Upcoming Meetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>IPM Meeting</td>
<td>Coy</td>
<td>12:00 noon</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 2</td>
<td>Rice Expo</td>
<td>Stuttgart</td>
<td>8:00 AM</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 7</td>
<td>IPM Meeting</td>
<td>Lonoke Ag Center</td>
<td>12:00 noon</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 27</td>
<td>Outdoor Business Workshop</td>
<td>Hicks Farm</td>
<td>8:30 AM</td>
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These meetings listed are open to all regardless of race, color, sex, national origin, age or disability.

Southern Corn Rust Not Detected in Arkansas, Yet:

Southern Corn Rust is present in Arkansas, yet; but with a tropical storm, it could be here fast. The real question is: Considering when this corn crop was planted, and as fast as it is maturing, can we outrun the Southern Corn Rust. Dr. Jason Kelley Wheat and Feed Grain Agronomist for the University of Arkansas Extension Service advises not to treat fields that do not have the Southern Corn Rust. The reason – environmental conditions do not favor disease development at this time. With much of the crop planted later, we still have time to check the environmental conditions and to treat fields when necessary. From silking to blacklayer there are approximately 7 weeks, so, we have some time. Treatment may not be warranted in Lonoke County. Scout your corn once, and preferably twice a week. You need to keep up on top of this situation. Below are the products and rates to control southern corn rust if and when treatments are warranted.

Products and rates:

If Southern Corn Rust is not present now and you feel you must treat: Quadris @ 6 oz./A; Headline@ 6 oz./A;

If Southern Corn Rust is present in your field now: Folicur@ 4oz./A; Tilt@ 4oz./A; Stratego@ 12oz./A; Headline AMP @ 14.4 oz/A; Quilt@ 14oz./A, Quilt Excel@ 14oz/A, Evicto@ 5.7 oz./A. or Domark@ 6 oz./A.--- will give you acceptable control of the foliar diseases.

Note: There are generics for some of these treatments. They may be cheaper. When trying to achieve economic efficiencies the use of generics may be warranted.

Note: Do not use Headline or Headline containing treatments near fish ponds or sensitive aquatic environments. The active ingredient of pyraclostrobin is very toxic to fish.

Termination of Irrigation for Corn:

Terminate all irrigation at black layer formation in corn. This occurs approximately 55 to 65 days after silking or 35 to 42 days after full dent. If your soil is very moist and you believe only 3 or 4 days remain until black layer formation, then, you’re done. The problem is that many producers are so tired of irrigation by that time a critical mistake may be made by stopping irrigation too soon resulting in yield losses.
**Corn Earworms in Lonoke County:**
Corn earworm moth trap catches in Lonoke County are rising this week. This increase may indicate egg lay may begin in a week or so. The hatch out time under these temperatures is about 3.5 to 4 days. Scout soybean and cotton fields at least once and preferably twice a week for small worm infestations.

According to vial test synthetic pyrethroids should control bollworm infestation at this point. However, resistance is running about 10% for the synthetic pyrethroids.

**Weekly Average Trap Count**
Lonoke County

![Graph showing weekly average trap count in Lonoke County for 2012 and 2013.](image)

**Bollworms are on the Rise**
Bollworms have increased substantially this last week. The graph above will give you an idea of relative moth populations from last year to this year. However, this year we may be more vunerable to bollworm infestation on soybeans due to the late planting date compared to last year. To stay on top of the worm situation, scout your soybeans at least once a week (twice a week is better). The critical time when the worms can cause real economic damage is between bloom to one inch pod. Consult the MP-144 for recommended treatment and rates.

Some of the recommended treatments have a much longer residual control than others. For example, Belt @ 2oz./A, Prevathon @ 14 oz./A, and Besiege @ 7-9 oz./A have very long residuals. These treatments may need only one shot where some of the synthetic pyrethroids may take several applications to control the bollworm. Some of our data indicate the residual control may approach or exceed 21 days for these types of products.

**Stink Bugs are on the Prowl**
Rice stink bug pressure may be high this year. High numbers were reported in the wheat crop and have remained high. If left unchecked, pecky rice and subsequent dockage at the mill will result. It is important to control rice stink bugs as they influence both yield and/or quality, depending on when the feeding occurs.

Fields should be scouted by using a 15-inch sweep net making 10 sweeps 180 degrees with the top of the sweep net just at the top of the canopy. Fields should be treated when stink bug levels are above 5 bugs per 10 sweeps during the first 2
weeks after heading. The threshold changes to 10 bugs per 10 sweeps during the 3rd and 4th weeks after heading. It is important to scout in the morning hours while it is still fairly cool unless it is cloudy all day. During the heat of the day, stink bugs move down into the canopy of the rice plant and may not be caught in the sweep net. When making counts, be sure to count both nymphs and adults. While the first in-star nymphs normally do not feed on the rice, the subsequent in-stars do and should be considered.

Labeled products for controlling rice stink bugs include Methyl Parathion, Karate Z, Mustang Max, Prolex, Sevin, and Malathion. The products provide varying degrees of control and varying degrees of residual activity. Methyl parathion normally provides good quick control but has no residual activity. Sevin has historically had the longest residual but tends to work more slowly. The pyrethroids (Karate Z, Mustang Max, or Prolex) are probably the most commonly used products because they provide reasonable control and have a couple of days residual activity. Recent research suggests Malathion does not consistently provide acceptable control.

For fields that are sprayed while the plants are still flowering, insecticides should go out in the evening to reduce the potential for interference with flowering. All insecticide applications should be made with at least 5 gallons per acre spray volume and applied early in the morning or late in the evening. When the products are applied in the middle of the day, the stink bugs are usually deep in the canopy and control is usually less than desirable because the insecticide does not penetrate deeply enough into the canopy. Below are the treatments, rates and treatment levels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Formulation/A</th>
<th>Acres/Gal</th>
<th>Treatment Levels</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sevin 80S</td>
<td>1.25-1.875</td>
<td></td>
<td>Treat fields at or just after 75% panicle if the following treatment levels are reached: 2 stink bugs/sq. yard: 5 stink bugs/10 sweeps during the first 2 weeks after 75% panicle. If stink bugs are found after 2 weeks treat: 3 stink bugs/sq yard: 10 stink bugs/10 sweeps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sevin XLR or 4L</td>
<td>2-3 pts.</td>
<td>2.7-4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Malathion 57% EC</td>
<td>½-1 pts.</td>
<td>8-16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Parathion</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Methyl Parathion may be applied 14 days before or after propanil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pencap-M 2EC</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Prolex/Declare CS/</td>
<td>1.28-2.05 oz.</td>
<td>62-100</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Proaxis .5CS</td>
<td>3.2-5.12 oz.</td>
<td>25-40</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Karate Z 2.08 CS</td>
<td>1.6-2.56 oz.</td>
<td>50-80</td>
<td>Apply Karate Z in min. of 5 gallons water/A. Do not release flood waters within 7 days after application of Karate, Prolex, Declare, Proaxis, or Mustang Max.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mustang Max .8 EC</td>
<td>3.2-4.0</td>
<td>32-40</td>
<td></td>
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**Soybean Irrigation:**

Many fields are being irrigated as we speak. Several of the early fields have at least 2 or more irrigations behind them, but the vulnerable fields are the late planted fields. These fields should have received their herbicide applications and the polypipe laid. Do not wait for a rain. Start now. One method of determining when to irrigate is to dig about ½ in. in the soil. If, when you tightly wad it up, it retains form you have sufficient moisture on small soybeans for that day. Another way, is, if before 10 a.m. you take several of the leaves in your hand and squeeze the leaves hard, they are cool to the touch, you have sufficient moisture again for that day. These are tried and true methods, but when in doubt – irrigate. At $13 beans you need to be irrigate ahead of the curve to retain acceptable yields.
Create a system of irrigation that allows you as a farmer or farm manager to complete your irrigation circuit in 6 or 7 days. This allows you, later in the season to irrigate without any part of your soybean crop stressing.

**Cut-off Dates for Rice Herbicides**

We are now reaching the stage of rice development where you can no longer use certain herbicides. The following is a general list of “cut-off” times and pre-harvest intervals. Typically, when an herbicide has a specific crop growth stage where it can no longer be used, this means that unacceptable crop injury may occur if the herbicide is applied past that point. For example, 2,4-D should not be applied past ½ inch internode. For other products there is simply a pre-harvest interval. This means that crop injury is not the concern, but food tolerance levels have been set for applications made so many days prior to harvest. Either way, applications made past these cut-off dates or harvest intervals are a violation of the label. The following recommendations were taken from the MP-44, please check the actual labels to confirm.

- 2,4-D do not apply past ½ inch internode.
- Aim 3d PHI do not apply after flag-leaf has emerged until 7-10 days prior to harvest.
- Beyond Green ring + 14d apply to Clearfield Rice only.
- Clincher 60d PHI
- Facet 40d PHI
- Grandstand after 3-4 leaf stage, but prior to ½ inch internode.
- Grasp 60d PHI
- Permit 48d PHI
- Propanil 56d PHI, preferred cut-off is ½ inch internode.
- Regiment do not apply past joint movement.
- RiceStar 65d PHI
- Sodium Chlorate, no more than 5 days prior to harvest – harvest aid only.
- Ultra Blazer, do not apply past boot stage.

(PHI = Pre Harvest Interval, d = days)

**Disease Update**

Sheath blight is active statewide in fields where the canopy has now closed (midseason to 20 days after midseason). Our fungicide approach on varieties has not changed. That is, scout highly susceptible semidwarf varieties starting at midseason (1/2 inch internode elongation) and check twice a week if possible (once a week minimum). Fungicides are recommended when sheath blight is found at 35% or more of random stops in the field. Spraying should be immediate on these varieties and higher rates of strobilurin fungicides are recommended (see labels). If you let sheath blight blow out the top of these varieties, you have already had significant yield loss that cannot be recovered. More tolerant varieties can be scouted less frequently and applications often delayed until the booting stages. Scout and spray only when thresholds have been reached and remember not every field has to be sprayed to maximum profit or yields.

A few reports of hydrogen sulfide toxicity (Akiochi) came out this week (July 2). The majority of our rice in Arkansas is close to midseason or at midseason this week. If you are suspicious of your field for this disease, it would be better to drain your rice field before midseason than after to aerate (oxidize) the soil. Indication for recovery is new root formation.

Problematic rice fields show yellowish lower leaves starting a few weeks after flooding and plant growth is slower than normal. When scouting, compare the roots of rice plants pulled from the levee and bar ditch. Rice growing on levees is usually less affected due to more aerobic soil conditions. In some situations, you may not pick up the “rotten egg” smell of the hydrogen sulfide. In some soil types, you may also not see the expected air bubbles to indicate the formation of hydrogen sulfide gas. To prove hydrogen sulfide toxicity, the blackened roots should change their color to normal when exposed to air for a few hours or just overnight. **Note that a certain level of blackening could be normal in flooded rice and we should be looking at all other symptoms of Akiochi** before we take the management options.

Fertilizer applications will not provide the desired benefit to plants with compromised root systems. However, you should consider the possibility of potassium and/or zinc deficiency. Once the symptoms are obvious, your only management approach is to follow the “rescue strategy”. If symptoms are not yet there but you know the field has a history, your option is to follow “preventative strategy” at straighthead timing. Read more on management strategies here:

http://www.arkansas-crops.com/2013/05/23/weather-and-akiochi-disease-of-rice-is-there-a-link/

Bacterial panicle blight (BPB) was found in a Jazzman-2 field in Louisiana (Groth, Rice Newsletter 15). Reportedly, this field headed during the week where the temperature was above 95°F.
Remember BPB is severe when day and night temps are high especially from boot split to flowering stage of the crop and symptoms can be confused with physical damage from heat or wind.

What about blast?

It appears as if it is going to be too hot and dry for much of a blast year again, at least at this point. June is leaf blast month, if you want to see it, and this phase of the disease tends to disappear during July. The neck blast phase follows at heading, if weather conditions are favorable. If leaf blast is common in a field, we recommend pumping up the field and holding a deep flood until ready to drain for harvest. Fields that must be drained for straighthead; sandy fields, river-bottom fields with tree lines; fields with lots of levees and tree-lines; fields where irrigation water is limited; or fields with a strong history of blast should be planted with a resistant variety like Cybonnet, Neptune, Rondo and most hybrids. Most other varieties are susceptible.

Rice Expo Information:

The Rice Expo will have educational events for the entire family from the latest agricultural research, Events for homemakers, events for youth, seminars for producers, seminars for community leaders, to The Joint Agriculture Committee meeting. Events start with registration at 8:00 -9:00AM. So, Bring the entire family to the Rice Expo for a day of education and fun.

When: August 2, 2013