

not significant. The use of KCl increased the plumpness of oat kernels at three of the six locations (data not shown). The test weights of oats were also increased at one of the six locations, and decreased at another. While significant, these grain quality differences were relatively small in magnitude. While interactions among nutrients applied occurred in a number of instances, there was no strong or consistent pattern.

The results of this study support previous research indicating that oats remove less nutrients per bushel of production than many of the other crops grown on the northern Great Plains. Nutrient removal in oats is approximately 0.5 to 0.8 lb N/bu, 0.23 to 0.28 lb P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/bu, and 0.17 to 0.20 lb

K<sub>2</sub>O/bu. While fertilizer N additions increased oat yields, application in excess of rates required to optimize yield should be avoided to maintain grain quality. Fertilizer P additions improved early season plant development, at all locations, and grain yield at two of the six trials. Potassium fertilizer application resulted in small improvements in both oat yield and quality. [BC](#)

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*PPI/FAR Research Project MB-21F*

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## **InfoAg 2005 Set for July 19 to 21, InfoAg Midsouth February 7 to 9**



The popular Information Agriculture Conference series returns July 19 to 21, with **InfoAg 2005 in Springfield, Illinois**. For veterans of the conferences as well as newcomers, the program will feature the latest in precision farming practices, data analysis from yield monitors and field geographic information systems (GIS), communications tools, and information management. A large exhibit hall and hands-on computer workshops are planned.

A special, regional **InfoAg Midsouth** conference is planned for February 7 to 9, 2005, in Tunica, Mississippi. Targeting in-

novative consultants and farmers, the program will concentrate on technology and information management for cotton, rice, and soybean production systems. Much of the program will be built around individuals sharing their experience, with updates on new technology and research from universities and industry, geared to real-world applications.

Additional information is available at these websites:

>[www.farmresearch.com/infoag](http://www.farmresearch.com/infoag)< or  
>[www.ppi-far.org](http://www.ppi-far.org)<. [BC](#)

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## **FAR Involved in Soybean Rust Focus**

Asian soybean rust in South America is the focus of a new project sponsored by the Institute for Technology Development, National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Foundation for Agronomic Research (FAR) will coordinate assistance in collecting ground measurements to be used in interpreting remote sensing imagery. The Brazilian government research organization (EMBRAPA) and U.S. aerospace companies will also cooperate.



“The goal is to develop an early warning and tracking system for the disease...to help manage it in Brazil and in the U.S., if it eventually comes to this country,” explains Dr. Harold E. Reetz, President of FAR.

For more about this and other FAR programs, contact Dr. Reetz.

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