

Faulkner County Agriculture Update

August 16, 2019

General Conditions

First off I would like to thank all the producers that came out to the River Valley Row Crop Tour on Tuesday. It was a big success and I really appreciate everyone that showed up. I also want to thank my producers that allow me to put demonstrations on them. I know it takes a lot of their time, but it really helps other producers in the area see what works well in our county. I also want to thank our cooks, they did an excellent job and to the Schaefer's for letting us use the Barn. And last but not least thank you to my coworkers Kami Green, Mary Beth Groce and Mindy Beard who helped in so many ways, even sticking around to help serve the meal. Thank you all!

General conditions around the county are pretty good right now. We got a nice rain on Saturday. Most places got between 3 and 2 inches. The bad thing is, it was so hot this week and that rain is gone so we are ready for another one!

Row Crop

Rice: The rice fields reached threshold on stink bugs this week and are scheduled to be treated Monday morning. We will have a demonstration between two insecticides. On one field will use a new insecticide Tenchu with the older insecticide lambda cy on another field. It will be a good comparison of some new technology versus old.

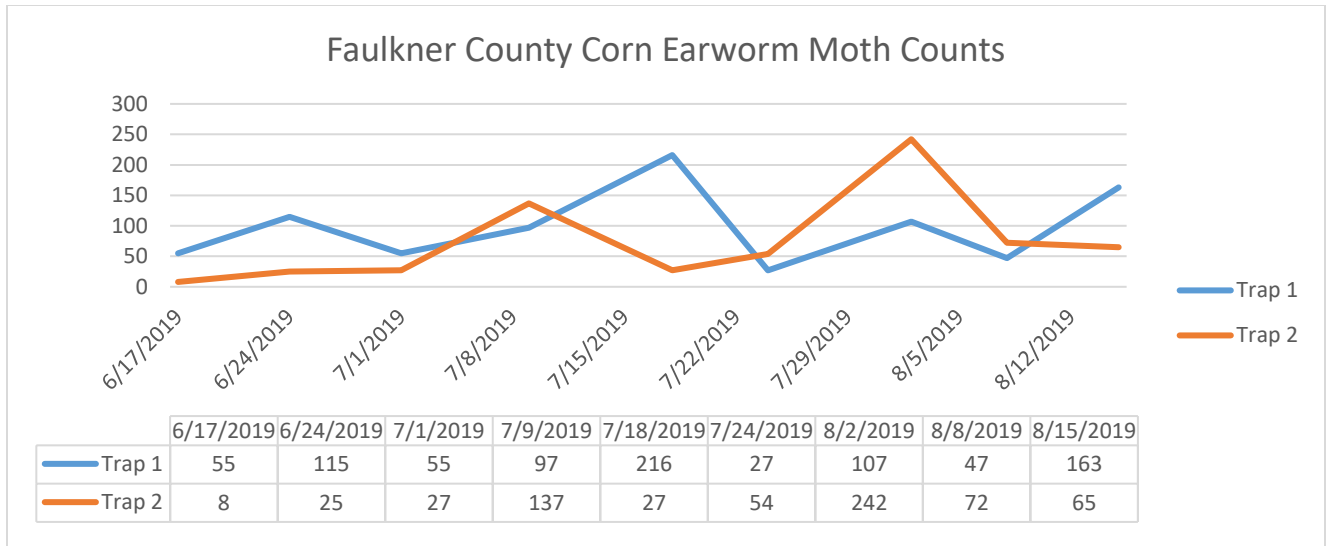
Soybeans: Soybeans in the county continue to grow and look amazing. The only fields that are still struggling are the late planted soybeans behind the flood, and even those fields are starting to come around. Disease and insect pressure remains low right now. As beans turn from flowering to podding we will keep a close eye on stinkbugs. I did see some downey mildew and some septoria brown spot this week, but these are minor diseases and should be fine.

Corn Earworm Moth Traps:

Trap 1: 163

Trap 2: 65

Numbers stayed close in Trap 2 but increased in Trap 1. Keep an eye on beans that have started to pod.



Beef & Forage

Beef: Arkansas Department of Agriculture Market Report Link:
<https://www.agriculture.arkansas.gov/arkansas-market-reports>

Forages: Producers continue hay harvest this week. The rain Saturday was good for a few fields that were about to be cut, but a few fields that were already on the ground didn't care for the rain. But like someone told me today, it's hard to be mad at a rain this time of year. August rains are always welcome. We still haven't seen many armyworms this week. Honestly, we are getting to the point that even if we got them, one spray or cutting the field would probably take care of them.

We established a forage demonstration today at the Flying C Ranch. We planted one plot that had brown mid rib corn plus winter oats and another plot that had pearl millet plus ryegrass. Hopefully these plots will give us some information how late planted summer annuals and early planted winter annuals will mix.

Signing up for Text Alerts

If you would like to sign up for ag text alerts from the Extension Office go to www.uaex.edu/faulkner and click the sign up for text link or text the message **uaex FaulkCrop** or **uaex FaulkBeef** to **313131**

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kevin Lawson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Kevin Lawson

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Fall Armyworm Management and Recognition

Severe fall armyworm (FAW) outbreaks result in significant forage and hay production losses. Fall-time infestations may also prevent establishment of newly emerged winter annuals. Damage often appears quickly because infestations are easily overlooked when caterpillars are small and eating very little. Beginning as early as June damaging fall armyworm populations may occur in Arkansas.

Host Plant preference – FAWs feed on variety of forages but often prefer lush well-fertilized bermudagrass and threaten newly emerged small grains and ryegrass.

Scouting - Pastures and hayfields should be diligently scouted for FAWs. Examine at least 10 one sq. ft. samples at random across the field. Female FAW moths prefer to lay eggs in areas of abundant growth, be sure to include a few of these areas in your 10 samples.

Insecticide	Form/Acre	Lb ai/Acre	Acres/Gal	Comments
Lambda-cy AG & others (R) (13% lambda-cyhalothrin, 1lb/gal)	2.5-3.8 oz	0.02-0.03	33-50	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application.
Warrior II & generics (R) -22.8% lambda-cyhalothrin, 2 lb/gal)	1.28-1.92 oz	0.02-0.03	66-100	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application.
Mustang Max (R) (9.6% zeta-cypermethrin)	2.8-4.0 oz	0.0175-0.026	32-46	No grazing restriction for grass forage or hay (0 day PHI for grass forage and hay).
Baythroid XL (R) (12.7% beta-cyfluthrin)	2.6-2.8 oz	0.020-0.022	45.7-49.2	No grazing restriction for grass forage or hay (0 day PHI for grass forage and hay).
Tombstone (R) (24.7% cyfluthrin)	1.6-1.9 oz	0.026-0.030	67.4-80	No grazing restriction for grass forage or hay (0 day PHI for grass forage and hay).
Prevathon (6% chlorantraniliprole)	10-13 oz	0.034-0.044	10-13	No restriction for grazing or hay (0 day PHI for grass forage and hay). * 2(oe) rate
Besiege (R) (9.26% chlorantraniliprole & 4.63% lambda-cyhalothrin)	6-9 oz	0.059-0.088	14-21	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application
Tank Mix – Lambda-cy (R) and Dimilin (R) (22% diflubenzuron)	3.8 lc + 2.0 oz. d	0.03 lc 0.031 d	33 64	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application. Dimilin is an IGR. Add crop oil when air temp is high and humidity low.
Intrepid (22.6% methoxyfenozide)	4-8 oz.	0.06-0.12	16-32	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application.
Sevin XLR Plus (44.1% carbaryl)	2-3 pt	0.5-1.0	2.7-4.0	Allow 2-3 days for control to become effective. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest or grazing.
Blackhawk (68% spinosad) Tracer (44.2% spinosad)	1.1-2.2 oz. 1-2 oz	.033-0.066	7-14/lb. 64-128	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 3 days of application.

(R) = Restricted use pesticide. Products in the shaded area of the table provide 2-4 weeks of residual activity.

Control – Chemical control is usually needed when 2 or 3 worms per square foot are present. Read label instructions and follow all harvesting and grazing restrictions. In situations where mixed-sized worms are present, strongly consider using products with longer residual activity. Insecticide options for FAW control are listed in the table. “Managing Armyworms in Pastures and Hayfields” is available at <http://www.uaex.edu/publications/PDF/FSA-7083.pdf> and the Insecticide Recommendations for Arkansas at <http://www.uaex.edu/publications/mp-144.aspx>.

Fall Armyworm - *Spodoptera frugiperda*



Fall Armyworm Adults
Fall Armyworm Larvae



Key Characteristics of Larvae



Dr. Kelly Lutin, Extension Entomologist, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Arkansas, United States Department of Agriculture, and County Governments Cooperating. The University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture offers all its Extension and Research programs and services without regard to race, color, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age, disability, marital or veteran status, genetic information, or any other legally protected status, and is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Mention of trade names implies no endorsement of named products or criticism of products not named.