



PRO CO-OP

AG CENTER



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Putting Your Profits Back Where They Belong

At PRO Co-op, we believe one of the most important benefits of being a cooperative is that the profits generated by our business ultimately belong to the people who do business with us.

At the end of July, PRO Co-op paid out over \$2.7 million in over-capitalized stock and retirements to our eligible patrons in cash. This is a unique and important part of our cooperative model. While some cooperatives retain patronage allocations as stock or equity for their members, PRO Co-op has returned this capital directly to our patrons for decades.

Why does that matter? Because when we return those dollars to our patrons, the money goes back into the communities we serve. Our members use those dollars to purchase equipment, groceries, fuel, services, make farm investments, support local businesses and spend money with their families and neighbors.

That fundamentally differs from a traditional multinational business model, where profits ultimately flow back to corporate headquarters and investors who have no connection to our communities.

When you do business with PRO Co-op, your patronage helps build a stronger local cooperative—and when we are able to return those profits to you, those dollars stay right here in northeast Montana.

We are proud of that difference. It is one of the reasons the cooperative model remains so important to agriculture and rural communities.

Your business. Your cooperative. Your profits. Your community.

Thank you for continuing to support PRO Co-op and for allowing us to put the cooperative model to work for our patrons.

\$2.7 Million RETURNED TO PATRONS

In July, PRO Co-op paid more than \$2.7 million in over-capitalized stock and retirements to eligible patrons in cash.

**Your business. Your cooperative.
Your community.**

Local Trials, Real Results: Putting Agronomy to the Test

Local insights matter. Marketing and promises of a return is one thing, but performance locally is another. In 2026, we focused on testing different products and strategies in our climate here in Northeastern Montana. While the results are still coming in, here is a list of evaluations we followed up on in collaboration with farmers who were gracious to allow space and time to test. We will share the final results at upcoming fall and winter meetings. Some turned out exactly how we thought, but some were surprises (good and bad). Either way, the goal is to keep learning and keep evaluating strategies to do the best we can with the soils and environment we live in.

We will be looking to evaluate some of these same things in 2027, along with others. If you are interested in collaborating with us on a certain field (fertility, weed control, plant health, stress mitigation, herbicide efficacy, etc...) please reach out to your agronomist and we will plan something on your farm for this upcoming spring!

Canola Variety Trials – Strips

- TruFlex (RoundupReady) Canola – South of Peerless and North of Four Buttes
 - Croplan 9551TF
 - Croplan 9221TF
 - Croplan 9978TF
 - Brett Young 6211TF
 - Croplan 9223TF
- LibertyLink Canola – West of Reserve
 - Croplan 7667LL
 - Croplan 7500LL
 - Brett Young 7202LL
 - Brett Young 7204LL
 - Invigor L330P
 - Invigor L345P
- Invigor Gold (Brassica Juncea) – small plot replicated
 - Population
 - Glufosinate formulations and rates
 - Seed Treatments

Ascend ST3 Plant Growth Regulator Seed Treatment – Splits in Durum and Peas

Solid Stem Wheat – Strips

- Croplan 3055
- Croplan 3119A
- Dagmar

Granular Humic Acid – Splits in Durum

- Resurge by Helena
- Synergo G3 by ATP

Foliar Chloride at Herbicide Timing – Replicated Strips in Wheat and Durum

- Antelope and Richland

Ascend2 Liquid In-Furrow Plant Growth Regulator – Replicated Strips in Durum

Granular Zinc at Seeding – Splits in Flax

Abiotic Stress Mitigation – TruRow Attack, TruRow Accumulate, TruRow Amaze – Splits in Peas, Canola, and Wheat

Foliar Boron to Promote Flowering and Pollination – Splits in Peas, Canola, and Wheat

Lots of anecdotal (not replicated or directly compared in-field) findings from different herbicide combinations / timings, and fertility blends and treatments.



Grower Financing Available for 2027

We understand that input costs and tight budgets are important considerations when planning for next season.

PRO Co-op offers a grower financing program with competitive rates and flexible terms for crop protection products, fertilizer, and seed purchases for 2027. The program is easy to administer, without complicated brand-matching requirements or minimum purchase amounts.

If you're interested in exploring financing options, visit with your local PRO Co-op agronomist.



Tire Service That Comes to You

A flat tire shouldn't bring your entire operation to a halt. Whether you're dealing with a flat in the field, on the road, or need to swap sprayer tires, PRO Co-op's mobile tire service is ready to help you get back to work.

With full-service tire trucks based in both Opheim and Scobey, we're equipped to serve customers across our trade area. Our trucks provide on-site tire and tube repair and replacement for heavy-duty equipment, along with sprayer tire changes to meet your operation's needs.

We also carry a wide selection of quality tire brands, with options to fit your budget and your preferred ply rating and tread design.

Need tire service? Give us a call!

- Opheim: Buc Weisert – 406-762-3231
- Scobey: Gorden Blomquist – 406-487-2741

We'll come to you and help keep your operation moving!

Don't Get Left Out in the Cold

Winter will be here before we know it! Now is the time to make sure your propane tank is ready for the colder months ahead. Whether you're heating your home, shop or farm buildings, PRO Co-op is here to help keep you warm all winter long.

Take one more thing off your winter to-do list with our convenient propane keep-fill program. Our Energy Team monitors your propane needs and schedules deliveries to help ensure you have fuel when you need it, without having to remember to call for every fill.

Contact your local PRO Co-op Energy Team today to learn more about our propane services and get signed up for keep-fill!

Prepare for Winter

Before the true cold settles in, taking a few proactive steps can keep your home cozy and your utility bills predictable. We highly recommend completing these quick maintenance items this month:

- Replace HVAC filters: Swap out your furnace filters now to ensure clean, unrestricted airflow and optimal heating efficiency.
- Check thermostat batteries: Replace the batteries in your thermostat today to prevent unexpected system shutdowns during a freezing stretch.
- Schedule professional maintenance: Book a certified technician to inspect and tune up your furnace before peak winter demand hits.
- Pre-plan future upgrades: If your heating system is nearing the end of its lifespan, let's discuss energy-efficient upgrade options now so you aren't left making an emergency decision in the dead of winter.

Is Your Fuel Ready for Winter?

Cold weather can bring plenty of challenges to your operation. Don't let fuel problems be one of them! As temperatures drop, it's important to make sure your bulk fuel tanks and equipment are ready for winter.

Water and contaminants in your fuel tanks can lead to plugged filters, equipment problems and costly downtime. Checking tanks for moisture, replacing fuel filters and planning ahead for winter diesel needs can help keep your equipment running when you need it most.

PRO Co-op is here to help with quality Cenex diesel fuel and dependable bulk fuel delivery. Whether you're feeding livestock, hauling grain or tackling winter projects, our Energy Team is ready to keep your operation moving.

Give your local PRO Co-op Energy Team a call to discuss your winter fuel needs!



New Trends in Ag Seminar

Tuesday, November 3, 2026
Cottonwood Inn, Glasgow, MT
Applicator Points Available

PRO Co-op: Your Seed Partner

Thinking about seeding grass? Strong cattle prices and challenging crop economics have many producers taking another look at marginal cropland and considering whether it could be more productive in grass or forage. FSA, NRCS, and private cost-share programs may provide both technical guidance and financial assistance for qualifying acres.

Whether you need a **grass and alfalfa mix**, a **cover crop blend**, or **annual forage seed**, Pro Co-op can help! We work with seed suppliers we know and trust, allowing us to offer competitively priced standard blends as well as custom mixes designed for specific programs, soils, and production goals. We also source a wide selection of cool- and warm-season annual forages.

Choosing the seed is only one part of a successful stand. Our agronomy team can help with species selection, seeding rates, fertility, weed control, and a general budget for a forage venture. The goal is to make those challenging acres contribute to your livestock program and your overall farm business instead of being a profit drag.

Canola seed season will also be here soon. Everyone says they won't plant lentils next year—but how many recrop wheat acres can we tolerate?! Canola can be a valuable fit in a wheat-pulse rotation, bringing crop diversity and additional weed-management options.

If grass weeds are becoming a serious problem, **TruFlex canola** provides greater flexibility for controlling susceptible weeds with glyphosate during the growing season. **LibertyLink/glufosinate** tolerant canola offers another valuable mode of action and has become an important tool for managing difficult broadleaf weeds, including multiple-resistant kochia. Canola also provides an opportunity to incorporate Stinger (clopyralid) into your rotation for improved Canada thistle management.

Pro Co-op works closely with our seed suppliers to understand the available hybrids, herbicide-trait systems, and agronomic characteristics. Canola seed is expensive, so helping you find the right price-to-value for your operation is critical!

Your Pro Co-op agronomist can help you look beyond the bag of seed and build a practical plan for establishing the crop and getting the most value from every acre.



Keep Insects Out of Stored Grain

The key to preventing grain insect problems in grain bins is cleaning empty grain bins and grain handling equipment. Any old grain or even dust residue left in the bin is enough for grain insects to survive. Bins need to be super clean, empty and free of insect-infested grain. Leftover grain should be removed from the bin, and the walls should be swept and vacuumed. All grain handling equipment, including augers, combines, trucks and wagons, also needs to be thoroughly cleaned and grain residues removed before harvest.

After cleaning, be sure to check for any cracks, crevices or holes in grain bins and seal them up. This is how most grain insects enter bins and storage facilities. Mow and remove weeds and vegetation within a 10-ft border around empty grain bins. Treat the outside surfaces, especially cracks and ledges near doors and fans, to prevent insect pests from entering grain bins.

After cleaning, a residual bin spray or surface treatment, both inside and outside the grain bin can kill insects and prevent future infestations from becoming an issue. Examples of insecticides include malathion, Tempo, Centynal EC and Diacon IGR Plus (insect growth regulator + adulticide). Apply these insecticides to the bin surface areas 2 to 3 weeks before new grain is placed in the bin. The treatment will kill insects emerging from their hiding places (cracks, crevices, under floors and in aeration systems). Also, insects crawling or flying in from the outside will be killed. Apply the spray to as many surfaces as possible, especially joints, seams, cracks, ledges and corners. Spray the ceiling, walls and floors to the point of runoff. Use a coarse spray at a pressure of more than 30 lb per square inch and aim for the cracks and crevices.

Storage temperatures will determine the long-term sanitation of stored grain. Cooling the grain to <50°F will keep insects dormant, and temperatures < 20-25°F will kill insects. For more information, please see the stored grains section of the 2026 North Dakota Field Crop Insect Management Guide as well as the NDSU Extension website on Grain Drying and Handling, which covers all aspects of stored-grain management, including grain cooling recommendations.

Agronomist's Corner: Rethinking Fall Spraying and Planning for 2027

After a spring that looked more like the Sahara, we are now experiencing unbelievable fall moisture. While there are still plenty of acres left to harvest, along with the quality and logistical challenges that come with them, the moisture is a welcome opportunity to rebuild our soil moisture reserves.

As we look ahead to 2027, now is the time to evaluate this year's weed pressure, rethink our fall spraying strategies, and make plans for next season.

Fall Spraying: The Goalposts Are Shifting

The familiar weed challenges were alive and well in 2026. Wild buckwheat, kochia, and pigeongrass continued to cause problems, along with narrowleaf hawksbeard, Russian thistle, bindweed, and Canada thistle. However, we also saw increasing pressure from weeds that have historically received less attention, including barnyardgrass, lambsquarters, lanceleaf sage, and stinkgrass.

Fall spraying is nothing new in our area, but changing weed populations and increasing herbicide tolerance mean we need to reconsider our approach. Kochia, for example, has known biotypes with increasing tolerance to Group 4 herbicides, such as fluroxypyr and dicamba, as well as Group 14 products like Aim, Sharpen, and Valor.

This fall, we're balancing two objectives: controlling larger spring annuals that survived or emerged after in-crop herbicide applications and managing winter annual emergence while extending residual weed control into next spring.

With the amount of moisture we've received, winter annual emergence could be significant. Meanwhile, many surviving spring annuals are already large and approaching or past seed production. As soil temperatures drop and days get shorter, the traditional separation between post-harvest applications and fall residual treatments becomes less clear.

The question is whether another application targeting mature spring annuals will provide meaningful control or whether our resources would be better directed toward preventing next year's weed problems.

Building a Better Fall Weed Management Plan

There is no one-size-fits-all solution to fall weed control. The right approach depends on what you experienced in 2026, your plans for 2027, current weed size, soil conditions, and application timing.

Here are several important considerations as you develop your fall spraying strategy:

- Evaluate your herbicide choices. Dicamba and 2,4-D remain valuable tools, but their use requires careful consideration. Think about next year's crop rotation, current weed size, effective application rates, and which weeds respond best to each chemistry. Formulation differences, including acids versus esters, also become increasingly important as weather conditions change.
- Stack chemistries and modes of action. Where appropriate, combine foliar activity with a different residual mode of action. The goal is to address existing weeds while reducing pressure on next year's in-crop herbicide application.
- Don't overlook older products. Established options like Sonalan (Group 3) may still have a valuable place in your weed management program.
- Focus on deposition. Residual herbicides need to reach the soil to be effective. Application speed, droplet size, boom height, and products designed to improve deposition can all influence results. Remember that deposition and control are two different things.
- Consider your entire weed spectrum. A flumioxazin-only approach may not provide the control needed for the expanding range of weeds we're seeing.

For growers planning to seed spring wheat or pulses in 2027, combining Zidua (Group 15) with flumioxazin (Group 14) is one option worth discussing with your agronomist. This combination can provide extended residual control across a broad spectrum of familiar and emerging weed pressures.

Carefully selected post-patent products have also made these programs more affordable. However, application rates, timing, crop rotation restrictions, and product formulation are critical to success.

Not all generic products are created equal. Pyroxasulfone, the active ingredient in Zidua, is particularly challenging to manufacture and formulate. Product quality and handling characteristics should be considered alongside price.

Looking ahead, additional spring burndown options, including Armezon and Talinor, may offer opportunities for certain cropping systems. Established products like Dual II Magnum and newer pyroxasulfone alternatives may also become more cost-effective.

Even with additional options available next spring, taking advantage of this fall's moisture and allowing time for residual herbicide activation could put us in a much better position than trying to catch up during unpredictable spring weather. All herbicide programs should be evaluated against current product labels, registered uses, and rotational restrictions.



Before temperatures drop, check your bulk fuel tanks for water and sediment. Keeping tanks clean and filters changed can help prevent fuel-related downtime when you need your equipment most. A little maintenance now can save a big headache later!



Know Your Soil. Know Your Acres. Know Your Plan.

Walk across almost any field and you'll see it: hilltops that dry out early, low spots that hold water, and areas where the crop simply looks different. Those differences show up in the soil too, and a fertility program built on a field average can leave nutrients on the table in one area while over-applying in another. PRO Co-op's agronomists can help you see what's going on across your acres, starting with soil sampling in whatever form fits your operation: traditional composite sampling, zone sampling, or GPS-point sampling.

For growers ready to go further, we use precision agronomics to turn field data into a plan. Using FieldReveal software, we build an zone maps by layering, RTK elevation, and a yield potential layer from satellite imagery or your yield data. We can also measure soil electroconductivity (EC) data and add that as another layer to your zones. EC is measured with an EM38 sensor, which detects changes in soil properties across the field, such as soil texture and moisture-holding capacity. Each zone is then sampled individually, which often reveals excess or deficient nutrient levels that a single-layer approach could miss and that tend to line up with your yield history.

From there, your agronomist builds a variable-rate prescription for fertility and seeding, tailored to your planting and application equipment. Our variable-rate custom spreading puts that prescription to work in the field, delivering the right nutrient to the right acre.

To get started on your own fields this fall, talk with your local PRO Co-op agronomist.

Getting Ahead of 2027 Weeds This Fall

After a spring that started dry and a fall that has turned unexpectedly wet, fall spraying decisions are less clear-cut than usual. The familiar weeds were back in 2026: wild buckwheat, kochia, pigeongrass, and some thistle and bindweed. Barnyardgrass, lambsquarters, lanceleaf sage, and stinkgrass also gained ground. Meanwhile, kochia biotypes with growing tolerance to Group 4 and Group 14 chemistries mean the old go-to options don't always deliver.

Two goals are now overlapping. One is stopping seed production on large spring annuals that escaped or emerged after your in-crop pass. The other is controlling what could be a heavy flush of winter annuals, while building residual that reaches into spring. In most years these are two separate passes, but cooling soils, shorter days, and fresh moisture are blurring the line. It's worth asking whether a late post-harvest pass on big weeds is really a "revenge spray," and how to take pressure off the single in-crop pass nine months from now.

The answer is "it depends," but a few questions can guide your plan. What are you seeding next year? How big are the weeds, and what rate will actually control them? Dicamba and 2,4-D remain useful, but each has strengths on different weeds, and formulation (acid vs. ester) matters as temperatures drop. Stack modes of action: use something for foliar activity, then add a different mode of action for residual. Older chemistry like Sonalan (Group 3) can still earn a spot. And get that residual to the soil, since application speed, droplet size, boom height, and deposition aids all play a role. For 2027 spring wheat or pulses, a Zidua (Group 15) plus Flumi (Group 14) stack offers long residual on both the old and new weed spectrums. Post-patent pricing has made it far more affordable, though not all generics are equal, so rates, timing, and product choice matter.

Acting now, while there is moisture to activate residuals, beats playing catch-up in an unpredictable spring. Your agronomist can help you match the plan to your fields, and grower financing is available for fall spraying as well as 2027 crop protection, fertilizer, and seed needs.

