

## General Conditions

**Weather:** Rain was the highlight of this week. We got varying amounts all across the county. Many areas of the county got a good rain on Tuesday. Flooding roads and fields were reported in the eastern part of the county as it rained really hard really quickly. As it rained on that side of the county irrigation continued on the western side as some places didn't get but around 2 tenths. But this morning we got another good rain, and places that missed Tuesday's rain are getting it today. Next week we start a dry spell with cooler temperatures.

## Row Crop

**Corn:** Corn continues to start it's dry down to harvest. Some of the earlier planted fields are getting close to R6 or black layer. Typically it takes around 2800 to 2900 heat units to get to R6. This week we reached 2868. Once we reach black layer the plant will not respond to any more inputs. The plant is at about 30% moisture at this point and the countdown to harvest starts. Depending on the weather from here on out will determine when we harvest. The best weather for corn harvest is hot, dry days.

Total Heat Units Accumulated Since April 18	Heat Units Accumulated August 8 – August 14
2868	206.5

**Rice:** The majority of the crop is heading now. Rice stink bug numbers remain low. It looks like the next thing we should be thinking about on rice is when to drain. Draining is more of an art than a science. There are several factors that you have to take into consideration. Factors like weather, growth stage and soil type go into when to drain. You don't want to drain too quickly, this will cost you yield as late grains won't fill completely. Once all the kernels are straw colored it is safe to drain on any soil type. If 2/3 of the kernels are straw colored, it is safe to drain on a silt loam. If 1/3 of kernels are straw colored you can start draining on a clay field.

**Soybeans:** The majority of the soybeans in the county are flowering and starting to set the first pods. These rains will help several fields continue to lap the middles and maybe get a little more height. Corn earworm pressure still remains light. I can find worms in almost any field, just not at big populations. I did find one field that had several velvetbean caterpillars in the sweep net. There didn't seem to be much defoliation, but I always like to monitor velvetbeans.

They can defoliate a field very quickly if the numbers get high enough. I am starting to see some downy mildew show up on some upper leaves. This seems to be something I see every year, but is usually a minor disease. It can be confused with frogeye really easily, but isn't as bad as frogeye.

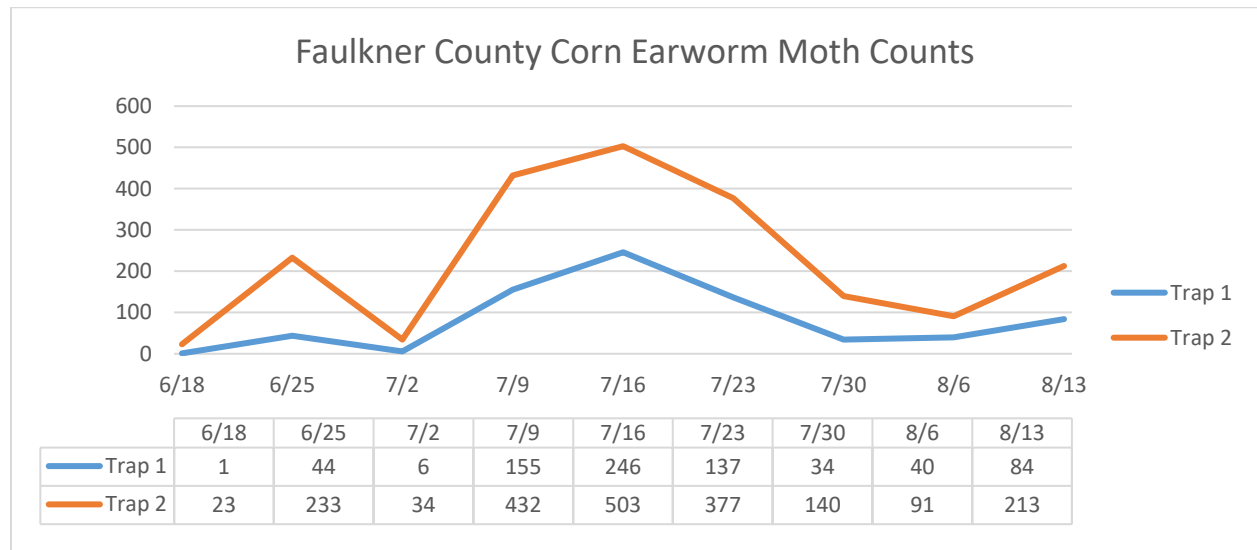
**SRVP (Soybean Research Verification Program) Field:** The SRVP field is at R4. The field missed almost all of the rains that happened earlier in the week. We were getting really dry, and irrigation was about to start. The rain that came through this morning is really helping us. The moisture sensors are showing that we can now wait on an irrigation. The Heligen that was applied last week is starting to work. We saw several corn earworms that were sick and showing symptoms of the virus. Hopefully this will continue to spread and give us season long control.

**Moth Trap Counts for this week:**

Moth counts went up this week. It seems like I saw more moths in the fields this week also. We need to continue to monitor worm numbers in the field.

**Corn Earworm Trap 1: 84**

**Corn Earworm Trap 2: 213**



**Beef & Forage**

**Go Green:** The Go Green Natural State Preconditioned Calf Program was created to highlight calves that qualify for best management practices from weaning to marketing. Qualifying calves display a Go Green Natural State Preconditioned Calf tag at the time of sale.

When preconditioning is done right, everybody wins. Buyers spend less time and money treating sick cattle, sale barns provide healthier cattle and attract new business, and sellers often receive market incentives that cover vaccine costs and short term retained ownership may advance market weights and total sale dollars.

Requirements for the Go Green program include:

- BQA Certified Producer
- Weaned 45+ days before marketing
- 2-week minimum withdrawal from last vaccination to marketing\*
- Documented Health History including
  - Clostridial Vaccination
  - Respiratory – Viral Vaccination
  - Mannheimia Haemolytica – Vaccination\*
  - Internal Parasite Control
- Castrated, dehorned and healed
- No pregnant heifers
- Feed bunk and water trough broke
- All health products administered and boosted (if required) according to product label
- No violation of health product withdrawal restrictions at time of marketing

There are two new requirements that will go in to effect on September 1, 2020. The 2 week minimum withdrawal from last vaccination and the Mannheimia shot.

The reason for the 2 week minimum from last vaccination to marketing was put in place to make sure the last shot of vaccine has time to work. To meet the Mannheimia vaccination requirement, there are several options. Mannheimia is provided in combination with some modified live respiratory vaccines. If you are using a killed respiratory vaccine product, there are several single dose mannheimia vaccines on the market from multiple companies including:

- Pulmo-Guard PHM-1 (Agrilabs)
- Nuplura PH (Elanco)
- Presponse HM (Boehringer)
- Once PMH (Merck subcutaneous and intranasal options)
- One Shot Mannheimia (Zoetis)

Faulkner County already has several producers signed up for the Go Green program and I would really like to see more producers take advantage of the program. Anyone interested feel free to get in contact with me and I will give you more information.

**Hay and Pastures:** This rain was perfect for our late hay fields and pastures. Dry weather was really showing up until this rain, but now fields are starting to perk up. Hopefully we will get

some good growth the next few weeks as the last harvest of hay is coming up for most producers. This late rain will hopefully give producers some more grass to continue grazing later into the year.

**Hay and Pasture Insects:** Armyworms continue to show up in different parts of the county. I have had several people say they sprayed and some are just monitoring their populations. I still have only found a field or two that were just over run by armyworms. Bermudagrass stem maggot populations continue to grow in good bermudagrass fields. I think we will see some yield loss from stem maggot this last hay harvest.

### **Pesticide Applicator Training**

Anyone that needs a private applicators license can use the online course as their required training to obtain a license. The online training is located at [www.uaex.edu/pat](http://www.uaex.edu/pat). The Arkansas State Plant Board has made an exception and will allow producers that are certifying for the first time to be able to use the online training.

### **Upcoming Events**

**Rice Field Day** - Virtual rice field day on August 20 at 6 p.m. Presentations will be followed by a live Q&A.

**BQA Training** – August 27 at 5:30 at the Faulkner County Extension Office. **Participants are limited to 9.** To register call the Extension office at 501-329-8344 or email Mindy Beard at [rbeard@uaex.edu](mailto:rbeard@uaex.edu)



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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) -22.1% 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 & 4.03% lambda-cyhalothrin)	6-9 oz.	0.059-0.089	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 (20% spinosad) Tracer (44.2% spinosad)	1.1-2.2 oz. 1-2 oz	.033-0.056	7-14lb. 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-7053.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



Dr. Kelly Lottin, Entomologist, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Arkansas, United States Department of Agriculture, and County Governments Cooperating. The University of Arkansas System Office 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.