

General Conditions

Weather: What a nice week we have had in Faulkner County weather wise. The temperatures have been fantastic as we rolled through the week. Rain has been spotty around the county and we are really starting to get dry. Next week’s forecast has several chances for rain, but they look isolated and with small amounts associated with them. Looks like the temperatures will ease back up next week also.

Row Crop

Corn: Corn in the county continues to move towards maturity. I looked at one field that was at R5.7 which means the starch line was 70% down the kernel. That to me is good enough to stop irrigation and call it done for the year. The majority of fields around still have a couple of weeks, but we are getting closer.

Total Heat Units Accumulated Since April 18	Heat Units Accumulated August 1 – August 7
2662	187.5

Rice: Rice stink bug pressure on headed fields continues to be light. As more fields continue to head, the numbers should continue to go down as the insects have more area to disperse to. Most of the fields are at late boot to boot split with about 35% of the acres headed out. The night time temperatures this week were perfect for rice pollination. Even next week when day time temperatures move up, we still are looking at lower night time temperatures which is awesome for rice.

Soybeans: Corn earworm pressure is starting to build in the county. I scouted several fields this week and I always found at least one or two corn earworms. There were a few sweeps in some fields where I would get as many as 8 or 9. As we move over from vegetative beans to reproductive beans we need to start looking at number of worms per 25 sweeps. How many worms does it take to warrant a control option depends on the price of the crop and the cost of the treatment. For \$8 beans and an \$18 treatment, you need 11 worms per 25 sweeps. For \$9 beans and a \$16 treatment, you need 9 worms per 25 sweeps. Heligen is a good option for worm control, but the treatment levels on it are a little different. You need to apply Heligen when you have 2 worms per 25 sweeps that are ½ inch or smaller.

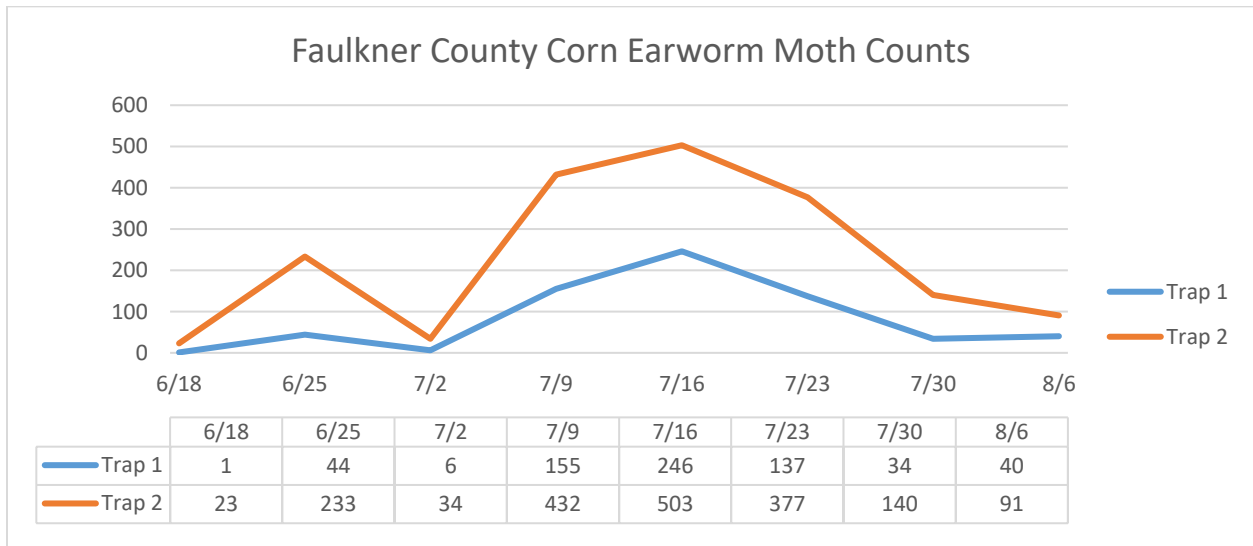
SRVP (Soybean Research Verification Program) Field: The SRVP field is now at R3 and growing really well. We are starting to get dry and missing the last few rains has caught up with us. We will be looking at irrigation sometime next week. We found a few small corn earworms in the field and after some discussion we decided to put out 1.28 ounces of Heligen. I am excited about watching the progress of the virus as we go through the next few weeks.

Moth Trap Counts for this week:

This week again we had really low moth trap counts. I am not sure why we have low moth counts but are starting to pick up the worms in the field. We will continue to monitor the traps and the number of worms in the field.

Corn Earworm Trap 1: 40

Corn Earworm Trap 2: 91



Beef & Forage

BQA Training: Just a reminder that we will have a BQA training on August 27, 2020, 5:30 at the Extension Office Auditorium. **This class will only be open to the first 9 people that register.** Right now we have 3 producers signed up. Participants will have to follow the current COVID restrictions. All participants must wear a mask upon entering the building. They can take off their mask once they reach their seat which will be 10 feet from all other seats. If a participant gets up for any reason or upon leaving, a mask must be worn. Also I ask that anyone that is having COVID symptoms not attend. To register for this meeting please call the Extension Office at 501-329-8344 or email Mindy Beard at rbeard@uaex.edu. Again I will only take the first 9 participants that sign up.

If you are not comfortable with a public meeting or can't make that date, the certification can also be done online at the national BQA website (www.bqa.org).

Hay and Pastures: Hay fields are feeling the dry weather. Our hay fields could use a good slow rain to finish out this last harvest. If you want to apply some fertilizer, try to get it ahead of a good rain chance. Remember that we don't recommend to apply nitrogen after September 1, so try and get anything out in the next couple of weeks if you need it.

Hay and Pasture Insects: Armyworms and bermudagrass stem maggot have really made their presence known this week. I can find a few armyworms in just about every field I sweep. The numbers are usually really low, and they seem to be doing more damage to signalgrass, barnyardgrass and crabgrass. Keep an eye on any populations that you see. If you need to apply an insecticide I recommend 2 ounces of Lambda Cy (2 lb material) plus 2 ounces of Dimilin. The Dimilin will add about two to three weeks of residual. In most cases that would be enough to get us through the season.

Bermudagrass stem maggot is here! I have seen some impressive populations of the fly the last few days. If you had it in the last cutting of hay, I would recommend spraying 1.28 ounces of Lamda Cy 7 to 10 days after you cut the hay. This will kill all of the adult flies and keep them from laying the maggot in the bermudagrass.

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. 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. More information will be available soon.

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



Kevin Lawson

County Extension Agent – Staff Chair, Faulkner County

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

Email – klawson@uaex.edu

University of Arkansas, United States Department of Agriculture and County Governments Cooperating. The Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service offers its programs to all eligible persons regardless of 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.

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.	0.059-0.088	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 (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



Key Characteristics of 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.