

General Conditions

We got a decent rain in Faulkner County this past week. On Sunday June 23 we got anywhere from 2 to 3 inches across the county. This really perked up pastures, hay fields and soybeans. The problem with all that rain is western Arkansas got really hammered and this caused another flood event. This one is not anywhere near the level of what we saw a few weeks ago, but there is some minor flooding occurring in certain areas. The water around the Cadron has come up and moved back into some fields. I looked at some hay fields around the Arkansas this afternoon that have water back up in the low areas. Hopefully this won't stick around long. It looks like a chance of rain all week, but the chances are small so we should be able to get some more hay cut and soybeans planted this week.

Row Crop

Rice: The rice fields in the county are flooded up and we are now waiting on green ring. We will try and apply some post flood herbicides in a few days to get some grass escapes. We should be able to apply a midseason application of nitrogen after the 4th. I feel like we may have lost some of our initial nitrogen, so we may apply another 100 pounds of Urea after the midseason application. We will keep an eye on it and make that decision down the road.

Soybeans: Soybeans are still going in. The rain on Sunday was a life saver. Fields that were having trouble with stands are starting to pop up and fields that were so dry they couldn't be planted, now have moisture. I am hoping the rain will also allow some of the early planted beans to go ahead and canopy over. We are sitting anywhere between just planted to just starting to bloom. These fields that are blooming are being watched closely for worms. They are the perfect scenario for an infestation, small blooming beans not canopied. It seems like fields that used metribuzin are doing much better with residual weed control than fields that used Dual or Zidua. It may be worth checking out metribuzin tolerant varieties in the future and incorporating that into a preemerge herbicide plan. I established a conventional soybean variety demonstration on Saturday. Hopefully the Cadron will stay off of it and we can get some good conventional data.

Corn Earworm Moth Traps:

Trap 1: 110 **Trap 2:** 25 These numbers are moderate but increasing.

Beef & Forage

Beef: Arkansas Department of Agriculture Market Report Link:

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

Forages: I want to invite everyone out to the Faulkner County Hay Day on June 11, 2019 at the Flying C Ranch. We will actually be in the hay field on the corner of Saltillo Road and Pruett Road. From Saltillo Road you will turn east onto Pruett road and then turn north in the first gate you come to. We will be looking at hay sampling and weighing, sprayer calibration, sun exposure and Greenway Equipment will be there with an equipment demonstration. We will start at 4:00 with a light meal, and the program will start at 4:30. I know some people won't be home from work yet at that time but please come on out whenever you can. I have attached a flyer with some more information. Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

It is that time again to start talking about armyworms. I have attached a chart that will help when making management decisions. I know lambda cy is the most popular control option, but I would recommend that you take a look at adding 2 oz of Dimilin to that mix. It will add residual and not add much to cost. The following is an update from Dr Kelly Loftin.

Fall Armyworm Update

Kelly M. Loftin

As of June 28, 2019, reports of fall armyworm infestations in Arkansas bermudagrass have been scant. Worms have been identified on signalgrass in a field in Sevier County and in bermudagrass fields in Bowie Co. Texas. In addition, extension specialists in Mississippi are reporting fall armyworms above treatment level in their state. By this date in 2018, we had already experienced severe infestations in south and southwest Arkansas. Although we haven't experienced any major fall armyworm infestations so far, the threat exists. Now through fall, we should continue scouting pastures and hayfields. Diligence is critical in identifying and managing outbreaks before significant losses occur. Infestations are easily overlooked when the caterpillars are small and eating very little. Once they grow large and consume more grass, damage becomes apparent.

Clues to fall armyworm infestations include: 1) field appears "frosted" 2) presence of birds in the field or 3) the odor of freshly mowed grass. Armyworm outbreaks usually often occur in waves about 30 days apart. However, when mixed worm sizes occur, overlapping generations are present and new infestations occur more frequently than 30 days. When scouting, carefully examine grass blades, stems and organic debris at plant base for armyworms. It is best to take at least ten one-foot-square random samples across the pasture or hay meadow. Make note of the armyworm sizes as this will help make good management decisions.

Insecticide application is recommended when an average of two or three fall armyworms per square foot occur within the field. Per-acre insecticide cost will vary from as low as about \$1.50

up to about \$14.00. When calculating cost, always consider the cost per acre and not the cost per gallon of product. Consider residual activity of the product, especially if you are seeing multigenerational populations (all sizes of fall armyworm caterpillars) and heavy armyworm pressure. Pyrethroid insecticides such as Karate® (lambda-cyhalothrin), Mustang Max® (zeta-cypermethrin) and Baythroid XL (beta-cyfluthrin) have short-duration residual activity. In contrast, products such as Prevathon® (chlorantraniliprole), Besiege® (chlorantraniliprole and lambda-cyhalothrin) and Intrepid® (methoxyfenozide)) have longer-duration residual activity and can reduce the number of applications necessary to produce a hay crop. Efficacy evaluations in 2017 and 2018 demonstrated that a mixture of lambda-cyhalothrin and Dimilin® (diflubenzuron) would provide longer-duration residual activity at less than one-half the cost of the more expensive products. The rate we evaluated was 3.8 oz. lambda-cyhalothrin and 2.0 oz. Dimilin® per acre. Also remember, if the grass is ready, cutting for hay will avoid the need to make an insecticide application. For additional information on armyworms see “Managing Armyworms in Pastures and Hayfields” and is available at: <http://www.uaex.edu/publications/PDF/FSA-7083.pdf>.

Upcoming Events

Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) Training: Postponed.

Faulkner County Hay Day: July 11, 2019 at Flying C Ranch. See flyer for details.

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**



Kevin Lawson

County Extension Agent – Staff Chair, Faulkner County

University of Arkansas System, Division of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service

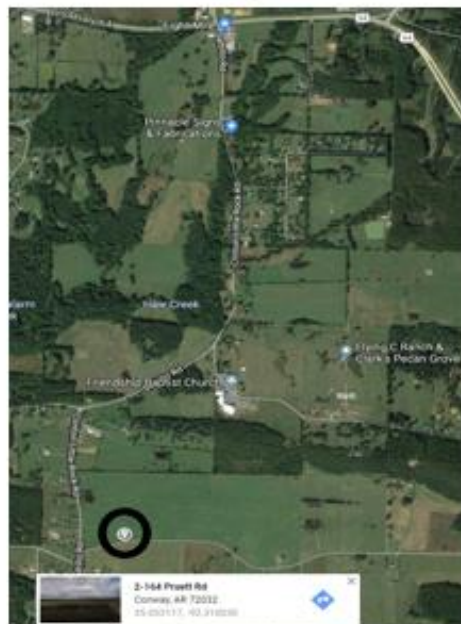
Mobile – (501) 889-4575

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JULY 11, 2019 FAULKNER COUNTY HAY DAY SPONSORED BY: GREENWAY EQUIPMENT

The Faulkner County Extension Office will present a Hay Day on **July 11, 2019 from 4:00 to 8:00 pm** at the Flying C Ranch. The field is located on the corner of Saltillo Road (Clinton Little Rock Rd) and Pruett Road between Conway and Vilonia. (35.053 -92.311)



HAY EQUIPMENT
DEMONSTRATIONS

HAY SAMPLING AND
WEIGHING

SPRAYER
DEMONSTRATION

HOW TO PROTECT
YOURSELF FROM
THE SUN

MEAL AND
REGISTRATION
START AT 4:00 WITH
PROGRAM
STARTING AT 4:30

**FAULKNER COUNTY
EXTENSION SERVICE**

For more information
contact:
Kevin Lawson – County
Extension Agent

501-329-8344

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 a 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	0.0175-0.025	32-45	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	0.025-0.030	67.4-80	No grazing restriction for grass forage or hay (0 day PHI for grass forage and hay).
Prevathon (5% 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(ee) 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 (22.5% 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 (38% spinosad) Tracer (44.2% spinosad)	1.1-2.2 oz. 1-2 oz	.033- .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 Lotfin, 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.