

## General Conditions

We really got lucky as far as Tropical Storm Barry goes. The whole county received a nice slow 2 inch rain. Every drop soaked in and was really needed. We have another decent chance of rain coming up on Monday. It is unusual to get all these good chances in July, so take advantage of it and get hay fertilized that needs it.

## Row Crop

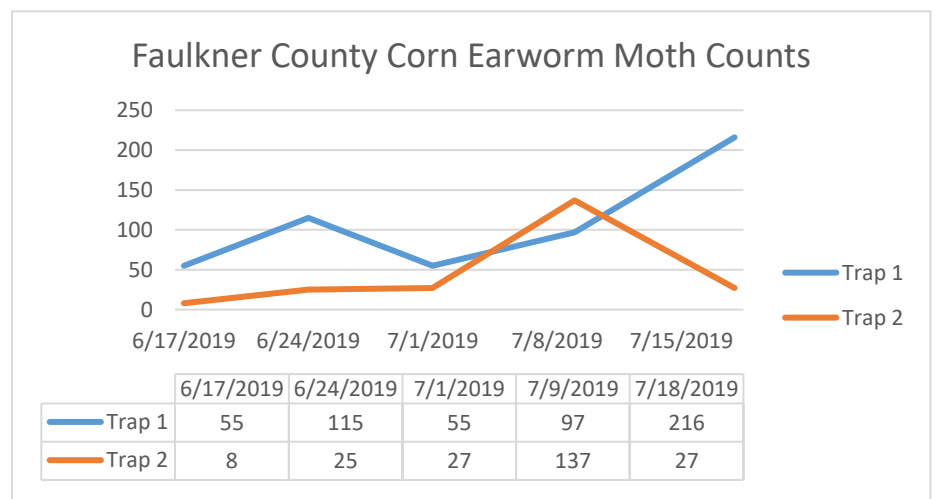
**Rice:** Rice is really looking good. Another application of nitrogen was applied on fields where some of the pre-flood nitrogen was lost. We still haven't seen any disease but continue to scout. Rice isn't far from heading and that is when I think the battle is going to begin. There are a ton of rice stinkbugs on field edges, and I think we are going to have to spray a few times this year.

**Soybeans:** The rain was a life saver for beans in Faulkner County. Small beans that were starting to struggle needed the boost from the rain. Early planted beans have started to lap the middle finally. It seemed like they were never going to get there. I did some sweeps this week and found some earworms on small beans. There wasn't enough defoliation to treat, but we need to keep an eye on them. I was also catching several stinkbugs, both green and browns, in some of the earlier planted fields. Those fields haven't started setting pods yet, but when they do this needs to really be monitored.

## Corn Earworm Moth Traps:

**Trap 1:** 216    **Trap 2:** 27

The first trap was loaded this week and producers should really scout fields for corn earworms.



## **Beef & Forage**

**Beef:** Economically, the horn fly, *Haematobia irritans irritans* (L.), is the most important arthropod pest of pastured cattle in the United States. Losses in the United States have been estimated at about \$800 million annually. These losses are greatest to lactating cows and growing calves. High horn fly populations cause both significant blood loss and annoyance. Annoyance results in energy losses associated with combating the flies, changes and/or reductions in routine grazing patterns and bunching of animals. Significant reduction in calf weaning weights is well documented. This loss is related to a decline in milk production as a result of horn fly feeding or annoyance. University of Arkansas researchers noted a 17 pound reduction in calf weaning weights for every 100 flies feeding on the cow.

For information on fly control I have attached a link to our fly control publication:

**Controlling Horn Flies on Cattle** <https://www.uaex.edu/publications/pdf/FSA-7031.pdf>

Arkansas Department of Agriculture Market Report Link:

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

**Forages:** Well another week has went by and I have not received a report on armyworms. I keep saying that any day I will get that first call. Keep scouting!! The earlier you find them the earlier you can spray or harvest the hay and keep the damage at a minimum.

## **Upcoming Events**

**Pesticide Applicator Training:** August 1, 2019 at the Faulkner County Extension Office starting at 6:00 pm. Cost for the training is \$20.

## **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 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.