

Matthew J. Davis
649 Jackson 917 Newport, AR 72112
8705031571



FIELD REPORT

REPORT SUMMARY

REPORT DATE	FIELD NAME	PREPARED BY
06/17-24/2024	Jackson County	Matthew J. Davis

NOTES

Moth Counts: Be mindful of soybeans beginning in the canopy. We will see our first big flight as corn is silking across the county. Be aware next week to 10 days for soybeans to be impacted as well as cotton.

Spraying Earworms in Soybeans with the Heligen Virus. Spray it earlier than typical insecticides. If you are at the threshold, you are probably too late. The virus can stay active longer if it has a consistent small host. Looking for ½ inch size or less. Also, this product must stay cool! Do not let the product sit in a hot area for very long. Once mixed, it needs to go out, not sit in the mix tank.

Corn Nutrient Uptake Curve

<https://www.uaex.uada.edu/publications/pdf/mp437/chap4.pdf>

Key takeaway: Tissue sample on a regular basis and maximize applications to give the most impact based on plant nutrient uptake curve.

Soybean Tissue Sampling should begin around R1/R2 to determine hidden hunger.

Hot Topic Item

RERUN ALL DD50 to verify timings for applications. Midseason is here, and we need to look at fertilizer applications. Remember, we are still targeting midseason for 4 weeks after preflood N incorporation.

Keep Track

USE CORN DD50- Tracks and alerts you to crop needs. <https://corndd50.uada.edu/>

USE RICE DD50 -Tracks and alerts you to crop needs. <https://dd50.uada.edu/>

PEST

TYPE	% CHECKS	SPRAY Y/N	INSECTICIDE	NOTES
Defoliators	100%		See MP44	Use threshold for economic application. Mostly green clover worms currently, but earworms are close behind.
Rice Stink Bugs	100%		See MP44	Currently averaging 1 per 10 sweeps around field edges. Based on available DD50 data, we should have rice heading soon. Uniformity of the heading, time, weather, etc., will all play a part in treatment. With limited options, a one-application timing using tenchu may be preferred. We are currently verifying resistant issues with other insecticides.
Brown/Green Stink Bugs	15%		See MP44	They are not at a high enough threshold to warrant spraying where I have been, but I can find them. With beans beginning to canopy, pay close attention.
Fall Army Worm (FAW)	75%		See MP44	Low numbers in rice fields and can be found in beans and corn. Be mindful of defoliation.
Corn earworm/Bollworm Moth	75%		See MP44	The average moth count is 350, with peak flight occurring this week into July 4th. The highest moth count occurred on the station, averaging around 400 moths, and the lowest, averaging 150 moths.
SWCB Moth	100%		See MP44	5 SWCB Moths on first trapping. Peak Flight is typically this week.

WEED

TYPE	% POSITIVE CHECKS	SPRAY Y/N	HERBICIDE	NOTES
Soybean Weeds				Many soybeans, even those planted later, are getting near flowering R1/R2, which is the cutoff for most of our herbicides. For soybeans just now coming up, be mindful of the cutoff date for in-season use of certain herbicides.
Corn Weeds				N/A
Rice Weeds				If you are still battling grass this late in the season and are at or near Green Ring to Half

Inch. The money spent on control may be better saved than spent. High temperatures make our main chemistries less effective, and many are at or near cutoff windows.

DISEASE

ISSUE	SPRAY Y/N	NOTES
Corn Disease		<p>The Corn Disease front has been quiet, with southern rust stalling out in Louisiana with limited to no movement. Dry conditions are keeping many diseases at bay.</p> <p>Efficacy Ratings for all major fungicides in corn https://cropprotectionnetwork.s3.amazonaws.com/corn-foliar-efficacy-2024-1709214762.pdf</p>
Soybean Disease		<p>Not much on the soybean disease front I have heard rumblings on frog eye leaf spot. Dr. Faske is checking on some in the county. The few I have seen appeared to be paraquat drift, but the possibility is there, with many new varieties having slightly more susceptibility than their predecessors. Let me know if you have it so it can be verified.</p> <p>There are a few diseases to comment on since we are seeing some soybeans begin to canopy.</p> <p>Aerial Web Blight- Last year was a prime condition for this disease. Catching many off guard because, typically, we had not seen it so widespread. Since it is a low canopy disease, extra care must be taken to review field history. A Fungicide with a longer residual with good water volume will effectively cover the canopy before full closure and provide maximum protection. Later, after canopy closure, we</p>

		<p>can see benefits, especially early. In the case of that situation, water volume and the ability to penetrate the canopy are important. Our current systemic fungicide products protect where it contacts and then work up the plant to protect new growth. The problem with aerial web blight being active lower in the canopy after closure is the chance of pod loss caused by the disease.</p> <p>Target Spot- Relatively quiet last year but has been a major concern for many in the past. We are looking for target-shaped lesions on the lower leaf working from the bottom up. The plant growth stage can play a factor in when to treat.</p> <p>Efficacy Chart for all major fungicides on soybean diseases https://cropprotectionnetwork.s3.amazonaws.com/soybean-foliar-efficacy-2024.pdf</p>
Rice Disease		<p>Sheath Blight and Semi-Dwarf</p> <p>Pay close attention to your semi-dwarf varieties as the potential for sheath blight increases. Some fields are seeing treatment levels already.</p> <p>Leaf Blast- It is out there, but unless it burns down field sections, it is advised to hold off spraying. Based on what I have seen, double planted, double fertilized, susceptible variety, and tree lines are giving us the worst look on leaf blasts.</p> <p>Does Rice Tec 7521FP have a leaf blast?? It was confirmed this week by the Rice crew, showing that there was a leaf</p>

		<p>blast. Do not panic, but report if you see something similar.</p> <p>See this weeks blog: https://arkansascrops.uada.edu/posts/crops/rice/arkansas-rice-update-6-21-24.aspx</p>
Plant Health?		<p>Fungicides often but not always provide plant health benefits, even without a known disease. The concern comes from losing effective controls through resistance. Luckily, many of our new products contain multiple FRACs, so resistance is less likely. It is still advised only to apply when conditions are warranted or other factors are at play.</p> <p>Example: Corn without disease? Should I spray? Typically, we recommend not spraying. But often, due to the close planting date for all crops, corn is the last to be harvested. Applying a fungicide can help this plant/stalk stay greener longer in the field when we typically welcome disease to dry down the plant.</p> <p>We must make the best decisions with available information that is true of all pesticides since we quickly have resistance management issues across multiple crops.</p> <p>Resistance Development Fact Sheet https://cropprotectionnetwork.s3.amazonaws.com/cpn-4001-fungicide-resistance-in-field-crops-faqs.pdf</p>