[00:00] Intro/Outro

Arkansas Row Crops Radio, providing up to date information and timely recommendations on row crop production in Arkansas.

[00:11] Tom Barber

Hello and welcome to the Weeds AR Wild podcast series as a part of Arkansas Row Crops Radio. This is your host, Tom Barber. I'm an extension weed scientist with the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture, and today I'm here with my cohosts, Dr. Zachary Treadway, our extension cotton specialist and Dr. Jason Kelley, our extension corn and small grain specialist. Again with the University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture. Gentlemen. Good morning. How are we doing today?

[00:38] Jason Kelley

Doing good. Tom. Appreciate you having me on.

[00:41] Zachary Treadway

Good, Tom. Happy to be here.

[00:43] Tom Barber

Yeah, well, we can't do anything else, so we might as well sit in the office and talk about all our problems and issues. Right? Hahaha.

[00:52] Jason Kelley

We've only got 30 minutes, right?

[00:54] Tom Barber

Hahaha. And it's not really funny, but all you can do is laugh about it, and we'll just get it done. We'll get it done. We've never not got a crop planted before, I think. Jason, that's right. I've been here almost 20 years. I know you, and I've been here about the same amount of time, so, yeah.

[01:05] Jason Kelley

It always happens. Some of them are just a lot earlier than others. And, and, you know, this one's dragging out a lot longer than I would have anticipated, especially looking back in March when everybody was, in the field going full steam. And then, everything stopped, seemed like.

[01:23] Tom Barber

Well, and I want to start with a glimmer of hope. Or maybe, hope that we can, wish for in the end, I guess. And that's that. You know, our last couple of falls have been excellent for harvest, excellent for maturing out crops, and excellent for yields. So, moving forward, that's that's our hope in the end. Is that, we get one of those falls again and, and, have plenty of time to mature some of these longer season crops out anyway.

[01:53] Jason Kelley

Yeah. Well, I mean, last year was it, last September, October. I mean, I remember, gosh, the weather man in Little Rock said last night, the last 90 degree day was October 20-something last fall. So, I mean, you know, that's what we're going to need this year. A warm October, September, October to get everything finished out. It looks like.

[02:14] Tom Barber

That's right and that's right. And and the potential still there, for a lot of our crops. And we've got the equipment. You know, we were talking. We talk about this all the time. We can get a crop. The state of Arkansas can be planted in ten days with good weather. We just got to have Mother Nature cooperate a little bit with us, and we can get this crop in the ground.

[02:32] Jason Kelley

Yeah, exactly.

[02:33] Tom Barber

And finish it out. So just kind of starting off, I guess, with you, Jason, we talk about the wet weather and the corn and the planting progress. I mean, do you feel like acreage is still going to be, where we were predicting at the beginning or estimated at the beginning? Or are we, have we lost some now to some of this wet weather?

[02:52] Jason Kelley

You know, I think we've probably lost some, you know, our March playing intentions report coming in about 710,000 acres is what we were anticipating planning. And that was up about 40, a little over 40% from last year. So the intentions were we were going to plant quite a bit of corn. And, you know, you drive around the countryside and, you know, there's these little windows where we got a lot of corn planted. We had a lot planted in March. Some of that was replanted. But, you know, that 15th of April, 15th, 18th of April, there was a lot of corn planted in that time frame too, but, yeah, I mean, you know, it's been a struggle to get things planted, especially in northeast Arkansas or really everywhere, I guess, you know, and once that, early April, all that the floods came. It's been a struggle since. And so, yeah, I mean, you know, there's been a lot of people that, say, well, I'm going to plant some more corn. I'm going to plant some more corn. They were saying that the end of April still saying that the first week in May and then those, those, those, conversations are slowly going away as well as the, as the days, keep ticking by. So. Yeah, I'm, I don't really see us getting to that 710, but I might be surprised what really out there.

[04:10] Tom Barber

Well and I know that I'm one of those unlucky folks that hasn't got any planted yet at Newport. And I'm still still waiting. But we're we're holding strong to our rotation. We'll see how that works out for us. But but, we've got the corn seed, and we're ready to go. We just need a little help. But I imagine now if it's this time next week, I might be singing a different tune. I don't know, but, Yeah. Anyway. And, you know, talking about just the corn crop in general and, and again, a lot of this is related to the, the weather that we've had and, and

the rainfall and, and the cooler conditions. But just to be honest, this is some of the sickest looking corn that I've seen in a long time. Jason. From the Boot Hill of Missouri, all the way down to Southeast Arkansas or.

[04:56] Jason Kelley

Yeah, yeah, it is. You know, I mean, you know, wet weather is one thing is just, saturated soils. But, yeah, I mean, I've had several people tell me here in the last week or so that, you know, this is the the poorest looking corn crop they've had. And, you know, the poor stand, and you get too much rain. They don't get the optimum stand, but they there's a lot of these fields are just, just waterlogged. And the corn just doesn't look very good. You get some that I know just don't have the fertilizer out yet. So, you know, majority of people probably not real happy with what, what the corn looks like. Although I did have somebody, earlier this week said, you know, he's one of these little windows that, areas that have missed some of the rains. And he said this corn looked, looked as good as it ever had. So so it just depends on where you're at.

[05:48] Tom Barber

It does. And there's some on the way home to my house from Lonoke, I mean, that looks excellent. And I think a lot of it that didn't get a lot of the heavier rains and, and, you know, made it better through the cooler growing conditions. I mean, it's kind of taken off a little bit to some extent, got the fertilizer and it's growing. And so you got, you know, those of you listening have to understand, we get the worst calls all the time. That's all we deal with is the bad stuff. So there is good stuff out there. There's good crops out there. There's good looking corn and and other crops out there. But unfortunately, in these roles that we have, we get we get the problems, we get the tough questions and, and some of the ugly questions, I guess. And one of the main, one of those, I guess over the last week or week and a half, especially the last couple of days, is I've got 30 to 40 inch corn and I haven't put my herbicide program, a lay-byherbicide program out yet, and I haven't put any fertilizer on it yet. What do I do? And so I'm just going to open that up for discussion because I'm not sure I have any real great answers, but we'll work through it.

[06:58] Jason Kelley

Yeah, I've got some of those calls too, Tom. I mean, people were, you know, ideally they would have had, herbicide out, you know, v3, v4, v5 corn did fertilize in a lot of instances at that time. And yeah, I mean, you know, knee tall corn thigh high corn don't have the herbicide out, don't have all the fertilizer. And you know, my my suggestion was, I mean, you really got to focus on the herbicide first because that window is probably the narrowest. You know, our, our corn nitrogen research in the past has shown, you know, we've got a pretty wide window where when we can apply that nitrogen, I mean, yeah, we get, you know, you get a little window once dry, you want to try to get some out. But, to me, the, you know, most important thing is try to get the weed control and weeds under control because that window is, you know, closing pretty rapidly.

[07:51] Tom Barber

Yes. And I agree with everything you said there. It's just a it's a tough situation because here's the deal. If we got 30 to 40 inch corn, number one, we got big weeds too. I mean there's there's no doubt about it, which I'm going to I'll take all these opportunities to, provide recommendations, I guess. So this is a good example of why we need a simple pre-emergent product down at planting, whether it's just a pint to a pint and a third of Dual Magnum or Dual 2 Magnum equivalent, you know, s-metolachlor at planting is cheap, it's simple, and it buys us time. And that's what we really needed in these situations now. And a lot of these worst case scenarios, we got tall corn and tall weeds, too wet to get a ground rig on it. Folks are going to be trying to use aerial applications to combat it. And, you know, we have herbicide cutoffs, which we are worried about, and we can talk about some of those. But the other thing is coverage. And if you got, you know, larger corn plants, more leaf area, coverage is critical to get down through that canopy to contact the weeds enough to kill them. And I just don't think we can do that over the top with, 3 to 4ft tall corn. You know, I just I do feel like. I know we've got the data on that. I mean, once we get past 20in on corn, the coverage, you know, starts reducing significantly of what we can hit down in that furrow or on the, on the corn row. So, a lot of issues trying to come back and clean up these messes. You know, when I look back at some of the herbicides that we rely on in corn like, our HPPDs, Callisto, Mesotrione, a lot of mixes with Mesotrione and, and there's Laudi, Ladis is another one with temotrione, and a lot of these HPPDs, Armezon's another one, a lot of them you can spray up to 30in or anywhere from v6 to v8. And again, just depending on what you're looking at there, of what that's going to be. But just since I mentioned Callisto, I'll look at it. 30 inches or V8. Capreno is 20 inches or V7. What else did I say Armezon is V8 okay. And so when we look at these HPPDs most of those are going to be around the V8 stage. And I, I mean Jason I'm just looking for input here from you as well. But to me the leafstage is more important than the actual inches because depending on where you measure that corn plant, I mean, everybody can have a different size, I guess.

[10:35] Jason Kelley

Yeah, exactly. I mean, you know, like the glyphosate label. I mean, it's V8 or 30 inches, whichever is more restrictive and. Right. You know, most of the time the V8 is going to be close to 30in. But, a lot of times it may be less than 30in. So, you know, and one of the problems is, you know, some of this corns beat up a little bit that, you know, those lower leaves may have sloughed off already. So if you go out there and look at it, you know. Well, I count five collars. Well the bottom two collars may already be gone. So I think we can get lulled into thinking, well, we're okay on the growth stage label and we may not be so yeah. If you, you know, if we can count collars, I think that's what we really ought to be doing. If you feel like they've, Yeah. Because we, we lose those collars and I think we, we don't really know what what the growth stage we are sometimes because I get calls every now and then that in previous years. Okay. You know, these same type conversations I want to spray some late herbicides on. I'm I thinking, okay. So we, we talked through it and he says well it's V7, V8 okay. So how tall is that corn? Well it's about chest tall you know. So you know it did. That 30 inch is a good even though we really need to be going by growth stages at 30in kind of gives us a ballpark figure where we're at.

[11:57] Tom Barber

Yeah. And so, so kind of use them both then.

[12:00] Jason Kelley

Yeah. Yeah. I mean.

[12:02] Tom Barber

Don’t rely on one method and and you mentioned the one I'm probably most worried about and that's glyphosate because I know once we get past that V8 stage, we can start affecting pollen production. Right? If we should.

[12:17] Jason Kelley

Be. Yeah. And we've done some work in the past, just, you know, spraying glyphosate, you know, on purpose in plots. I after, you know, after this, 30 inch corn or closer towards, tassel. And. Yeah, we could mess up the corn, even though it is, you know, glyphosate resistant corn. We can still mess it up so that. Yeah, that that those are tight restrictions. Growth stage restrictions are real. So, you know, we need to be pretty conscious of that.

[12:47] Tom Barber

And the coverage is real at this stage too. And you just have to be realistic in your expectations. If you do decide, you know, whether it's going to injure or not, I'm going to spray this 40 inch corn. Let's say, one, you're off label. So you don't have any any protection from any kind of injury that you get from that. But but two, even if you don't hurt the corn, I really don't know that we're going to contact any of these weeds enough to, to kill them, you know, based on our previous research, we've got to have drop nozzles. And so my recommendation, even though it's not a popular one because not everybody has drops. But, this is a good reason to have them and keep them in the shop in case you need them, I guess. But but if we can get our hands on some drop nozzles, by far, that's the best thing we can do on this taller corn that doesn't have a, hasn't had any herbicide yet. And again, what if we do that? We can go back to our standard programs that we use. You know, the atrazine cut off is 12in. And, you know, as long as we get it in drops, we're going to be fine with atrazine in that scenario. And we need atrazine out on these corn acres. So, just keep that in mind. I know, again, a lot of these are tough situations, require tough decisions,you’re your HPPDs, most of those again, check the labels. But most of those are generally safe. What you have to worry about in my mind more as we get into lighter growth stages. We talked about glyphosate and the others are these ALS herbicides. And so a lot of times, especially if that corn hybrid is sensitive to illness, we'll see more injury, later in those growth stages.

[14:31] Jason Kelley

So yeah, we saw several years ago, Tom, somebody was, you know, in this type situation, larger corn. And, you know, they were going over the top. I forget what mix they were using, but they had a pretty good mix. But they also had an ALS herbicide in there. And, you know, later in the season, once the plants had ears, you really get to looking at the years and they,

messed up the ears. So, you know what a normal looking year would be. They had, what I would call beer bottle ears. So the, you know, that ALS chemistry had messed up the the formation of the year. And, you know, I think it yielded, I don't know, quite, quite a bit less, but part of the field that used to, hooded sprayer, not a hooded like a, I guess it was a hooded sprayer of some sort, but they weren't spraying over the top. They were spraying underneath and they didn't have that problem. So.

[15:21] Tom Barber

Yeah. Okay. So what about I mean I know you mentioned, you know, get the herbicide out as a priority, but in terms of a fertilizer program on this later corn, is it better to break it up now into multiple applications or still better to put the main, you know, the the large amount out, I guess. Go ahead whenever we can now.

[15:44] Jason Kelley

Well, I think, you know, there's a lot of different scenarios out there, but, I think any of them if, if the ground's too wetto walk on. You got water standing in some places. It's too wet to be applying fertilizer. So. Yeah. I mean, if it's, between, between rains, if it gets dry enough that, you know, you can put a pretty good shot of nitrogen out there, I'm all for that. But if its conditions aren't ideal, which I think that's probably what most people the situation most people are in, you know, flying on 100 pounds urea 2 or 3 different times may be the course of action that way. You know, I'd hate to put out 3 or 400 pounds of urea on wet ground and then get another 4 to 3 or four inch rain on top of that. So spreading that nitrogen out is really probably what we need to be considering. And you know, we used to think we had to have all our nitrogen out there by the V5 V6. But we've we clearly shown the last few years that there's a lot wider window in there when we can apply the nitrogen and still maintain our yield. So I think at this point, you know, spoon feeding or spreading it out some smaller applications, because I think a lot of them are going to be in the plane application mode anyway.

[16:56] Tom Barber

Yeah. Gotcha. Well, any other thing off the top of your head for this corn crop? If not, we'll move on.

[17:02] Jason Kelley

Yeah. You know, I, planting date. Like I say, there's a few of them that we're still going to replant some week, two weeks ago, but, I think all those probably went away at this point. Rain doesn't look like it's, you know, hadn't ever let up. But, you know, we've planned some corn in plots, you know, mid-May, late May and, you know, depends on the year, but we can still have some pretty good yields. But, the bigger issue, you know, is the dry down. You got to have that good fall we talked about. Good August, September and really October to get things dried down. And, you know, corn planted 25th of May in August. You know, you're looking at late September to be at the earliest and, late September may be really pretty or may be, raining again. So, you know, dry down gets to be an issue on, like, planet corn.

[17:53] Tom Barber

Right. Okay. All right, Dr. Treadway, you're up, let's talk about cotton. I'm sure we've got, you know, almost 100% of the cotton crop planted by now, right? Somewhere like that.

[18:05] Zachary Treadway

Do we? Do we have to talk about cotton or can we just skip that part?

[18:08] Tom Barber

Oh, that is yes. We have to talk about cotton, that's my favorite crop so we're going to talk about it, hahaha.

[18:16] Zachary Treadway

Hahaha. So so we're sitting here May the 14th and the the report that came out Monday had us 36% planted. That's 36%. You know, we had prospective planting was 580,000 acres this year, which was down 11%, from last year. That 36% that we're planted right now, it's 8% off of last year, and then it's 1%. So basically kind of in line with the five year average. But my fear is right now is, you know, we had places get anywhere from, from an inch to an inch and a half of rain on Monday. I talked to guys this morning and they're they're just starting to get back in the field right now. And it's Wednesday. They get back in Wednesday afternoon. Can plant Wednesday and Thursday. And then we're looking at severe storms and more rain on Friday. So we're just having to try to pick out our dry windows between rains. And and that the outlook isn't pretty for trying to get all of those acres in before, you know, before it gets to the point where we feel like it's too late to plant cotton.

[19:27] Tom Barber

Yeah. You know, and that you mentioned the wind. I mean, the wind's helping us dry out. Now, what is not helping is spraying right now as well. And so, you know, one thing I always get worried about when we feel the time crunch is we pick the days and get these planters rolling and we forget our pre-emergent herbicide. And if there's ever a crop in the state of Arkansas, I mean, we all use them. We recommend it on all of them. But cotton, it's a wide-row crop, slow to grow off, slow to canopy. And we really need those residual herbicides to, to help us with timing of our posts. I mean, if we don't have them, there's no way we'll be able to get over this crop timely with post applications. So please leave the residual herbicides in there. And I was encouraged to hear, Zach we talked about, you know, a little bit about this before the podcast, but you said you met with some consultants this morning, I guess, and was hearing their pre-emergent programs you want to share some of that with us?

[20:31] Zachary Treadway

Yeah. So I talked to several several of our consultants here kind of preparing for this podcast and just just ask them what their pre-emergent programs were and, and what they were running. And I got kind of a kind of, I want to say, a wide range. There were several different programs that were being run, but but it looks something along the lines of, of a Cotoran plus a Caparol, a Cotoran plus a Brake. Have some guys running Warrant plus

Gramoxone and even Warrant plus Cotoran. So like Tom said and I'll and I'll echo that before we move forward you know, residuals are extremely important in cotton every year. But then you look at the year that we're that we're staring at this year with the loss of dicamba, I think residuals are going to be even more important to make sure that that we're able to get get in there timely with the post options that we do have.

[21:23] Tom Barber

Yes and, you know, going on, you know, going back on what's planted and what's not. I wouldn't get too big of a panic mode. And I know we need a long growing season for cotton. But in my experience, if if the weather turns towards the better for us and we miss a few of these rains, let's say we get a break and we get in there and plant, a lot of this cotton we plant now with better temperatures will pass some of the stuff that struggled through all the wet weather and rainy period. I mean, it can catch up fast, so I don't think there's time for panic now. We just need to be ready when the when the ground's right to go.

[22:01] Zachary Treadway

Yeah. Well and, and and I had a couple consultants, different consultants tell me the exact same thing this morning. And like you said in Arkansas, we're we're ten good days away from being able to get the entire crop in. And I talked to those those guys this morning, and they tell me now that they're there, 3 to 4 good hard days of running, you know, they can have their entire crop in. But like we talked about before we started, it's it's been really hard this spring to string together 3 or 4 good dry days to be able to get in there. So we're just having to we're having to pick the dry windows when we can and get in what we can.

[22:35] Tom Barber

Yeah. And you know, in terms of planting date, I mean, what are you thinking? I mean, I know like I said, we need a long growing season for cotton. And, you know, we can look back at five year, ten year, 30 year average temperatures. But you have any dates in mind where you'd you know what you think these guys will mostly switch to something like a soybean, I guess would be the main one they'd switch to.

[23:01] Zachary Treadway

Yeah. So I think the extreme hard date, you don't have any cotton farmers that really want to plant past May. If you get into June, I think they're really looking to to swap to beans or something else because we just don't like to see cotton planted into June. Now, I spoke with Dr. Fred Boland, our cotton breeder, here last week, and he said he's got data in, some data that says, really, if you get past May 20th and there's a chance to start losing some yield. So I'm, I think we'll still be okay at that May 20th. But I definitely think if we start getting into, you know, last day of May, first day of June, we're going to see we're going to see more beans than cotton going in the ground. And that's why I even wonder on that 580,000 projected acres. Do we fall even even fall below that number because we can't get it in by the by the last day we really want to get it in.

[23:54] Tom Barber

Yeah. And that that'll all be dependent upon what happens the next 3 or 4 days, I guess. Right. And, you know, we're not going to talk about the forecast. I've stopped watching the weather. So I really don't know what it is. I just want to, I guess, be surprised. But hopefully we get a we missed some of what they may be talking about over the next 2 or 4 days. So, still got time to get it in. The other thing I'm talking to some guys about in terms of cotton is they got the cotton up, with all the rains, the pres are starting to break. You know, should we spray this little cotton with, you know, the RoundUp, Liberty, Group 15 mixture and burn it, even though we know it's stressing in it? My answer to that is, like you said, without access to dicamba this year, we're in a liberty system on most of our acres. A majority of our acres are Xtend Flex. There are some pockets of Enlist with with other options. But, you know, yes. Is my answer to should we spray it? We've got to spray it. We've always seen a little boost in control, even with pigweed, when we, we ass glyphosate or roundup to that mix of glufosinate and you know I am going to recommend a group 15 now, you know, if we have to and you're clean and you want to go ahead and put the group 15 out there first, great. Let's get it out. Let's overlay these residuals and by the group 15 we're talking Dual, Outlook, Warrant. With some of our populations out of those three Outlook is going to work much better with some of our pigweed populations just to some of the metabolic resistance we have in the state and in, in our populations, especially northeast Arkansas. So, Outlook, Dual, Warrant are the options for residuals right now, I've talked to some that are planning to put pyroxasulfone out, residual out on, on fertilizer. And I think we've got some good data on that. And that's a good way to get pyroxosulfone on the acre. The biggest question is, you know, if they can supply that or source that. And so, either way we do it, I'd like to get the residual out, even if you're clean for looking at a between a 14, 21 day period here since the pre. Let's get it out. And so either get it out with the post or get it out separate if you want to reduce the burn. If you separate those applications by 48 hours, we've seen some significant reduction in the amount of total burn you get on the cotton plant. So anyway, that's what I'll offer there. Zach, you got anything to to add to any of that?

[26:45] Zachary Treadway

Yeah. So, I think it's, it's it's much easier said than done, especially this year with as well as wet being. But I think it's really important this year, with the loss of the access to dicamba is to also be on top and try to spray timely if we can catch those weeds before they really get big on us. We've got a lot better shot to keep a small problem from becoming a really large problem that we fight all year.

[27:09] Tom Barber

Absolutely. Great point, great point. All right. So that gets us from planting through early post on our cotton crop. How about peanuts? I know you've got peanut as a responsibility. Or do you have other points we need to touch on on cotton before I move on?

[27:26] Zachary Treadway

No, no, I, I think we covered pre and early post and kind of the outlook and where we're at. And I think with the outlook, I think we've talked about cotton enough. Let's, let's let's move on to something else.

[27:36] Tom Barber

Oh, hahaha, it's going to be good. Things will turn around. You got to think positive.

[27:40] Zachary Treadway

I like to hear it.

[27:42] Tom Barber

Let's talk about peanuts.

[27:43] Zachary Treadway

Yeah. So the the percentage outlook is switched. It's a smaller sample size. So those percentages can can can be kind of flawed I guess. But so we're we're 20% planted on peanuts. That's 35% behind where we were at last year. That's 24% behind our five year average. Perspective planting put us again at 45,000 acres, which was the same acreage that we saw last year. And initially, I thought that number was low. Just in looking at what the Peanut Acres have done historically here in Arkansas, felt like we were we were steadily climbing with those peanut acre. So initially I thought we'd be higher. And now with, and nobody could predict this when those perspective plantings came out. But I tend to wonder now if that number may be spot on, or if that 45,000 acre number may actually be a little high. But just because peanuts kind of fall in that same planning window, as cotton, we don't we don't want to see June and be still trying to plant peanuts. So at only 20% planted here on May the 14th month. And and, you know, I've maybe I'm a glutton for punishment, but I've continued to watch the weather and check the forecast, and it just, I begin to wonder if we, if we reach that full acreage potential or if we see some of those acres that we're going to grow and peanuts be swapped for something else. So, so it's just kind of a waiting game and see if we can get dried out and get in some of that, some of that sandy ground, because we put a lot of peanuts on sandy ground. So we do expect that ground to maybe be ready before some of our other ground. So if we can get several days of dry, we may hit that number and we may jump that number. But it's just it's kind of hard to say right now.

[29:29] Tom Barber

Well, and peanuts is one of the I mentioned cotton was slow to grow off it. It's one that's even slower and it' slower for everything. It's slower to plant. We're only moving it, I don't know, probably three miles an hour tops, I don't know, three, three and a half, something like that. And it, it just takes some time to, to get everything done. But, you know, I always look for a minute to or a moment to plug, pre-emerge herbicides. And this is another good one. So in our peanut crop, I mean, we've got to rely on these. One thing I will say, you know, Valor is probably the most widely used pre-emergent we have on peanuts. Everywhere that

peanuts are grown in the state and in other places. But and it's the cheapest. And that's the reason it's used. I've never put it out in my plots where I didn't have a reduced or, I'll say, a delay in the amount of time it takes to get to canopy and so it can set them back. It's not going to affect yield. It can set them back. And what we need now is time. And so if I changed anything with my Pre-emergent program, it would be probably substitute a Valor for something else. Like if we're doing Valor, Brake, I might do Brake and Outlook or Brake and Dual, or something like that. I still want to up front. And again, I know Valor's cheap and Valor works. But we have some other products that may not, if you want to use the term sting the peanuts is bad. We can move away from that valor a little bit and maybe not say we're going to buy weeks, but we may buy some days anyway in time to to get the canopy. If we if we substitute valor for something else. Considering our time constraint growing season now. So anyway, that's probably all I've got there. Zach. Other thoughts?

[31:20] Zachary Treadway

Yeah, I mean, I, I kind of echo that with with valor. Valor works. We've seen valor work. It's not going to be as pretty at times. But but the peanuts are going to grow out of it. And, and all of the data says, you know, you're not going to have an effect on yield, but it is going to stunt it and you could see some effects.

[31:40] Tom Barber

Yeah. Yep. And and we need to buy days right now with that and cotton and all of them really. So anyway all right gentlemen, it's about time to wrap this thing up. Any other parting thoughts or words of wisdom for our listening audience?

[32:01] Jason Kelley

Sunshine's coming, Sunshine's coming.

[32:03] Tom Barber

I put the order in. So everybody put the order in for sunshine and, and warm days ahead. Well, I sure appreciate you gentlemen joining me. I always enjoy, the discussion. And thanks to our listeners for tuning in. And again, we want to just thank everyone, for joining us for this episode of the Weeds AR Wild podcast on Arkansas Row Crops Radio.

[32:34] Intro/Outro

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