# More than $22,000 awarded in scholarships at Kanssas Junior Livestock Show

Twelve exhibitors were awarded a total of $22,500 in scholarships ahead of the 2026 Kansas Junior Livestock Show (KJLS) Supreme Female Drive Saturday, October 3. With this year's scholarships, the program has distributed $620,050 to 423 juniors since its inception in 1993.

Cami Miller of El Dorado and Cassidy Dalquest of Wilsey each received a $2,750 scholarship. Four $2,000 scholarships were awarded to Kinsley Gillig of Blue Rapids, Ella Hoeltzel from Olsburg, Ella Neher of Pfeifer and **Kamryn Kirkham from Hugoton**. Jewel Endicott of Uniontown, Leah Howard from Ellsworth and Aden Grathwohl of Hiawatha each were awarded $1,800 scholarships. Hannah Feiser from Plains and Katie Aubert of Rossville both received $1,300 scholarships, and Genayla Warnken from Manhattan was the recipient of a $1,000 scholarship.

Sponsors of this year's awards were Cargill, the Community Foundation of Southeast Kansas Bill House Leadership Award, Coonrod Family Foundation, Farm Credit Associations of Kansas, Friends of Lois Johnson, Lattner Family Foundation, Prill Garwood Financial Advisors and Terry Fritz Memorial Scholarship.

Innovative Livestock Services LLC is the exclusive sponsor of the beef show while Cargill underwrites the sheep and goat shows. Additional sponsors include CJ Feed & Supply, Elite Show Supply/Weaver Livestock, Farm Credit Associations of Kansas, HRC Feedyards, Huvepharma, Kansas Department of Agriculture, Kansas Farm Bureau and Farm Bureau Financial Services, Kansas Livestock Association, Kansas Sheep Council, Kansas State University, Prill Garwood Financial Advisors, Shane and Kianne Prill, TMT Truck Permitting and Trans Ova. All high school seniors planning to attend a post-secondary school or those already enrolled in one are eligible to receive a scholarship from KJLS.



Pictured left to right are Jewel Endicott, Uniontown; Ella Neher, Pfeifer; Genayla Warnken, Manhattan; John Aden Grathwohl, Hiawatha; Ella Hoeltzel, Olsburg; Cami Miller, El Dorado; Kamryn Kirkham, Hugoton; Kinsley Gillig, Blue Rapids; Leah Howard, Ellsworth; Katie Aubert, Rossville; Hannah Fieser, Plains; and Cassidy Dalquest, Wilsey.

# Wheat Scoop: Management adjustments when planting wheat late

Some producers have delayed planting due to ongoing summer crop harvest or wet conditions following recent fall rains. Planting in early October is just beyond the optimal range for northwest Kansas and moving towards the latter part of the optimal range for north-central Kansas. Planting in late October to early November remains acceptable in southeast and far south-central Kansas, but is considered late for most other regions and beyond the cutoff for full crop insurance coverage.

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## Market Report

At the Close Tuesday

Brought to you by:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 6.32 |
| Milo | 4.18 |
| Corn | 5.18 |
| Soybeans | 11.84 |

PATE AGENCY, LP
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Don Beesley, Agent
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Although reasonable yields can still be achieved, late-planted wheat typically experiences cooler fall temperatures and has less time to tiller before winter dormancy. This limited fall growth reduces yield potential and increases the risk of winter injury.

Research conducted by Merle Witt with late-sown wheat in Garden City from 1985 through 1991 is summarized in Figure 2. Averaged across all these years, delaying wheat sowing from October 1 to November 1 delayed the heading date by 6 days and decreased wheat yields by 23%. The grain-filling period was progressively shortened by about 1.7 days and occurred under hotter temperatures (about 1.5°F) for every month of delay in sowing date.

**Increase seeding rate**

Increasing seeding rate with delayed planting is likely the most important management adjustment farmers can make. Late-planted wheat usually produces fewer fall tillers than wheat sown at the optimal time. Because fall tillers contribute more to yield than spring tillers, increasing seeding rates can help produce the final head density needed capture yield potential. Recommended seeding rates for Kansas vary by precipitation zone (Table 1) and should be increased for each week planting is delayed beyond the optimal window: about 150,000 – 225,000 seeds per acre (or 10 to 15 lb/acre) in western Kansas, or 225,000 – 300,000 seeds per acre (15 – 20 lb/acre) in eastern Kansas.

Avoid excessive seeding rates since they increase the potential for lodging and greater early-season water use. This can increase the risk of "haying off," where high fall biomass and limited spring moisture reduce yield, as seen in the 2023–24 season.

**The following conclusions can be made from this study:**

- Wheat yields were much higher when planted at, or soon after, the optimal time: Sept. 26 or October 10.
- At the earliest planting date, seeding rate had no effect on grain yield. This is because the plants had plenty of time to tiller, especially at the lower seeding rates.
- At the October 10 planting date, seeding rate did impact yield with the 120 lbs/acre seeding rate yielding more than the 60 lbs/acre rate.
- When planting dates were later than optimal, increasing the seeding rate improved yields significantly. However, the higher seeding rates did not fully compensate for the effect of delayed planting. Even with increased seeding rate, the combined effect of reduced tillering and lack of time for development of the crown resulted in lower yield potential.
- Increasing the seeding rate at late planting dates has the potential to compensate for the decreased tillering potential of wheat planted late, and increases yields compared to the lower seeding rates – although no amount of seed at a late planting date can overcome the overall effects of late planting.

**Maintain the optimal planting depth (1 to 1.5 inches)**

Wheat requires at least 4 to 5 leaves and 1 to 2 tillers before winter dormancy to achieve maximum cold tolerance. Late-planted wheat will most likely have fewer tillers and leaves than wheat planted at the optimal timing and, therefore, will be more susceptible to winter kill. Proper depth ensures good root anchorage and crown insulation for winter survival. Shallow seeding increases the risk of winter injury, while planting too deep may reduce emergence in cool soils. Aim for a uniform 1–1.5 inches below the soil surface.

**Apply starter phosphorus (P) fertilizer with the seed**

Phosphate-based starter fertilizer promotes early-season wheat growth and tillering, which can help compensate for the delayed sowing date. Additionally, P is less available under colder soil temperatures, which can result in P deficiency under cold weather conditions. When planting late, producers should strongly consider using about 20-30 lbs/acre of actual P (applied as 11-52-0 or 18-46-0) directly with the seed, regardless of soil P levels. This placement ensures roots access the P quickly, supporting early development. In-furrow P is particularly valuable for:

- Late-planted wheat
- Wheat for grazing
- Wheat in acidic soils
- Fields with low soil phosphorus levels

**Use a fungicide seed treatment and/ orcertified seed**

Cold, wet soils delay emergence and increase the risk of seed and seedling diseases. Fungicide seed treatments protect against these conditions and improve stand establishment. Ensure thorough seed coverage for full protection. For fungicide seed treatment options, please refer to the K-State fungicide seed treatment chart available at: https://www.bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/MF2955.pdf. Using certified seed may also be warranted to ensure good seed viability and quality, as well as variety purity.

**Variety selection**

Although it may be too late to change varieties this season, keep in mind that varieties differ in tillering capacity and maturity. High-tillering and early-maturing varieties generally perform better when planted late than low-tillering, later-maturing varieties. Late-planted wheat can translate into delayed development in the spring, which can result in plants being exposed to heat stress during grain filling, reducing the duration of the grain filling period and therefore grain yield (Figure 4). When planting late, avoid varieties that require strong fall growth for optimal yield. In central and eastern Kansas, K-State wheat variety trials often include fields planted late after soybean harvest; these results can help identify varieties suited for delayed planting in your region. For more information on selecting a wheat variety, please refer to the Kansas Wheat Variety Guide at https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/item/kansas-wheat-variety-guide-2025_MF991.

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**Go to https://www.agronomy.k-state.edu/eupdates/2026/issue-1123-october-1/management-adjustments-for-late-planted-wheat.html**

# PUBLIC NOTICE

(First published in The Hugoton Hermes, Thursday, October 15, 2026) 1t

ORDINANCE NO. 868

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CURRENT LONGEVITY PAY PROGRAM, ESTABLISHING A NEW LONGEVITY PAY PROGRAM FOR ELIGIBLE CITY EMPLOYEES; ESTABLISHING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AND A LONGEVITY PAY SCHEDULE; PROVIDING FOR THE CALCULATION OF BASE PAY RATES; AND PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF LONGEVITY PAY.

NOW THERFORE, BE IT ORDAINED By the Governing Body of The City of Hugoton, Kansas:

**Section 1. AMENDMENT OF SECTION 1-616.** Section 1-616 of the Code of the City of Hugoton, Kansas, is hereby replaced and amended in its entirety as follows:

1-616 LONGEVITY PAY. (a) The City hereby establishes a longevity pay program for eligible
City employees in recognition of continuous service to the City. Longevity pay shall be calculated and paid in accordance with the provisions of this Section 1-616.

(b Definitions. For purposes of this Section 1-616, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below:

(1) City means the City of Hugoton, Kansas.

(2) Employee means a person employed by the City who is otherwise eligible to receive longevity pay under this Section 1-616,

(3) Part-Time Employee means an employee regularly classified by the City as part-time.

(4) Full-Time Employee means an employee regularly classified by the City as fulltime.

(5) Years of Service means the employee's completed years of continuous service with the City as of November 30 of each calendar year. Partial years of service shall not be rounded up for purposes of determining the applicable longevity-pay category.

(6) Base Pay Rate means the employee's regular rate of compensation as determined under Subsection (d) of this Section 1-616,

(c) Eligibility for Longevity Pay. An employee who is employed by the City as of November 30 of each calendar year shall be eligible for longevity pay based upon the employee's classification and completed Years of Service as of November 30.

(d) Determination of Base Pay Rate. The Base Rate of Pay for an employee shall be determined as follows:

(1) *Hourly Employees.* For an hourly employee, the Base Pay Rate shall be the employee's regular hourly wage in effect as of November 30 of the applicable calendar year.

(2) *Salaried Employees.* For a salaried employee, the Base Pay Rate shall be calculated by dividing the employee's annual salary in effect as of November 30 by two thousand eighty (2,080) hours.

(3) *Excluded Compensation.* The Base Pay Rate for both Hourly and Salaried Employees shall not include overtime pay, bonuses, incentive compensation, commissions, stipends, special payments, reimbursements, or any other compensation paid to the employee in addition to the employee's regular hourly wage or salary.

(e) Longevity Pay Schedule. Eligible employees shall receive an annual longevity payment calculated by multiplying the employee's Base Pay Rate by the number of hours specified in the following schedule:

| Employee Classification / Years of Service | Longevity Pay |
|---|---|
| *Part-Time Employee* | |
| 1 or more completed years of service | 10 hours x Base Pay Rate |
| *Full Time Employees* | |
| 1-5 completed years of service | 20 hours x Base Pay Rate |
| 6-10 completed years of service | 30 hours x Base Pay Rate |
| 11-15 completed years of service | 40 hours x Base Pay Rate |
| 16-20 completed years of service | 50 hours x Base Pay Rate |
| 21 or more completed years of service | 60 hours x Base Pay Rate |

For purposes of this Section, a Full-time employee with exactly twenty-one (21) completed years of service shall be included in the "21 or more completed years of service" category. Further, a Part-time employee with exactly one (1) completed year of service shall be included in the "1 or more completed years of service" category.

An employee who is rehired or otherwise returns to employment with the City after a separation from City employment shall receive credit for the employee's previous completed years of service with the City for purposes of determining eligibility for and the amount of longevity pay under this Ordinance

(f) Payment of Longevity Pay. Longevity pay shall be paid annually in a single lump-sum payment on the first regular pay period occurring in December. All applicable federal and state taxes and other legally required withholdings shall be withheld from the longevity payment. Longevity pay shall be treated as compensation for payroll and tax purposes to the extent required by applicable law.

(g) Changes in Employment Status. An employee who terminates employment, retires, resigns, or is otherwise no longer employed by the City before November 30 shall not be eligible for the longevity payment for that calendar year unless otherwise expressly authorized and approved by the governing body. An employee who changes from part-time to full-time status, or from full-time to part-time status, before November 30 shall receive longevity pay based upon the employee's employment classification as of November 30,

(h) No Effect on Other Compensation. Longevity pay established by this Section 1-616 shall be in addition to an employee's regular wages or salary and shall not alter the employee's regular rate of pay, salary, classification, or other employment benefits, except as
otherwise required by applicable law.

**Section 2, SEVERABILITY.** If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance is determined to be invalid or unconstitutional, such determination shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

**Section 3. REPEAL.** All parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

**Section 4, EFFECTIVE DATE.** This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its adoption and publication in the Hugoton Hermes, the official city newspaper.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY of the City of Hugoton, Kansas, this 5th day of October, 2026.

/s/ Matthew Rome
Matthew Rome, Mayor

(SEAL)

/s/ Carrie Baeza
Carrie Baeza, City Clerk