



AGChoice Newsletter

Volume 8, Issue 2

July 2013

Thinking Safety During Wheat Harvest and Haying Season

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Scott Anderson, Olpe AGChoice Manager



This cold and wet spring will no doubt lead to a very busy summer season of farming. We understand that you, as producers, will be running in several directions and have many things on your mind that need to get accomplished. You can easily feel overwhelmed and rushed by many factors. Amid the flurry of activity, we at AGChoice would like to remind everyone to make safety a priority of all your activities. We continue to stress safety to our employees and hope you do the same with you and your family during this hectic time.

Agriculture remains one of the top sectors for employment in Kansas. However, agriculture also remains one of the most hazardous industries in the nation, with many people injured or killed in on-farm incidents each year. And regrettably, most of these accidents are preventable.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety Health Administration in 2011, 51% of farm deaths involve tractors, with rollovers being the most frequent cause, along with fall-offs and run-over incidents. Other leading categories are grain suffocation, farm truck run-overs, auger and PTO entanglements, electrocutions when an auger hits a power line, haying equipment, and farm animals. In one instance, a combine actually fell on a person when he was changing its tires.



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...Continued From Front Page It is very important for farmers and harvesters to keep equipment safe. Use guards and shields provided, and replace them if you take them off. By using these safety features such as guards, it greatly reduces the chance of getting caught in a PTO or auger. Also tractors should be equipped with rollover protective structure, but these structures usually only work if the rider is wearing a seatbelt.

Here are a few other tips for maintaining a safety attitude during this busy time.

*Equip trucks, tractors and combines with fire extinguisher and first aid kits.

*Make sure you are physically able and mentally fit before operating a combine or truck.

Fatigue, stress and worry can prevent you from focusing on the job at hand and safety.

Take periodic breaks to avoid over stress and fatigue.

*Be aware of power lines that come into contact with moving equipment



*Before approaching machinery for maintenance or inspection, make sure it is shut down with the engine off, key removed, and all moving parts have stopped completely.

*Take caution when working around grain bins, especially when grain is being loaded and removed. Put safety measures in place to avoid risk of entrapment and suffocation.

*Follow labeling instructions when handling dangerous chemicals. Wear protective gear when necessary, including protective eye and ear wear.

Keep asking yourself how much time is your life worth to you. I believe that the number one cause of accidents is rushing. Take some time to think a process through before you begin. It takes time to prevent farm accidents, but it also takes seconds for a farm accident to happen. We at AGChoice urge you to help make this summer's harvest and haying season good and accident free.

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Soybean Insect Management

Brian Creager, CCA, Manager of the AGChoice Emporia Agronomy Center



The spring of 2013 was challenging to say the least. The rain we received in our area was very welcomed even though it did delay corn planting. I am hopeful that we will continue to receive timely rainfall throughout the summer. Other challenges this spring included freeze scares in late April and early May and then snow on May 2nd. There is nothing we can do about the challenges Mother Nature throws at us, but we can take steps to address challenges presented to us by insects.

As I scout soybean fields each summer, I find a variety in insects in most fields. Typically there are numerous species of insects present, some harmful and some beneficial. There are usually two species present that I think we need to start paying more attention to and give greater consideration to spraying an insecticide for. The two species are Bean Leaf Beetles and Stink Bugs.

Bean leaf beetles overwinter as adults beneath leaf litter in wooded areas next to soybean fields. Once spring temperatures reach 50 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit, adults become active and seek available host plants such as grasses, soybean plants and other legumes. It's common to find them working on volunteer beans in newly planted corn in our area. Adult coloration (red, orange, tan or gray) and markings (dots, stripes or both) may vary among individual populations; however all adults possess a black triangle at the base of their forewings (Figure 1). A female beetle is capable of producing 130 to 200 reddish, spindle-shaped eggs. They are laid adjacent to plant stems in the upper 5 inches of the soil.



(Figure 1) Bean Leaf Beetle Adults

After hatching (5-7 days) from their eggs, bean leaf beetle larvae (white, cylindrical with a black head) feed on underground plant parts. Depending on soil temperature, larvae may feed for three to six weeks before pupating in earthen cells. About a week later, adults emerge, beginning in mid-July to feed, mate and lay eggs. There are two, in-season generations per year in Kansas, the second of which generally emerges in September. These adults will feed on soybeans or other host plants before moving into overwintering sites, thus continuing the cycle the following year.

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...Continued From Page 3 Damage caused from the Bean Leaf Beetle ranges from larvae feeding on roots, root hairs and nodules to adults feeding on foliage and pods. We typically don't have much issue with the underground feeding. Defoliation by adult bean leaf beetles is identifiable by the small round holes between the major leaflet veins (Figure 2). This damage differs from the small, irregular or jagged leaflet margins caused by caterpillars and grasshoppers.



(Figure 2) Adult Bean Leaf Beetle feeding damage

Based on current research, pod damage by adult



(Figure 3) Adult Bean Leaf Beetle pod feeding damage

bean leaf beetles is the most important type of injury (Figure 3). This damage can cause complete pod loss when adults feed at the base of the pod, which is referred to as "pod clipping". Adult damage to the outer pod wall also leads to the formation of pod lesions which can allow moisture and secondary pathogens to enter the pod. Seeds damaged by these pathogens become shrunk, discolored and moldy, lowering seed quality and quantity. Adult feeding can also lead to bean pod mottle mosaic virus, a disease that can cause stunted growth, a mosaic leaf pattern on leaves and have a negative impact on bean yields.

Economic treatment thresholds that trigger insecticide applications vary according to the growth stage of the plant:

- Seedling stage: 5 or more bean leaf beetles or one damaged plant per foot of row
- V2 to bloom: 10 or more bean leaf beetles per foot of row and more than 30% defoliation
- Bloom to seed maturity: 10 or more beetles per foot of row and 20% defoliation OR at least 15 bean leaf beetles per foot of row and at least 10% pod damage

Research, and my personal observation, has shown that the use of a seed treatment containing an insecticide can aid in the control of overwintering adults that feed on seedling soybeans. Controlling these overwintering adults leads to fewer egg laying females and can lower beetle pressure in mid-July.

Stink bugs also overwinter as adults in non-crop areas. When spring temperatures increase, stink bugs become active and begin feeding on both cultivated and wild host plants.

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...Continued From Page 4 Once overwintering adult stink bugs rebuild their energy reserves, they mate, and females begin laying their eggs in early summer. Females lay tight clusters of 10 to 30 barrel shaped eggs on soybean plants, which typically hatch in 1 to 3 weeks. The first-instar nymphs do not feed and remain clustered on their egg masses (Figure 4). Depending on the species and weather conditions, it takes between 23 days and two months to progress from the egg to adult stage. There are also typically one to three generations of stink bugs annually.



(Figure 4) Stink bug nymphs and egg casings



(Figure 5) Adult Stink Bug

Both the 2nd and 3rd-instar nymphs and adults attack primarily the seeds and pods of soybean plants. They will also feed on soybean plant stems, foliage and blooms. Usually the feeding punctures can be identified by the presence of small brown or black spots. Direct feeding damage can lead to a reduction in seed quality and quantity. Young seeds can be deformed, undersized or even aborted, whereas older seeds will be discolored and shriveled with the germination rate reduced for beans produced as a seed source. Indirectly, feeding damage by stink bugs can delay plant maturity and cause the abnormal production and development of leaflets and pods. This condition is referred to as the “green bean effect.”

Scouting for stink bugs should begin when beans start blooming as female stink bugs are highly attracted to the blooms. Treatment is recommended when adults or later-instar nymphs reach at least one stink bug per foot of row as soybean pods begin to fill with seeds.

Soybeans should be scouted on a regular basis throughout the growing season to identify any insect pests that might be present. Bean leaf beetles and stink bugs are the pests we see year in and year out in our area. The past several years we have also had some issues with webworms and pod worms (corn earworm) in some isolated cases. Some other areas also have issues with Japanese beetles on a regular basis.

Be sure to talk with your local AGChoice Agronomist or Manager for help in identifying insect pests and control options. Also, you may want to talk to them about how the Crop Trak crop scouting program we offer can aid your operation in keeping ahead of insect and disease issues in your crops.

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Animal Disease Traceability

Jon Roberts, Area Sales Manager Livestock Products



On January 9th, 2013, the USDA published its rule on "Traceability for Livestock Moving Interstate". This ruling went into effect on 3-11-13, at which time livestock producers will be required to comply with the animal identification protocol outlined in the Federal Register. After much debate and committee hearings, the Animal Disease Traceability, ADT, ruling has taken shape. Individual states may be afforded some latitude to customize the administration of their system, but in general terms the classes of cattle that will fall under the ruling for interstate movement are as follows:

- All cattle over 18 months of age not going to slaughter.
- Cattle transported to entertainment events and livestock shows.
- All Dairy cattle females and all dairy males born after 3-11-13.

At this time the largest class of cattle typically transported across state lines, "Feeder Cattle," are not required to be identified, as the ruling stands today. The only exception to this would be the unique case of dairy calves developed for slaughter. This should not be confused with any beef cattle heading directly to slaughter, as they have an exemption.

As far as official identification options, there will be a period of 2 years to phase in a tag bearing an official shield and postal code. In some instances registered brands and tattoos will be allowed. As for Missouri, breed registration tattoos will be allowed, however, brands will not. For the most part, the first opportunity for cattle to be tagged will be at the sale barn. This will be inspected by a Veterinarian. The most popular tag used today is a metal clip or "Brite Tag". In addition to tagging the cattle prior to traveling across state lines, they have to be accompanied by an ICVI. This Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection or similar documentation will accompany the cattle to their new destination. These identification records will be required to remain on hand for a period of 5 years. To some the implementation of this mandate creates frustration for livestock producers, but if properly utilized, it could potentially prevent you from having to quarantine or test animals that can be documented to have no risk of exposure to a given disease. If you have questions about this, or any subject, shoot me email or give me a call at any time.

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Anaplasmosis

John Nichols, Livestock Consultant



Anaplasmosis can be a very costly disease to beef producers. Anaplasmosis is caused by a blood-borne organism that kills red blood cells and causes anemia, fever, lack of appetite, weakness, depression, low milk production, jaundice, abortion and sometimes death. Adult cattle are more susceptible to infection than calves and the disease is most often more fatal in cattle over three years of age. Cattle that recover from the infection generally remain carriers of the disease and pass it on to other cattle within a herd.

In order for anaplasmosis to spread from a carrier to a susceptible animal, a transfer of blood must occur. The most common spread of the disease is through tick, horse fly, stable fly, and mosquito bites. Another way of spreading the disease is by the use of dirty/contaminated needles, scalpels, tattoo equipment, and dehorner.



Treatment is difficult because the animal is generally in the acute stage of the disease when noticed. Prevention is the best way to manage anaplasmosis in a herd. Control of insects and having a strict sanitation plan anytime vaccinations and surgery are performed can help in the prevention of anaplasmosis. Consider testing your herd to identify carriers of the anaplasmosis disease. One should feed Chlortetracycline (CTC) daily during the spring and summer months. The labeled prevention is .5 milligram per pound of body weight fed daily.

For CTC mineral and fly control mineral contact your local AGChoice.

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The AGChoice newsletter is coordinated by Linda Heady, Tammy Peak, and MacKenzie Oswald. It is printed through MFA in Columbia, MO. If you have any agronomy, feed, seed, animal health, or grain topics you would like us to address, please call Linda at (620) 421-5110 or Tammy at (620) 396-8554 or send an e-mail to lheady@mfa-inc.com or tpeak@mfa-inc.com.

Booms, Boomless, or Spot Spraying? What is the Best Way to Control My Weeds?

David Moore, Range and Pasture Specialist



I think we can all agree that we have too many weeds in much of our hay and pasture ground. The final blow in this “perfect storm” of weeds was the drought of 2012. Many of us also experienced severe drought in 2011. But, truly, the beginnings of this flourishing weed population began five or six years ago when fertilizer began trading at high values.

I'll address the spraying a little later in this article, but first we need to think about the fertility issues that have driven us to this point.

Most of us in the business of converting grass and other forages to meat and milk felt the need to do one of the following three options when prices went up: less fertilizer, no fertilizer, or use of straight nitrogen. Using any of these three options places us on a slope to declining yields and unhealthy stands of forage.

Plants require nitrogen, phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) in sufficient amounts to develop healthy plants. Nitrogen is basically the fuel for the engine (forage). Phosphorus and potash are like the oil that keeps the engine running smoothly for the long haul. Underfeeding with P and K results in excess removal of these nutrients and places you on the above mentioned slope. It is like having an oil leak in the engine.

Continuing to apply nitrogen (fuel) without adequate P and K (oil) will eventually result in a sick or dead crop (engine). The decline in soil fertility levels is not very noticeable at first, but eventually we begin to notice the thin stand and low yields. Thin stands lead to increased weed pressure (and weeds consume high amounts of nutrients and water). The slope steepens at this point, with the grass losing ground to weeds quickly. Add a drought to the mix and voila – here we are.

Killing the weeds without increasing fertility will increase grass yield (but new weeds will soon return to the thin stand). Fertilizing with plenty of P and K will increase both grass and weed yield. We really begin to see huge improvements when we aggressively work on soil fertility and weed control together.

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...Continued From Page 8 An integral part of fertility is maintaining a proper pH. We do this for two reasons. Plants have a "sweet spot" where they will thrive. Our goal should be to keep the pH within that range. An even bigger incentive is that as pH falls, and soil becomes more acidic, availability of phosphorus and potash falls. Fescue will grow (but not thrive) at a pH of 5.0, but only about 1/3 of your phosphorus is available and about 1/2 of the potash. Applying lime to achieve a pH of 6.5 should be a major goal.

Conversely, routine application of lime without regard to soil test pH results can result in a pH that is too high to support plant life (like the salt flats in Utah). This is especially true when we apply lime close to a gravel road. Only a soil test can lead you in the correct direction.

To "check the oil" on your place, we need a good soil test. Begin with hay fields, as they are most apt to be deficient. We need 1 sample per field. Each sample is a composite of 15-20 separate cores about 6" deep. These are mixed together to create an "average" or composite soil sample. Avoid obtaining cores within 150 feet of a gravel road or areas that livestock congregate routinely. Including cores from these areas will skew the results.

An even more efficient way to soil test is "grid sampling". Fields are marked out in 2.5 acre "grids" via computer mapping. A separate sample (with multiple cores) is obtained from each grid area. The result is a map that allows us to apply lime and fertilizer at variable rates to maximize production on the better parts of a field without overfeeding the poorer areas. For more information on grid sampling see Eric Preston's Grid Sampling article, or contact your local store, and they can provide you with more details.

Effectively spraying for weeds involves the five R's: spraying the Right product on the Right weed at the Right time, using the Right amount with the Right surfactant. Whether we put booms out, use boomless nozzles or spot spray is a choice we make as we plan our spraying program. First we evaluate whether there is sufficient weed pressure to spray the entire field or not. If you determine to spray the entire field, we must decide between booms or boomless nozzles.

Utilizing booms is more accurate in coverage, but is frequently not an option due to terrain or obstacles. Boomless nozzles cover 30+ feet per swathe and do so with very acceptable accuracy. The limitation they have has to do with wind. A boomless nozzle sprays a sheet of water out to one side of the sprayer. A pair of them provides coverage on both sides. If wind is gusty, we will see occasional skips where gusts have affected the "sheet" of water. We can minimize this effect by working the field 90 degrees to the wind. If the wind is out of the south, run east and west. If the wind is out of the west, run north and south.

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...Continued From Page 9 Spot spraying can be a good option to clean up sporadic weeds and small patches of weeds or brush. The spot spraying chart on the next page is designed to assist you in properly mixing herbicide and surfactant with varying amounts of water to meet your needs. The same 5 R's still apply, so visit your local AGChoice location to obtain advice on product selection, timing, weed identification, etc.

As always, I'm available for assistance to you and to our stores. Please feel free to contact me via email or telephone.

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AGChoice Welcomes New Sales Representative



Hello, I'm Matthew Jones, the new sales representative for the Moran and Blue Mound, Kansas Locations. I grew up in Garnett, KS, where I live with my wife, Amanda, and my daughter, Keirstynn, with another little girl coming in July.

I attended Kansas State University, where I studied Agribusiness and Economics, with a minor in Animal Science. After college, I worked different jobs in all areas of agriculture including grain, feed, agronomy, and seed. I've also done research on animal medicine. Before coming to AgChoice, I managed feed and agronomy locations for another company.

I enjoy working with the AgChoice team and am eager to work side by side with our current and new customers. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me. Thank you and have a great planting season.

Matthew Jones
Sales Representative
AgChoice – Moran/Blue Mound, KS
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SPOT SPRAY CHART



(Recommended rates given for each volume are rounded for easy measurement)

PLEASE VERIFY THAT THE TARGET WEED IS ON THE HERBICIDE LABEL

Herbicide	†Water Volume							Approx. Conc.
	1	5	15	25	40	60	100	
FOREFRONT HL	2 oz.	10 oz.	30 oz.	1.5 qt.	2.5 qt.	3.5 qt.	1.5 gal.	1.5%
GRAZON P+D (RESTRICTED)	2.5 oz.	12 oz.	36 oz.	2 qt.	3 qt.	5 qt.	2.0 gal.	2.0%
CHAPARRAL	0.1 oz. (1 tsp.)	0.5 oz. (5 tsp.)	1.5 oz.	2.5 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	10 oz.	3oz/30 gal
PASTUREGARD HL (herbacious)	0.75 oz.	3 oz.	10 oz.	16 oz.	26 oz.	38 oz.	2 qts	0.50%
PASTUREGARD HL (woody)	2 oz.	10 oz.	30 oz.	1.5 qt.	2.5 qt.	3.5 qt.	1.5 gal.	1.5%
SURMOUNT (RESTRICTED)	2.5 oz.	12 oz.	36 oz.	2 qt.	3 qt.	5 qt.	2 gal.	2.0%
HI DEP	2.5 oz.	12 oz.	36 oz.	2 qt.	3 qt.	5 qt.	2 gal.	2.0%
BRUSHMASTER	4 oz.	18 oz.	3.5 pt.	3 qt.	5 qt.	7 qt.	3 gal.	3.0%
WEEDMASTER	1 oz.	6 oz.	18 oz.	1 qt.	1.5 qt.	2.5 qt.	1 gal.	1.0%
SUPERBRUSH KILLER	2.5 oz.	12 oz.	36 oz.	2 qt.	3 qt.	5 qt.	2 gal.	2.0%
CROSSBOW	4 oz.	18 oz.	3.5 pt.	3 qt.	5 qt.	7 qt.	3 gal.	3.0%
TORDON 22K (RESTRICTED)	2 oz.	10 oz.	30 oz.	1.5 qt.	2.5 qt.	3.5 qt.	1.5 gal.	1.50%
REMEDY ULTRA (woody)	2 oz.	10 oz.	30 oz.	1.5 qt.	2.5 qt.	3.5 qt.	1.5 gal.	1.5%
TANK MIXES								
CHAPARRAL +	0.5 tsp.	3 tsp.	1 oz.	1.5 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6.5 oz.	2 oz/30 gal
PASTUREGARD HL	1 oz.	6 oz.	20 oz.	1 qt.	1.5 qt.	2.5 qt.	1 gal.	1.00%
FOREFRONT HL	1 oz.	5 oz.	15 oz.	25 oz.	40 oz.	60 oz.	3 qt.	0.75%
REMEDY ULTRA	0.75 oz.	3 oz.	10 oz.	16 pt.	26 oz.	38 oz.	2 qts	0.50%
WITH ALL OF THE ABOVE VOLUMES WE NEED TO ADD SURFACTANT AT THE RATE OF 1 qt./100 GALLONS WATER								
DO NOT USE TORRID FOR SPOT SPRAYING								
ASTUTE OR								
ASTUTE LIGHT	0.5 oz.	1.5 oz.	5 oz.	8 oz.	13 oz.	20 oz.	1 qt.	0.25%
* 1 tsp. of Chaparral ≈ 0.1 oz. of dry product								
†Assumes a hand sprayer application volume of 30 gallons per acre								

Leaching and Denitrification?

Eric Preston, SW MO/SE KS Regional Precision Sales Manager



Starting out this year, we have had some extreme moisture conditions. In the last 3 weeks throughout the region, we have seen every type of moisture possible, hail, snow, freezing rain, and heavy downpours. The region has seen from 7 – 12 inches of rain in the past 3 months. This has hampered a lot of field work from fertilizer spreading, spraying, and planting. One other issue that the wet weather has caused is

Nitrogen loss from the wet and water logged soils. There are numerous variables that make this loss very difficult to quantify.

There are 2 ways that nitrogen fertilizer can be lost due to extremely wet conditions.

Denitrification

This is a process by which bacteria convert NO_3 to N gases that are lost to the atmosphere. Denitrifying bacteria use NO_3 instead

of oxygen in the metabolic processes. Denitrification takes place where there is waterlogged soil and where there is ample organic matter to provide energy for bacteria. For these reasons, denitrification is generally limited to topsoil. Denitrification can proceed rapidly when soils are warm and become saturated for 2 or 3 days.

Leaching

Leaching is the loss of soluble NO_3 as it moves with soil water, generally excess water, below the root zone. Nitrate that moves below the root zone has potential to enter either groundwater or surface water through tile drainage systems.

Coarse-textured soils have a lower water-holding capacity and, therefore, a higher potential to lose nitrate from leaching when compared with fine-textured soils. Some sandy soils, for instance, may retain only 1/2 inch of water per foot of soil while some silt loam or clay loam soils may retain up to 2 inches of water per foot. Nitrate can be leached from any soil if rainfall or irrigation moves water through the root zone.

Soil Type will have a major role in how much leaching or denitrification will occur in a given field. The lighter sandier soils will have a higher propensity to leach do to their smaller holding capacity. Higher clay soils, or soils with a clay pan soil will have more troubles with denitrification because of the higher holding capacity and its ability to leach is less.



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...Continued From Page 12 Keeping your terraces and water ways cleaned out and maintained will help considerably on keeping water from standing on soil. Also there are options of laying soil tile that does a great job on removing excess water from a soil profile, but it will also aid in leaching of the soil and it also needs to go at least 24 inches deep in the soil so sometimes it can be impossible to place tile into some of our shallow soils.

The best way to manage denitrification and leaching of your Nitrogen is to find the optimum time of application for your operation. Finding a time that is going to minimize the chance of Nitrogen loss but at the same time not push planting dates back because of need to apply your Nitrogen fertilizer. This will be different for every operation.

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MFA Foundation Scholarship Winners

The MFA Foundation is a non-profit, philanthropic corporation established in 1958 with an initial gift of \$28,000 from the estate of Robert O. Wurmb. The primary purpose of The Foundation is to provide greater educational opportunity for the youth in our trade territory.

The Foundation's major activity is its Scholarship Program, which has provided financial assistance to nearly 10,000 college and university students from rural communities since its initiation in 1965. The MFA Foundation Scholarships are offered to high school seniors in communities where MFA agencies (such as MFA AGChoice, MFA Oil Company Bulk Plants & Propane Plants, and other MFA agencies) are located and are willing to contribute \$350 to the MFA Foundation as joint sponsors of the scholarship.

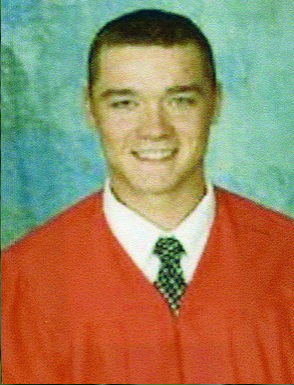
The amount of the scholarship is \$2,000 and is applied toward the student's freshman year of college. It is not renewable.

The scholarship winner is selected by a local committee of 3 to 5 persons and should include a farmer, a businessman and a high school official. In making its selection, the committee considers the applicant's:

- Interest in furthering his/her education in studies that relate to agriculture or other fields of study that benefit rural life;
- Participation and leadership in school, church and community activities;
- Reputation for good citizenship and good moral character;
- Financial need, sources of income and willingness to work; and satisfactory academic progress.

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Nicholas Michael Bole, son of Cindy and Brad Bole, graduated from Columbus Unified High School. He plans to attend Coffeyville Community College in Columbus, KS.



Logan Dale Bruce, son of Darrell Bruce and Sheila Tucker, graduated from Welch High School. He plans to attend Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College in Miami, OK.

Braxton Boyd Butler, son of Rochelle and Leland Butler, graduated from Madison High School. He plans to attend Kansas State University in Manhattan, KS.



Lauren Jo Davied, daughter of Tonya and Dean Davied, graduated from Girard High School. She plans to attend Pittsburg State University in Pittsburg, KS.



Allison Droege, daughter of Christi and Brian Droege, graduated from Burlingame High School. She plans to attend Kansas State University in Manhattan, KS.



Hannah Fredericksen, daughter of Sue Fredericksen, graduated from Fort Scott High School. She plans to attend Emporia State University in Emporia, KS.

Audey Hamblin, son of DeAnn and Mike Hamblin, graduated from Southeast High School. He plans to attend Pittsburg State University in Pittsburg, KS.



Nicole Louise Harris, daughter of Penny and Greg Harris, graduated from Uniontown High School. She plans to attend Fort Scott Community College in Fort Scott, KS.





Brittney Houck, daughter of Lori and Jeff Houck, graduated from Northern Heights High School. She plans to attend Kansas State University in Manhattan, KS.

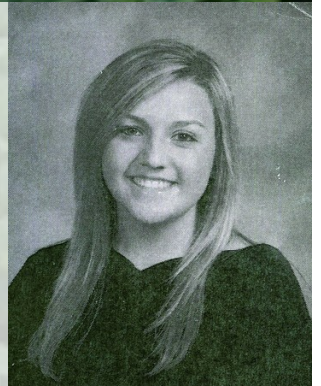


Megan Elizabeth Meiwes, daughter of Michelle Meiwes and the late Edward Meiwes, graduated from Marmaton Valley High School. She plans to attend Kansas State University in Manhattan, KS.

Carly Nicole Newberry, daughter of Kimberly and Chad Newberry, graduated from St. Paul High School. She plans to attend Pittsburg State University in Pittsburg, KS.



Savannah Grace Sager, daughter of Charlie Sager, graduated from Chelsea High School. She plans to attend Oklahoma State University in Stillwater, OK.



Orren James Taylor, son of Brenda and Russ Taylor, graduated from Labette County High School. He plans to attend Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College in Miami, OK.

Congratulations 2013 seniors! We at AGChoice wish you the best of luck in your future endeavors!

4 State Farm Show

The Four State Farm Show will be Friday, July 19 to Sunday, July 21 in Pittsburg, KS. It will be open 7:30 a.m. - 3 p.m. Friday and Saturday. Sunday the hours will be from 8 a.m. - 3 p.m. MFA and AGChoice will have two separate sites this year at the show! One site will be on the east side of the show, and the second site will be on the main aisle as you come in.

AGChoice Locations

Blue Mound: (913) 756-2210

Emporia: (620) 342-4775

Emporia Grain & Feed: (620) 343-7562

Hepler: (620) 368-4347

Madison: (620) 437-2138

Moran: (620) 237-4668

Olpe: (620) 475-3801

Osage City: (785) 528-4632

Parsons: (620) 421-5110

Weir (east): (620) 396-8559

Weir (town): (620) 396-8554

Chelsea, OK: (918) 789-2559



Check Us Out on the Web at www.agchoice.net!!!

Upcoming Events...

Four State Farm Show
Pittsburg, KS
July 19-21