EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

Allis-Chalmers HD 11 dozer, good condition, ready to work. $9500

53-ft. van trailer with air ride suspension, rear doors and side door, set up for storage with shelving, also loaded with GenSet 660kw with Cat power, low hours. $12,500

Call 406-560-0703, S.W. MT

1999 Trailmax T40-T
20 ton tiltable trailer
24-ft-x110" deck, 85% tires, AB, 42" deck height, LED lights, good deck........ $12,500

1999 Zieman 25 ton Tri-axle
24-ft. x 102" deck, AB, 70% 17.5 tires, 34" deck height, nice trailer........ $15,500

1986 Kenworth 10 Yard Dump
400 Cummins, 13 speed, 2 speed rears, Hendrickson suspension, Jake, 50% tires and brakes, PS, steel frame, 12.5-ft. Columbia dump........ $12,500

1997 Towmaster T40
20 ton trailer
50%, 17.5 tires, 24-ft-x102" wide, good deck, 50% brakes........ $8500

1989 Ford F800 5 Yard Dump
6 cyl Ford diesel, PS, PB, 5 speed & 2 speed, 28K GVW, good tires........ $6500

1993 Ford F700 5 Yard Dump
190 hp, 5.9 Cummins, 5 speed and 2 speed, PS, PB, 28K GVW, 140,000 miles. New 11R22.5 double tires, 10-ft. dump bed........ $14,500

1994 GMC Topkick Grain Dump
3116 CAT diesel, 6 speed Eaton, PS, PB, 80% 22.5 tires 16.5-ft. Knaphed dump, scissor hoist, needs floor, 30,000 GWV........ $11,500

1994 GMC Topkick Dump Truck
3116 CAT diesel, 6 speed Eaton, AC, PS, PB, 60% 19.5 tires, 15.5-ft. steel grain dump, scissor hoist, hitch, 24L GVW........ $12,500

1996 Ford F800
12V 5.9 Cummins, 6 speed AC, PS, PB, 26K GVW. Pacific service bed, 75 gal. dump tank with pump, trailer hookups, 80% 10R22.5, 191,000 miles. Clean, light truck........ $11,500

1994 Ford L8000 Service Truck
250 hp 8.3 Cummins, 7 speed Fuller, AB, PS, 75% 22.5 tires, 12-ft. bed, trailer hookups, nice clean truck........ $10,500

2001 Freightliner FL70
24-ft. flatbed, 20K GVW, 3126 CAT diesel, 6 speed Eaton, PS, AC, cruise, 70% tires, runs and drives great........ $10,500

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Research and Extension activities for Wheat Midge Management in Montana

By Drs. Govinda Shrestha and Gadi V.P. Reddy, Montana State University, Western Triangle Ag Research Center, Conrad, Montana

Worry often increase among spring wheat growers when harvesting or threshing of wheat grain begin in wheat midge prone areas. This is the time only when spring wheat growers know whether they have wheat midge damaged kernels unless they have scouted their fields for midge during early heading to mid flowering.

Wheat midge infestations can result in significant reductions in grain yield and quality. Wheat midge is a resurgence pest in Montana. It was first time reported in 1990s in Montana but the significant economic damage had never been noticed until 2006 in Flathead Valley. In recent years, unfortunately, midge problems have spread to other regions of Montana including the Golden Triangle Area of Montana. Pondera, Toole, Liberty, Teton and Glacier are the counties of Golden Triangle Area where the wheat midge population is currently known to present from low to high population levels.

To combat this insect pest problem, Montana State University Western Triangle Agricultural Research Center (MSU-WTARC) is activelyinvolved in research and extension activities for wheat midge management suitable for Golden Triangle Area of Montana, with the main grant support provided by Montana Wheat and Barley Committee.

In extension activities, MSU-WTARC is currently focusing on helping extinct and agents and spring wheat growers to: install pheromone-baited traps in the fields; scout wheat midge adult activity during the peak emergence; and determine threshold level for chemical application. In current management practices, spring wheat growers should be aware of following information for effective management of wheat midges:

1) install pheromone traps in spring wheat field by June 10, 2) monitor traps at 2-3 day interval, 3) scout the field for adult activity during heading stage of crop and especially in the evening time when there is no wind and 4) threshold level for chemical spray - 1 wheat midge adult for 4-5 wheat heads. However, spring wheat growers are discouraged for chemical spray during advance flowering stage of spring wheat since wheat heads are no longer susceptible to damage (damage is less than 1%).

MSU-WTARC wheat midge team members have provided extensive extension education training on the monitoring and management, including biological control of wheat midges, to the extension agents and stakeholders in Great Falls, March 1-2, 2016. This program was supported by the USDA-Western Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education-Professional Development Program. In addition, team members have given talks on wheat midge management to the growers at several forums such as WTARC Field Day, Golden Triangle Cropping Seminars, WTARC Advisory Committee Meeting and on some occasions directly at the grower fields in 2016 and 2017.

Good news for Golden Triangle spring wheat growers, a tiny black parasitic wasp (named with a Macroglenes penetrans) (Figure 3), known to provide more than 40% of wheat midge control in our neighbor provinces such as WTARC Field Day, Golden Triangle Cropping Seminars, WTARC Advisory Committee Meeting and on some occasions directly at the grower fields in 2016 and 2017.

By Drs. Govinda Shrestha and Gadi V.P. Reddy, Montana State University, Western Triangle Ag Research Center, Conrad, Montana

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Figure 1. Wheat midge population trend at the Golden Triangle Areas of Montana

In the Golden Triangle Area of Montana, wheat midge adults usually become active or emerge from soil around first to second of week June and reach to peak from last week June to first week of July (Figure 2). Adult wheat midge (Cylindrotomus longicaudatus) lays eggs on wheat, usually in the evening. Eggs are very small (0.02 inch), elongate and white in color. They hatch in 4-7 days, and small orange larva (0.08-0.12 inch) feed on the surface of newly developing kernels for 2-3 weeks, causing them to shrivel, crack, or become distorted. When spring wheat is near about to ready for harvest, especially when rainfall occurs, mature larvae drop from wheat heads to the soil, where they burrow into and form cocoons and, overwinter until next year spring or summer.

Figure 2. Wheat midge emergence patterns at the Golden Triangle Areas of Montana (2016)
Diversity of agriculture shown at Dillon area ag tour

Having the opportunity to tour the venerable Matador Ranch, learn about the purebred cattle business, find out about seed potatoes, and get an overview of a steep-to-garment local business was what the Montana Farm Bureau Young Farmer and Rancher Tour was all about. This annual tour was held in Dillon which offers a true diversity of agriculture. Stops included the Matador Ranch, Beaverhead Brewing, Sitz Angus Ranch, Cottom Seed Potatoes, Helle Rambouillet and Big West Management (Reminiscce Angus/Mussard Family).

Lacey Sutherland, who serves on the MFBF YF&R Committee, said the tour provided great networking. “I had the chance to meet new people, as well as better myself when I could hear and see what others are doing. Being a cattle rancher, I especially enjoyed the Sitz Angus tour, as well as a visit to Reminiscce Angus where the Mussard family shows how a family business can be successful and diverse in agriculture.”

Sutherland added, “Of course, learning something completely new is great, like our stop at the Cottom Seed Potato Farm. I learned how much production goes into making seed potatoes. I encourage all young farmers and ranchers to make this tour a priority toward Farm Bureau’s YF&R members toward Farm Bureau’s YF&R. It’s not always easy to get away for events like these, but they are definitely worth your time.”

Tyler Hamm, who sits on the YF&R Committee, said it was great to see some new country and see what other farms and ranches are doing. “As a young rancher, having the chance to gain insight into how reputable farms and ranches do business should be taken advantage of by all young people interested in agriculture. It’s not always easy to get away for events like these, but they are definitely worth your time.”

The hosts were very gracious in giving their time to meet with us and our committee would like to thank them. It was rewarding that the hosts were appreciative of Montana Farm Bureau’s YF&R members for taking our time to gain knowledge about and being a voice for agriculture.”

Interested in the Montana Farm Bureau Young Farmers & Ranchers? Visit us on Facebook!

Research and Extension activities for Wheat Midge Management in Montana

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In 2015, Dr. Reddy received USDA-APHIS permit for two additional tiny black parasitic wasp species- Euxestonotus error and Platygaster tuberosula (Figure 3) to import from Canada, which are known there to contribute on management of wheat midge. In 2016, about 100 of each wasp species was released in two fields near Valier in Pondera County. MSU-WTARC wheat midge biological control team is also planning to release again this year. The Biological control research team expect that if all these parasitoids are established with adequate population level, they will provide complete sustainable control of wheat midge in the Golden Triangle Area of Montana. We hope that these parasitic wasps will reduce or save producers the expense of insecticide and application for wheat midge control.

For more information, visit our MSU-WTRC website—http://agresearch.montana.edu/wtarc/news.html or contact Wheat Midge Research and Extension Team Members: Dr. Govinda Shrestha or Dr. Gadi VP Reddy.