## **Board**

3. Ian Frasier moved and Chandra Doane seconded to approve the PDC Points for staff as presented. Motion carried 5-0.

4. Brandi Duskie moved and Chandra Doane seconded to approve the Little Knights Learning Center Handbook Updates as presented. Motion carried 5-0.

5. Brandi Duskie moved and Ian Frasier seconded to approve 2025-2026 Classified Salary Schedule option 2 as presented. Motion carried 5-0.

6. School Vehicle Bid & Purchase Authority-Tabled

7.Brandi Duskie moved and Cecelia Reinert seconded to accept the MHIT Grant award for \$115,000. Motion carried 5-0.

8.Resignations: Chandra Doane moved and Cecelia Reinert seconded to approve the resignations of Crystal Cline and Chelsi Remus as Jr. High Track coaches. Motion carried 5-0.

9. Nominations: Chandra Doane moved and Cecelia Reinert seconded to approve Lillee Steven as Little Knights Learning Center Sub and Katie Hendrix-Long as PDC Chair. Motion carried 5-0.

Miscellaneous: 10. Chandra Doane moved and Ian Frasier seconded to ap-

#### **Continued from Page 1**

prove updating the HVAC system at LJSH not to exceed \$130,000. Motion carried 5-0.

Chandra Doane moved Cecelia Reinert seconded to apply for the CEP free lunches at the Lakeside Elementary School for the 2025-2026 school year. If the school is able to be approved, monitor the expenses for the food service program to see how the CEP program goes. Motion carried 5-0.

11. Adjourn: Brandi Duskie moved and Ian Frasier seconded to adjourn the meeting. Motion carried 5-0. Meeting ended at 6:30

## **Attractions**

**Continued from Page 1** 

Kansas, and we are looking forward to growing the program in the 2025 season. These venues are an important part of making this the best season yet for the program."

For more information Mitchell County Convention and Tourism, Discovermitchellcounty.com. To discover more about the Sunflower Summer program, visit SunflowerSummer.org.

### **Post Rock Extension District**

#### Sandra L. Wick **Agriculture Agent - Agronomy**

Are weeds showing up in your wheat stubble fields?

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

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

According to Dr. Sarah Lancaster, K-State Research and Extension, Weed specialist, "When thinking about weed control in wheat stubble, there are two

priorities - controlling already emerged weeds and preventing later flushes." Making applications before weeds exceed 4 to 6 inches is necessary for good control of already emerged weeds. Residual herbicides are needed to reduce the number of herbicide applications needed to control multiple flushes of weeds.

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

June 20, 2025. Paraquat (Gramoxone, others) is a Group 22 herbicide that can work well in place of glyphosate to control emerged pigweed and kochia. Paraquat is a contact herbicide, so spray coverage is critical. Spray volumes of 20 gallons/acre or higher are preferred, especially on larger weeds or denser stands. If sprayed at less than 20 GPA, flat fan nozzles are required. Paraquat needs to be applied with a non-ionic surfactant or oil concentrate to enhance the surface coverage of the plant foliage. Also, remember that there is a requirement for handlers and applicators to complete training every

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wheat can be planted 30 days after two fluid ounces per acre, or 60 days after three fluid ounces per acre if at least one inch of rain occurs between application and planting.

Soybeans can be planted immediately after an application of three fluid ounces per acre.

Corn, sorghum, sunflowers, or soybeans can be planted in the spring following the application of four fluid ounces per acre.

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

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

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

flumioxazin.

## Q & A from the Canopy By Landen Cleveland

Game Warden Mitchell & Osborne counties **KDWP LE Division** 



#### PFD's

When you hear the term "PFD" what do you think it is? Do you think it is a lifejacket? Because that is exactly what it is. PFD stands for Personal Flotation Device and there are 5 different classes of them. If you want to see pictures of them, you can use your google search or go to page 8 of the Kansas Boating Regulation handbook. What I am going to explain today is not necessarily what makes them different from one another, but what kind you need on your boat when operating on Kansas waters. Kansas law requires that all boats have a US Coast guard approved type 1,2,3, or 5 PFD for each person on board the vessel or being towed and must be always worn by all occupants under the age of 13. Now you just asked yourself, "what about a type 4 PFD"? A type 4 PFD is more commonly called a throw cushion and must be carried on all vessels longer than 16 feet. While on the water throw cushions must be out and readily accessible. They cannot be in a stored compartment. Now, back to the PFDs for each person. When I say you must have a PFD for each person on board there are also some caveats. The first is that all the PFDs need to be the proper size for each person on board. You can't have Cousin Darryl that weighs in at over 200lbs wearing the princess PFD for a little kid that weighs 30-

your life jackets are the correct size for each passenger on board before you launch. Second, all your PFDs need to be serviceable. This means they cannot be ripped or falling apart at the seams. I have seen a couple in my day that look like they have been kept underwater for a couple months a year and are so saturated they would probably sink if dropped in the lake. Those do not work either. Third, the PFDs that I have been explaining must be out while on the water. By out I mean they cannot be in a closed compartment. This is hands down the most common violation I come across on the water. I usually get asked, "why do they need to be out?" The reason for this is that if a boat flips over the pressure keeps the storage compartments closed and you cannot get to them. It is also a no brainer, that if an accident happens, they are easier to get to when they are out at arm's reach. In closing I want you to check all your PFDs before heading out to the lake the next time and read the label printed or sewn on them. Make sure it is a US Coast guard approved PFD and serviceable. If you would like to read the statute pertaining to this, it is KSA 32-1129. If you have any questions, please feel free to email me at: landen.cleveland@ks.gov.

50lbs or vice versa. So, check to make sure

# **Cawker City Methodist Church**

July 6, 2025, our special was Come, Thou Almighty King by Steve Richardson.

Pastor Ian's message was titled, "Facing the Philistines: What Stands Between You and God's Promise?".

Scripture was Isaiah 54:17. God's people will always face Philistines. They were a pattern, not just people.

So who are they? No one knows where they came from, they were sea going people. They were powerful people, violent, and many of them. Their legacy, an enemy of God's people, used to test Israel faith.

But victory comes thru the Lord. Satan knows the Philistines inside us. God gives us a powerful call on God weapon to fight our Philistines.

God uses obedient ones full of faith. When we surrender to God.

There are four faith fueled weapons in our spiritual sling:

1) call it what it is, then

2) Feed your Faith more than your fears

3)Use what you already

4) remember your

Battle has a bigger purpose. We never win a battle by a stronger army but by prayer.



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