

SCOUTING REPORT

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FIELDS Jackson County Crop Report

JACKSON COUNTY CROP REPORT | JACKSON COUNTY

NOTES

(1) Bollworm moth numbers are trending upwards. Actual worms in the field have been minimum. I am currently average 350 moths per trap. Some places are averaging higher overall such as Tuckerman then other places are almost a zero around Shoffner. As of now most all bollworm(corn Earworm) feeding is happening in corn. But as corn nears dent stage you'll see more moths move out of corn. I am currently see egg lays in soybeans that are bordered by corn on 2 or more sides. Treatment options that you may consider early on while bollworms are small and population isn't causing significant damage is heligen. Since this is a live virus it can live for longer periods of time as long as there are hosting bollworms the virus can be out there. This treatment often falls short though when we put it out at our normal threshold due to the size for the bollworms in the field. The MP 144 describes the best conditions for Heligen and other treatments.

(2) Still not observing a big population swing. Trap counts actually fell back in several areas. Will verify again on Monday of any concerns SWCB increasing. We are in the current flight window for the second generation of SWCB which is typically the largest generation.

(3) Getting several weed control calls for beans not canopied. Remember timing and coverage is key. Weeds that are above 4-6" range especially Pigweeds and Johnson Grass become especially hard to kill. Herbicide cost can quickly ramp up at that point. Depending on growth stage you still have options to control and perhaps still overlay a residual down as well. R2 is cutoff for Enlist System R1-R2 flowering stage is cutoff for Liberty Roundup through flowering. Dual 90 PHI Verify product labels and MP44 for specific cutoffs

(4) Numbers slightly increasing along headed grass weeds as usual first to head will probably be first to treat. Overall numbers along field edges are lower than previous years I've checked them. Doesn't mean we won't see a larger population.

(5) Rice Blast-on susceptible cultivars near field edges. Some movement in the field. Sheath Blight pressure on the fields I've walked hasn't been a concern yet. I'm sure it is out there and on shorter varieties can be concerning faster. Check resistance ratings in MP154 Soybeans Target Spot- to date I have not seen any target spot but we have seen it over the last several years. Remember to start scouting in lower canopy working your way up the plant. Corn Southern Rust- we still are not seeing southern rust in the area yet. I sent a timing sheet out last week as you get to dent it is really a question if can I out run it? Dr. Faske has also had good results out of Quilt Xcel so if you do spray later that maybe an option that is beneficial Vs other applications. Also wanted to share some explanation for types of fungicides and how they move through the plant. "Systemic" and coverage When we discuss systemic there are three types of systemic fungicides Acropetally Mobile Fungicides which move upward in the plant Ambimobile fungicides which can move both up and down (very few if any true ambimobile in field crops) Translaminar which move through the leaf surface but do not move through the plant. Each one of these products have a fit for our cropping system. Great article from OSU about management of fungicides and how they are classified Protectant- no movement through the plant where it lands is what it protects Penetrant- systemic moving up the xylem to provide protection from application point upwards into new growth. <https://extension.okstate.edu/fact-sheets/print-publications/epp-entomology-and-plant-pathology/fungicide-resistance-management-epp-7663.pdf> In terms of overall coverage it comes down to several factors and what you plan to spray vs what you are trying to protect. Current application methods include aerial and ground Ground application include Drop Style Application which provides mid-lower canopy applications by spraying below the upper canopy Broadcast which provides over the top application protecting exposed or newer growth. With additional GPM you may get lower canopy protection but not guaranteed. Aerial Applications Typically are protecting the upper canopy Penetrant(Acropetally) products increase efficacy in all spray styles due to their ability to move upwards in the plants. "Comparing Application Methods There are often questions on how application method affects foliar fungicide coverage and efficacy. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters are used to apply fungicides aerially and use lower carrier volumes than ground sprayers, so there are concerns if adequate product is being delivered to the crop. However, aerial delivery systems use different nozzle and delivery systems that are not directly comparable to ground application delivery systems. If fungicide applicators are using

correctly calibrated spray systems, have adequate carrier volume, correct nozzles, and careful application techniques, all factors should be equal between fixed wing, helicopter, and ground application systems. Center-pivot and linear irrigation systems are capable of delivering foliar fungicides, a process known as chemigation (see Section 3.3 for more information). Technologically sophisticated irrigation systems are especially effective at chemigation. There is currently limited data on how chemigation compares to other foliar fungicide delivery methods, and this area requires more research. Choosing the optimal application method will depend on many factors, including cost, equipment availability, desired application timing, and individual preference. Check the fungicide label for approved application methods." -<https://cropprotectionnetwork.org/web-books/fungicide-use-in-field-crops?section=13-fungicide-labeling-and-terminology> Biggest take away is know what your spraying and why. Our "systemic" products allow for a greater range of applications and protection beyond the initial application area. Our protectant fungicides provide protection at that point keep a disease at bay. Make the most informed decision you can a great resource is the <https://cropprotectionnetwork.org> these resources come from multiple extension groups . One thing to note is difference in an IPM approach and plant protection approach. As noted in the OSU article "Both protectant and penetrant fungicides provide good disease control when applied before infection and are best applied on a preventive schedule." While the goal is the same applying a plant protective fungicide application insures when conditions are favorable we are protected. For most of our crops that is during reproductive timing during the summer months. Environment (humid/hot) plus overcast and rain, susceptible host plant, and pathogen (increase pathogen due to No till or other cultural practices) all play a factor. Rusts are typically the exception with southern rust moving in during the mid summer we typically see our first southern rust in mid July. Plant protection is key in growing a good crop. Economically fungicide tend to be a safe bet but some years it is tough to make them pay without the disease present. Others years they pay dividends. IPM approach is multiple avenues including agronomic, seed selection, residue management, fungicide rotation/selection, weather, etc. must all factor into your decision making.

Jackson County Crop Report Observations

DETAILS	INSECT		WEED	OTHER	
Farm Jackson County	Bollworms Moderate	Stink Bugs Low	Weeds Moderate	Nutrient Issues ✓	Rice https://arkansascropreport.com/2023/07/23/7-23.aspx
Field Jackson County Crop Report	European Corn Borers ✓	Disease Disease issues are increasing as we setup in a humid/hot weather pattern. The big three we typically discuss are blast, target spot, and southern rust. See note above		Corn https://corn.ipmpipe.org/southern-corn-pollination Pollination from what I have seen has been good for some corn which was pollinating during hot / wet weather we may seem some issues. Time will tell	Soybeans https://www.uaex.edu/
Sizes 1.32 acres	Southwestern Corn Borer Moderate		Cotton https://www.uaex.edu/		
	Billbugs ✓				
	Rice Stink Bugs Low				