

## **General Conditions**

Another week with another good rain. I think the majority of the county got some of this last one. This will really help grass grow for one more hay harvest before fall gets here, and move the soybeans along another week. Insects and disease are still quiet, but always keep an eye out.

## **Row Crop**

**Rice:** Rice heads are hard dough on the upper end of the panicle and moving from milk to soft dough on the bottom of the panicle. Stink bug levels remain under threshold since our last treatment. DD50 calls for draining of the fields next week, but I think it might be a little longer than that.

**Soybeans:** Another week of good rains were a great thing for our soybeans. Fields that are filling pods are at peak water usage. I would love to make it through this season without irrigating any of our crops. The latest planted fields are starting to put on pods. Disease and insect pressure still remain low. I came up on a few stink bug egg masses in one field so keep scouting for stink bugs. I did notice a few earworms that were dead from a Heligen application. In this field we would be right at 21 days from application and it is still killing worms.

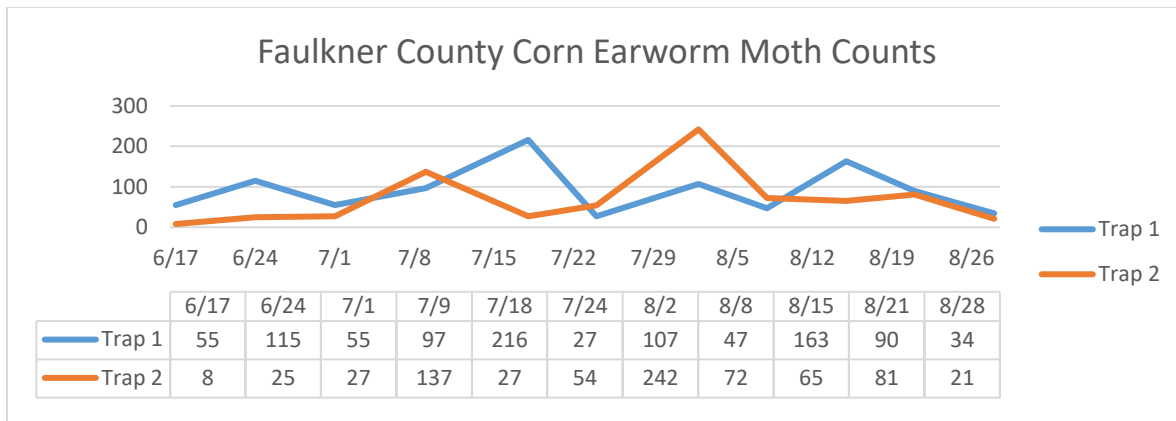
**Grain Sorghum and Corn:** Silage harvest continues in the county. Hopefully it will be done within the next few days and sorghum silage harvest can begin. This could be one of the best years we have ever had for silage in Faulkner County. Grain sorghum fields were treated for sugarcane aphids this week. The sorghum fields that are being harvest for silage have the aphids, but with harvest right around the corner there is no need to treat those fields.

## **Corn Earworm Moth Traps:**

**Trap 1:** 34

**Trap 2:** 21

Numbers really crashed this week. Hopefully we are moving out of corn earworm danger.



## **Beef & Forage**

**Beef and Forages:** Removing select cattle from a herd (culling) is done to improve herd performance and profitability. Production and market conditions influence culling criteria. Some cattle are obvious candidates for culling (e g , cows with poor breeding performance or cancer eye), but cattle can and should be culled for reasons that may not be readily observable. Simply put, cows are selected for culling based on whether they are cost-effective to the operation.

To find out more on culling, go to our factsheet **Culling the Beef Cow Herd:**

<https://www.uaex.edu/publications/pdf/FSA-3092.pdf>

BQA training is a required certification for producers to participate in the Arkansas Natural State Calf Preconditioning Program known as GoGreen. Even if a producer chooses not to participate in the GoGreen program, BQA certification is a great asset for your livestock operation. You will learn about proper injection methods and sites, handling vaccines and antibiotics, and methods to reduce stress and health risk on your farm. The Faulkner County Extension office will conduct a Beef Quality Assurance training on **Thursday October 3, 2019 starting at 6:00 pm**. The program will be held at the Faulkner County Extension Office at 844 Faulkner Street in Conway. There will be a test following the training for you to be certified in the program and receive BQA Certification. This is a free program but we do ask that you contact the Extension office by September 25, 2019 so we can get a head count for meeting space and materials. To register at the Faulkner County office please call (501) 329-8344 or email me at [klawson@uaex.edu](mailto:klawson@uaex.edu) or Mindy Beard at [rbeard@uaex.edu](mailto:rbeard@uaex.edu).

Arkansas Department of Agriculture Market Report Link:

<https://www.agriculture.arkansas.gov/arkansas-market-reports>

## **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](http://www.uaex.edu/faulkner) and click the sign up for text link or text the message **uaex FaulkCrop** or **uaex FaulkBeef** to **313131**



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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 Lutfin, 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.