

## General Conditions

I don't think I have ever seen an end of July like this. Some areas of the county got a rain at the beginning of the week. It wasn't a big one, but it keeps things growing. Temperatures fell this week into the 80's with lows in the 60's! Grass is growing like crazy and nobody has started any kind of irrigation. That is unusual this time of year. 2019 continues to be one of the weirdest years I have ever seen!

The Faulkner, Perry and Conway County Extension offices want to invite everyone to the **River Valley Row Crop Tour on August 13 starting at 4:00 pm** at the Barn in Lollie. Details to come soon.

## Row Crop

**Rice:** Rice around the county looks pretty good. Everything is still disease free and is growing nicely. Next week should begin fungicide applications for the prevention of kernel smut. With no sheath blight to speak of hopefully we can get by with just some propiconazole. Heading is right around the corner.

**Soybeans:** Small soybeans continue to attract webworms and corn earworms. I have seen a few fields bad enough to treat. I am usually pretty conservative when it comes to spraying vegetative soybeans, but I pulled the trigger on a few fields this week. The earliest planted beans are starting to put on pods and the latest planted beans are still trying to make a stand.

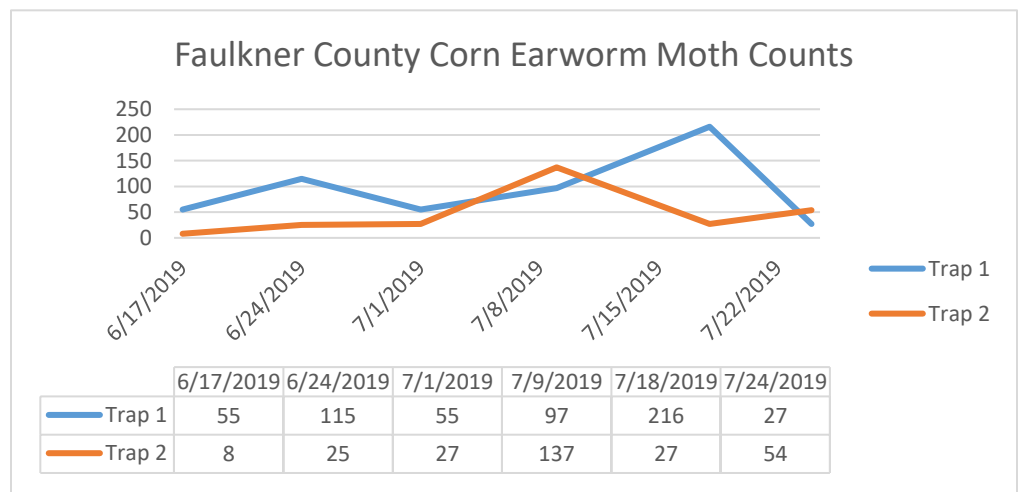
## Corn Earworm

### Moth Traps:

**Trap 1:** 27

**Trap 2:** 54

Trap counts crashed in the first trap this week but stayed steady in trap 2. Keep scouting small beans.



## **Beef & Forage**

**Beef:** Since we are having such a wet year, I have heard a few people talking about cattle being more lame than usual. This could be foot rot. Foot rot is a sub-acute or acute necrotic (decaying) infectious disease of cattle, causing swelling and lameness in at least one foot. This disease can cause severe lameness and decreased weight gain or milk production. Lame bulls will be reluctant to breed, and severely affected animals may need to be culled from the herd. The disease can become chronic, and if treatment is delayed the recovery prognosis is poor. This results in deeper structures of the foot becoming affected. Weight gain is significantly reduced when grazing cattle contract the disease. One three-year study reported that affected steers gained 2.3 lbs. per day, while steers not affected gained 2.76 lbs. per day (Brazzle. 1993). The incidence of foot rot varies according to the weather, season of the year, grazing periods and housing system. Foot rot is usually random in occurrence, but the disease incidence may increase up to 25 percent in high-intensity beef or dairy production units. Approximately 20 percent of all diagnosed lameness in cattle is actually foot rot.

For information on foot rot I have attached a link to a publication from Oklahoma State:

**Foot Rot in Cattle:** <http://pods.dasnr.okstate.edu/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-2023/ANSI-3355web2015.pdf>

Arkansas Department of Agriculture Market Report Link:

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

**Forages:** With all of the rain we have been getting, I would look at adding a little urea to pastures. If you look at our recommendation, it calls for 130 pounds of urea (60 units of N) every 4 to 6 weeks if the weather is favorable. With some extra nitrogen and a good timely rain you could really see the benefits on your pasture production. This isn't always a profitable idea when we are in drought situations, but this year I think it would really pay off. We continue to still scout for armyworms. Keep an eye out.

## **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.

**Rice Field Day:** August 2, 2019 at the Rice Research and Extension Center in Stuttgart. The field day starts at 7:00, contact me for details if interested.

**River Valley Row Crop Tour:** August 13, 2019 at the Barn in Lollie starting at 4:00.

## **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.