate, and planting date for each site in the 2006-2007 season.**

Site	Crop	Variety	Seeding Rate	Planting Date	Harvest Date
Akron	Wheat	Ankor	60 lb./acre	10/01/06	
		Wintri/NT422T	40lb./40 lb./acre	10/03/06	
	Triticale/Peas	Pioneer 38H66	14K	05/18/07	
	Corn		seeds/acre		
	Barley	Otis/Stoneham	57 lb./acre	04/04/07	
	Proso Millet	Huntsman	15 lb./acre	07/02/07	
	Foxtail Millet	Golden German	15 lb./acre	07/02/07	
	Wheat	Hatcher	60 lb./acre	09/26/06	07/10/07
	Triticale/Peas	Wintri/NT422T	40lb./40 lb./acre	09/26/06	06/18/07
	Barley	Otis/Stoneham	50 lb./acre	03/27/07	07/10/07
Briggsdale	Proso Millet	Huntsman	18 lb./acre	06/19/07	09/26/07
	Forage Sorghum	Grazex/Golden German	12 lb./6 lb./acre	06/21/07	09/26/07
	Wheat	Hatcher/Jagalene	45 lb./acre	09/15/06	06/26/07
	Forage Sorghum	Canex BMR 208	7 lb./acre	06/08/07	09/18/07
Lamar	Proso Millet	Huntsman	15 lb./acre	06/18/07	09/10/07
	Wheat	Hatcher	60 lb./acre	09/14/06	07/11/07
	Corn	DKC 38-33RR	16 K seeds/acre	05/17/07	10/10/07
	Proso Millet	Huntsman	18 lb./acre	06/19/07	10/04/07
Sterling	Wheat	Hatcher	60 lb./acre	09/28/07	07/16/07
	Corn	DKC 38-33RR	16 K seeds/acre	05/16/07	10/16/07
	Proso Millet	Huntsman	18 lb./acre	06/20/07	09/20/07
Stratton	Wheat	Hatcher	50 lb./acre	10/04/06	07/03/07
	Corn	Mycogen 2E762	15 K seeds/acre	05/31/07	10/26/07
	Grain Sorghum	Mycogen 1G600	40 K seeds/acre		11/16/07
	Proso Millet	Huntsman	17 lb./acre	05/31/07 06/18/07	09/18/07

**Table 30a. Monthly precipitation for the original sites for the 2006 - 2007 growing season.**

MONTH	LOCATION					
	STERLING		STRATTON		WALSH	
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
<b>2006</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Normals<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Normals<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Normals<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>JULY</b>	1.95	3.23	1.93	2.80	2.30	2.62
<b>AUGUST</b>	3.33	1.90	1.56	2.60	3.94	1.96
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>	2.03	1.04	0.83	1.45	1.42	1.74
<b>OCTOBER</b>	1.01	0.76	1.14	0.85	1.79	0.89
<b>NOVEMBER</b>	0.01	0.50	0.01	0.62	0.00	0.53
<b>DECEMBER</b>	0.09	0.40	0.07	0.28	0.98	0.31
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	8.42	7.83	5.54	8.60	10.43	8.05
 <b>2007</b>	 <b>2007</b>	 <b>Normals<sup>1</sup></b>	 <b>2007</b>	 <b>Normals<sup>1</sup></b>	 <b>2007</b>	 <b>Normals<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>JANUARY</b>	0.10	0.33	0.01	0.28	0.36	0.27
<b>FEBRUARY</b>	1.07	0.33	0.17	0.30	0.08	0.28
<b>MARCH</b>	1.07	1.07	0.21	0.76	0.52	0.81
<b>APRIL</b>	2.00	1.60	2.40	1.23	0.58	1.15
<b>MAY</b>	0.77	3.27	1.56	2.70	0.15	2.69
<b>JUNE</b>	2.00	3.00	2.37	2.45	0.19	2.29
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	7.01	9.60	6.72	7.72	1.88	7.49
 <b>2007</b>	 <b>2007</b>	 <b>Normals<sup>1</sup></b>	 <b>2007</b>	 <b>Normals<sup>1</sup></b>	 <b>2007</b>	 <b>Normals<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>JULY</b>	4.00	3.23	0.82	2.80	0.38	2.62
<b>AUGUST</b>	3.62	1.90	1.54	2.60	0.62	1.96
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>	2.30	1.04	1.65	1.45	0.44	1.74
<b>OCTOBER</b>	0.47	0.76	0.52	0.85	0.00	0.89
<b>NOVEMBER</b>	0.00	0.50	0.15	0.62	0.00	0.53
<b>DECEMBER</b>	0.00	0.40	0.64	0.28	0.00	0.31
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	10.39	7.83	5.32	8.60	1.44	8.05
<b>YEAR TOTAL</b>	17.40	17.43	12.04	16.32	3.32	15.54
<b>18 MONTH TOTAL</b>	25.82	25.26	17.58	24.92	13.75	23.59

<sup>1</sup>Normals = 1961 - 1990 database

**Table 30b. Monthly precipitation for the three new sites for the 2006 - 2007 growing season.**

MONTH	LOCATION					
	BRIGGSDALE	AKRON	LAMAR			
<u>2006</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Inches</u>
<u>2006</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>
JULY	2.16	2.51	3.37	2.67	3.35	2.23
AUGUST	0.86	1.81	4.39	2.11	6.45	1.85
SEPTEMBER	1.97	1.28	1.19	1.24	2.18	1.32
OCTOBER	0.00	0.66	0.65	0.90	4.23	0.71
NOVEMBER	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.56
DECEMBER	0.59	0.27	0.09	0.40	0.47	0.40
SUBTOTAL	5.58	6.98	8.50	7.87	16.68	7.07
<u>2007</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>
JANUARY	0.11	0.30	0.04	0.33	0.23	0.42
FEBRUARY	0.00	0.19	0.34	0.35	0.52	0.41
MARCH	0.69	0.78	0.71	0.84	0.00	0.90
APRIL	0.72	1.28	2.38	1.64	1.36	1.15
MAY	2.26	1.94	2.24	2.96	0.47	2.50
JUNE	0.96	2.07	1.40	2.47	2.08	2.18
SUBTOTAL	4.74	6.56	7.78	8.59	4.66	7.56
<u>2007</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Normals<sup>1</sup></u>
JULY	1.62	2.51	1.87	2.64	1.37	2.23
AUGUST	2.56	1.81	3.56	2.12	1.26	1.85
SEPTEMBER	0.59	1.28	0.75	1.24	0.32	1.32
OCTOBER	0.18	0.66	0.16	0.93	0.70	0.71
NOVEMBER	0.10	0.45	0.06	0.53	0.00	0.56
DECEMBER	0.49	0.27	0.68	0.40	0.27	0.40
SUBTOTAL	5.54	6.98	7.08	7.86	3.92	7.07
YEAR TOTAL	10.28	13.54	14.86	16.45	8.58	14.63
<b>18 Month Total</b>	<b>15.86</b>	<b>20.52</b>	<b>23.36</b>	<b>24.32</b>	<b>25.26</b>	<b>21.70</b>

<sup>1</sup>Normals = 1961 - 1990 database

**Table 30c. Precipitation by growing season segments for Sterling from 1987-2007.**

Year	WHEAT Vegetative Sep - Mar Inches	WHEAT Reproductive APRIL-JUNE Inches	CORN Preplant JULY- APRIL Inches	CORN Growing Season MAY-OCT. Inches
1987-88	5.2	9.9	11.1	15.8
1988-89	3.1	6.5	10.5	14.3
1989-90	5.1	4.7	11.8	13.0
1990-91	3.8	7.2	12.3	11.7
1991-92	4.5	4.8	9.1	14.8
1992-93	4.5	6.2	15.5	10.6
1993-94	6.4	3.0	10.2	6.1
1994-95	7.3	14.4	9.6	17.2
1995-96	4.2	9.2	7.5	18.0
1996-97	4.7	7.0	10.6	21.4
1997-98	5.5	4.9	16.7	13.8
1998-99	5.8	7.7	13.5	12.8
1999-00	5.7	3.0	12.6	8.6
2000-01	6.8	8.2	11.5	13.8
2001-02	4.2	1.9	8.2	8.1
2002-03	5.2	7.6	12.9	8.4
2003-04	1.3	5.3	6.4	10.1
2004-05	3.5	6.6	10.5	8.5
2005-06	2.7	1.3	5.0	9.3
2006-07	5.4	4.8	12.7	13.2
Long Term Average	4.7	6.2	10.9	12.5

**Table 30d. Precipitation by growing season segment for Stratton from 1987-2007.**

Year	WHEAT Vegetative Sep - Mar Inches	WHEAT Reproductive APRIL-JUNE Inches	CORN Preplant JULY-APRIL Inches	CORN Growing Season MAY-OCT. Inches
1987-88	4.3	7.2	8.8	12.6
1988-89	3.0	9.4	5.3	15.5
1989-90	5.3	6.1	11.0	13.4
1990-91	4.4	4.1	10.7	14.7
1991-92	3.3	6.1	14.2	13.6
1992-93	3.3	3.8	11.8	14.7
1993-94	4.3	7.8	16.7	13.5
1994-95	7.0	10.0	14.8	13.7
1995-96	3.5	6.0	8.1	14.5
1996-97	2.9	6.2	12.2	23.2
1997-98	8.0	5.9	22.6	13.9
1998-99	4.4	8.5	15.6	12.3
1999-00	6.2	3.9	14.2	8.8
2000-01	4.7	4.3	9.8	10.6
2001-02	3.8	2.2	9.5	6.9
2002-03	4.1	8.7	8.6	10.9
2003-04	5.1	3.8	9.8	6.3
2004-05	3.5	6.7	7.1	13.9
2005-06	4.3	4.8	9.5	9.7
2006-07	7.8	6.3	8.3	8.5
Long Term Average	4.7	6.1	11.4	12.6

**Table 30e. Precipitation by growing season segment for Walsh from 1987-2007.**

Year	WHEAT Vegetative Sep - Mar Inches	WHEAT Reproductive APRIL-JUNE Inches	CORN Preplant JULY-APRIL Inches	CORN Growing Season MAY-OCT. Inches
1987-88	4.3	7.6	7.4	11.1
1988-89	4.1	11.5	8.1	20.2
1989-90	5.7	7.4	14.1	12.5
1990-91	5.0	7.7	11.7	12.2
1991-92	2.7	5.8	7.1	13.2
1992-93	6.1	9.2	13.8	14.5
1993-94	3.2	5.3	8.7	16.3
1994-95	4.6	7.2	16.6	7.2
1995-96	1.7	3.5	1.9	17.1
1996-97	5.8	5.3	17.2	11.3
1997-98	6.9	2.3	12.3	13.3
1998-99	8.2	7.4	19.4	14.5
1999-00	7.9	3.2	15.8	10.0
2000-01	9.0	7.9	13.4	9.6
2001-02	1.7	2.2	2.9	11.8
2002-03	6.7	11.4	15.8	12.5
2003-04	3.2	10.1	8.2	13.5
2004-05	3.0	4.7	8.5	8.3
2005-06	2.6	3.0	5.7	11.7
2006-07	5.2	0.9	12.0	1.8
Long Term Average	4.9	6.2	11.0	12.1

**Table 30f. Precipitation by growing season segment for Briggsdale from 1997-2007.**

Year	WHEAT Vegetative	WHEAT Reproductive	CORN Preplant JULY- APRIL	CORN Growing Season
	Sep - Mar Inches	APRIL-JUNE Inches	Inches	MAY-OCT. Inches
1997-98	3.9	3.9	11.6	11.9
1998-99	4.6	8.4	15.3	12.4
1999-00	4.7	3.7	11.4	4.9
2000-01	2.9	8.0	5.6	10.4
2001-02	3.2	2.2	5.9	6.7
2002-03	3.8	4.9	8.1	7.1
2003-04	1.2	4.3	6.5	6.7
2004-05	3.1	5.6	5.6	8.7
2005-06	3.1	0.6	4.4	5.5
2006-07	3.4	3.9	7.1	8.2
Long Term Average	3.4	4.6	8.1	8.2

**Table 30g. Precipitation by growing season segment for Akron from 1997-2007.**

Year	WHEAT Vegetative	WHEAT Reproductive	CORN Preplant JULY- APRIL	CORN Growing Season
	Sep - Mar Inches	APRIL-JUNE Inches	Inches	MAY-OCT. Inches
1997-98	5.6	2.1	11.1	6.5
1998-99	2.8	7.9	11.4	17.1
1999-00	6.0	2.7	16.3	9.9
2000-01	6.4	6.3	12.1	12.7
2001-02	3.5	2.7	8.8	8.3
2002-03	5.9	10.9	11.9	11.3
2003-04	1.9	6.1	6.3	13.3
2004-05	4.5	7.2	10.7	15.9
2005-06	4.1	3.9	10.1	12.4
2006-07	3.0	6.0	12.0	10.0
Long Term Average	4.4	5.6	11.1	11.7

**Table 30h. Precipitation by growing season segment for Lamar from 1997-2007.**

Year	WHEAT Vegetative Sep - Mar Inches	WHEAT Reproductive APRIL-JUNE Inches	CORN Preplant JULY-APRIL Inches	CORN Growing Season MAY-OCT. Inches
1997-98	10.5	2.6	19.4	15.9
1998-99	7.5	9.2	22.5	11.0
1999-00	4.5	2.4	9.9	4.4
2000-01	3.6	7.0	5.7	10.2
2001-02	1.6	1.6	5.1	4.8
2002-03	4.5	6.0	6.8	8.5
2003-04	2.1	8.2	7.7	12.9
2004-05	7.7	6.7	14.8	11.8
2005-06	2.8	3.9	8.3	10.8
2006-07	7.6	3.9	18.8	6.2
Long Term Average	5.2	5.2	11.9	9.6

Table 31. Grain and stover yields for WHEAT at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2007.

SITE & ROTATION	SLOPE POSITION											
	SUMMIT				SIDESLOPE				TOESLOPE			
	GRAIN		STOVER		GRAIN		STOVER		GRAIN		STOVER	
	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP
<b>STERLING:</b>	----- Bu./A. -----	----- lbs./A. -----			----- Bu./A. -----	----- lbs./A. -----			----- Bu./A. -----	----- lbs./A. -----		
WCF	29.6	23.6	4018	3733	29.3	35.0	4636	5547	46.7	32.2	7814	6814
WCM	10.0	9.3	1976	1852	14.3	12.7	2802	2012	16.4	14.2	7009	5119
W1WCM	14.2	16.2	2192	3335	13.2	20.0	2093	3980	30.6	23.4	5254	3974
WW2CM	31.4	24.8	4904	3929	20.4	16.7	3215	2684	32.4	33.0	7530	5719
<b>OPP</b>	10.8	12.9	596	2133	18.7	20.0	2965	3263	27.7	28.8	5278	7913
	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	N485P*	NP
<b>STRATTON:</b>	----- Bu./A. -----	----- lbs./A. -----			----- Bu./A. -----	----- lbs./A. -----			----- Bu./A. -----	----- lbs./A. -----		
WCF	37.1	31.6	7196	3981	21.1	40.0	1009	1468	45.2	79.4	6068	6309
WCM	25.7	52.0	2356	10061	19.5	19.0	1040	3133	43.6	63.2	6922	8492
W1WCM	26.7	23.8	1116	2809	13.3	53.4	1265	3877	47.3	37.1	5642	4173
WW2CM	33.4	12.3	9338	4795	18.4	21.5	1383	9430	33.4	72.7	5324	5468
<b>OPP</b>	16.8	48.0	1254	3200	31.3	26.0	2022	1135	40.5	25.1	10394	1207
	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP
<b>WALSH:</b>	----- Bu./A. -----	----- lbs./A. -----			----- Bu./A. -----	----- lbs./A. -----			----- Bu./A. -----	----- lbs./A. -----		
WSF	41.3	34.7	5549	4978	39.5	41.0	5876	6558	48.0	44.3	7338	7908
WCM	32.6	45.9	4807	6827	40.2	40.6	6691	6395	40.3	37.8	7951	6880
W1WCM	27.2	30.1	3778	4491	33.4	36.5	4339	5740	38.9	35.8	7639	6592
WW2CM	44.6	45.4	7043	6708	44.7	46.5	7201	7786	48.2	46.3	7703	6992

1. Wheat grain yield expressed at 12% moisture.

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 32. Wheat grain yields<sup>1</sup> by rotation at Briggsdale, Akron, & Lamar in 2007.**

Site	Rotation	Grain Yield <sup>1</sup> by Variety	
		-----bu/acre-----	
<b>Akron</b>		Ankor	
	<b>WF</b>	35.4	
	<b>WMF</b>	30.4	
	<b>WBCF</b>	20.2	
<b>Briggsdale</b>		Hatcher	
	<b>WF</b>	31.5	
	<b>WMF</b>	35.9	
	<b>WBMF</b>	38.4	
<b>Lamar</b>		Jagalene	Hatcher
	<b>WF</b>	38.4	50.5
	<b>WSF</b>	27.6	36.1
	<b>WCF</b>	40	57.6

<sup>1</sup>Grain adjusted to 12.5 moisture

<sup>2</sup>Wheat/Corn/Sunflower/Fallow

<sup>3</sup>Wheat/Wheat/Soybean/Corn/Sunflower/Fallow

Table 33. Grain and stover yields for CORN AND SORGHUM at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2007.

		SLOPE POSITION												
SITE & ROTATION		SUMMIT				SIDESLOPE				TOESLOPE				
		GRAIN		STOVER		GRAIN		STOVER		GRAIN		STOVER		
		NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	
STERLING:	----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----					----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				
WCF	44	22	1930	1563		49	47	1703	1461	69	73	3338	2681	
WCM	27	14	4414	1761		34	61	1117	2179	85	72	3486	3105	
WWCM	17	15	2998	2283		42	39	1831	1933	34	31	2697	1457	
	----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP
STRATTON:	----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----					----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				
WCF	29	39	1022	1403		40	59	2033	2166	57	49	2500	1969	
WCM	32	31	1232	1407		24	50	1376	1567	34	55	1734	1652	
WWCM	16	12	668	416		40	37	1623	1518	43	47	1321	1940	
	----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP
WALSH:	----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----					----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				
WSF	41	41	3582	3592		45	42	3859	3671	46	46	3987	3990	
WCM	29	25	824	689		33	31	949	855	29	29	734	764	
WWSM	28	42	2440	3637		38	31	3280	2665	52	45	4513	3860	
OPP	18	18	459	495		26	23	1548	578	17	19	365	426	
CC Corn	30	21	845	602		20	25	370	567	25	15	614	282	
CC SOR	36	35	3157	3044		48	46	4123	3964	47	47	4086	4078	

1. Corn grain yield expressed at 15.5% moisture.

2. Sorghum grain yield expressed at 14% moisture.

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 34. Grain and stover yields for MILLET at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in 2007.**

		SLOPE POSITION											
SITE & ROTATION		SUMMIT				SIDESLOPE				TOESLOPE			
		GRAIN		STOVER		GRAIN		STOVER		GRAIN		STOVER	
		NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP
<b>STERLING:</b>	----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----					----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----			
WCM	35.6	27.2				43.6	50.3			32.6	46.8		
WWCM	25.9	34.2				36.6	34.7			41.8	50.4		
	NP*	NP	NP*	NP		NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP
<b>STRATTON:</b>	----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----					----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----			
WCM	14.3	8.8				13.0	13.0			25.3	13.1		
WWCM	13.3	9.3				25.6	14.0			27.0	16.1		
	NP*	NP	NP*	NP		NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP	NP*	NP
<b>WALSH:</b>	----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----					----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----				----- Bu./A. ----- lbs./A. -----			
WCB	0.3	1.7	17	84		1.1	2.2	56	111	9.3	9.6	235	242
WWCM	0.6	0.8	29	41		0.7	1.1	33	54	5.7	7.5	289	379

1. Millet grain yield expressed at 10% moisture.

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 35. Akron, Briggsdale, and Lamar summer crop yields in 2007.**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Crop</b>	<b>Yield/acre</b>
Akron	Corn	failure
Akron	Triticale	4.5 ton
Briggsdale	Triticale	1.6 ton
Akron	Proso Millet	failure
Briggsdale	Proso Millet	6.3 bu
Lamar	Proso Millet	20.0 bu
Akron	Foxtail Millet	2.1 ton
Briggsdale	Forage Sorghum	1.4 ton
Lamar	Forage Sorghum	1.1 ton
Akron	Spring Barley-Otis	36.1 bu
Akron	Spring Barley-Stoneham	40.3 bu
Briggsdale	Spring Barley	4.5 bu

**Table 36a. Total Nitrogen content of WHEAT GRAIN at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2007 crop.**

SITE & ROTATION	SLOPE POSITION					
	SUMMIT		SIDESLOPE		TOESLOPE	
	N Side*	NP Side	N Side*	NP Side	N Side*	NP Side
N	NP	N	NP	N	NP	
<b>STERLING:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5
WWM	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
WWCM	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
W(W)CM	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
OPP	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>
<b>STRATTON:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1
WWM	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2
WWCM	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1
W(W)CM	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.0
OPP	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.2
	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>
<b>WALSH:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	3.0	2.0
WWM	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
WWCM	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
W(W)CM	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.7

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 36b. Total Nitrogen content of WHEAT STRAW at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2007 crop.**

SITE & ROTATION	SLOPE POSITION					
	SUMMIT		SIDESLOPE		TOESLOPE	
	N Side*	NP Side	N Side*	NP Side	N Side*	NP Side
N	NP	N	NP	N	NP	
<b>STERLING:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	1.2	1.5			0.9	0.9
WWM	1.6	1.5	1.3		0.7	0.7
WWCM	1.0	1.6		1.2	1.1	0.9
W(W)CM	1.2		1.0		0.8	
OPP	1.0	1.1		1.2	1.2	1.3
	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>
<b>STRATTON:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
WWM	0.95	0.75	0.75	0.95	0.5	0.55
WWCM	1.0	1.15	0.75	0.75	0.55	0.45
W(W)CM	1.25	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.95	0.95
OPP	1.0	1.05	0.7	0.5	0.45	0.55
	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>NP</b>
<b>WALSH:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	0.4	0.5	0.45	0.45	0.35	0.5
WWM	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.55	0.6	0.75
WWCM	0.4	0.3	0.45	0.4	0.65	0.5
W(W)CM	0.5	0.5	0.45	0.4	0.3	0.45
OPP						

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 37a. Total Nitrogen content of CORN and SORGHUM GRAIN at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2007 crop.**

SITE & ROTATION	SLOPE POSITION						
	SUMMIT		SIDESLOPE		TOESLOPE		
	N Side*	NP Side	N Side*	NP Side	N Side*	NP Side	
N	NP	N	NP	N	NP		
<b>STERLING:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	
WCF	1.66	1.80	1.54	1.59	1.52	1.58	
WCM	1.75	1.80	1.62	1.65	1.76	1.61	
WWCM	1.78	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.70	1.79	
W(W)CM OPP							
	N	NP	N	NP	N	NP	
<b>STRATTON:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	
WCF	1.58	1.61	1.56	1.53	1.61	1.54	
WCM	1.66	1.63	1.57	1.59	1.60	1.64	
WWCM	1.64	1.64	1.55	1.60	1.63	1.56	
W(W)CM OPP							
	N	NP	N	NP	N	NP	
<b>WALSH:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	
WSF	1.93	2.13	1.84	2.04	2.02	2.10	
WSM							
WWSM	2.15	2.02	1.92	2.08	2.08	2.10	
CC	2.17	2.05	2.15	2.11	2.04	2.04	
CORN OPP	1.49	1.48	1.41	1.60	1.59	1.58	
CC CORN	1.52		1.62	1.54	1.55	1.54	

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 37b. Total Nitrogen content of CORN and SORGHUM STOVER at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2007 crop.**

SITE & ROTATION	SLOPE POSITION					
	SUMMIT		SIDESLOPE		TOESLOPE	
	N Side*	NP Side	N Side*	NP Side	N Side*	NP Side
SITE & ROTATION	N	NP	N	NP	N	NP
<b>STERLING:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	1.56	1.47	1.18	1.12	1.56	1.60
WCM	1.74	1.71	1.49	1.34	1.57	2.27
WWCM	1.49	1.34	1.31	1.01	1.59	1.43
<b>STRATTON:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WCF	1.10	1.34	0.95	1.51	2.14	0.85
WCM	1.25	1.13	1.40	1.23	1.16	1.13
WWCM	1.46	1.51	1.37	1.29	1.07	0.73
<b>WALSH:</b>	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WSF	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WSM	1.29	1.41	1.36	1.69	1.58	1.39
WWSM	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
CC SORG	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
CC CORN	1.31	1.29	1.39	1.39	1.56	1.71
OPP	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 38a. Total Nitrogen content of MILLET GRAIN at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2007 crop.**

SITE & ROTATION	SLOPE POSITION					
	SUMMIT		SIDESLOPE		TOESLOPE	
	N Side*	NP Side	N Side*	NP Side	N Side*	NP Side
SITE & ROTATION	N	NP	N	NP	N	NP
STERLING:	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WWM	2.46	2.59	2.30	2.37	2.29	2.20
WWCM	2.42	2.27	2.20	2.22	2.27	2.22
STRATTON:	N	NP	N	NP	N	NP
WWM	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WWCM	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WALSH:	N	NP	N	NP	N	NP
WWM	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WWSM	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 38b. Total Nitrogen content of MILLET STOVER at Sterling, Stratton, and Walsh in the 2007 crop.**

SITE & ROTATION	SLOPE POSITION					
	SUMMIT		SIDESLOPE		TOESLOPE	
	N Side*	NP Side	N Side*	NP Side	N Side*	NP Side
	N	NP	N	NP	N	NP
STERLING:	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WWM						
WWCM						
	N	NP	N	NP	N	NP
STRATTON:	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WWM						
WWCM						
	N	NP	N	NP	N	NP
WALSH:	-----	% -----	-----	% -----	-----	% -----
WWM	1.91	1.59	1.80	1.84	2.28	1.48
WWSM	1.38	1.49	1.63	1.36	1.75	1.16

\* Only receives phosphorus in wheat phase of each rotation.

**Table 39. Nitrate-N content of the soil profile at planting for each crop during 2006-2007 crop year.**

SLOPE POSITION											
Site & Rotation	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE				
	Crop and Time			Crop and Time			Crop and Time				
	Wheat Fall 2006	Corn S 2007	Millet S 2007	Wheat Fall 2006	Corn S 2007	Millet S 2007	Wheat S 2006	Corn S 2007	Millet S 2007		
	-----kg NO <sub>3</sub> -N ha <sup>-1</sup> -----				-----kg NO <sub>3</sub> -N ha <sup>-1</sup> -----				-----kg NO <sub>3</sub> -N ha <sup>-1</sup> -----		
<b>STERLING</b>											
WCF	200	65		110	100		120	140			
WCM			205			125				160	
W(W)CM	75		135	60		70	90			115	
OPP-W	175			155			160				
<b>STRATTON</b>											
WCF	110	90		145	110		125	140			
WCM			85			80				50	
W(W)CM	40		105	30		160	30			80	
OPP-W	80			80			55				
<b>WALSH</b>											
WSF	50	25		70	50		130	60			
WCM			30			60				60	
(W)WSB	60	25	15	55	50	30	65	45	35		
CC (S)											

**Table 40. Available soil water by soil depth of the WHEAT phase in the WCF rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the WSF rotation at Walsh in 2007.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
15	0	8	(8)	0	0	0	7	9	(2)
45	20	0	20	10	0	10	11	23	(12)
75	17	0	17	0	0	0	2	13	(11)
105	20	12	8	0	0	0	2	13	(11)
135	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	(2)
155	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	57	20	37	10	0	10	22	60	(38)
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
15	0	0	0	2	0	2	36	14	22
45	13	9	4	15	0	15	51	0	51
75	3	5	(2)	17	8	9	59	0	59
105	7	8	(1)	12	0	12	40	0	40
135	9	16	(7)	19	0	19	34	0	34
155	9	26	(17)	17	0	17	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	41	64	(23)	82	8	74	220	14	206
<b>WALSH:</b>									
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	8	0	8	13	0	13	18	4	14
75	14	0	14	10	0	10	20	0	20
105	19	0	19	.5	0	0.5	14	0	14
135	18	1	17	0	0	0	15	7	8
155	0	0	0	0	21	(21)	25	0	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	59	1	58	23.5	21	2.5	92	11	81

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.

2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 41. Available soil water by soil depth of the WHEAT1 phase in the WWCM rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the WWSM rotation at Walsh in 2007.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
<b>15</b>	19	9	10	0	3	(3)	7	12	(5)
<b>45</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	(16)
<b>75</b>	0	17	(17)	0	0	0	0	9	(9)
<b>105</b>	13	42	(29)	0	0	0	0	8	(8)
<b>135</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	(4)
<b>155</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	32	68	(36)	0	0	(3)	7	49	(42)
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
<b>15</b>	0	0.5	(0.5)	0	0	0	0	35	(35)
<b>45</b>	0	4	(4)	0	0	0	0	48	(48)
<b>75</b>	0	2	(2)	0	0	0	0	38	(38)
<b>105</b>	0	6	(6)	6	8	(2)	0	29	(29)
<b>135</b>	0	9	(9)	17	0	17	0	30	(30)
<b>155</b>	0	19	(19)	19	0	19	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	40.5	(40.5)	42	8	34	0	180	180
<b>WALSH:</b>									
<b>15</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>45</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>75</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
<b>105</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>135</b>	0	13	(13)	0	0	0	8	22	(14)
<b>155</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	62	(47)
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	13	(13)	0	0	0	28	841	(56)

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.

2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 42. Available soil water by soil depth of the WHEAT2 phase in the WWCM rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the WWSM rotation at Walsh in 2007.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
15	7	11	(4)	0	0	0	27	10	17
45	15	0	15	11	3	8	0	17	(17)
75	0	5	(5)	7	0	7	0	9	(9)
105	1	27	(26)	3	5	(2)	8	18	(10)
135	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	1
155	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	23	43	(20)	21	8	(13)	47	60	(13)
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
15	0.5	0	0.5	7	0	7	29	0	29
45	0	5	(5)	0	0	0	24	35	(11)
75	0	7	(7)	0	0	0	0	10	(10)
105	0	8	(8)	0	0	0	0	13	(13)
135	0	12	(12)	0	0	0	0	32	(32)
155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0.5	32	(31.5)	7	0	7	53	90	(37)
<b>WALSH:</b>									
15		0			0			0	
45		0			0			0	
75		0			0			0	
105		0			8			0	
135		0			12			23	
155		0			0			0	
<b>TOTAL</b>		0			20			23	

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.
2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 43. Available soil water by soil depth of the WHEAT phase in the OPP rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and CORN in the OPP rotation at Walsh in 2007.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
15		13			9			13	
45		6			23			14	
75		7			22			5	
105		41			38			7	
135	-	-	-	-	-	-		0	
155	-	-	-	-	-	-		0	
<b>TOTAL</b>		67			92			39	
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
15	7	0	7	13	0	13	20	0	20
45	0	9	(9)	4	0	4	6	5	1
75	0	3	(3)	0	0	0	11	21	(10)
105	0	9	(9)	0	0	0	2	49	(47)
135	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	25	(9)
155	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	43	(19)
<b>TOTAL</b>	7	21	(14)	17	0	17	79	143	(64)
<b>WALSH:</b>									
15	14	0	14	6	0	6	6	0	6
45	40	0	40	62	0	62	75	0	75
75	64	0	64	92	4	88	91	0	91
105	85	4	81	91	2	89	86	0	86
135	77	0	77	79	0	79	78	0.5	77.5
155	134	0	134	71	0	71	91	0	91
<b>TOTAL</b>	414	4	410	401	6	395	427	0.5	426.5

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.

2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 44. Available soil water by soil depth of the CORN phase in the WCM rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and Sorghum in the WSM rotation at Walsh in 2007.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
15	4	12	(8)	0	0	0	1	5	(4)
45	22	1	21	53	10	43	40	22	18
75	13	3	10	55	0	55	50	21	29
105	31	0	31	81	1	80	39	19	20
135	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	7	9
155	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	20	(20)
<b>TOTAL</b>	70	16	54	189	11	178	146	94	52
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
15	21	7	14	0	0	0	36	43	(7)
45	33	7	26	65	10	55	87	49	38
75	28	9	19	55	32	23	93	36	57
105	25	12	13	43	0	43	85	63	22
135	29	26	3	61	0	61	82	63	19
155	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	167	61	106	224	42	182	383	254	129
<b>WALSH:</b>									
15	0			0			0		
45	0			0			0		
75	0			0			3		
105	0			7			0		
135	0			13			0		
155	2			19			0		
<b>TOTAL</b>	2			39			3		

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.  
 2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 45. Available soil water by soil depth of the CORN phase in the WCF rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the Sorghum in the WCF rotation at Walsh in 2007.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
<b>15</b>	0	7	(7)	29	3	26	5	13	(8)
<b>45</b>	29	1	28	53	23	30	40	41	(1)
<b>75</b>	31	7	24	51	21	30	57	35	22
<b>105</b>	9	34	(25)	34	47	(13)	59	40	19
<b>135</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	20	22
<b>155</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	24	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	69	49	20	167	94	73	248	173	75
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
<b>15</b>	18	7	11	8	16	(8)	31	40	(9)
<b>45</b>	37	5	32	50	0	50	87	47	40
<b>75</b>	36	10	26	22	0	22	90	35	55
<b>105</b>	35	12	23	19	0	19	85	62	23
<b>135</b>	30	18	12	6	0	6	91	68	23
<b>155</b>	37	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	193	52	141	105	16	89	384	252	132
<b>WALSH:</b>									
<b>15</b>	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0
<b>45</b>	7	0	7	70	0	70	46	0	46
<b>75</b>	5	0	5	85	0	85	46	0	46
<b>105</b>	15	0	15	72	0	72	37	0	37
<b>135</b>	18	0	18	60	0	60	60	0	60
<b>155</b>	0	0	0	78	15	63	72	0	72
<b>TOTAL</b>	45	0	45	382	15	367	261	0	261

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.

2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 46. Available soil water by soil depth of the CORN phase in the WWCM rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and SORGHUM in the WWSM rotation at Walsh in 2007.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
15	0	7	(7)	0	0	0	23	17	6
45	31	5	26	34	4	30	52	25	27
75	21	20	1	57	0	57	40	22	18
105	29	52	(23)	50	0	50	31	22	9
135	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	21	2
155	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	19	(8)
<b>TOTAL</b>	81	84	(3)	141	4	137	180	126	54
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
15	18	8	10	10	0	10	73	25	48
45	23	3	20	46	0	46	77	45	32
75	13	5	8	45	0	45	66	0	66
105	9	6	3	42	10	32	63	2	61
135	9	8	1	75	28	47	61	42	19
155	21	0	21	0	0	0	73	56	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	93	30	63	218	38	180	413	170	243
<b>WALSH:</b>									
15	14	0	14	20	0	20	21	0	21
45	8	0	8	69	6	63	34	0	34
75	10	0	10	73	0	73	56	0	56
105	9	0	9	0	0	0	49	0	49
135	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	45
155	0	0	0	0	10	(10)	53	48	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	41	0	41	162	16	146	258	48	210

1. To convert from millimeters of H<sub>2</sub>O/30 centimeters of soil to inches of H<sub>2</sub>O/foot of soil multiply by 0.04.

2. ( ) Indicates a positive change in available soil water.

**Table 47. Available soil water by soil depth of the MILLET phase in the WWCM rotation at Sterling and Stratton, and the WWSM rotation at Walsh in 2007.**

SITE & DEPTH (cm)	SLOPE POSITION								
	SUMMIT			SIDESLOPE			TOESLOPE		
	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change	Planting	Harvest	Change
-----mm/30cm-----									
<b>STERLING:</b>									
15	32			31					
45	46			56					
75	25			72					NO
105	42			10					DATA
135	-	-	-	-	-	-			
155	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<b>TOTAL</b>									
<b>STRATTON:</b>									
15	28	9	19	39	0	39	55	3	52
45	51	21	30	41	0	41	74	30	44
75	46	21	25	32	23	9	61	18	43
105	44	25	19	39	56	(17)	38	19	19
135	44	30	14	74	25	49	38	31	7
155	37	0	37	0	0	0	57	51	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	250	106	144	225	104	121	323	152	171
<b>WALSH:</b>									
15	0			7			0		
45	11			30			15		
75	20			16			54		
105	26			6			46		
135	17			13			48		
155	0			34			56		
<b>TOTAL</b>	74			106			219		

**APPENDIX A**  
**ANNUAL HERBICIDE PROGRAMS FOR EACH SITE**

**Table A1. Weed control methods including herbicide rate, cost and date applied at STERLING in 2006.**

Crop	Herbicide/Tillage	Rate (English)	Rate (Metric)	Cost	Date Applied
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Corn-Fallow</b>					
Wheat:	Alley Extra	0.1 oz/ac	7.0 g/ha	\$1.04/acre	28-Apr-06
	2,4-D LV6	5.7 oz/ac	0.4 l/ha	\$0.91/acre	28-Apr-06
(Stubble)	Credit Extra	20 oz/ac	1.4 l/ha	\$2.98/acre	7-Aug-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	7-Aug-06
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	29-Aug-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	29-Aug-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	3-Nov-06
	Atrazine 4F	32 oz/ac	2.2 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	3-Nov-06
Corn (RR):	Rt Master II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.74/acre	28-Apr-06
(Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	18-May-06
(Post-Emerg)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	6-Jun-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	12-Jul-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	29-Aug-06
Fallow:	Rt Master II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.74/acre	28-Apr-06
	Roundup Ultra Max II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.08/acre	18-May-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	6-Jun-06
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	12-Jul-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	12-Jul-06
	Credit Extra	20 oz/ac	1.4 l/ha	\$2.98/acre	7-Aug-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	7-Aug-06
	Roundup	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	29-

	<b>Weather Max</b>				<b>Aug-06</b>
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	29-Aug-06
(Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max	44 oz/ac	3.1 l/ha	\$12.76/acre	15-Sep-06
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Corn-Millet</b>					
Wheat:	Alley Extra	0.1 oz/ac	7.0 g/ha	\$1.04/acre	28-Apr-06
	2,4-D LV6	5.7 oz/ac	0.4 l/ha	\$0.91/acre	28-Apr-06
(Stubble)	Credit Extra	20 oz/ac	1.4 l/ha	\$2.98/acre	7-Aug-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	7-Aug-06
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	29-Aug-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	29-Aug-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	3-Nov-06
	Atrazine 4F	32 oz/ac	2.2 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	3-Nov-06
Corn (RR):	Rt Master II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.74/acre	28-Apr-06
(Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	18-May-06
(Post-Emerg)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	6-Jun-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	12-Jul-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	29-Aug-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	3-Nov-06
	Atrazine 4F	32 oz/ac	2.2 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	3-Nov-06
Millet:	Rt Master II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.74/acre	28-Apr-06
	Roundup Ultra Max II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.08/acre	18-May-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	6-Jun-06
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Wheat-Corn-Millet</b>					
Wheat1:	Alley Extra	0.1 oz/ac	7.0 g/ha	\$1.04/acre	28-Apr-06
	2,4-D LV6	5.7 oz/ac	0.4 l/ha	\$0.91/acre	28-Apr-

					<b>06</b>
(Stubble)	Credit Extra	20 oz/ac	1.4 l/ha	\$2.98/acre	7-Aug-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	7-Aug-06
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	29-Aug-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	29-Aug-06
Wheat2:	Alley Extra	0.1 oz/ac	7.0 g/ha	\$1.04/acre	28-Apr-06
	2,4-D LV6	5.7 oz/ac	0.4 l/ha	\$0.91/acre	28-Apr-06
(Stubble)	Credit Extra	20 oz/ac	1.4 l/ha	\$2.98/acre	7-Aug-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	7-Aug-06
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	29-Aug-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	29-Aug-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	3-Nov-06
	Atrazine 4F	32 oz/ac	2.2 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	3-Nov-06
Corn (RR):	Rt Master II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.74/acre	28-Apr-06
(Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	18-May-06
(Post-Emerg)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	6-Jun-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	12-Jul-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	29-Aug-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	3-Nov-06
	Atrazine 4F	32 oz/ac	2.2 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	3-Nov-06
Millet:	Rt Master II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.74/acre	28-Apr-06
	Roundup Ultra Max II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.08/acre	18-May-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	6-Jun-06

Rotation: Opportunity

<b>Millet:</b>	<b>Rt Master II</b>	<b>22 oz/ac</b>	<b>1.5 l/ha</b>	<b>\$3.74/acre</b>	<b>28-Apr-06</b>
	<b>Roundup Ultra Max II</b>	<b>22 oz/ac</b>	<b>1.5 l/ha</b>	<b>\$3.08/acre</b>	<b>18-May-06</b>
	<b>Roundup Weather Max</b>	<b>22 oz/ac</b>	<b>1.5 l/ha</b>	<b>\$6.38/acre</b>	<b>6-Jun-06</b>

**Table A2. Weed control methods including herbicide rate, cost and date applied at STRATTON in 2006.**

Crop	Herbicide/Tillage	Rate (English)	Rate (Metric)	Cost	Date Applied
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Corn-Fallow</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>	Alley Extra	0.1 oz/ac	7.0 g/ha	\$1.04/acre	2-May-06
	2,4-D LV6	5.7 oz/ac	0.4 l/ha	\$0.91/acre	2-May-06
(Stubble)	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	18-Jul-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	18-Jul-06
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	18-Jul-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	18-Jul-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	6-Nov-06
	Atrazine 4F	32 oz/ac	2.2 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	6-Nov-06
<b>Corn (RR):</b>	Roundup Ultra Max II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.08/acre	2-May-06
(Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	19-May-06
(Post-Emerg)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	16-Jun-06
	Distinct	4 oz/ac	0.3 l/ha	\$11.13/acre	16-Jun-06
<b>Fallow:</b>	Roundup Ultra Max II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.08/acre	2-May-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	19-May-06
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	16-Jun-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	16-Jun-06
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	18-Jul-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	18-Jul-06
(Pre-Plant)	Credit Extra	61 oz/ac	4.3 l/ha	\$6.04/acre	29-Sep-06
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Corn-Millet</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>	Alley Extra	0.1 oz/ac	7.0 g/ha	\$1.04/acre	2-May-06
	2,4-D LV6	5.7 oz/ac	0.4 l/ha	\$0.91/acre	2-May-06
(Stubble)	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	18-Jul-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	18-Jul-06
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	18-Jul-06

	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	18-Jul-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	6-Nov-06
	Atrazine 4F	32 oz/ac	2.2 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	6-Nov-06
<b>Corn (RR):</b>	Roundup Ultra Max II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.08/acre	2-May-06
(Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	19-May-06
(Post-Emerg)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	16-Jun-06
	Distinct	4 oz/ac	0.3 l/ha	\$11.13/acre	16-Jun-06
<b>Millet:</b>	Roundup Ultra Max II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.08/acre	2-May-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	19-May-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	16-Jun-06
	2,4-D LV6	12 oz/ac	0.8 l/ha	\$1.92/acre	16-Jun-06

**Rotation: Wheat-Wheat-Corn-Millet**

<b>Wheat1:</b>	Alley Extra	0.1 oz/ac	7.0 g/ha	\$1.04/acre	2-May-06
	2,4-D LV6	5.7 oz/ac	0.4 l/ha	\$0.91/acre	2-May-06
(Stubble)	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	18-Jul-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	18-Jul-06
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	18-Jul-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	18-Jul-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	6-Nov-06
	Atrazine 4F	32 oz/ac	2.2 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	6-Nov-06
<b>Wheat2:</b>	Alley Extra	0.1 oz/ac	7.0 g/ha	\$1.04/acre	2-May-06
	2,4-D LV6	5.7 oz/ac	0.4 l/ha	\$0.91/acre	2-May-06
(Stubble)	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	18-Jul-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	18-Jul-06
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	18-Jul-06
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	18-Jul-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	6-Nov-06
	Atrazine 4F	32 oz/ac	2.2 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	6-Nov-

					06
<b>Corn (RR):</b>	Roundup Ultra Max II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.08/acre	2-May-06
(Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	19-May-06
(Post-Emerg)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	16-Jun-06
	Distinct	4 oz/ac	0.3 l/ha	\$11.13/acre	16-Jun-06
<b>Millet:</b>	Roundup Ultra Max II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.08/acre	2-May-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	19-May-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	16-Jun-06
	2,4-D LV6	12 oz/ac	0.8 l/ha	\$1.92/acre	16-Jun-06
<b>Rotation: Opportunity</b>					
<b>Millet:</b>	Roundup Ultra Max II	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$3.08/acre	2-May-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	19-May-06
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac	1.5 l/ha	\$6.38/acre	16-Jun-06
	2,4-D LV6	12 oz/ac	0.8 l/ha	\$1.92/acre	16-Jun-06

**Table A3. Weed control methods including herbicide rate, cost and date applied at WALSH in 2006.**

Crop	Herbicide/Tillage	Rate (English)	Rate (Metric)	Cost	Date Applied
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Sorghum-Fallow</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>	Express	0.3 oz/acre	0.02 l/ha	\$6.30/acre	31-Mar-06
	2,4-D LowVol	6 oz/acre	0.4 l/ha	\$0.96/acre	31-Mar-06
(Stubble)	Glystar Plus	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	26-Jul-06
	2,4-D LowVol	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	26-Jul-06
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	26-Jul-06
	Glystar Plus	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	29-Aug-06
<b>Grain Sorghum:</b>	Atrazine 4F	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$1.92/acre	26-May-06
	Saber	12 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha	\$1.92/acre	30-Jun-06
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	30-Jun-06
<b>Fallow:</b>	Glystar Plus	20 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha	\$2.40/acre	17-May-06
	2,4-D LowVol	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	17-May-06
	Glystar Plus	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	26-Jul-06
	2,4-D LowVol	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	26-Jul-06
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	26-Jul-06
	Glystar Plus	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	29-Aug-06
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Corn-Millet</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>	Express	0.3 oz/acre	0.02 l/ha	\$6.30/acre	31-Mar-06
	2,4-D LowVol	6 oz/acre	0.4 l/ha	\$0.96/acre	31-Mar-06
(Stubble)	Glystar Plus	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	26-Jul-06
	2,4-D LowVol	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	26-Jul-06
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	26-Jul-06
	Glystar Plus	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	29-Aug-06
<b>Corn (RR):</b>	Select	6 oz/acre	0.4 l/ha	\$6.18/acre	17-May-06
	2,4-D LowVol	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	17-May-06
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$4.64/acre	30-Jun-06
	Saber	12 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha	\$1.92/acre	30-Jun-06
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	30-Jun-06
<b>Proso Millet:</b>	Glystar Plus	20 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha	\$2.40/acre	17-May-06
	2,4-D LowVol	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	17-May-06
	Saber	12 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha	\$1.92/acre	30-Jun-06
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	30-Jun-06

<b>Rotation: Wheat-Wheat-Sorghum-Millet</b>					
<b>Wheat1:</b>	Express	0.3 oz/acre	0.02 l/ha	\$6.30/acre	31-Mar-06
	2,4-D LowVol	6 oz/acre	0.4 l/ha	\$0.96/acre	31-Mar-06
(Stubble)	Glystar Plus	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	26-Jul-06
	2,4-D LowVol	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	26-Jul-06
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	26-Jul-06
	Glystar Plus	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	29-Aug-06
<b>Wheat2:</b>	Express	0.3 oz/acre	0.02 l/ha	\$6.30/acre	31-Mar-06
	2,4-D LowVol	6 oz/acre	0.4 l/ha	\$0.96/acre	31-Mar-06
(Stubble)	Glystar Plus	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	26-Jul-06
	2,4-D LowVol	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	26-Jul-06
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	26-Jul-06
	Glystar Plus	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	29-Aug-06
<b>Grain Sorghum:</b>	Atrazine 4F	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$1.92/acre	26-May-06
	Saber	12 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha	\$1.92/acre	30-Jun-06
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	30-Jun-06
<b>Proso Millet:</b>	Glystar Plus	20 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha	\$2.40/acre	17-May-06
	2,4-D LowVol	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	17-May-06
	Saber	12 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha	\$1.92/acre	30-Jun-06
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	30-Jun-06

<b>Table A4. Weed control: herbicides, rates, cost and date applied at Akron for the 2006 season.</b>					
Crop	Herbicide	Rate (English)	Rate (Metric)	Cost	Date Applied
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Fallow</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>	Roundup Ultra Max Starane + Salvo	24oz/A 22 oz/A	1.75 l/ha 1.60 l/ha	\$10.99/A \$11.41/A	28 Sept 2005 26 April 2006
<b>Fallow:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax Roundup + 2,4-D Roundup UltraMax	22 oz/A 22+24oz/A 24 oz/A	1.60 l/ha 1.6+1.7 l/ha 1.75 l/ha	\$10.70/A \$12.18/A \$10.99/A	27 April 2006 04 June 2006 08 Aug 2006
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Proso-Flex</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>	Roundup Ultra Max Starane + Salvo	24oz/A 22 oz/A	1.75 l/ha 1.60 l/ha	\$10.99/A \$11.41/A	28 Sept 2005 26 April 2006
<b>Proso:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax Roundup + 2,4-D	22 oz/A 22+24 oz/A	1.60 l/ha 1.6+1.7 l/ha	\$10.70/A \$12.18/A	27 April 2006 04 June 2006
<b>Flex:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax Roundup + 2,4-D Roundup UltraMax	22 oz/A 22+24oz/A 24 oz/A	1.60 l/ha 1.6+1.7 l/ha 1.75 l/ha	\$10.70/A \$12.18/A \$10.99/A	27 April 2006 04 June 2006 08 Aug 2006
<b>Rotation: Trit/Pea-Foxtail-Flex</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>	Roundup Ultra Max Starane + Salvo	24oz/A 22 oz/A	1.75 l/ha 1.60 l/ha	\$10.99/A \$11.41/A	28 Sept 2005 26 April 2006
<b>Proso:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax Roundup + 2,4-D	22 oz/A 22+24 oz/A	1.60 l/ha 1.6+1.7 l/ha	\$10.70/A \$12.18/A	27 April 2006 04 June 2006
<b>Flex:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax Roundup + 2,4-D Roundup UltraMax	22 oz/A 22+24oz/A 24 oz/A	1.60 l/ha 1.6+1.7 l/ha 1.75 l/ha	\$10.70/A \$12.18/A \$10.99/A	27 April 2006 04 June 2006 08 Aug 2006
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Barley-Corn-Flex</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>	Roundup Ultra Max Starane + Salvo	24oz/A 22 oz/A	1.75 l/ha 1.60 l/ha	\$10.99/A \$11.41/A	28 Sept 2005 26 April 2006
<b>Barley:</b>	Starane + Salvo	22 oz/A	1.60 l/ha	\$11.41/A	26 April 2006
<b>Corn:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax Roundup + Bicep II	22 oz/A 20+48oz/A	1.60 l/ha 1.5+3.5 l/ha	\$10.70/A \$19.14/A	27 April 2006 31 May 2006

**Table A5. Weed control methods including herbicide rate, cost and date applied at Briggdale in 2006 season.**

Crop	Herbicide/Tillage	Rate (English)	Rate (Metric)	Cost	Date Applied
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Fallow</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>  (Stubble)	Ally Extra	0.4 oz/ac	28 g/ha	\$3.96/ac	3 April 2005
	2,4-D LV6	5.3 oz/ac	0.39 l/ha	\$0.80/ac	3 April 2005
	RT Master II	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.20/ac	7 July 2005
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.36/ac	7 July 2005
<b>Fallow:</b>  (Wheat Planting)	RT Master II	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.20/ac	3 April 2005
	2,4-D LV6	5.3 oz/ac	0.39 l/ha	\$0.80/ac	3 April 2005
	Clarity	2 oz/ac	0.15 l/ha	\$1.50/ac	3 April 2005
	RT Master II	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.20/ac	22 June 2005
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.36/ac	22 June 2005
	RT Master II	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.20/ac	28 July 2005
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.36/ac	28 July 2005
	RT Master II	20 oz/ac	1.46 l/ha	\$4.00/ac	4 Oct. 2005
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Millet-Fallow</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>  (Stubble)	Ally Extra	0.4 oz/ac	28 g/ha	\$3.96/ac	3 April 2005
	2,4-D LV6	5.3 oz/ac	0.39 l/ha	\$0.80/ac	3 April 2005
	RT Master II	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.20/ac	7 July 2005
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.36/ac	7 July 2005
<b>Millet:</b>	RT Master II	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.20/ac	3 April 2005
	2,4-D LV6	5.3 oz/ac	0.39 l/ha	\$0.80/ac	3 April 2005
	Clarity	2 oz/ac	0.15 l/ha	\$1.50/ac	3 April 2005
	RT Master II	22 oz/ac.	1.61 l/ha	\$4.40/ac	22 June 2005
<b>Fallow:</b>  (Wheat Planting)	RT Master II	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.20/ac	3 April 2005
	2,4-D LV6	5.3 oz/ac	0.39 l/ha	\$0.80/ac	3 April 2005
	Clarity	2 oz/ac	0.15 l/ha	\$1.50/ac	3 April 2005
	RT Master II	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.20/ac	22 June 2005
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.36/ac	22 June 2005
	RT Master II	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.20/ac	28 July 2005
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.36/ac	28 July 2005
	RT Master II	20 oz/ac	1.46 l/ha	\$4.00/ac	4 Oct. 2005
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Corn-Fallow:</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>  (Stubble)	Ally Extra	0.4 oz/ac	28 g/ha	\$3.96/ac	3 April 2005
	2,4-D LV6	5.3 oz/ac	0.39 l/ha	\$0.80/ac	3 April 2005
	RT Master II	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.20/ac	7 July 2005
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.36/ac	7 July 2005
	RT Master II	20 oz/ac	1.46 l/ha	\$4.00/ac	4 Oct. 2005
	Atrazine 4F	32 oz/ac	2.34 l/ha	\$2.56/ac	4 Oct. 2005
<b>Corn:</b>	RT Master II	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.20/ac	3 April 2005
	2,4-D LV6	5.3 oz/ac	0.39 l/ha	\$0.80/ac	3 April 2005
	Clarity	2 oz/ac	0.15 l/ha	\$1.50/ac	3 April 2005
	Round-up Ultra Max II	22 oz/ac	1.61 l/ha	\$7.92/ac	22 June 2005
	Atrazine 4F	24 oz/ac	1.75 l/ha	\$1.92/ac	22 June 2005
<b>Fallow:</b>  (Wheat Planting)	RT Master II	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.20/ac	3 April 2005
	2,4-D LV6	5.3 oz/ac	0.39 l/ha	\$0.80/ac	3 April 2005
	Clarity	2 oz/ac	0.15 l/ha	\$1.50/ac	3 April 2005
	RT Master II	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.20/ac	22 June 2005
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.36/ac	22 June 2005
	RT Master II	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.20/ac	28 July 2005
	Weedmaster	16 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha	\$3.36/ac	28 July 2005
	RT Master II	20 oz/ac	1.46 l/ha	\$4.00/ac	4 Oct. 2005

<b>Rotation: Barley-Triticale-Millet:</b>						
<b>Barley:</b>	Ally Extra 2,4-D LV6 RT Master II	0.4 oz/ac 5.3 oz/ac 20 oz/ac	28.0 l/ha 0.39 l/ha 1.46 l/ha	\$3.96/ac \$0.80/ac \$4.00/ac	3 April 2005 3 April 2005 4 Oct. 2005	
<b>Triticale:</b> (Wheat in 2005)	Ally Extra 2,4-D LV6 RT Master II Weedmaster	0.4 oz/ac 5.3 oz/ac 16 oz/ac 16 oz/ac	28 g/ha 0.39 l/ha 1.17 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	\$3.96/ac \$0.80/ac \$3.20/ac \$3.36/ac	3 April 2005 3 April 2005 7 July 2005 7 July 2005	
<b>Millet:</b>	RT Master II 2,4-D LV6 Clarity RT Master II	16 oz/ac 5.3 oz/ac 2.0 oz/ac 22 oz/ac.	1.17 l/ha 0.39 l/ha 0.15 l/ha 1.61 l/ha	\$3.20/ac \$0.80/ac \$1.50/ac \$4.40/ac	3 April 2005 3 April 2005 3 April 2005 22 June 2005	
<b>Rotation: Opportunity</b>						
<b>Fallow:</b>	RT Master II 2,4-D LV6 Clarity RT Master II Weedmaster RT Master II Weedmaster/Outlaw (Wheat Planting) RT Master II	16 oz/ac 5.3 oz/ac 2.0 oz/ac 16 oz/ac 16 oz/ac 16 oz/ac 16 oz/ac 20 oz/ac	1.17 l/ha 0.39 l/ha 0.15 l/ha 1.17 l/ha 1.17 l/ha 1.17 l/ha 1.17 l/ha 1.46 l/ha	\$3.20/ac \$0.80/ac \$1.50/ac \$3.20/ac \$3.36/ac \$3.20/ac \$3.36/ac \$4.00/ac	3 April 2005 3 April 2005 3 April 2005 22 June 2005 22 June 2005 28 July 2005 28 July 2005 4 Oct. 2005	

The appropriate adjuvant was applied with herbicides according to label directions.

**Table A6. Weed control methods including herbicide rate, cost and date applied at Lamar during the 2005-2006 growing season.**

Crop	Herbicide/Tillage	Rate (English)	Rate (Metric)	Weed Pressure	Cost	Date Applied
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Fallow</b>						
Wheat:	Ally Extra 2,4-D Amine	0.4 oz/A 1 pt/A	28.06 g/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	5.76	12 April 2006
Fallow:	Paramount	3 oz/A	210.5 g/ha	I	10.89	24 Oct 2005
Fallow	RT Master 2,4-D Low Vol	32 oz/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	9.49	25 May 2006/ 5 Jun 2006
Fallow	Sweep			I	5.00	17 Jul 2006
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Forage Sorghum-Fallow</b>						
Wheat:	Ally Extra 2,4-D Amine	0.4 oz/A 1 pt/A	28.06 g/ha 1.17 l/ha	I	5.76	12 April 2006
Fallow:	Paramount	3 oz/A	210.5 g/ha	I	10.89	25 Oct 2005
Fallow:	RT Master 2,4-D Low Vol	32 oz/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	9.49	25 May 2006
Fallow:	Sweep			I	5.00	17 Jul 2006
Forage Sorghum	Dual Magnum Glyphosate	1.5 pt/A 24 oz/A	1.75 l/ha 1.75 l/ha	I I	23.53	25 May 2006/ 5 Jun 2006
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Millet-Fallow</b>						
Wheat:	Ally Extra 2,4-D Amine	0.4 oz/A 1 pt/A	28.06 g/ha 1.17 l/ha	I	5.76	12 April 2006
Fallow:	Paramount	3 oz/A	210.5 g/ha	I	10.89	25 Oct 2005
Fallow:	RT Master 2,4-D Low Vol	32 oz/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	9.49	25 May 2006
Fallow:	Sweep			I	5.00	17 Jul 2006
Millet:	Fallowmaster	32 oz/A	2.33 l/ha	I	2.24	12 April 2006
Millet:	RT Master 2,4-D Low Vol	32 oz/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	9.49	25 May 2006/ 5 Jun 2006
*Applied 17 lbs. Ammonium Sulfate/100 gallons water with Round-up products.						
Weed Pressure Ratings: I =Farmer would need to spray. II = Farmer would delay application. III =Farmer would not plan a spray application.						

**Table A7. Weed control methods including herbicide rate, cost and date applied at STERLING in 2007.**

Crop	Herbicide/Tillage	Rate (English)	Rate (Metric)	Cost	Date Applied
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Corn-Fallow</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b> (Stubble)	Alley Extra Roundup Weather Max Aim EW Atrazine 4F	0.4 oz/ac 22 oz/acre 1 oz/acre 48 oz/acre	0.03 l/ha 1.5 l/ha 0.07 l/ha 3.4 l/ha	\$3.75/acre \$6.82/acre \$6.57/acre \$3.84/acre	17-Apr-07 1-Aug-07 1-Aug-07 1-Aug-07
<b>Corn (RR):</b> (Post-Emerg)	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4 Roundup Weather Max Distinct Roundup Weather Max Atrazine 4L	22 oz/acre 12 oz/acre 32 oz/acre 6 oz/acre 22 oz/acre 32 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha 0.8 l/ha 2.2 l/ha 0.4 l/ha 1.5 l/ha 2.2 l/ha	\$6.82/acre \$2.16/acre \$9.92/acre \$17.46/acre \$6.82/acre \$2.88/acre	17-Apr-07 17-Apr-07 5-Jun-07 5-Jun-07 5-Jul-07 22-Oct-07
<b>Fallow:</b> (Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4 Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4 Select Max Roundup Weather Max Brash Roundup Weather Max Aim EW Brash Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/acre 12 oz/acre 32 oz/acre 12 oz/acre 8 oz/acre 22 oz/acre 22 oz/acre 1 oz/acre 16 oz/acre 48 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha 0.8 l/ha 2.2 l/ha 0.8 l/ha 0.6 l/ha 1.5 l/ha 1.5 l/ha 0.07 l/ha 1.1 l/ha 3.4 l/ha	\$6.82/acre \$2.16/acre \$9.92/acre \$2.16/acre \$7.92/acre \$6.82/acre \$6.82/acre \$6.57/acre \$3.52/acre \$14.88/acre	17-Apr-07 17-Apr-07 5-Jun-07 5-Jun-07 5-Jul-07 5-Jul-07 1-Aug-07 1-Aug-07 27-Aug-07 5-Oct-07
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Corn-Millet</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b> (Stubble)	Alley Extra Roundup Weather Max Aim EW Atrazine 4F	0.4 oz/ac 22 oz/acre 1 oz/acre 48 oz/acre	0.03 l/ha 1.5 l/ha 0.07 l/ha 3.4 l/ha	\$3.75/acre \$6.82/acre \$6.57/acre \$3.84/acre	17-Apr-07 1-Aug-07 1-Aug-07 1-Aug-07
<b>Corn (RR):</b> (Stubble)	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4 Roundup Weather Max Distinct Atrazine 4L	22 oz/acre 12 oz/acre 32 oz/acre 6 oz/acre 32 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha 0.8 l/ha 2.2 l/ha 0.4 l/ha 2.2 l/ha	\$6.82/acre \$2.16/acre \$9.92/acre \$17.46/acre \$2.88/acre	17-Apr-07 17-Apr-07 5-Jun-07 5-Jun-07 22-Oct-07
<b>Millet:</b> (Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4 Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4 Banvel Roundup Weather	22 oz/acre 12 oz/acre 32 oz/acre 12 oz/acre 12 oz/acre 48 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha 0.8 l/ha 2.2 l/ha 0.8 l/ha 0.8 l/ha 3.4 l/ha	\$6.82/acre \$2.16/acre \$9.92/acre \$2.16/acre \$1.20/acre \$14.88/acre	17-Apr-07 17-Apr-07 5-Jun-07 5-Jun-07 5-Jul-07 5-Oct-07
<b>(Post-Emerg)</b>					
<b>(Pre-Plant)</b>					

	Max				
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Wheat-Corn-Millet</b>					
<b>Wheat1:</b> (Stubble)	Alley Extra Roundup Weather Max Aim EW Brash	0.4 oz/ac 22 oz/acre 1 oz/acre 16 oz/acre 48 oz/acre	0.03 l/ha 1.5 l/ha 0.07 l/ha 1.1 l/ha 3.4 l/ha	\$3.75/acre \$6.82/acre \$6.57/acre \$3.52/acre \$14.88/acre	17-Apr-07 1-Aug-07 1-Aug-07 27-Aug-07 5-Oct-07
(Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max				
<b>Wheat2:</b> (Stubble)	Alley Extra Roundup Weather Max Aim EW Atrazine 4F	0.4 oz/ac 22 oz/acre 1 oz/acre 48 oz/acre	0.03 l/ha 1.5 l/ha 0.07 l/ha 3.4 l/ha	\$3.75/acre \$6.82/acre \$6.57/acre \$3.84/acre	17-Apr-07 1-Aug-07 1-Aug-07 1-Aug-07
<b>Corn (RR):</b> (Post-Emerg)	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4 Roundup Weather Max Distinct	22 oz/acre 12 oz/acre 32 oz/acre 6 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha 0.8 l/ha 2.2 l/ha 0.4 l/ha	\$6.82/acre \$2.16/acre \$9.92/acre \$17.46/acre	17-Apr-07 17-Apr-07 5-Jun-07 5-Jun-07
(Stubble)	Atrazine 4L	32 oz/acre	2.2 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	22-Oct-07
<b>Millet:</b> (Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4 Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4	22 oz/acre 12 oz/acre 32 oz/acre 12 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha 0.8 l/ha 2.2 l/ha 0.8 l/ha	\$6.82/acre \$2.16/acre \$9.92/acre \$2.16/acre	17-Apr-07 17-Apr-07 5-Jun-07 5-Jun-07
(Post-Emerg)	2,4-D Amine Banvel	12 oz/acre 4 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha 0.3 l/ha	\$1.20/acre \$2.04/acre	5-Jul-07 5-Jul-07
(Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max	48 oz/acre	3.4 l/ha	\$14.88/acre	5-Oct-07
<b>Rotation: Opportunity</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b> (Stubble)	Alley Extra Roundup Weather Max Aim EW Atrazine 4F	0.4 oz/ac 22 oz/acre 1 oz/acre 48 oz/acre	0.03 l/ha 1.5 l/ha 0.07 l/ha 3.4 l/ha	\$3.75/acre \$6.82/acre \$6.57/acre \$3.84/acre	17-Apr-07 1-Aug-07 1-Aug-07 1-Aug-07

**Table A8. Weed control methods including herbicide rate, cost and date applied at STRATTON in 2007.**

Crop	Herbicide/Tillage	Rate (English)	Rate (Metric)	Cost	Date Applied
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Corn-Fallow</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b> (Stubble)	Alley Extra	0.4 oz/ac	0.03 l/ha	\$3.75/acre	20-Apr-07
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha	\$6.82/acre	16-Aug-07
	Aim EW	1 oz/acre	0.07 l/ha	\$6.57/acre	16-Aug-07
	Atrazine 4F	32 oz/acre	2.2 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	16-Aug-07
	Brash	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	28-Aug-07
	Aim EW	1 oz/acre	0.07 l/ha	\$6.57/acre	28-Aug-07
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$4.96/acre	24-Oct-07
<b>Corn (RR):</b> (Post-Emerg)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha	\$6.82/acre	30-Apr-07
	2,4-D LV4	12 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha	\$2.16/acre	30-Apr-07
	Roundup Weather Max	32 oz/acre	2.2 l/ha	\$9.92/acre	4-Jun-07
	Distinct	6 oz/acre	0.4 l/ha	\$17.46/acre	4-Jun-07
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha	\$6.82/acre	3-Jul-07
	Atrazine 4L	32 oz/acre	2.2 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	24-Oct-07
<b>Fallow:</b> (Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha	\$6.82/acre	30-Apr-07
	2,4-D LV4	12 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha	\$2.16/acre	30-Apr-07
	Roundup Weather Max	32 oz/acre	2.2 l/ha	\$9.92/acre	4-Jun-07
	2,4-D LV4	12 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha	\$2.16/acre	4-Jun-07
	Select Max	10 oz/acre	0.7 l/ha	\$9.90	4-Jun-07
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha	\$6.82/acre	3-Jul-07
	Brash	22 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha	\$4.84/acre	3-Jul-07
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha	\$6.82/acre	16-Aug-07
	Aim EW	1 oz/acre	0.07 l/ha	\$6.57/acre	16-Aug-07
	Roundup Weather Max	48 oz/acre	3.4 l/ha	\$14.88/acre	25-Sep-07
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Corn-Millet</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b> (Stubble)	Alley Extra	0.4 oz/ac	0.03 l/ha	\$3.75/acre	20-Apr-07
	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha	\$6.82/acre	16-Aug-07
	Aim EW	1 oz/acre	0.07 l/ha	\$6.57/acre	16-Aug-07
	Atrazine 4F	32 oz/acre	2.2 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	16-Aug-07
	Brash	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	28-Aug-07
	Aim EW	1 oz/acre	0.07 l/ha	\$6.57/acre	28-Aug-07
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$4.96/acre	24-Oct-07
<b>Corn (RR):</b> (Post-Emerg)	Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha	\$6.82/acre	30-Apr-07
	2,4-D LV4	12 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha	\$2.16/acre	30-Apr-07
	Roundup Weather Max	32 oz/acre	2.2 l/ha	\$9.92/acre	4-Jun-07

(Stubble)	Distinct Roundup Weather Max Atrazine 4L	6 oz/acre 22 oz/acre 32 oz/acre	0.4 l/ha 1.5 l/ha 2.2 l/ha	\$17.46/acre \$6.82/acre \$2.88/acre	4-Jun-07 3-Jul-07 24-Oct-07
<b>Millet:</b> (Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4	22 oz/acre 12 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha 0.8 l/ha	\$6.82/acre \$2.16/acre	30-Apr-07 30-Apr-07
(Post-Emerg)	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4	32 oz/acre 12 oz/acre	2.2 l/ha 0.8 l/ha	\$9.92/acre \$2.16/acre	4-Jun-07 4-Jun-07
(Pre-Plant)	2,4-D Amine Banvel	12 oz/acre 4 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha 0.3 l/ha	\$1.20/acre \$2.04/acre	3-Jul-07 3-Jul-07
	Roundup Weather Max	48 oz/acre	3.4 l/ha	\$14.88/acre	25-Sep-07
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Wheat-Corn-Millet</b>					
<b>Wheat1:</b> (Stubble)	Alley Extra Roundup Weather Max Aim EW	0.4 oz/ac 22 oz/acre 1 oz/acre	0.03 l/ha 1.5 l/ha 0.07 l/ha	\$3.75/acre \$6.82/acre \$6.57/acre	20-Apr-07 16-Aug-07 16-Aug-07
(Pre-Plant)	Brash Aim EW	16 oz/acre 1 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha 0.07 l/ha	\$3.52/acre \$6.57/acre	28-Aug-07 28-Aug-07
	Roundup Weather Max	48 oz/acre	3.4 l/ha	\$14.88/acre	25-Sep-07
<b>Wheat2:</b> (Stubble)	Alley Extra Roundup Weather Max Aim EW Atrazine 4F	0.4 oz/ac 22 oz/acre 1 oz/acre 32 oz/acre	0.03 l/ha 1.5 l/ha 0.07 l/ha 2.2 l/ha	\$3.75/acre \$6.82/acre \$6.57/acre \$2.56/acre	20-Apr-07 16-Aug-07 16-Aug-07 16-Aug-07
	Brash Aim EW	16 oz/acre 1 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha 0.07 l/ha	\$3.52/acre \$6.57/acre	28-Aug-07 28-Aug-07
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$4.96/acre	24-Oct-07
<b>Corn (RR):</b> (Post-Emerg)	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4	22 oz/acre 12 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha 0.8 l/ha	\$6.82/acre \$2.16/acre	30-Apr-07 30-Apr-07
(Stubble)	Roundup Weather Max Distinct Roundup Weather Max Atrazine 4L	32 oz/acre 6 oz/acre 22 oz/acre 32 oz/acre	2.2 l/ha 0.4 l/ha 1.5 l/ha 2.2 l/ha	\$9.92/acre \$17.46/acre \$6.82/acre \$2.88/acre	4-Jun-07 4-Jun-07 3-Jul-07 24-Oct-07
<b>Millet:</b> (Pre-Plant)	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4	22 oz/acre 12 oz/acre	1.5 l/ha 0.8 l/ha	\$6.82/acre \$2.16/acre	30-Apr-07 30-Apr-07
(Post-Emerg)	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4	32 oz/acre 12 oz/acre	2.2 l/ha 0.8 l/ha	\$9.92/acre \$2.16/acre	4-Jun-07 4-Jun-07
(Pre-Plant)	2,4-D Amine Banvel	12 oz/acre 4 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha 0.3 l/ha	\$1.20/acre \$2.04/acre	3-Jul-07 3-Jul-07
	Roundup Weather Max	48 oz/acre	3.4 l/ha	\$14.88/acre	25-Sep-07
<b>Rotation: Opportunity</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b> (Stubble)	Alley Extra Roundup Weather Max	0.4 oz/ac 22 oz/acre	0.03 l/ha 1.5 l/ha	\$3.75/acre \$6.82/acre	20-Apr-07 16-Aug-07

	Aim EW	1 oz/acre	0.07 l/ha	\$6.57/acre	16-Aug-07
	Atrazine 4F	32 oz/acre	2.2 l/ha	\$2.56/acre	16-Aug-07
	Brash	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$3.52/acre	28-Aug-07
	Aim EW	1 oz/acre	0.07 l/ha	\$6.57/acre	28-Aug-07
	Roundup Weather Max	16 oz/acre	1.1 l/ha	\$4.96/acre	24-Oct-07

**Table A9. Weed control methods including herbicide rate, cost and date applied at WALSH in 2007.**

Crop	Herbicide/Tillage	Rate (English)	Rate (Metric)	Cost	Date Applied
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Sorghum-Fallow</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>  (Stubble)	Ally Extra	0.3 oz/acre	0.02 l/ha	\$2.81/acre	26-Mar-07
	2,4-D Low Vol	8 oz/acre	0.6 l/ha	\$1.44/acre	26-Mar-07
	Roundup Ultra Max	20 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha	\$2.80/acre	29-Aug-07
	2,4-D Low Vol	10 oz/acre	0.7 l/ha	\$1.80/acre	29-Aug-07
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	29-Aug-07
	Glystar Plus	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	9-Oct-07
	2,4-D Low Vol	12 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha	\$2.16/acre	9-Oct-07
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	9-Oct-07
<b>Grain Sorghum:</b>	Glystar Plus	20 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha	\$2.40/acre	4-May-07
	2,4-D Low Vol	8 oz/acre	0.6 l/ha	\$1.44/acre	4-May-07
	Banvel	3 oz/acre	0.2 l/ha	\$1.53/acre	4-May-07
	Roundup Ultra Max	20 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha	\$2.80/acre	1-Jun-07
	2,4-D Ester	10 oz/acre	0.7 l/ha	\$1.10/acre	1-Jun-07
<b>Fallow:</b>	Glystar Plus	20 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha	\$2.40/acre	4-May-07
	2,4-D Low Vol	8 oz/acre	0.6 l/ha	\$1.44/acre	4-May-07
	Banvel	3 oz/acre	0.2 l/ha	\$1.53/acre	4-May-07
	Roundup Ultra Max	20 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha	\$2.80/acre	1-Jun-07
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	1-Jun-07
	Glystar Plus	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	9-Oct-07
	2,4-D Low Vol	12 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha	\$2.16/acre	9-Oct-07
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	9-Oct-07
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Corn-Millet</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>  (Stubble)	Ally Extra	0.3 oz/acre	0.02 l/ha	\$2.81/acre	26-Mar-07
	2,4-D Low Vol	8 oz/acre	0.6 l/ha	\$1.44/acre	26-Mar-07
	Roundup Ultra Max	20 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha	\$2.80/acre	29-Aug-07
	2,4-D Low Vol	10 oz/acre	0.7 l/ha	\$1.80/acre	29-Aug-07
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	29-Aug-07
	Glystar Plus	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	9-Oct-07
	2,4-D Low Vol	12 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha	\$2.16/acre	9-Oct-07
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	9-Oct-07
<b>Corn (RR):</b>	Glystar Plus	20 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha	\$2.40/acre	4-May-07
	2,4-D Low Vol	8 oz/acre	0.6 l/ha	\$1.44/acre	4-May-07
	Banvel	3 oz/acre	0.2 l/ha	\$1.53/acre	4-May-07
	Roundup Ultra Max	20 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha	\$2.80/acre	1-Jun-07
<b>Proso Millet:</b>  (Stubble)	Glystar Plus	20 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha	\$2.40/acre	4-May-07
	2,4-D Low Vol	8 oz/acre	0.6 l/ha	\$1.44/acre	4-May-07
	Banvel	3 oz/acre	0.2 l/ha	\$1.53/acre	4-May-07
	Roundup Ultra Max	20 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha	\$2.80/acre	1-Jun-07
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	1-Jun-07
	Glystar Plus	24 oz/acre	1.7 l/ha	\$2.88/acre	9-Oct-07
	2,4-D Low Vol	12 oz/acre	0.8 l/ha	\$2.16/acre	9-Oct-07
	Banvel	4 oz/acre	0.3 l/ha	\$2.04/acre	9-Oct-07
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Wheat-Sorghum-Millet</b>					
<b>Wheat1:</b>	Ally Extra	0.3 oz/acre	0.02 l/ha	\$2.81/acre	26-Mar-07

(Stubble)	2,4-D Low Vol Roundup Ultra Max 2,4-D Low Vol Banvel Glystar Plus 2,4-D Low Vol Banvel	8 oz/acre 20 oz/acre 10 oz/acre 4 oz/acre 24 oz/acre 12 oz/acre 4 oz/acre	0.6 l/ha 1.4 l/ha 0.7 l/ha 0.3 l/ha 1.7 l/ha 0.8 l/ha 0.3 l/ha	\$1.44/acre \$2.80/acre \$1.80/acre \$2.04/acre \$2.88/acre \$2.16/acre \$2.04/acre	26-Mar-07 29-Aug-07 29-Aug-07 29-Aug-07 9-Oct-07 9-Oct-07 9-Oct-07
<b>Wheat2:</b> (Stubble)	Ally Extra 2,4-D Low Vol Roundup Ultra Max 2,4-D Low Vol Banvel Glystar Plus 2,4-D Low Vol Banvel	0.3 oz/acre 8 oz/acre 20 oz/acre 10 oz/acre 4 oz/acre 24 oz/acre 12 oz/acre 4 oz/acre	0.02 l/ha 0.6 l/ha 1.4 l/ha 0.7 l/ha 0.3 l/ha 1.7 l/ha 0.8 l/ha 0.3 l/ha	\$2.81/acre \$1.44/acre \$2.80/acre \$1.80/acre \$2.04/acre \$2.88/acre \$2.16/acre \$2.04/acre	26-Mar-07 26-Mar-07 29-Aug-07 29-Aug-07 29-Aug-07 9-Oct-07 9-Oct-07 9-Oct-07
<b>Grain Sorghum:</b>	Glystar Plus 2,4-D Low Vol Banvel Roundup Ultra Max 2,4-D Ester	20 oz/acre 8 oz/acre 3 oz/acre 20 oz/acre 10 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha 0.6 l/ha 0.2 l/ha 1.4 l/ha 0.7 l/ha	\$2.40/acre \$1.44/acre \$1.53/acre \$2.80/acre \$1.10/acre	4-May-07 4-May-07 4-May-07 1-Jun-07 1-Jun-07
<b>Proso Millet:</b> (Stubble)	Glystar Plus 2,4-D Low Vol Banvel Roundup Ultra Max Banvel Glystar Plus 2,4-D Low Vol Banvel	20 oz/acre 8 oz/acre 3 oz/acre 20 oz/acre 4 oz/acre 24 oz/acre 12 oz/acre 4 oz/acre	1.4 l/ha 0.6 l/ha 0.2 l/ha 1.4 l/ha 0.3 l/ha 1.7 l/ha 0.8 l/ha 0.3 l/ha	\$2.40/acre \$1.44/acre \$1.53/acre \$2.80/acre \$2.04/acre \$2.88/acre \$2.16/acre \$2.04/acre	4-May-07 4-May-07 4-May-07 1-Jun-07 1-Jun-07 9-Oct-07 9-Oct-07 9-Oct-07

**Table A10. Weed control: herbicides, rates, cost and date applied at Akron for the 2007 season.**

Crop	Herbicide	Rate (English)	Rate (Metric)	Cost	Date Applied
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Fallow</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax Ally Clarity 2,4-D LV6	28 oz/A 0.75 oz/A 20 oz/A 10.67 oz/A	2.05 l/ha 1.60 l/ha 1.45 l/ha 0.77 l/ha	\$12.18/A \$21.12/A \$12.50/A \$1.17/A	19 Sept 2006 01 April 2007
<b>Fallow:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax Roundup WeatherMax Roundup WeatherMax Clarity 2,4-D LV6 Roundup WeatherMax Clarity 2,4-D LV6	20 oz/A 22 oz/A 32 oz/A 12 oz/A 4 oz/A 32 oz/A 12 oz/A 4 oz/A	1.45 l/ha 1.60 l/ha 2.33 l/ha 0.88 l/ha 0.29 l/ha 2.33 l/ha 0.88 l/ha 0.29 l/ha	\$9.73/A \$10.35/A \$13.42/A \$7.50/A \$0.44/A \$13.42/A \$7.50/A \$0.44/A	18 June 2007 16 July 2007 05 Aug 2007 03 Oct 2007
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Proso-Flex</b>					
<b>Wheat:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax Ally Clarity 2,4-D LV6	28 oz/A 0.75 oz/A 20 oz/A 10.67 oz/A	2.05 l/ha 1.60 l/ha 1.45 l/ha 0.77 l/ha	\$12.18/A \$21.12/A \$12.50/A \$1.17/A	19 Sept 2006 01 April 2007
<b>Proso:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax	20 oz/A	1.45 l/ha	\$9.73/A	18 June 2007
<b>Flex:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax Roundup WeatherMax Roundup WeatherMax Clarity 2,4-D LV6 Roundup WeatherMax Clarity 2,4-D LV6	20 oz/A 22 oz/A 32 oz/A 12 oz/A 4 oz/A 32 oz/A 12 oz/A 4 oz/A	1.45 l/ha 1.60 l/ha 2.33 l/ha 0.88 l/ha 0.29 l/ha 2.33 l/ha 0.88 l/ha 0.29 l/ha	\$9.73/A \$10.35/A \$13.42/A \$7.50/A \$0.44/A \$13.42/A \$7.50/A \$0.44/A	18 June 2007 16 July 2007 05 Aug 2007 03 Oct 2007
<b>Rotation: Trit/Pea-Foxtail-Flex</b>					
<b>Trit/Pea:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax	28 oz/A	2.05 l/ha	\$12.18/A	19 Sept 2006
<b>Foxtail:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax	20 oz/A	1.45 l/ha	\$9.73/A	18 June 2007

<b>Flex:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax	20 oz/A	1.45 l/ha	\$9.73/A	18 June 2007
	Roundup WeatherMax	22 oz/A	1.60 l/ha	\$10.35/A	16 July 2007
	Roundup WeatherMax	32 oz/A	2.33 l/ha	\$13.42/A	05 Aug 2007
	Clarity	12 oz/A	0.88 l/ha	\$7.50/A	
	2,4-D LV6	4 oz/A	0.29 l/ha	\$0.44/A	
	Roundup WeatherMax	32 oz/A	2.33 l/ha	\$13.42/A	03 Oct 2007
	Clarity	12 oz/A	0.88 l/ha	\$7.50/A	
	2,4-D LV6	4 oz/A	0.29 l/ha	\$0.44/A	

#### **Rotation: Wheat-Barley-Corn-Flex**

<b>Wheat:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax Ally Clarity 2,4-D LV6	28 oz/A 0.75 oz/A 20 oz/A 10.67 oz/A	2.05 l/ha 1.60 l/ha 1.45 l/ha 0.77 l/ha	\$12.18/A \$21.12/A \$12.50/A \$1.17/A	19 Sept 2006 01 April 2007
<b>Barley:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax	24 oz/A	1.75 l/ha	\$10.94/A	01 April 2007
<b>Corn:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax	20 oz/A	1.45 l/ha	\$9.73/A	18 June 2007
<b>Flex:</b>	Roundup WeatherMax Roundup WeatherMax Roundup WeatherMax Clarity 2,4-D LV6 Roundup WeatherMax Clarity 2,4-D LV6	20 oz/A 22 oz/A 32 oz/A 12 oz/A 4 oz/A 32 oz/A 12 oz/A 4 oz/A	1.45 l/ha 1.60 l/ha 2.33 l/ha 0.88 l/ha 0.29 l/ha 2.33 l/ha 0.88 l/ha 0.29 l/ha	\$9.73/A \$10.35/A \$13.42/A \$7.50/A \$0.44/A \$13.42/A \$7.50/A \$0.44/A	18 June 2007 16 July 2007 05 Aug 2007 03 Oct 2007

**Table A11. Weed control including herbicide rate, cost and date applied at Briggdale in 2007.**

Crop	Herbicide/Tillage	Rate (English)	Rate (Metric)	Cost	Date Applied
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Fallow</b>					
<b>Wheat Stubble:</b>	Roundup Weather Max Brash	22 oz/ac 22 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 2.65 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$4.91/ac	9-Jul-07 9-Jul-07
	Roundup Weather Max Aim EW	22 oz/ac 1 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 0.12 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$6.58/ac	8-Aug-07 8-Aug-07
	Roundup Weather Max	31 oz/ac	3.73 l/ha	\$9.63/ac	11-Sep-07
<b>Fallow:</b>	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4	22 oz/ac 16 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 1.92 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$2.34/ac	7-May-07 7-May-07
	Roundup Weather Max	32 oz/ac	3.84 l/ha	\$9.94/ac	7-Jun-07
	Roundup Weather Max Brash	22 oz/ac 22 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 2.65 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$4.91/ac	9-Jul-07 9-Jul-07
	Roundup Weather Max Aim EW	1 oz/ac	0.12 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$6.58/ac	8-Aug-07 8-Aug-07
(Preplant Wheat)	Roundup Weather Max	31 oz/ac	3.73 l/ha	\$9.63/ac	11-Sep-07
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Proso Millet-Flex</b>					
<b>Wheat Stubble:</b>	Roundup Weather Max Brash	22 oz/ac 22 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 2.65 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$4.91/ac	9-Jul-07 9-Jul-07
	Roundup Weather Max Atrazine 4F	22 oz/ac 26 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 3.12 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$2.11/ac	8-Aug-07 8-Aug-07
	Aim EW	0.75 oz/ac	0.09 l/ha	\$4.93/ac	8-Aug-07
	Roundup Weather Max	31 oz/ac	3.73 l/ha	\$9.63/ac	11-Sep-07
<b>Proso Millet:</b>	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4	22 oz/ac 16 oz/ac	2.65 1.92 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$2.34/ac	7-May-07 7-May-07
	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D Amine	32 oz/ac 12 oz/ac	3.84 l/ha 1.44 l/ha	\$9.94/ac \$1.24/ac	7-Jun-07 9-Jul-07
	Banvel	4 oz/ac	0.48 l/ha	\$2.02/ac	9-Jul-07
<b>Flex:</b>	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4	22 oz/ac 16 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 1.92 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$2.34/ac	7-May-07 7-May-07
	Roundup Weather Max	32 oz/ac	3.84 l/ha	\$9.94/ac	7-Jun-07
	Roundup Weather Max Brash	22 oz/ac 22 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 2.65 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$4.91/ac	9-Jul-07 9-Jul-07
	Roundup Weather Max Aim EW	1 oz/ac	0.12 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$6.58/ac	8-Aug-07 8-Aug-07
(Preplant Wheat)	Roundup Weather Max	31 oz/ac	3.73 l/ha	\$9.63/ac	11-Sep-07
<b>Rotation: Triticale/Austrian Winter Peas-Forage Sorghum/Foxtail Millet-Flex</b>					

<b>Triticale Stubble:</b>	Roundup Weather Max Brash	22 oz/ac 22 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 2.65 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$4.91/ac	9-Jul-07 9-Jul-07
	Roundup Weather Max Atrazine 4F	22 oz/ac 26 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 3.12 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$2.11/ac	8-Aug-07 8-Aug-07
	Aim EW	0.75 oz/ac	0.09 l/ha	\$4.93/ac	8-Aug-07
	Roundup Weather Max	31 oz/ac	3.73 l/ha	\$9.63/ac	11-Sep-07
<b>Sorghum + Foxtail</b>  (Preplant)	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4	22 oz/ac 16 oz/ac	2.65 1.92 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$2.34/ac	7-May-07 7-May-07
	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D Amine	32 oz/ac 12 oz/ac	3.84 l/ha 1.44 l/ha	\$9.94/ac \$1.24/ac	7-Jun-07 9-Jul-07
	Banvel	4 oz/ac	0.48 l/ha	\$2.02/ac	9-Jul-07
<b>Flex:</b>  (Preplant Wheat)	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4	22 oz/ac 16 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 1.92 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$2.34/ac	7-May-07 7-May-07
	Roundup Weather Max Roundup Weather Max Brash	32 oz/ac 22 oz/ac 22 oz/ac	3.84 l/ha 2.65 l/ha 2.65 l/ha	\$9.94/ac \$6.83/ac \$4.91/ac	7-Jun-07 9-Jul-07 9-Jul-07
	Roundup Weather Max Aim EW	22 oz/ac 1 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 0.12 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$6.58/ac	8-Aug-07 8-Aug-07
	Roundup Weather Max	31 oz/ac	3.73 l/ha	\$9.63/ac	11-Sep-07
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Barley-Forage Sorghum/Foxtail Millet-Flex</b>					
<b>Wheat Stubble:</b>	Roundup Weather Max Brash	22 oz/ac 22 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 2.65 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$4.91/ac	9-Jul-07 9-Jul-07
	Roundup Weather Max Aim EW	22 oz/ac 1 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 0.12 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$6.58/ac	8-Aug-07 8-Aug-07
	Roundup Weather Max	31 oz/ac	3.73 l/ha	\$9.63/ac	11-Sep-07
<b>Barley:</b>  (Stubble)	Bronate Advanced Roundup Weather Max Brash	16 oz/ac 22 oz/ac 22 oz/ac	1.92 l/ha 2.65 l/ha 2.65 l/ha	\$8.52/ac \$6.83/ac \$4.91/ac	7-May-07 9-Jul-07 9-Jul-07
	Roundup Weather Max Atrazine 4F	22 oz/ac 26 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 3.12 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$2.11/ac	8-Aug-07 8-Aug-07
	Aim EW	0.75 oz/ac	0.09 l/ha	\$4.93/ac	8-Aug-07
	Roundup Weather Max	31 oz/ac	3.73 l/ha	\$9.63/ac	11-Sep-07
<b>Sorghum + Foxtail</b>  (Preplant)	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4	22 oz/ac 16 oz/ac	2.65 1.92 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$2.34/ac	7-May-07 7-May-07
	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D Amine	32 oz/ac 12 oz/ac	3.84 l/ha 1.44 l/ha	\$9.94/ac \$1.24/ac	7-Jun-07 9-Jul-07
	Banvel	4 oz/ac	0.48 l/ha	\$2.02/ac	9-Jul-07
<b>Flex:</b>	Roundup Weather Max 2,4-D LV4	22 oz/ac 16 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 1.92 l/ha	\$6.83/ac \$2.34/ac	7-May-07 7-May-07
	Roundup Weather Max	32 oz/ac	3.84 l/ha	\$9.94/ac	7-Jun-07
	Roundup Weather	22 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha	\$6.83/ac	9-Jul-07

(Preplant Wheat)	Max Brash Roundup Weather Max Aim EW Roundup Weather Max	22 oz/ac 22 oz/ac 1 oz/ac 31 oz/ac	2.65 l/ha 2.65 l/ha 0.12 l/ha 3.73 l/ha	\$4.91/ac \$6.83/ac \$6.58/ac \$9.63/ac	9-Jul-07 8-Aug-07 8-Aug-07 11-Sep-07
------------------	--	---	--	--	---

Table A12. Weed control methods including herbicide rate, cost and date applied at Lamar during the 2006-2007 growing season.

Crop	Herbicide/Tillage	Rate (English)	Rate (Metric)	Weed Pressure	Cost	Date Applied
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Fallow</b>						
Wheat	Paramount Banvel	3 oz/A 4 oz/A	210.5 g/ha 0.29 l/ha	I I	12.65	7 Aug 2006
Wheat:	Ally Extra 2,4-D Amine	0.4 oz/A 1 pt/A	28.06 g/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	5.76	9 Apr 2007
Wheat stubble	Roundup Weather Max Dicamba Atrazine 4L	32 oz/A 1 pt/A 2 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha 2.33 l/ha	I I I	19.20	9 Aug 2007
Fallow	Gramoxone Max Banvel	2 pt/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	15.36	26 Apr 2007
Fallow	Roundup Weather Max Banvel	32 oz/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	16.96	4 Jun 2007
Fallow	Sweep			I	6.00	26 Jun 2007
Fallow	Roundup Weather Max Sterling (Dicamba)	32 oz/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	16.64	30 Jul 2007
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Forage Sorghum-Fallow</b>						
Wheat	Paramount Banvel	3 oz/A 4 oz/A	210.5 g/ha 0.29 l/ha	I I	12.65	7 Aug 2006
Wheat:	Ally Extra 2,4-D Amine	0.4 oz/A 1 pt/A	28.06 g/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	5.76	9 Apr 2007
Wheat stubble	Roundup Weather Max Dicamba Atrazine 4L	32 oz/A 1 pt/A 2 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha 2.33 l/ha	I I I	19.20	9 Aug 2007
Sorghum	Gramoxone Max Banvel	2 pt/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	15.36	26 Apr 2007
Sorghum	Roundup Weather Max Banvel	32 oz/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	16.96	4 Jun 2007
Fallow	Gramoxone Max Banvel	2 pt/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	15.36	26 Apr 2007
Fallow	Roundup Weather Max Banvel	32 oz/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	16.96	4 Jun 2007
Fallow:	Sweep			I	6.00	26 Jun 2007
Fallow	Roundup Weather Max Sterling (Dicamba)	32 oz/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	16.64	30 Jul 2007

Table A1 continued next page

Table A12 (contd.). Weed control methods including herbicide rate, cost and date applied at Lamar during the 2006-2007 growing season.

Crop	Herbicide/Tillage	Rate (English)	Rate (Metric)	Weed Pressure	Cost	Date Applied
<b>Rotation: Wheat-Millet-Fallow</b>						
Wheat	Paramount Banvel	3 oz/A 4 oz/A	210.5 g/ha 0.29 l/ha	I I	12.65	7 Aug 2006
Wheat:	Ally Extra 2,4-D Amine	0.4 oz/A 1 pt/A	28.06 g/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	5.76	9 Apr 2007
Wheat stubble	Roundup Weather Max Dicamba Atrazine 4L	32 oz/A 1 pt/A 2 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha 2.33 l/ha	I I I	19.20	9 Aug 2007
Millet	Gramoxone Max Banvel	2 pt/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	15.36	26 Apr 2007
Millet	Roundup Weather Max Banvel	32 oz/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	16.96	4 Jun 2007
Fallow	Gramoxone Max Banvel	2 pt/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	15.36	26 Apr 2007
Fallow	Roundup Weather Max Banvel	32 oz/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	16.96	4 Jun 2007
Fallow:	Sweep			I	6.00	26 Jun 2007
Fallow	Roundup Weather Max Sterling (Dicamba)	32 oz/A 1 pt/A	2.33 l/ha 1.17 l/ha	I I	16.64	30 Jul 2007
*Applied 17 lbs. Ammonium Sulfate/100gallons water with Round-up products.						
Weed Pressure Ratings: I =Farmer would need to spray. II = Farmer would delay application. III =Farmer would not plan a spray application.						

## APPENDIX B PROJECT PUBLICATIONS

### **Papers in Scientific Journals:**

- Kitchen, N. R., L. A. Sherrod, C. W. Wood, G. A. Peterson and D. G. Westfall. 1990. Nitrogen contamination of soils from sampling bags. *Agron. J.* 82:354-356.
- Kitchen, N. R., J. L. Havlin and D. G. Westfall. 1990. Soil sampling under no-till banded phosphorus. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J.* 54:1661-1665.
- Wood, C. W., D. G. Westfall, G. A. Peterson and I. C. Burke. 1990. Impacts of cropping intensity on carbon and nitrogen mineralization under no-till agroecosystems. *Agron. J.* 82: 1115-1120.
- Wood, C. W., D. G. Westfall and G. A. Peterson. 1991. Soil carbon and nitrogen changes upon initiation of no-till cropping systems in the West Central Great Plains. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J.* 55:470-476.
- Wood, C. W., G. A. Peterson, D. G. Westfall, C. V. Cole and W. F. Willis. 1991. Nitrogen balance and biomass production of newly established no-till dryland agroecosystems. *Agron. J.* 83:519-526.
- Moore, I.D., P.E. Gessler, G.A. Nielsen, and G.A. Peterson. 1993. Soil attribute prediction using terrain analysis. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J.* 57:443-452.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, and C.V. Cole. 1993. Agroecosystem approach to soil and crop management research. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J.* 57:1354-1360.
- Evans, S.D., G.A. Peterson, D.G. Westfall and E. McGee. 1994. Nitrate leaching in dryland agroecosystems as influenced by soil and climate gradients. *J. Environ. Qual.* 23:999-1005.
- Peterson, G.A., A.J. Schlegel, D.L. Tanaka, and O.R. Jones. 1996. Precipitation use efficiency as affected by cropping and tillage systems. *J. of Prod. Agric.* 9:180-186.
- Westfall, D.G., J.L. Havlin, G.W. Hergert, and W.R. Raun. 1996. Nitrogen management in dryland cropping systems. *J. of Prod. Agric.* 9:192-199.
- Paustian, K.A., E.T. Elliott, G.A. Peterson, and K. Kendrick. 1996. Modeling climate, CO<sub>2</sub> and management impacts on soil carbon in semi-arid agroecosystems. *Plant and Soil* 187:351-365.
- Kolberg, R.L., N.R. Kitchen, D.G. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson. 1996. Cropping intensity and nitrogen management impact on dryland no-till rotations in the semi-arid western Great Plains. *J. Prod. Agric.* 9:517-522.
- Follett, R.F., E.A. Paul, S.W. Leavitt, A.D. Halvorson, D. Lyon, and G.A. Peterson. 1997. Carbon isotope ratios of Great Plains soils in wheat-fallow systems. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J.* 61:1068-1077.
- Paul, E.A., R.F. Follett, S.W. Leavitt, A.D. Halvorson, G.A. Peterson, and D. Lyon. 1997. Carbon isotope ratios of Great Plains soils in wheat-fallow systems. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J.* 61:1058-1067.
- Kolberg R.L., B. Roupert, D.G. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson. 1997. Evaluation of an *in situ* net nitrogen mineralization method in dryland agroecosystems. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J.* 61:504-508.
- McGee, E.A., G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall. 1997. Water storage efficiency in no-till dryland cropping systems. *J. Soil and Water Cons.* 52:131-136.
- Peterson, G.A., A.D Halvorson, J.L. Havlin, O.R. Jones, D.J. Lyon, and D.L. Tanaka. 1998. Reduced tillage and increasing cropping intensity in the Great Plains conserves soil carbon. *Soil and Tillage Res.* 47:207-218.
- Farahani, H.J., G.A. Peterson, D.G. Westfall, and L.R. Ahuja. 1998. Soil water storage in dryland cropping systems: The significance of cropping intensification. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J.* 62:984-991.
- Power, J.F. and G.A. Peterson. 1998. Nitrogen transformations, utilization, and conservation as affected by fallow tillage method. *Soil and Tillage Res.* 49:37-47.
- Farahani, H.J., G.W. Buchleiter, L.R. Ahuja, G.A. Peterson, and L. Sherrod. 1999. Season evaluation of the root zone water quality model in Colorado. *Agron. J.* 91:212-219.
- Ma, L., G.A. Peterson, L.R. Ahuja, L. Sherrod, M.J. Shafer, and K.W. Rojas. 1999. Decomposition of surface crop residues in long-term studies of dryland agroecosystems. *Agron. J.* 91:401-409.
- Frey, S.D., E.T. Elliott, K. Paustian, and G.A. Peterson. 2000. Fungal translocation as a mechanism for soil nitrogen inputs to surface residue decomposition in a no-tillage agroecosystem. *Soil Biol. and Biochem.* 32:689-698.
- Del Grosso, S., Parton, W.J. Mosier, A.R., Hartman, M.D., Keough, C.A., Peterson, G.A., Ojima, D.S., and Schimel, D.S. 2001. Simulated effects of land use, soil texture, and precipitation on N gas emissions using DAYCENT. p. 413-431. In: Follett, R.F. and Hatfield, J.L. (eds.) *Nitrogen in the Environment: Sources, Problems, and Management*. Elsevier, Amsterdam.

- Del Grosso, S., Ojima, D.S., Parton, W.J. Mosier, and Peterson, G.A. 2002. Regional assessment of net greenhouse gas fluxes from agricultural soils in the USA Great Plains under current and improved management. p. 469-474. In:Van Ham and Williams-Jacobse (eds.) Non-CO<sub>2</sub> Greenhouse Gases. Millpress, Rotterdam.
- Del Grosso, S., Ojima, D.S. Parton, W.J. Mosier, A.R., Peterson, G.A., and Schimel, D.S. 2002. Simulated effects of dryland cropping intensification on soil organic matter and greenhouse gas exchanges using the DAYCENT ecosystemmodel. Environmental Pollution 116:S75-S83.
- Grant, C.A., Peterson, G.A., and Campbell, C.A. 2002. Nutrient considerations for diversified cropping systems in the Northern Great Plains. Agron. J. 94:186-198.
- Sherrod, L.A., Dunn, G., Peterson, G.A., and Kolberg, R.L. 2002. Inorganic carbon analysis by modified pressure-calcimeter method. Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J. 66:299-305.
- Shaver, T.M., Peterson, G.A., Ahuja, L.R., Westfall, D.G., Sherrod, L.A., and Dunn, G. 2002. Surface soil physical properties after twelve years of dryland no-till management. Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J. 66:1296-1303.
- Ortega, R.A., Peterson, G.A., and Westfall, D.G. 2002. Residue accumulation and changes in soil organic matter as affected by cropping intensity in no-till dryland agroecosystems. Agron. J. 94:944-954.
- Halvorson, A.D., Peterson, G.A., and Reule, C.A. 2002. Tillage system and crop rotation effects on dryland crop yields and soil carbon in the Central Great Plains. Agron. J. 94:1429-1436.
- Del Grosso, S., Parton, W.J. Mosier, A.R., Hartman, M.D., Keough, C.A., Peterson, G.A., Ojima, D.S., and Schimel, D.S. 2001. Simulated effects of land use, soil texture, and precipitation on N gas emissions using DAYCENT. p. 413-431. In: Follett, R.F. and Hatfield, J.L. (eds.) Nitrogen in the Environment: Sources, Problems, and Management. Elsevier, Amsterdam.
- Del Grosso, S., Ojima, D.S., Parton, W.J. Mosier, and Peterson, G.A. 2002. Regional assessment of net greenhouse gas fluxes from agricultural soils in the USA Great Plains under current and improved management. p. 469-474. In:Van Ham and Williams-Jacobse (eds.) Non-CO<sub>2</sub> Greenhouse Gases. Millpress, Rotterdam.
- Del Grosso, S., Ojima, D.S. Parton, W.J. Mosier, A.R., Peterson, G.A., and Schimel, D.S. 2002. Simulated effects of dryland cropping intensification on soil organic matter and greenhouse gas exchanges using the DAYCENT ecosystemmodel. Environmental Pollution 116:S75-S83.
- Grant, C.A., Peterson, G.A., and Campbell, C.A. 2002. Nutrient considerations for diversified cropping systems in the Northern Great Plains. Agron. J. 94:186-198.
- Sherrod, L.A., Dunn, G., Peterson, G.A., and Kolberg, R.L. 2002. Inorganic carbon analysis by modified pressure-calcimeter method. Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J. 66:299-305.
- Shaver, T.M., Peterson, G.A., Ahuja, L.R., Westfall, D.G., Sherrod, L.A., and Dunn, G. 2002. Surface soil physical properties after twelve years of dryland no-till management. Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J. 66:1296-1303.
- Ortega, R.A., Peterson, G.A., and Westfall, D.G. 2002. Residue accumulation and changes in soil organic matter as affected by cropping intensity in no-till dryland agroecosystems. Agron. J. 94:944-954.
- Halvorson, A.D., Peterson, G.A., and Reule, C.A. 2002. Tillage system and crop rotation effects on dryland crop yields and soil carbon in the Central Great Plains. Agron. J. 94:1429-1436.
- Shaver, T.M., Peterson, G.A., and Sherrod, L.A. 2003. Cropping intensification in dryland systems improves soil physical properties: regression relationships. Geoderma 116:149-164.
- Sherrod, L.A., Peterson, G.A., Westfall, D.G., and Ahuja, L.R. 2003. Cropping intensity enhances soil organic carbon and nitrogen in a no-till agroecosystem. Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J. 67:1533-1543.
- Johnson, C.K., Eskridge K.M., Wienhold, B.J., Doran, J.W., Peterson, G.A., and Buchleiter, G.W. 2003. Using electrical conductivity classification and within-field variability to design field-scale research. Agron. J. 95:602-613.
- Andales, A.A., Ahuja, L.R., and Peterson, G.A. 2003. Evaluation of GFPARM for dryland cropping systems in eastern Colorado. Agron. J. 95:1510-1524.
- Peterson, G. A., and D. G. Westfall. 2004. Managing precipitation use in sustainable dryland agroecosystems. Ann. Appl. Biol. 144:127-138.
- Campbell, C.A., H.H. Janzen, K. Paustian, E.G. Gregorich, L. Sherrod, B.C. Liang, and R.P. Zentner. 2005. Carbon Storage in Soils of the North American Great Plains: Effect of Cropping Frequency. Agron. J. 97:349-363.
- Mosier, A.R., A.D. Halvorson, G.A. Peterson, G.P. Robertson, and L.A. Sherrod. 2005. Measurement of net global warming potential in three agroecosystems. Nutrient Cycling in Agroecosystems 7:67-76.
- Sherrod, L. A., G. A. Peterson, D. G. Westfall, and L. R. Ahuja. 2005. Soil carbon pools after 12 years in no-till dryland Agroecosystem. Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J. 69:1600-1608.
- Ortega, R. A., D. G. Westfall, and G. A. Peterson. 2005. Climactic gradient, cropping system, and crop residue effects on carbon and nitrogen mineralization in no-till soils. Comm. Soil Sci. Plant Anal. 36:2875-2888.

- Cantero-Martinez, C., D. G. Westfall, L. A. Sherrod, and G. A. Peterson. 2006. Long-term crop residue dynamics in no-till cropping systems under semi-arid conditions. *J. of Soil and Water Cons.* 61:84-95.
- Ascough II, J.C., G.S. McMaster, A.A. Andales, N.C. Hansen, L.R. Ahuja, L.A. Sherrod. 2007. Evaluating GPFARM for No-Tillage Dryland Experimental Sites in Eastern Colorado. *Transactions of the ASABE* 50:1565-1578.
- Stromberger, Mary, Zahir Shah, and D. G. Westfall. 2007. Soil microbial communities of no-till dryland cropping systems across an evapotranspiration gradient. *Appl. Ecology* 35:94-106.
- Ascough II, J.C., A.A. Andales, L.A. Sherrod, G.S. McMaster, N.C. Hansen, K.C. Dejonge, E.M. Fathelrahman, L.R. Ahuja, G.A. Peterson, D.L. Hoag. 2010. Simulating Landscape Catena Effects in No-Till Dryland Agroecosystems Using GPFARM. *Agric.Sys.* 103:569-584.
- Westfall, D. G., G. A. Peterson, and N. C. Hansen. 2010. Conserving and optimizing limited water for crop production. *J. Crop Improvement.* 24: 70-84.
- Stromberger, Mary E., Zahir Shah, and Dwayne G. Westfall. 2011. High specific activity in low microbial biomass soils across a no-till evapotranspiration gradient in Colorado. *Soil Biology & Biochemistry* 43:97-105.
- Sherrod, L.A., J.D. Reeder, W. Hunter, L.R. Ahuja. 2012. A Rapid and Cost Effective Method for Soil Carbon Mineralization in Static Laboratory Incubations. *Comm. Soil Sci. Plant Anal* 43:958-972.

#### Chapters in Books or Monographs:

- Peterson, G.A. 1994. Interactions of surface residues with soil and climate. p. 9-12. *IN:* W.C. Moldenhauer and A.L. Black (eds.) *Crop residue management to reduce erosion and improve soil quality: Northern Great Plains.* USDA/ARS Cons. Res. Report No. 38. Washington, D.C.
- Westfall, D.G., W.R. Raun, J.L. Havlin, G.V. Johnson, J.E. Matocha, and F.M. Hons. 1994. Fertilizer management. p. 33-36. *IN:* B.A. Stewart and W.C. Moldenhauer (eds.) *Crop residue management to reduce erosion and improve soil quality: Southern Great Plains.* USDA/ARS Cons. Res. Report No. 37. Washington, D.C.
- Metherell, A.K., C.A. Cambardella, W.J. Parton, G.A. Peterson, L.A. Harding, and C.V. Cole. 1995. Simulation of soil organic matter dynamics in dryland winter wheat-fallow cropping systems. p.259-270. *IN:* Soil management and greenhouse effect. R. Lal, J. Kimble, E. Levine, and B.A. Stewart. (eds.) Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, FL.
- Peterson, G.A. and D.G. Westfall. 1997. Management of dryland agroecosystems in the Central Great Plains of Colorado. p.371-380. *IN:* *Soil organic matter in temperate agroecosystems.* Paul, E.A., K.A. Paustian, E.T. Elliot, and C.V. Cole. (eds.) Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, FL.
- Halvorson, A.D., M.F. Vigil, G.A. Peterson, and E.T. Elliott. 1997. Long-term tillage and crop residue management study at Akron, Colorado. p.361-370. *IN:* *Soil organic matter in temperate agroecosystems.* Paul, E.A., K.A. Paustian, E.T. Elliot, and C.V. Cole. (eds.) Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, FL.
- Farahani, H.J., G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall. 1998. Dryland cropping intensification: A fundamental solution to efficient use of precipitation. *Advances in Agron.* 64:197-223.
- Bradford, J.M. and G.A. Peterson. 1999. Conservation Tillage. p. G247-G270 *IN:* M.E. Sumner (ed.) *Handbook of Soil Science.* CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL.
- Westfall, D. G., G.A. Peterson, and N.C. Hansen. 2010. Conserving and optimizing limited water for crop production. p. 43-55. In *Water and Agricultural Sustainability Strategies.* M. S. Kang (Ed.) Taylor and Francis Publishing.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, and N.C. Hansen. 2012. Enhancing Precipitation Use Efficiency in the World's Dryland Agroecosystems. *Adv. in Soil Sci.* (In Press) CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL.

#### Publications in Proceedings:

- Peterson, G. A. and D. G. Westfall. 1987. Integrated research in soil and crop management. p. 3-5. *IN:* Proc. Western Phosphate Conf. March 1987. Corvallis, OR.
- Kitchen, N. R. , D. G. Westfall and G. A. Peterson. 1988. Nitrogen fertilizer use efficiency in dryland no-till crop rotations. p. 172-179. *IN:* 1988 Symposium Proc. Fluid Fertilizer Research as a Basis for Efficient Crop Production. March 15-17, 1988.
- Wood, C. W., D. G. Westfall and J. M. Ward. 1988. Phosphorus placement in dryland winter wheat. *IN:* Proc. Great Plains Soil Fert. Workshop 2:79-83.
- Peterson, G. A., D. G. Westfall and W. O. Willis. 1988. Systems research: a necessity for the future of agronomic research. p. 739-740. *IN:* Proc. Int. Conf. Dryland Farming, Aug. 15-19, 1988. Amarillo, TX.
- Kitchen, N. R., D. G. Westfall and G. A. Peterson. 1988. Nitrogen fertilizer use efficiency in dryland no-till crop rotations. p. 223-229. *IN:* Proc. Fluid Fert. Found. Symp., March, 1988, Scottsdale, AZ.

- Westfall, D. G. and G. A. Peterson. 1989. Long-term dryland cropping systems research for the Central Great Plains. p. 1. IN: Proc. Western Soc. Soil Sci. Bozeman, MT, June 20-22, 1989.
- Peterson, G. A. and D. G. Westfall. 1990. Long-term soil-crop management research for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. p. 132-136. IN: Proc. Great Plains Soil Fert. Conf., Denver, CO, March 6-7, 1990.
- Kitchen, N. R., D. G. Westfall, G. A. Peterson and J. L. Havlin. 1990. Soil sampling under no-till banded phosphorus fertilizer. p. 159-164. IN: Proc. Great Plains Soil Fert. Conf., Denver, CO, March 6-7, 1990.
- Kitchen, N. R., D. G. Westfall and G. A. Peterson. 1990. Fertilizer use efficiency in dryland no-till crop rotations. p. 218-227. IN: Proc. Fluid Fert. Found., Scottsdale, AZ, March 13-15, 1990.
- Peterson, G. A. and D. G. Westfall. 1990. Dryland cropping systems to enhance water quality. p. 93-104. IN: Proc. Non-point Water Quality Symp., Colorado Springs, CO, March 22-23, 1990.
- Westfall, D. G. and G. A. Peterson. 1990. Nitrogen efficiency in dryland agroecosystems. p. 155-163. IN: Proc. Great Plains Conserv. Tillage Symp. Great Plains Agricultural Council Bulletin No. 131. Bismarck, ND, August 21-23, 1990.
- Peterson, G. A. and D. G. Westfall. 1990. Sustainable dryland agroecosystems. p. 23-29. IN: Proc. Great Plains Conserv. Tillage Symp. Great Plains Agricultural Council Bulletin No. 131. Bismarck, ND, Aug. 21-23, 1990.
- Peterson, G.A.. 1991. Soil and crop management as a driving variable. p. 255. IN: J.D. Hanson, M.J. Shaffer, D.A. Ball and C.V. Cole (eds.), Sustainable Agriculture for the Great Plains, Symposium Proceedings. USDA-ARS, ARS-89.
- Westfall, D.G. and G.A. Peterson. 1991. Optimum production and nitrogen fertilizer use in dryland no-till crop rotations. p.48. IN: Proc. Pacific Div. AAAS, June 23-27, 1991, Logan, UT.
- Westfall, D.G., R.L. Kolberg, N.R. Kitchen, and G.A. Peterson. 1991. Nitrogen fertilizer use efficiency in dryland no-till crop rotations. p. 260-270. IN: Proc. Fluid Fert. Found. Symp., March 1991, Scottsdale, AZ.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, and A.D. Halvorson. 1992. Economics of dryland crop rotations for efficient water and nitrogen use. p. 47-53. IN: Proc. Great Plains Soil Fert. Conf., Denver, CO, March 3-4, 1992.
- Westfall, D.G., R.L. Kolberg, and G.A. Peterson. 1992. Nitrogen fertilizer use efficiency in dryland no-till crop rotations. p. 244-257. IN: Proc. Fluid Fert. Found. Symp., March 1992, Scottsdale, AZ.
- Peterson, G.A., and C.V. Cole. 1993. Productivity of Great Plains soils: Past, present and future. IN: Proceedings of the Great Plains Ecosystems Symposium. Kansas City, MO. 7-9 April 1993.
- Moore, I.D., P.E. Gessler, G.A. Nielsen, and G.A. Peterson. 1993. Soil attribute prediction using terrain analysis. p. 27-55. IN: Robert, P.C., et al. (eds.) Proc. of Workshop: Soil Specific Crop Management. Minneapolis, MN. 14-16 April 1992. Am. Soc. of Agron. Madison, WI.
- Westfall, D.G., R.L. Kolberg, and G.A. Peterson. 1993. Nitrogen fertilizer use efficiency in dryland no-till crop rotations. p. 153-163. IN: Proc. Fluid Fert. Found. Symp. March 1993. Scottsdale, AZ.
- Westfall, D.G., G.A. Peterson, and R.L. Kolberg. 1994. Fluid systems for dryland agriculture. p. 129-134. IN: Proc. Fluid Fert. Found. Symp. "Research for Tomorrow" February 1994. Scottsdale, AZ.
- Westfall, D.G., R.L. Kolberg, and G.A. Peterson. 1994. Nitrogen management for intensified dryland agroecosystems. p. 12-17. IN: Proc. Great Plains Soil Fertility Conference. 7-9 March 1994. Denver, CO.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, N.E. Toman, and R. E. Anderson. 1994. Sustainable dryland cropping systems: Economic analysis. p. 30-35. IN: Proc. Great Plains Soil Fertility Conference. 7-9 March 1994. Denver, CO.
- Rouppet, B., R.L. Kolberg, R.L. Waskom, D.G. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson. 1994. In-situ soil nitrogen mineralization methodology. p. 30-35. IN: Proc. Great Plains Soil Fertility Conference. 7-9 March 1994. Denver, CO.
- Peterson, G.A. and D.G. Westfall. 1994. Intensified cropping systems: The key to environmental and economic sustainability in the Great Plains. p. 73-84. IN: Proc. Intensive Wheat Management Conference. 10-11 March 1994. Denver, CO.
- Peterson, G.A. and D.G. Westfall. 1994. Economic and environmental impact of intensive cropping systems - Semiarid region. p. 145-158. IN: Proc. Nutrient Management on Highly Productive Soils Conference. 16-18 May 1994. Atlanta, GA.
- Westfall, D.G., G.A. Peterson, and R.L. Kolberg. 1994. Nitrogen and phosphorus management of dryland cropping systems. p. 35-41. IN: Proc. Great Plains Residue Management Conference. GPAC Bull. No. 150. 15-17 August 1994. Amarillo, TX.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, and L. Ahuja. 1995. Sustainable dryland agroecosystems for the Great Plains. IN: Proc. Planning for a Sustainable Future: The case of the North American Great Plains Symposium. 8-10 May 1995. Lincoln, NE.

- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, and R.L. Kolberg. 1995. Fertilidad en trigo y otros cultivos en areas secas. p. 119-130. IN: Fertilidad de Suelos, Fertilizacion y Siembra Directa. III Jornadas Regionales Symposium. September 1995. Sierra la Ventana, Argentina.
- Westfall, D.G., G.A. Peterson, and R.L. Kolberg. 1995. Fluid systems for dryland agriculture. p. 127-140. IN: 1995 Fluid Forum Proc. Sponsored by Fluid Fertilizer Foundation. February 1995, Scottsdale, AZ.
- Westfall, D.G., G.A. Peterson, and R.L. Kolberg. 1995. Sustainable dryland cropping systems. IN: Proc. Western Nutrient Management Conf. 1:101-105. 9-10 March 1995. Salt Lake City, UT.
- Peterson, G.A. 1996. Nitrogen fertilizer management for Great Plains dryland cropping systems: A review. p.19-25. IN: Proc. Great Plains Soil Fertility Conference. 5-6 March 1996. Denver, CO.
- Westfall, D.G., G.A. Peterson, and R.L. Kolberg. 1996. Fluid systems for dryland agriculture. p.102-112. IN: 1996 Fluid Forum Proc. Sponsored by Fluid Fertilizer Foundation. February 1996, Scottsdale, AZ.
- Westfall, D.G. and G.A. Peterson. 1996. Post CRP nitrogen management in dryland cropping systems. p.6 IN CRP Conference Proceedings. CRP Conference. Amarillo, TX.
- Ortega, R.A., D.G. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson. 1996. Crop residue distribution and activity in soils as affected by cropping intensity in no-till dryland agroecosystems. p.75-82. IN Proc. Great Plains Soil Fertility Conference. 5-6 March 1996. Denver, CO.
- Westfall, D.G., R.L. Kolberg, and G.A. Peterson. 1996. Nitrogen fertilization of intensive cropping systems. p.48-57. IN: 1996 Proc. AgriFuture Farm Technology Expo and Convention Workshop. February 1996. Red Deer, Alberta.
- Westfall, D.G. and G.A. Peterson. 1996. Managing the move to more intensive cropping. p.14-22. IN: 1996 Proc. AgriFuture Farm Technology Expo and Convention Workshop. February 1996. Red Deer, Alberta.
- Peterson, G.A. and D.G. Westfall. 1997. Benefits of zero till and rotations in the North American Great Plains. p. 5-16. IN: Proc. of the 19th Annual Manitoba-North Dakota Zero Tillage Workshop. 27-29 Jan. 1997, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada.
- Ortega, R. A., D.G. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson. 1997. Using natural soil variability to calibrate soil tests. p. 14-31. IN: 1997 Fluid Forum Proc. Sponsored by the Fluid Fertilizer foundation, February, 23-25, 1997, Scottsdale, AZ.
- Ortega, R. A., D.G. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson. 1997. Spatial variability of soil P and its impact on dryland winter wheat yields. p. 150-159. IN: Proc. of the Western Nutrient Management Conf. March 6-7, 1997. Salt Lake City, UT.
- Peterson, G. A. and D.G. Westfall. 1997. Crop water extraction patterns across soil types. p. 41-48. IN: Proc. of the Ninth Ann. Conf. of the Colorado Cons. Tillage Assn. February 4-5, 1997. Sterling, CO.
- Westfall, D.G., M. Amrani, and G.A. Peterson. 1998. Availability of zinc in fertilizers as influenced by water-solubility. p. 7-12. IN: Great Plains Soil Fertility Conference Proceedings. Schlegel, A.J. (Ed.) Great Plains Soil Fertility Conference. March 1998. Denver, CO.
- Sherrod, A.L., G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall. 1998. No-till rotational residue dynamics across an ET gradient. p. 61-66. IN: Great Plains Soil Fertility Conference Proceedings. Schlegel, A.J. (Ed.) Great Plains Soil Fertility Conference. March 1998. Denver, CO.
- Ortega, R.A., D.G. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson. 1998. Using natural soil variability in landscapes: Site specific management of nitrogen on dryland corn. p. 98-113. IN: 1998 Fluid Forum Proc. Sponsored by the Fluid Fertilizer foundation, February, 22-25, 1998, Scottsdale, AZ.
- Westfall, D.G., R.A. Ortega, and G.A. Peterson. 1998. Landscape variability and wheat managment. p. 1-8. IN: Proc. Intensive Wheat Mgt. Conf. Mar 4-5, 1998, Denver, CO. Sponsored by The Potash and Phosphate Institute.
- Peterson, G.A. and D.G. Westfall. 1998. Efficient nutrient use in no-till intensively cropped dryland systems. p. 57-66. Proceedings of the 6<sup>th</sup> Congresso Nacional de AAPRESID. 19-21 August. Mar del Plata, Argentina.
- Westfall, D.G., R.A. Ortega, and G.A. Peterson. 1998. Spatial variability of soil P and its impact on dryland winter wheat yields. V. 1, p. 301. IN: Proc 16<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Soil Science. August 20-26, 1998. Montpellier, France.
- Ortega, R.A., D.G. Westfall, G.A. Peterson, and W.J. Gangloff . 1999. Using natural variability in landscapes to calibrate soil tests. p. 64-77. IN: Proc. Fluid Forum. 21-23 Feb. 1999. Scottsdale, AZ.
- Peterson, G.A. and D.G. Westfall. 1999. Adapt versus adopt: If it works in Saskatchewan why won't it work here?. Proceedings of the 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Colorado Tillage Association. 2-3 February 1999. Sterling, Colorado.

- Sherrod, A.L., G.A. Peterson, D.G. Westfall, and L.R. Ahuja. 2000. Carbon sequestration rates after 12 years under no-till dryland cropping systems rotations. p. 75-81. IN: Great Plains Soil Fertility Conference Proceedings. Schlegel, A.J. (Ed.) Great Plains Soil Fertility Conference. March 2000. Denver, CO.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, L.A. Sherrod, and T.M. Shaver. 2000. Dryland agroecosystem management for the Central Great Plains. Proceedings of Farming and Ranching for Profit, Stewardship, and Community Conference. 7-9 March 2000. Portland, OR.
- Mosier, A.R., G.A. Peterson, L.A. Sherrod. 2003. Mitigating net Global Warming Potential (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O Emissions) in upland Crop Production. Methane and Nitrous Oxide International Workshop Proceedings, Nov. 17-21, Beijing, China. p. 273-280.
- Sherrod, L.A., G.A. Peterson, D.G. Westfall, and L.R. Ahuja. 2004. Carbon Budget in Dryland Agroecosystems after 12 Years in No-till as Affected by Climate Gradient, Slope Position, and Cropping Intensity. *In* Proceedings of the 2004 Great Plains Soil Fertility Conference, Denver, CO. March 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup>. pgs. 234-239.
- Westfall, D. G., Carlos Cantero, G. A. Peterson, and L. Sherrod. 2006. Effect of no-till dryland cropping systems and evapotranspiration gradient on the retention of crop residue in semi-arid environments. Proc. Soil and Water Cons. Society Conf. July 22-26, 2006. Keystone, CO. Pg. 9-10.
- Del Grosso, S.J., L.A. Sherrod, A. Mosier, G.A. Peterson, L.R. Ahuja, and N.C. Hansen. 2008. Impacts of Cropping Intensity on Soil C and Net Greenhouse Gas Fluxes for Dryland Cropping in Northeastern Colorado. Proc. Great Plains Soil Fertility Conference. Vol. 12, pp. 40-44.
- Sherrod, L.A., L.R. Ahuja, N.C. Hansen. 2010. No-Till Cropping System Effects on Soil Profile Organic Carbon (0-24 inch) and Total Nitrogen after 7 Years of Drought. Proc. Great Plains Fertility Conf. Denver, CO. March 2-3, 2010. pp. 156-162.
- Hansen, N.C., J.G. Pritchett, D.G. Westfall, J.R. Herman, and L.A. Sherrod. 2010. Irrigated Cropping Systems in a Water Limited Environment. Proc. Great Plains Fertility Conf. Denver, CO. March 2-3, 2004. pp. 59-64.
- Reyes-Fox, M.A., S.J. Del Grosso, L.A. Sherrod, G.A. Peterson, L.R. Ahuja, and N.Hansen. 2012. Can DAYCENT Represent Impacts of Slope and Cropping Intensity on Soil C and Yields For Dryland Systems in Eastern Colorado? Proc. Great Plains Soil Fertility Conference. Vol. 14, pp. 246-251.

#### **Technical bulletins or other reports:**

- Peterson, G. A., D. G. Westfall, W. Wood and S. Ross. 1988. Crop and soil management in dryland agroecosystems. Tech. Bull. LTB88-6. Colorado State University and Agricultural Experiment Station. Ft. Collins, CO.
- Peterson, G. A., D. G. Westfall, C. W. Wood, L. Sherrod and E. McGee. 1989. Crop and soil management in dryland agroecosystems. Tech. Bull. TB89-3. Colorado State University and Agricultural Experiment Station. Ft. Collins, CO.
- Peterson, G. A., D. G. Westfall, C. W. Wood, L. Sherrod and E. McGee. 1990. Crop and soil management in dryland agroecosystems. Tech. Bull. TB90-1. Colorado State University and Agricultural Experiment Station. Ft. Collins, CO.
- Peterson, G. A., D. G. Westfall, L. Sherrod, E. McGee and R. Kolberg. 1991. Crop and soil management in dryland agroecosystems. Tech. Bull. TB91-1. Colorado State University and Agricultural Experiment Station. Ft. Collins, CO.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, L. Sherrod, E. McGee and R. Kolberg. 1992. Crop and soil management in dryland agroecosystems. Tech. Bul.TB92-2. Colorado State University and Agricultural Experiment Station. Ft. Collins, CO.
- Croissant, R.L., G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall. 1992. Dryland cropping systems in eastern Colorado. Service in Action No. 516. Cooperative Extension. Colo. State Univ. Fort Collins, CO.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, N.E. Toman, and R.L. Anderson. 1993. Sustainable dryland cropping systems: Economic analysis. Tech. Bul. TB93-3. Colorado State University and Agricultural Experiment Station. Ft. Collins, CO.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, L. Sherrod, R. Kolberg, and B. Rouppet. 1993. Sustainable dryland agroecosystem management. Tech. Bul. TB93-4. Colorado State University and Agricultural Experiment Station. Ft. Collins, CO.
- Kolberg, R.L., D.G. Westfall, G.A. Peterson, N.R. Kitchen, and L. Sherrod. 1993. Nitrogen fertilization of dryland cropping systems. Tech. Bul. TB93-6. Colorado State University and Agricultural Experiment Station. Ft. Collins, CO.

- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, L. Sherrod, R. Kolberg, and B. Rouppet. 1994. Sustainable dryland agroecosystem management. Tech. Bul. TB94-1. Colorado State University and Agricultural Experiment Station. Ft. Collins, CO.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, L. Sherrod, R. Kolberg, and D. Poss. 1995. Sustainable dryland agroecosystem management. Tech. Bul. TB95-1. Colorado State University and Agricultural Experiment Station. Ft. Collins, CO.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, L. Sherrod, R. Kolberg, and D. Poss. 1996. Sustainable dryland agroecosystem management. Tech. Bul. TB96-1. Colorado State University and Agricultural Experiment Station. Ft. Collins, CO.
- Nielsen, D., G.A. Peterson, R. Anderson, V. Ferreira, W. Shawcroft, and K. Remington. 1996. Estimating corn yields from precipitation records. Cons. Tillage Fact Sheet 2-96. USDA/ARS and USDA/NRCS. Akron, CO.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, L. Sherrod, D. Poss, K. Larson, D.Thompson, D. 1997. Sustainable dryland agroecosystemmanagement. Tech. Bull. TB97-3. Colorado State University and Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins, CO.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, L. Sherrod, D. Poss, K. Larson, D. Thompson, and L.R. Ahuja. 1998. Sustainable dryland agroecosystemmanagement. Tech. Bull. TB98-1. Agric. Exp. Stn., Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins, CO.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, F.B. Peairs, L. Sherrod, D. Poss, W. Gangloff, K. Larson, D. Thompson, L.R. Ahuja, M.D. Koch, and C.B. Walker. 1999. Sustainable dryland agroecosystemmanagement. Tech. Bull. TB99-1. Agric. Exp. Stn., Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins, CO.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, F.B. Peairs, L. Sherrod, D. Poss, W. Gangloff, K. Larson, D. Thompson, L.R.. Ahuja, M.D. Koch, and C.B. Walker. 2000. Sustainable dryland agroecosystemmanagement. Tech. Bull. TB00-3. Agric. Exp. Stn., Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins, CO.
- Kaan, D.A., O'Brien, D.M., Burgener, P.A., Peterson, G.A., and Westfall, D.G. 2002. An economic evaluation of alternative crop rotations compared to wheat-fallow in Northeastern Colorado. Tech. Bull. TB02-1. Agric. Exp. Stn., Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins, CO. Kaan, D.A., O'Brien, D.M., Burgener, P.A., Peterson, G.A., and Westfall, D.G. 2002. An economic evaluation of alternative crop rotations compared to wheat-fallow in Northeastern Colorado. Tech. Bull. TB02-1. Agric. Exp. Stn., Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins, CO.
- Westfall, D.G., Peterson, G.A., Peairs, F.B., Sherrod, L., Poss, D., Shaver, T., Larson, K., Thompson, D., Ahuja, L.R., Koch, M.D., and C.B. Walker. 2004. Sustainable dryland agroecosystemmanagement. Tech. Bull. TB04-05. Agric. Exp. Stn., Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins, CO.
- Davis, J. G. and D. G. Westfall. 2009. Corn Fertilization.. CSU Service-In-Action Sheet No. 0.538.
- Westfall, D.G., G.A. Peterson,F.B. Peairs, L.A. Sherrod, D.J. Poss, T. Shaver, K. Larson, D.L. Thompson, L.R. Ahuja, M.D. Koch, and C.B. Walker, 2004. Sustainable dryland agroecosystemmanagement. Experiment Station Technical Bulletin TB04-05.
- D.G. Westfall, L.Sherrod, F. B. Peairs, D. Poss, N.C. Hansen, G.A. Peterson, T. Shaver, K. Larson, D.L. Thompson, L.R. Ahuja, M.D. Koch, and C. B. Walker. 2012. Sustainable dryland agroecosystemmanagement. Experiment Station Technical Bulletin TB12-01.

#### **Published Abstracts:**

- Peterson, G. A. and D. G. Westfall. 1987. Integrated research: a necessity for the future of soil and crop management. Agron. Abstracts p.213. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Peterson, G. A., C. W. Wood and D. G. Westfall. 1988. Building a crop residue base in no-till cropping systems. Agron. Abstracts p.246. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Kitchen, N. R., D. G. Westfall and G. A. Peterson. 1989. Potential N and C mineralization in dryland no-till cropping soils as influenced by N fertilization management. Agron. Abstracts p.244. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Peterson, G. A., D. G. Westfall. 1989. Long-term soil-crop management research for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Agron. Abstracts p.249. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Westfall, D. G., N. R. Kitchen and J. L. Havlin. 1989. Soil sampling procedures under no-till banded phosphorus fertility. Agron. Abstracts p.256. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Wood, C. W., G. A. Peterson and D. G. Westfall. 1989. Potential C and N mineralization in dryland agroecosystems as affected by landscape position and crop rotation. Agron. Abstracts p.256. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.

- Follett, R. H., G. A. Peterson, C. W. Wood and D. G. Westfall. 1989. Developing a crop residue base to decrease erosion potential. Abstract of the Annual Meeting of the Soil and Water Conservation Society. 30 July 1989. Edmonton, Canada.
- Kitchen, N. R., D. G. Westfall and G. A. Peterson. 1990. Nitrogen fertilization management in no-till dryland cropping systems. Agron. Abstracts p. 272. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Peterson, G. A., C. W. Wood and D. G. Westfall. 1990. Cumulative biomass production and N utilization in no-till dryland agroecosystems. Agron. Abstracts p. 322. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Wood, C. W., D. G. Westfall and G. A. Peterson. 1990. Impact of cropping intensity under no-till on soil C and N. Agron. Abstracts p. 328. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Evans, S.D., G.A. Peterson, D.G. Westfall, and E.A. McGee. 1991. Nitrate leaching in dryland agroecosystems as influenced by soil and climate gradients. Agron. Abstracts p. 330. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- McGee, E.A., G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall. 1991. Water-use efficiency of dryland no-till cropping systems in the west central Great Plains. Agron. Abstracts p. 336. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- McMaster, G.S., J.A. Morgan, and G.A. Peterson. 1991. Wheat yield components for different cropping systems, climates, and catenas. Agron. Abstracts p. 153. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, and E.A. McGee. 1992. Increasing productivity and sustainability of dryland agroecosystems. Abstracts of the First International Crop Science Congress. 14-22 July, 1992. Ames, Iowa. Crop Science Society of America. Madison, WI.
- Westfall, D.G., and G.A. Peterson. 1992. Sustainable dryland agroecosystems. Agron. Abstracts p. 86. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- McGee, E.A., G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall. 1992. Water-use efficiency as affected by cropping intensity, slope, and evaporative gradient in no-till dryland agroecosystems. Agron. Abstracts p. 331. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Iremonger, C.J., D.G. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson. 1992. Fertilizer phosphorus and cropping intensity effects on P availability. p. 86-92. IN: Proc. Western Phosphorus/Sulfur Workshop. Aug. 6-8, 1992. Anchorage, AK.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, N.E. Toman, and R.L. Anderson. 1993. Sustainable dryland cropping systems: Economic analysis. Agron. Abstracts p. 325. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Kolberg, R.L., B. Rouppet, D.G. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson. 1993. In situ soil nitrogen mineralization methodology. Agron. Abstracts p. 276. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Halvorson, A.D., G.A. Peterson, and S.E. Hinkle. 1993. Tillage and cropping system effects on dryland wheat and corn production. Agron. Abstracts p. 316. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Mrabet, R., A. Bouzza, and G.A. Peterson. 1993. Potential reduction in soil erosion in Morocco using no-till systems. Agron. Abstracts p. 323. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Rouppet, B., D.G. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson. 1994. In-situ nitrogen mineralization in no-till dryland agroecosystems. Agron. Abstracts p. 316. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Peterson, G.A., A.J. Schlegel, D.L. Tanaka, and O.R. Jones. 1994. Precipitation use efficiency as related to cropping systems and tillage. Agron. Abstracts p. 356. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Ortega, R.A., G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall. 1994. Net nitrogen mineralization as affected by cropping systems and residue production. Agron. Abstracts p. 372. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, N.E. Toman and R.L. Anderson. 1994. Sustainable dryland cropping systems on the Colorado High Plains: Economic analysis. AAAS-WSSA Meeting Abstract. 20-23 April 1994.
- Sherrod, L., G.A. Peterson, D.G. Westfall, and R.L. Kolberg. 1995. Carbon and nitrogen dynamics as affected by rotation intensity in the Great Plains. Agron. Abstracts p. 25. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Peterson, G.A., A.L. Black, A.D. Halvorson, J.L. Havlin, O.R. Jones, and D.J. Lyon. 1995. North American agricultural soil organic matter network: The American Great Plains. Agron. Abstracts p. 25. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Ortega, R.A., G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall. 1995. Phosphorus test calibration using spatial variability of a landscape in eastern Colorado. Agron. Abstracts p. 268. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Rodriguez, J.B., J.R. Self, G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall. 1995. Sodium bicarbonate-DTPA test for macro and micro nutrients in soils. Agron. Abstracts p. 317. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Farahani, H.J., L.A. Ahuja, G.W. Buchleiter, and G.A. Peterson. 1995. Mathematical modeling of irrigated and dryland corn production in eastern Colorado. Abstract for Clean Water-Clean Environment-21st Century Symposium. March 1995. Kansas City, MO.
- Farahani, H.J., L.A. Ahuja, G.A. Peterson, R. Mrabet, and L. Sherrod. 1995. Root zone water quality model evaluation of dryland/no-till crop production in eastern Colorado. Abstract of International Symposium on Water Quality Modeling. April 1995. Kissimmee, FL.

- Peterson, G.A. and D.G. Westfall. 1995. Post-CRP land use-alternative systems. Abstract of Symposium on Converting CRP-Land to Cropland and Grazing: Conservation Technologies of the Transition. Sponsored by Soil and Water Cons. Soc. of Amer. 6-8 June 1995. Lincoln, NE. Sherrod, L., G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall. 1996. No-till rotational residue dynamics across an ET gradient. Agron. Abstracts p. 282. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Poss, D.J., G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall. 1996. Growing annual legumes in dryland agroecosystems in northeastern Colorado. Agron. Abstracts p. 283. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Halvorson, A.D., C.A. Reule, and G.A. Peterson. 1996. Long-term N fertilization effects on soil organic C and N. Agron. Abstracts p. 276. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Kolberg, R.L., D.G. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson. 1996. Influence of cropping intensity and nitrogen fertilizer rates on *In situ* nitrogen mineralization. Agron. Abstracts p. 247. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Farahani, H.J., G.A. Peterson, D.G. Westfall, L.A. Sherrod, and L.A. Ahuja. 1996. The inefficiency of summer fallow in dryland no-till cropping systems. Agron. Abstracts p. 295. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Iremonger, C.J., D.G. Westfall, G.A. Peterson, and R.L. Kolberg. 1997. Nitrogen fertilizer induced soil pH drift in a no-till dryland cropping system. Agron. Abs. p.225. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Ortega, R.A., D.G. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson, G.A. 1997. Spatial variability of soil P and its impact on dryland winter wheat yields. Agron. Abs. p.231. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, H.J. Farahani, L.A. Sherrod, and L.R. Ahuja. 1997. Enhancing productivity of central Great Plains dryland agroecosystems. Agron. Abs. p.261. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Westfall, D. G., R.A. Ortega, and G.A. Peterson. 1997. Spatial variability of soil properties and wheat yields over landscapes. p. 11-12. IN: Abstracts of 1<sup>st</sup> European Conf. on Precision Agr. Sept. 7-10, 1997. Warwick University.
- Ortega, R.A., W.J. Gangloff, D.g. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson. 1998. Multivariate approach to nitrogen recommendations for dryland corn in eastern Colorado. Agron. Abs. p.55. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Peterson, G.A., L.A. Sherrod, D.G. Westfall, and L.R. Ahuja. 1998. Intensive dryland cropping systems increase soil organic matter. Agron. Abs.p.276. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Guzman, J., G.A. Peterson, D.G. Westfall, and P.L. Chapman. 1998. Dryland corn yields as a function of weather and soil variables. Agron. Abs.p.277. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Lyon, D.J. and G.A. Peterson. 1999. Three crops in three years with no-till dryland systems in the semiarid Great Plains. Agron. Abs.p.100. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Grant, C.A., G.A. Peterson and C. A. Campbell. 1999. Nutrient considerations for diversified cropping systems in the Northern Great Plains. Agron. Abs. p.101. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Kruger, H.K. G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall. 1999. Below ground dry matter production and nitrogen content of four legumes in dryland agroecosystems. Agron. Abs. p.245. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Poss, D.J., G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall. 1999. Austrian winter pea in dryland systems in Northeastern Colorado. Agron. Abs.p.279. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Sherrod, L.A.,G.A. Peterson, D.G. Westfall, and L.R. Ahuja. 1999. Carbon sequestration rates after 12 years under no-till dryland cropping systems rotations. Agron. Abs.p.280. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Shaver, T.M., G.A. Peterson, D.G. Westfall, and L.R. Ahuja. 1999. Surface soil properties after 12 years of dryland no-till management. Agron. Abs.p.280. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Berrada, A. and G.A.Peterson. 2000. Development of a sustainable dryland cropping systems in SW Colorado and SE Utah. Agron. Abs.p.132. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Gangloff, W., D.G. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson. 2000. Availability of organic and inorganic zinc fertilizers. Agron. Abs.p.277. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Gangloff, W., R. Ortega, R.M. Reich, D.G. Westfall, and G.A.Peterson. 2000. Statistical analysis of the management zone concept. Agron. Abs. p.358. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- McMaster, G.S., L.A. Deer-Ascough,J.C. Ascough, G.A. Peterson, G. Dunn, C. Palic, M. Shaffer, and M.A. Welz. 2000. Using the GPFARM DDS for evaluating dryland cropping systemproduction and economics in the west central Great Plains. Agron. Abs. p.22. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, L.R. Ahuja, L.A. Sherrod, and D.J. Poss. 2000. Advances in dryland agroecosystems: Results of 15 years of research. Agron. Abs.p.310 Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI..
- Shaver, T.M., G.A. Peterson, D.G. Westfall, L.A. Sherrod, L.R. Ahuja, and G. Dunn. 2000. No-till cropping system effects on organic carbon content of surface soil aggregates,POM, and mineral fractions. Agron. Abs. p.311. Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.

- Sherrod, L.A., G. Dunn, G.A. Peterson, and R.L. Kolberg. 2000. Total inorganic carbon analysis by modified pressure calcimeter. *Agron. Abs.* p.365 Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Sorge, G.M., G.A. Peterson, D.G. Westfall, and J.M. Krall. 2000. Incorporating legumes in semiarid, no-till agroecosystems: Soil quality effects. *Agron. Abs.* p.317 Amer. Soc. of Agron., Madison, WI.
- Andales, A.A., Ahuja, L.R., and Peterson, G.A. 2002. A modeling approach to the evaluation of alternative cropping systems. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. of Agron.*, Madison, WI. Indianapolis, IN 10-14 Nov. 2002.
- Andales, A.A., Ahuja, L.R., and Peterson, G.A. 2002. A modeling approach to the evaluation of alternative cropping systems. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. of Agron.*, Madison, WI. Indianapolis, IN 10-14 Nov. 2002.
- Halvorson, A.D., Del Grosso, S.J., Mosier, A.R., Parton, W.J., Peterson, G.A., and Robertson, G.P. 2003. Measurement and modeling of soil atmosphere N<sub>2</sub>O and CO<sub>2</sub> exchange for global warming potential in agroecosystems. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. of Agron.*, Madison, WI. Denver, CO 2-6 Nov. 2003.
- Reeder, S.J., L.A. Sherrod, C.A. Cambardella. 2003. Direct analysis of POM-C using loss-on-ignition to correct for sand weight. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. Agron.* Madison, WI. Denver, CO 2-6 Nov. 2003.
- Sherrod, L.A., Peterson, G.A., Westfall, D.G. and Ahuja, L.R. 2003. Soil organic carbon pools after 12 years in a no-till agroecosystems impacted by PET gradient, topography, and cropping system intensity. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. of Agron.*, Madison, WI. Denver, CO 2-6 Nov. 2003.
- Johnson, C.K., Eskridge K.M., Wienhold, B.J., Doran, J.W., Peterson, G.A., Buchleiter, G.W. and Corwin, D.L. 2003. Designing field scale experiments using apparent soil electrical conductivity. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. of Agron.*, Madison, WI. Denver, CO 2-6 Nov. 2003.
- Andales, A.A., Ahuja, L.R., Green, T.R., Erskine, R.H., and Peterson, G.A. 2003. Spatial and temporal correlations among dryland grain yield and soil water content in a sloping field. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. of Agron.*, Madison, WI. Denver, CO 2-6 Nov. 2003.
- Koch, M.D., Peairs, F.B., and Peterson, G.A. 2003. Integrating pest management with dryland cropping rotations. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. of Agron.*, Madison, WI. Denver, CO 2-6 Nov. 2003.
- Poss, D.J., Peterson, G.A., and Peairs, F.B. 2003. Dryland cropping systems in a low precipitation high evapotranspiration environment. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. of Agron.*, Madison, WI. Denver, CO 2-6 Nov. 2003.
- Sherrod, L. A., G. A. Peterson, D. G. Westfall, and L. R. Ahuja. 2003. Soil organic carbon pools after 12 years in no-till agroecosystems as impacted by PET gradient, topography and cropping systems intensity. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. of Agron.*, Madison, WI.
- Ma, L., L.A. Sherrod, G.A. Peterson, N. Hansen, L.R. Ahuja, L.R. 2006. Soil organic carbon pool changes under long-term no-till and cropping intensity regimes across an evapotranspiration gradient in Eastern Colorado, USA. *Inter. Soil Tillage Res. Org. Proc.* Kiel, Germany. 8/28-9/23 2006.
- Peterson, G. A. and Westfall. D.G. 2004. Landscapes, soil and water conservation, and diversity in Great Plains agroecosystems. *Agron Abs. Amer. Soc. of Agron.*, Madison, WI.
- Peterson, G.A., D.G. Westfall, and L.R. Ahuja. 2006. Managing precipitation use in dryland systems to enhance productivity and sustainability. (Invited paper) Abstract [37-2] of the 18<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Soil Science. Philadelphia, PA.
- Westfall, D. G., Carlos Cantero, G. A. Peterson, and L. Sherrod. 2006. Crop residue levels over a 12-yr period of no-till cropping systems in a semi-arid environment. Abstract 1555a of the 18<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Soil Science. Philadelphia, PA.
- Lloyd, G., L.A. Sherrod, N.C. Hansen, L. Ahuja and D.G. Westfall. 2009. Biomass Production Potential of Wheat, Corn, and Sorghum in Dryland Cropping Environments. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. of Agron.*, Madison, WI.
- Sherrod, L.A., J.D. Reeder, W. Hunter, and L.R. Ahuja. 2009. A Rapid and Cost Effective Soil Carbon Mineralization Method for Static Incubations. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. Agron.* Madison, WI. Pittsburgh, PA 1-5 Nov. 2009.
- Sherrod, L.A., Ahuja, L.R., Hansen, N.C., Westfall, D.G., and Peterson, G.A. 2009. Impact of Precipitation Timing on Soil Water at Planting on Wheat and Corn Yields in the Central Great Plains. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. Agron.* Madison, WI. Pittsburgh, PA 1-5 Nov. 2009.
- Sherrod, L.A., L.R. Ahuja, N.C. Hansen, G.A. Peterson, and D.G. Westfall. 2010. Drought and Cropping Intensity Impact on Soil Organic Carbon and Total N Across a Catena Sequence. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. Agron.* Madison, WI. Long Beach, CA. 31 Oct.-4 Nov. 2010.
- Lloyd, G. and N. Hansen. 2010. Limitations to residue harvest in semi-arid cropping systems. *Agron. Abs. Amer. Soc. Agron.* Madison, WI. Long Beach, CA. 31 Oct – 4 Nov 2010.

**Non-technical papers:**

- Westfall, D. G. and G. A. Peterson. 1990. Improving your dryland performance. Solutions 34(5):32-34 and 49.
- Wood, C. W., G. A. Peterson and D. G. Westfall. 1990. Greater crop management intensity increases soil quality. Better Crops 74(3):20-22.
- Westfall, D.G., G.A. Peterson, and J.L. Sanders. 1992. Phosphorus reduces stress in intensive dryland no-till crop rotations. Better Crops with Plant Food. Vol. 76. Fall 1992. pp. 20-21.
- Westfall, D.G., G.A. Peterson, R.L. Kolberg, and L. Sherrod. 1994. Extra crop is payoff in dryland no-till intensified cropping system. Fluid Journal 2:18-20.
- Peterson, G.A. 1996. Nitrogen: The vital nutrient in the Great Plains. Fluid Journal Vol.4, No.3, p.18-21.
- Peterson, G.A. and D.G. Westfall. 1996. Maximum water conservation after wheat harvest. Cons. Tillage Digest Vol.3. No.5, p.9.
- Ortega, R.A., D.G. Westfall, and G.A. Peterson. 1997. Variability of phosphorus over landscapes and dryland winter wheat yields. Better Crops: 81(2) 24-27.
- Peterson, G.A. and D.G. Westfall. 1998. No-till practices in the Central Great Plains make summer fallow unnecessary. Conservation Tillage Digest 5:(No. 5)14-16.
- Ortega, R.A., D.G. Westfall, G.A. Peterson, and W.J. Gangloff. 1998. Soil variability in landscapes affects nitrogen management. Fluid Journal. Vol. 6: (No. 3) 23-26.
- Sherrod, L.A. and G.A. Peterson. 2002. Eliminating Summer Fallow Maximizes Carbon Sequestration in Dryland Cropping Systems. From The Ground Up Agronomy News, Cooperative Extension, Colorado State University. Pages 9-10. May 2002 Vol. 22 Issue 2.
- Helm, A., and N. Hansen. 2008. Crop Rotation That Reduce Fallow Frequency in Dryland Crop Rotations. From The Ground Up: Agronomy News 27 (4): 3-5.
- Norvell, K. N.C. Hansen, D.G. Westfall, and L.R. Ahuja. 2008. Runoff and Erosion Estimates for Great Plains Dryland Agroecosystems. Proceedings of AGU Hydrology Days 2008: 79-87.
- Sherrod, L.A., L.R. Ahuja, N.C. Hansen, K. Larson, D. Thompson, D. Harn, C. Thompson. 2010. Water Storage and Precipitation Impacts on Wheat and Sorghum Yields Over 22 Years at Stonington (Bill Wright Farm). TR10-02 January 2009; Plainsman Research Center 2009 Research Reports; Agricultural Experiment Station, Colorado State University, pp 101-105.
- Barbarick, K., N. Hansen, and J. McDaniel. 2010. Biosolids Application to No-Till Dryland Rotations: 2008 Results. TR 10-04. Agric. Exp. Stn., Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins, CO.
- Barbarick, K., N. Hansen, and J. McDaniel. 2011. Biosolids Application to No-Till Dryland Rotations: 2009 Results. TR 11-06. Agric. Exp. Stn., Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins, CO.
- Barbarick, K., N. Hansen, and J. McDaniel. 2012. Biosolids Application to No-Till Dryland Rotations: 2010 and 2011 Results. TR 12-06. Agric. Exp. Stn., Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins, CO.