



October 14, 2011

GENERATIONAL BUBBLE IS CHANGING AGRICULTURE

Many farming operations struggle with transition plans. Furthermore, we will be experiencing a generational change or “bubble” that is going to result in accelerated ownership changes of Nebraska farms and agricultural businesses in the coming years. The Nebraska AgRelations Council has an outstanding program put together this year on this incredibly important issue that will be affecting Nebraska agriculture.

The Ag at the Crossroads Conference will be held on Thursday, November 3, 2011 with registration at 8:30 a.m. and the program from 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. at the Lancaster Event Center in Lincoln. Advance registration is \$45.00 by Friday, October 28th and \$50.00 at the door.

Featured speakers are Dave Specht, Coordinator of Family Business Programs and Lecturer at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln College of Business Administration and Ag Economics Departments; Bruce Johnson, Professor of Ag Economics; Larry Kopsa, Partner in Kopsa Otte CPA's; Joe Hawbaker of Hawbaker Law Office; and Tina Barrett, Executive Director of Nebraska Farm Business, Inc.

You can call 402-472-2821 by October 28th for reservations and pay at the door or send the names of those attending and payment to the Nebraska AgRelations Council, P.O. Box 830918, Lincoln, NE 68583-0918. For more information, go to saline.unl.edu and a link to the flyer is on the front page of our website.

GLYPHOSATE RESISTANT WEEDS EXPAND

In 2006 marestalk (horseweed) was the first weed species in Nebraska found to be resistant to glyphosate. Now UNL greenhouse studies have confirmed glyphosate resistance in multiple giant ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*) populations with samples from suspected fields in Butler, Nemaha, Richardson, and Washington Counties.

The resistant populations of ragweeds in the UNL study needed approximately 100 oz/ac and 200 oz/ac at 4- and 8-inch plant heights respectively, in order to achieve the same level of control of the check or non-resistant ragweed.

The selection pressure exerted on weed populations by increased glyphosate use in glyphosate tolerant crops over the last 10 to 15 years is unprecedented in the era of herbicide weed control. Prior to the introduction of glyphosate tolerant crops, only a few weed species were resistant worldwide. Resistant weeds to glyphosate has reached almost 20 worldwide and 12 in the U.S. and now 2 proven in Nebraska.

Glyphosate's low cost, effectiveness, crop safety, and ease of use make it easy to become over reliant on it rather than using a diversity of pre-emergence and post-emergence tank mix partners when glyphosate tolerant crops are grown in succession. Properly using herbicide tolerant crop technologies as a component of an integrated weed management program is the key to preserving



the long-term benefits of these technologies, while avoiding many of the concerns associated with their use or misuse.

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