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

1. Arnall, B. (2021) Precision Ag and Soil Fertility | Oklahoma State University. Available at: https://extension.okstate.edu/programs/precision-ag-and-soil-fertility/


Figure 1. Target spot of soybean, caused by the fungus Corynespora cassiicola
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Crop Management</th>
<th>Nutrient Management</th>
<th>Insect Management</th>
<th>Disease Management</th>
<th>Weed Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October-December</td>
<td>Evaluation available cultivars for suitable region</td>
<td>Apply Lime, Soil Sample</td>
<td>Ensure seed has quality insecticide seed treatment</td>
<td>Ensure seed has quality fungicide seed treatment</td>
<td>Get all necessary application trainings (Applicator or dicamba trainings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Evaluation available cultivars for suitable region</td>
<td>P.K., micronutrient application</td>
<td>Scout for early season insects, apply if above threshold</td>
<td>Scout for seedling diseases (stamping off or root rot)</td>
<td>Understand rotational restrictions and previous herbicide used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Prepare Seedbed</td>
<td>Preplant nutrition management</td>
<td>(Various worm species, pillbug, slugs)</td>
<td>(Various worm species, pillbug, slugs)</td>
<td>Winter Weed Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Early planting period</td>
<td>Determine if inoculum is needed</td>
<td>Manage and scout vegetative feeding insects</td>
<td>Scout for seedling diseases (stamping off or root rot)</td>
<td>Get all necessary application trainings (Applicator or dicamba trainings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Early planting period</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manage and scout vegetative feeding insects</td>
<td>Evaluate late-season diseases (Cercospora, Alternaria, Diphthe, Charcoal Rot)</td>
<td>Understand rotational restrictions and previous herbicide used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Late planting period</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manage late-season pod feeding insects (Stinkbugs, and various worm species)</td>
<td>These will primarily be pod and stem disease but also late-season foliar</td>
<td>Understand rotational restrictions and previous herbicide used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Reproductive growth period</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manage late-season pod feeding insects (Stinkbugs, and various worm species)</td>
<td>Determine the presence of soybean cyst (SCN) or root knot nematode</td>
<td>Understand rotational restrictions and previous herbicide used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Reproductive growth period</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manage late-season pod feeding insects (Stinkbugs, and various worm species)</td>
<td>Determine the presence of soybean cyst (SCN) or root knot nematode</td>
<td>Understand rotational restrictions and previous herbicide used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October-November</td>
<td>Reproductive growth period</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manage late-season pod feeding insects (Stinkbugs, and various worm species)</td>
<td>Determine the presence of soybean cyst (SCN) or root knot nematode</td>
<td>Use desiccation applications to manage late-season weeds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

Some characteristics of the Cooperative Extension system are:

- The federal, state and local governments cooperatively share in its financial support and program direction.
- 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.