

General Conditions

Weather: Faulkner County was predicted to receive anywhere from 1 to 3 inches of rain this week. A few places got about a half inch, but that is the most we have received. This system has been a big flop as far as rain goes. We did get some better temperatures today, but earlier this week it was still very humid. Looks like we have lower temperatures in next week's forecast but not many rain chances. Maybe we can get a little more rain this afternoon.

Row Crop

Corn: Corn is getting to a good dent. Our goal is to make it to R6 or black layer. This is the point where the plant doesn't put anything else into a kernel. Each hybrid has an amount of heat units it needs to get to R6, but on average it is around 2800 heat units. If you notice below, fields planted April 18 have accumulated 2474 heat units. We are averaging just a little over 200 heat units a week, so in two weeks those early fields should be close to R6. Fields planted later than that are probably looking at 3 to 4 weeks from R6. We aren't at the end of the game yet, but we are entering the 4th quarter. We still have work to do to win the game.

Total Heat Units Accumulated Since April 18	Heat Units Accumulated July 25 – July 31
2474	205

Rice: The earliest planted fields are starting to head. My first stink bug counts are around 6 – 8 stink bugs per 10 sweeps. Not near as many as I feared but still over the 5 stink bug threshold. Some fields will be treated early next week. Some treatment options are Tenchu at 8 ounces per acre or Lambda-Cy (2 lb material) at 2 ounces per acre. Everything else is hitting late boot, and we should see several fields heading next week. Except for blast in one area, disease has been light.

Soybeans: Soybeans continue to grow well under these conditions. Even though rain was light, any rain we can get in July helps soybeans. We have a really good crop growing in the county this year. Most producers are finishing up with herbicides and are starting to scout for insects. There will still be a few late planted fields that need one more application but most fields are starting to lap together. Insect pressure was low this week, and moth counts dropped dramatically.

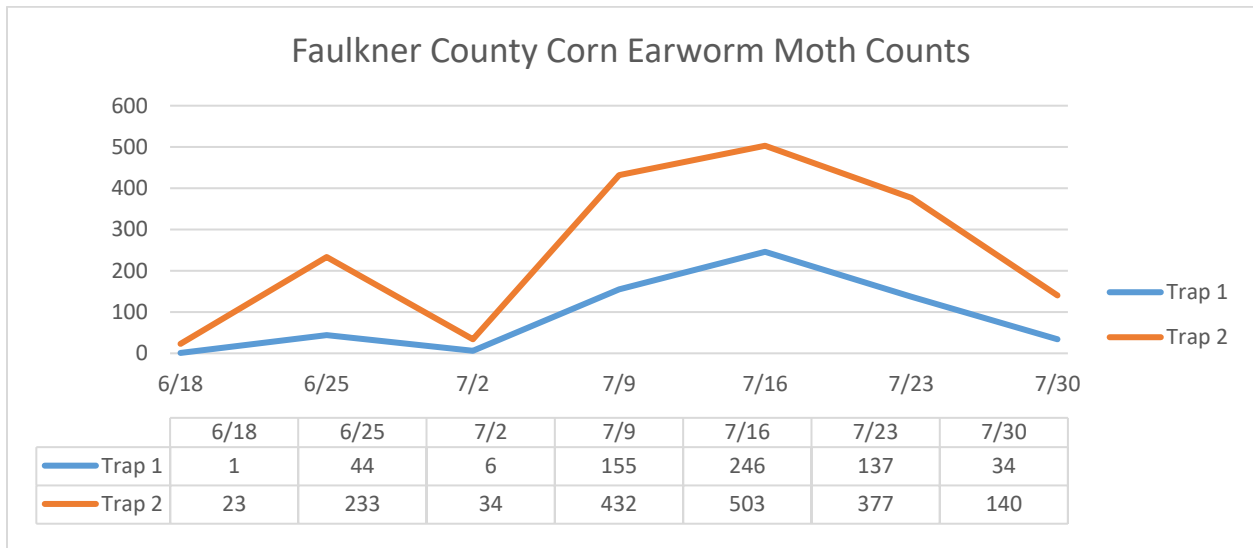
SRVP (Soybean Research Verification Program) Field: The field received an application of Enlist One and glyphosate earlier this week. On Thursday morning we had 0.3 inches of rain in the gauge. I know it rained some more last night but not sure how much. The beans are at R2 and are almost lapping the middles. Weed control is excellent so far and we have no disease or insects. We will continue to scout for insects as we start setting pods.

Moth Trap Counts for this week:

Moth numbers really fell out this week. These were the lowest numbers we have had since the first of July. I expect another increase over the next two weeks.

Corn Earworm Trap 1: 34

Corn Earworm Trap 2: 140



Beef & Forage

BQA Training: I have talked to a few producers that are wanting to enroll in the GoGreen program this year but need their BQA certification. I will start having small BQA classes with the first class being August 27, 2020, 5:30 at the Extension Office Auditorium. **This class will only be open to the first 9 people that register.** If I have more producers that want the training then I will schedule another class. 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: We are getting close to the start of the third harvest of hay for some and the second for others. I worry about the dry spell that we went through a couple weeks ago and hope that it doesn't affect yields too much. It seems like on a few fields even with the recent rain the grass is still not wanting to come out of being stunted. So what should we do after this next harvest? If you want to catch another harvest around the first of September and rain looks good in the forecast, go ahead and put out more fertilizer after this harvest. If you are looking at stockpiling some bermudagrass to help extend the grazing season, cut the field early next week and then apply 100 pounds of Urea to the field. You could be grazing stockpiled bermuda by October 15.

Hay and Pasture Insects: Armyworm accounts are still spotty around the county. I can catch small amounts of worms in a sweepnet, but not really seeing big enough populations to warrant an insecticide application. We need to continue to scout and keep an eye out for sure. Stem maggot flies are pretty easy to find now. They seem to like the shade. Seems like we are finding more numbers in shady areas or sides of fields where trees are. If you notice damaged bermuda before this next harvest, I would suggest 2 ounces of Lambda Cy 7 to 10 days after you cut your hay.

Pinkeye: Pinkeye generally refers to inflammation of the conjunctiva, which is the inner lining of the eyelids. In cattle, the term pinkeye (infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis) specifically refers to a highly contagious infection of the eye from the bacteria *Moraxella bovis*. This bacteria affects the conjunctiva of cattle and the cornea (the clear outermost covering of the eye), leading to painful corneal ulcers and possibly blindness.

Several factors contribute to the onset of disease including UV light, face flies, tall pasture grasses/weeds and a dusty environment. These factors irritate the animal's eyes, thus allowing an opportunity for the bacteria to cause disease. Increased irritation often leads to increased tears, which attract face flies. Flies move from animal to animal, spreading the bacteria that cause the disease. One or both eyes may be affected, and animals of any age are susceptible. Infected animals experience poor vision and pain, in turn causing a decrease in performance and weight gains. In the United States, pinkeye is estimated to affect 10 million head and cost producers over \$150 million each year. The losses are due to the decreased performance, treatment cost and handling cost associated with the disease.

For more information on symptoms, prevention and treatments check out the fact sheet Pinkeye at <https://www.uaex.edu/publications/PDF/FSA-3087.pdf>

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



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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.	0.059-0.088	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 Downgrades 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.