

Soybean Production Calendar

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Calendar Description

Soybean production systems in Oklahoma exhibit a high degree of dynamism. Timely management and the proper application of production inputs play a critical role in optimizing productivity and economic returns. This calendar serves as a practical guide to assist growers in planning for upcoming practices. Given the wide range of production systems in Oklahoma, growers are advised to utilize this document as a reference to tailor their own personalized calendars.

The calendar covers various topics such as agronomy, fertility, insect control, disease prevention and weed management in soybean production systems. Although these topics are discussed individually, they are often interconnected. Throughout the calendar, specific practices are highlighted and linked to corresponding fact sheets that provide more detailed information on each topic. Growers should take note of these highlighted practices, as they serve as valuable resources to enhance their understanding and implementation of effective farming techniques.

References

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Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Fact Sheets are also available on our website at: extension.okstate.edu

4. Lofton, J. and Arnall, B. (2017) *Understanding Soybean Nodulation and Inoculation I Oklahoma State University.* Available at: https://extension.okstate.edu/fact-sheets/understanding-soybean-nodulation-and-inoculation.html.

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Figure 1. Target spot of soybean, caused by the fungus Corynespora cassiicola

	October- December	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	September	October- November
		1			<u>,</u>	<u>,</u>	1	1	
Crop Management	Evaluation avail- able cultivars for suitable region	Evaluation available cultivars for suitable region Prepare Seedbed	Early planting period	Early planting period	Late planting period	Reproductive growth period Critical irrigation period	Reproductive growth period Critical irrigation period	Reproductive growth period Harvest Management (Desiccation, Timely Harvest, Combine setup)	Reproductive growth period Harvest Management (Desiccation, Timely Har- vest, Combine setup
Nutrient Management	Apply Lime Soil Sample	P.K. micronutrient application Soil Sample	P.K. micronutrient application Preplant nutrition man- agement Determine if inoculum is needed	Preplant nutrition management Determine if inoculum is needed					
Insect Management			Ensure seed has quality insecticide seed treat- ment Scout for early season insects, apply if above threshold (Various worm species, pillbug, slugs)	Scout for early season insects, apply if above threshold (Various worm species, pillbug, slugs)	Manage and scout vegetative feeding insects (loopers, japanese beetle, bean leaf beetle, blisterbugs, grasshoppers)	Manage and scout vegeta- tive feeding insects (loopers, japanese beetle, bean leaf beetle, blister- bugs, grasshoppers) Manage late-season pod feeding insects (Stinkbugs and various worm spe- cies)	Manage late-season pod feeding insects (Stinkbugs and various worm species)	Manage late-season pod feeding insects (Stinkbugs and various worm species)	Manage late-season pod feeding insects (Stinkbugs and various worm species)
Disease Management			Ensure seed has quality fungicide seed treatment Scout for seedling diseases (damping off or root rot)	Scout for seedling diseases (damping off or root rot)	Scout for seedling diseases (damping off or root rot)	Evaluate late-season diseases (Cercospora, Alternaria, Diprthe, Char- coal Rot) These will primarily be pod and stem disease but also late-season foliar Determine the presence of soybean cyst (SCN) or root knot nematode	Evaluate late-season diseases (Cercospora, Alternaria, Diprthe, Char- coal Rot) These will primarily be pod and stem disease but also late-season foliar Determine the presence of soybean cyst (SCN) or root knot nematode	Evaluate late-season diseas- es (Cercospora, Alternaria, Diprthe, Charcoal Rot) These will primarily be pod and stem disease but also late-season foliar Determine the presence of soybean cyst (SCN) or root knot nematode	
Weed Management	Get all necessary application train- ings (Applicator or dicamba trainings) Understand rota- tional restrictions and previous herbicide used	Winter Weed Management Get all necessary application trainings (Applicator or dicamba trainings) <u>Understand rotational</u> restrictions and previous. <u>herbicide used</u>	Burndown/preplant herbi- cie management system (Early and late planted systems) Understand rotational restrictions and previous. herbicide used	Burndown/preplant herbicide management system (Early and late planted systems) Understand rotational restrictions and previ- ous herbicide used	Burndown/preplant herbicide management system (Early and late planted systems) Understand rotational restrictions and previ- ous herbicide used	Apply any late-season herbicides to manage weeds Note: Applications of several commonly used herbicides are considered off-label past or during reproductive growth Early post emergence weed management (late- planted systems)	Apply any late-season her- bicides to manage weeds Note: Applications of several commonly used herbicides are considered off-label past or during reproductive growth	Apply any late-season herbi- cides to manage weeds Note: Applications of several commonly used herbicides are considered off-label past or during reproductive growth	Use desiccation applica- tions to manage late-season weeds

Table 1 Soybean Production Guide

The Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service Education Everywhere for Everyone

The Cooperative Extension Service is the largest, most successful informal educational organization in the world. It is a nationwide system funded and guided by a partnership of federal, state and local governments that delivers information to help people help themselves through the land-grant university system.

Extension carries out programs in the broad categories of agriculture, natural resources and environment; family and consumer sciences; 4-H and other youth; and community resource development. Extension staff members live and work among the people they serve to help stimulate and educate Americans to plan ahead and cope with their problems.

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- It is administered by the land-grant university as designated by the state legislature through an Extension director.
- Extension programs are nonpolitical, objective and research-based information.
- · It provides practical, problem-oriented education

for people of all ages. It is designated to take the knowledge of the university to those persons who do not or cannot participate in the formal classroom instruction of the university.

- It utilizes research from university, government and other sources to help people make their own decisions.
- More than a million volunteers help multiply the impact of the Extension professional staff.
- It dispenses no funds to the public.
- It is not a regulatory agency, but it does inform people of regulations and of their options in meeting them.
- Local programs are developed and carried out in full recognition of national problems and goals.
- The Extension staff educates people through personal contacts, meetings, demonstrations and the mass media.
- Extension has the built-in flexibility to adjust its programs and subject matter to meet new needs. Activities shift from year to year as citizen groups and Extension workers close to the problems advise changes.

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