



NKH EMERGE F/N

Introducing NKH Emerge F/N, NuWay-K&H Cooperative's private label seed treatment package. This package is a unique treatment that contains three high-performing active ingredients Fludioxonil, Sedaxane, and Mefenoxam in the fungicide plus an inoculant that provides soybeans with two-times the amount of rhizobia per seed compared to similar products setting your seed up for success.

WHY INOCULATE?

Nitrogen fixation is critical for high soybean yields. For nitrogen fixation to occur, the nitrogen-fixing bacteria known as Bradyrhizobia japonicum, which is in NKH Emerge F/N, must be established in the soil through seed inoculation.

WHERE INOCULATION HELPS:

- Corn on corn or continuous corn rotations going into soybeans to help boost the N fixing bacteria
- Fields with sub-optimal pH levels below 6.5 and greater than 8.0
- Fields that have experienced saturated soils, prolonged flooding or significant drought
- High soybean yield environments where plants can benefit from increased nitrogen fixation

FEATURES OF NKH EMERGE F/N

- + Optimize soybean genetic yield potential
- + Improved root and plant health
- + Increase plant vigor
- + Improved plant stands
- + Faster emergence
- + Improved nodule formation
- + Increase nitrogen fixation
- + Improved stress mitigation

QUALIFIES FOR FREE REPLANTS

DISEASE PREVENTION

NKH EMERGE F/N HELPS PROTECT SOYBEANS FROM DISEASES LIKE:

PYTHIUM

Pythium is a group of fungi-like organisms that can cause a variety of diseases in soybeans, including root rot, damping-off, and seed rot

Symptoms:

- Pythium can rot seeds and seedlings prior to emergence and can cause postemergence damping-off under wet conditions.
- The characteristic symptom of most Pythium infections is soft, brownish-colored rotting tissue.



FUSARIUM

Fusarium root rot is a disease that can be difficult to diagnose because the causal agent(s) may either act as primary pathogens or they may colonize root systems along with other soilborne fungi.

Symptoms:

- Lower taproot and lateral roots of infected soybean plants may appear brown to black in color and show cortical decay or vascular discoloration.
- Wilting include scorching of the upper leaves, while middle and lower canopy leaves can turn chlorotic and later wither and drop from the plant.



PHYTOPHTHORA

Phytophthora can cause a seed and seedling blight and can kill developing plants throughout the season. This disease can cause minor and major losses, and it is most common in heavy, slowly drained soils.

Symptoms:

- A distinct dark brown discoloration of the stem may extend from below the soil line upward into the branches.
- Leaves typically turn yellow, wilt, and stay attached after the death of the plants.
- In tolerant varieties, symptoms may be restricted to rotting of lateral roots and browning of the taproot, resulting in hidden damage that may significantly reduce yields.



RHIZOCTONIA

Rhizoctonia is a common rotting disease that can affect plants at all stages of development. Roots of older plants can be rotted and stems can be infected to cause death of plants. Mild lesions and root rot can result in stunted and stressed plants.

Symptoms:

- A firm, dry, brown to reddish-brown decay or sunken lesion appears on the root and stem below or near the soil line.
- Plants may be stunted and may wilt or break off.
- Lesions can girdle the stem and kill or stunt plants.

