

[00:01] Intro/Outro

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

[00:12] Tom Barber

Hello and welcome to the Weeds AR Podcast as a part of Arkansas Row Crops Radio. This is Tom Barber, extension weed scientist with the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture. And I want to be the first to welcome everybody to a new year and a new season of our Weeds AR wild podcast. And this will be our first episode. So I'm joined here today with my co-host, Dr. Bob Scott. Good morning Bob, how are you doing?

[00:37] Bob Scott

Good morning Tom.

[00:39] Tom Barber

And Dr. Jason Kelly, our extension small grain specialist. All right. Well I appreciate y'all joining us today on this podcast. And I guess we'll just jump right here in it. Bob. We've got a new year and we got new MP 44s printed hot off the press here I'm looking.

[00:58] Bob Scott

And in a beautiful I don't know what would you call that. Lime green.

[01:04] Tom Barber

Lime, reflective lime green.

[01:07] Bob Scott

With some new a new weed ID for everybody on the front of it to see how many of those, how many of those they can identify. But, you know, we joke about it, but it is important. And I'll just remind everybody, we, you know, we try to change that cover every year. So it looks different, even though a lot of it's the same. There are some things that we tweak in there, some label changes and things that aren't labeled anymore that we take out, new things, hopefully that are labeled that we add in there. So we update our ratings. Sometimes we find mistakes. Believe it or not, Jason, Tom Barber makes a mistake every now and then on a table. We have to fix it. So we're constantly upgrading that book. So I know everybody's got their notes and stuff written in the old one, but I always make a point to tell everybody to use the new one. You know.

[02:01] Tom Barber

Well, and Bob, I've noticed that as I get older, you know, there's a direct relationship with my ability to see and the number of mistakes that are in the MP 44. So yeah, just on what kind of day I'm having, I will say that we do have a new table. It's a little late for the table to be used this year, but we do. We did add a residual fall actually a fall residual herbicide table to show some ratings for effective weed control of some of our winter annuals with residuals. And so that's one big add everything else I think. I don't think any another whole page got added. Just just edits here and there. And so well let's move on into so again, if, if you can identify the weeds on the front cover, take those answers to your local county extension office and you'll get a free copy. They'll give it to you free if you can identify those on the spot. So, so so get your new MP 44. Let's talk about county production meetings. Bob, I know you've had a couple of those kind of kicked off this week.

[03:11] Bob Scott

Yeah, I've been to Green County already and I've been to Craighead, Poinsett County already had good turnout. You know, I gotta say, I, I, I think guys are going to try to farm next year. It's looking pretty rough, you know, on the financial side, but the, the, the second we the first meeting was a technology meeting in Greene County. So it was a little bit different spin. But the first real county meeting with an economist and and all the agronomists and the weeds, weed guys and bug guys and everybody on there was Poinsett and Craighead. And I got to tell you, excluding me, of course, the talks were very informative and a lot of budget, a lot of focus on budget, a lot of looking at the break even yields. Scott Stiles did a good job presenting the economics. It's going to be one of those years where I think we need to run a tight ship, you know? And so kind of the focus of my talk was just trying to save pennies where we could here and there on weed control. And I think everybody's fully aware of the, the financial crunch. A lot of our, our growers are in. And so that, you know, but it was good turnout at both those meetings. And I got Crittenden County tomorrow. I don't know when this will air, but if y'all are in the West Memphis area, please come out to, Crittenden County on the 14th and check your calendar. Right. Tom, where where can we find all these county meetings?

[04:42] Tom Barber

So the easiest ways probably on our extension website. It's the uaex.uada.edu. And actually on the very open and page of the website you'll see a little button, I guess, that you can click on that, that has our county meetings listed there, and it'll take you right to the the whole list. And so you can find them there. But just quickly for everybody, you mentioned January 14th. That's Mississippi, Crittendon at Crawfordsville, January the 22nd. Jason, you were saying you have one in the river Valley.

[05:22] Jason Kelley

My first one. Yeah.

[05:23] Bob Scott

Yeah, I'll be there too.

[05:25] Tom Barber

And that one's at Morrilton. Right. Starting at 830.

[05:29] Jason Kelley

Yeah. Morrilton at the community college.

[05:32] Tom Barber

Okay. And then Southwest Arkansas on the 23rd at Lewisville.

[05:41] Jason Kelley

Yeah, I'm at that one. And then White County on January 30th. That's my next one.

[05:48] Tom Barber

Okay. I think I'll be it that one too. So, got a few 3 or 4 left here in January and then February gets covered up pretty quick. Also, Jason, next week we've got the Arkansas Crop Management Conference. And I know you do a lot with that meeting or with the Crop Protection Association I guess I should say.

[06:11] Jason Kelley

Yeah. So that's January 20th and 21st. That's a week, week from today.

[06:18] Tom Barber

Right. And that we that's kind of been cut down from a two and a half or three-day meeting to just a two-day meeting. Right?

[06:25] Jason Kelley

Yeah. It has you know, previously it was. Yeah. Two and a half day meeting. And you know, they've condensed it down to two full day meetings, two full days. So I think maybe a couple fewer talks. But really it's not.

[06:40] Tom Barber

So look like a pretty full schedule. And, and for this year. And you can find that information on acpanews.com. There's a place to register there as well as the program right underneath that. And so if you're interested in that, it starts 9 a.m. next Tuesday morning on the 20th. So look forward to seeing folks there. We've got a lot of good topics. I glanced over the

program, a lot of good topics, some out of state speakers. And so I think there'll be a lot of good information shared next week.

[07:18] Bob Scott

And Tom, there was one more meeting I wanted to mention. I noticed we didn't we didn't talk about it, but the annual National Conservation Systems Cotton and Rice Conference will be in Jonesboro this year. I know I'm on that agenda. Several university guys get paired with farmers and consultants and other industry folks. It's it's a good meeting. It's, I have it down as the fourth through the sixth at the Red Wolf Convention Center in Jonesboro. I'm sure you can get online and find information about that meeting. It's it's all over the Mid America farmer grower, newspaper, if you get that. So be sure to check out that meeting as well. A lot of meetings to get to this year.

[08:03] Tom Barber

I think the main I think the speakers get there the fourth. Right. And then the main meeting is the fifth.

[08:07] Bob Scott

I think that's right.

[08:08] Jason Kelley

Yeah, yeah. The main meetings, the fifth and sixth. Yeah. February 5th and sixth.

[08:14] Tom Barber

Yeah. And that's a real good. I always enjoy going there. My opinion you'll see more producers and farmers at that meeting than you know in one area than you will any of the other ones we go to I think and so it's a lot of good interaction and I enjoy it every year. So. All right. Any other updates for meetings or anything we left out? All right. Let's see. Bob, let's talk a little bit about some herbicide updates. I know when I get called this time of year it is mostly about burn down. But the very next question is are we going to have formulations of dicamba registered over the top for Xtend soybeans and cotton? So I hope you have good news or news one way or the other.

[09:04] Bob Scott

I mean, maybe it's possible that no news is good news. I, I wanted to have that information for before I went to my first county meeting, which was a new technology meeting or a technology meeting. And, and unfortunately, you know, the public comment period is closed is what I've been told. And the EPA is evaluating those comments, and that's just where it's at. So I know a lot of seed decisions have got to be made, have already been made. You know, to me, I hate to gamble on whether or not something's going to be

registered on a year when things are going to be tight. But so I talked a lot about the best use of glufosinate, in case we have some dicamba, means that we can't are not supposed to put dicamba on. You know, I anticipate a lot of liberty and Liberty ultra and various formulations of glufosinate. So but right now, as far as dicamba goes, there's there's no word. And I think Susie Nichols gave that same update at the tri state meeting last Friday. So, as soon as we know something, we'll shoot it out there. But right now, it's just there is no label, right?

[10:20] Tom Barber

And and, yeah, we are definitely coming down to crunch time for decision making things. And so one other one that I get a lot of questions about is atrazine. I know atrazine is kind of been under fire the last couple of years. And there's been several public comment periods open on it for new uses or use restrictions through the Endangered Species Act. But I have also, I will say the same thing. Maybe no news is good news. We haven't heard anything. At least I haven't lately. And so I'm still waiting for any use restrictions that may come on that one, but hopefully we won't see many of those. So, let's go and talk about things that we, we do have and new things, new uses that we have. Bob there's a new seed treatment out there for rice. Right. You want to talk about it?

[11:15] Bob Scott

This one I presented one slide on this one yesterday. And there was a lot of interest in it because up there in that, in that Poinsett County area especially, we got a lot of high pH soils. We got a lot of hot soils. And unlike your souls down at Rohwer, where you can use all the command you want on rice, we run into some injury on those, on those lighter soils. And there's a new seed treatment called Viludo. And it's been shown in our research plots to reduce command injury for normal use rates. It also came up, you know, there's some command going out in the fall for ryegrass now. And there's guys that are on these soil types that are a little bit worried about. What's that? How much is going to be left in the spring when I put my rice in and, you know, potentially use command again. And so I think this is going to have a good fit for us to negate some of that bleaching in rice and get that rice growing a lot faster. It'll be broadly available this year, 7.6oz per 100 weight. And the one question I got asked that I don't know the answer to is how much does it cost? I have, I have no idea.

[12:29] Tom Barber

I'm sure it'll be competitively priced, Bob.

[12:32] Bob Scott

Competitively priced. And, you know, I, I will also just go ahead and mention, there's a lot of research going on around this seed treatment as well as others for tolerance to other herbicides and rice. It's kind of an area that Doctor Norsworthy, our other co-host, has, has really taken on as a as a research area. And I think most people know we're looking at a Acetochlor in rice. We're looking at other things in in wheat right now, Doctor Kelly, that are kind of interesting, you know, Viludo lasts a little while and then it plays out. So that's factoring into some of our research. But I think this could open the door to possibly some more registrations in the future if we can get some companies interested in it.

[13:20] Tom Barber

Yeah. Well, we definitely need options for barnyard grass and other grass in rice. No doubt about it. No doubt about it. Okay. Something else that is kind of hot off the press as of this week, actually, we got the official command 24 C label for post applications in soybeans. And that's V6 or I'm sorry, emergence up to V6 at rates from 12 to 32oz per acre. So really when we submitted that or we submitted that I guess with with the idea that we finally have some residual control for tea weed or prickly sida. And so one thing you know, we've seen Bob over the years as we move to these auxin based we control systems and beans. Sindahas become one of our main issues and command. We've got a lot of data on command and its effectiveness from a residual standpoint. On prickly sida, it's one of the best residuals we have for that weed, so I wouldn't probably recommend it less than 16oz personally just based off some some work that we've done. But I'll also tell you that we put it out post in a lot of different combinations with Liberty, with other group fifteens, and we haven't seen any issues from an injury standpoint. So I feel feel pretty good about that. I don't know that it's going to be used Arkansas wide, but it does give us options on those fields that are heavily infested with the tea weed.

[14:58] Bob Scott

So I mean, I would think it would help on grass too. I mean, we got a lot of late grass calls we still get. I know there's a lot of late, late applications of select and roundup that go out for grass. So if you're in a situation where that has a fit.

[15:14] Tom Barber

Well and I agree and we've like I said, we put it out with dual and some of the other, you know, S-Metolachlor, some of the other group fifteens. And you want to talk about really, really good grass control. You pair those two together and it's you know, we're we're able to do a really good job on these late season grasses. So I think it all you know it gives us some some opportunities and some options there that we didn't have before. And then I guess

one other one, we're going to save some for the next podcast. So you'll have to tune in next time to, to catch some of these updates. But Bob, you and I, towards the end of this week have a pretty important meeting. I think, talking about the Keenali section 18. You want to give us some updates on that?

[16:02] Bob Scott

Yeah, I think speaking of command and residual grass, you know, Keenali will be available from FMC as soon as it's labeled. They're moving through the registration process. We have applied for a section 18 for resistant barnyard grass. We've heard back from the from the EPA some feedback on that. So, yeah, me and Tom are having a meeting. We're going to try to address some of those issues. You know, these things depend on a lot of things, and I'm not making I don't think any of us are making any promises. They hope to get registration in '26. If it gets pushed back to '27, it could be that this section 18 is for '27. You know, we just want to be and we want to be as far along in the process as we can possibly be to get this product out to some guys, especially where we have clomazone resistance, that's probably going to be the focus of of the 18 if it's granted and some of those heavily resistant acres, it's where it has the best fit. And I think most everybody that's listening probably is heard of Keenali complete. That will be the product in a co pack when it is available, which will be command plus Keenali. And the one thing we kind of gotten used to and we don't mention anymore is this exciting is, you know, Keenali is a completely new mode of action. We haven't had one of those since Doctor Kelly was in graduate school, probably. So we won't we won't say when that was, but it's been a while.

[17:38] Jason Kelley

Long time, yeah.

[17:40] Bob Scott

And and so it's very exciting to have a brand new group added a group number. And I'm looking forward to it. I'm going to get this wrong. Barnyard grass, sprangle top, signal grass. What'd I leave out, it really has activity on its crabgrass for weeds. You know.

[17:59] Tom Barber

It's a it's more of a narrow but they're important weeds. Yeah. The really important ones, you know for us. And I've really been impressed with it on what it's done for us on that heavy ground down at Rohwer, you know, heavy clay where, you know, you really can't use all the commands you need to use combinations with it or, you know, provide us the best control that we've seen down there since we've been looking at it. So anyway, looking forward to that. I think I want to move in now to just talk about some of the questions we're getting. You know, with the warm temperatures last week, right after the first of the year, I

think my phone started ringing pretty heavy, actually, on New Year's Day, just trying to get a plan together for the warm spell. And and we've been with the dry weather and the warm temps. We've been farming quite a bit this last week, I'd say. So everybody's getting out there trying to get fields prepared and we've got ryegrass up. The ryegrass is growing pretty fast right now with the temperatures. I know what yesterday morning it was like 25 or 6 degrees outside. But temperatures today are supposed to get back up towards 70. So we have been making burn down recommendations I think with ryegrass in my opinion, just to give everybody an update on a screen we've been doing over the last couple of years, I think we've screened a total of 74 samples. Somewhere around I think it was 24% of those have come back with clethodim resistance. But we get a lot of clethodim failures in the spring. And it's been my experience that whether the population is resistant or not, if it overwinters and then we come and try to kill it in February, clethodim is just not very effective to do that. So, my general recommendation is to use paraquat, where we can do that in paraquat plus a little metribuzin if you're going to soybeans or corn to get the best control of these populations that are out there. Now we out of that screen, we found no, out of 74 we found none that were resistant to Paraquat. So that's good news. We're we're killing it all.

[20:18] Bob Scott

You know Tom, you know, Tom, last year we screened some paraquat. I'll call it failures. When we got out there to sample the fields. Man, that was some big stool out ryegrass that was being sprayed, and you're just not going to kill it with single applications. And so, one of the things I've been mentioned about these fall and now, winter residual treatments, going out and trying to get it, get at it earlier, it's a lot cheaper to do that now. You know, I mean, than to, than to end up in a situation where you need two sprays that burn down to get it clean. For sure. And I would just add that we put in a ryegrass with clomazone this fall. We were getting pretty we got a really ideal rain. So I'll admit this is one year and really good conditions. But with eight ounces of command on our sandier soils up there at Newport, we got, I'm going to say we got probably about 95% control of ryegrass with with rates as low as eight ounces. So very economical to do it now versus in the spring.

[21:30] Tom Barber

Well if you pair that eight ounces with four ounces of valor in the fall. Yes. Very economical and it will be a, it will be dirt pretty much until you get ready to plant in March if you're going to keep that early plant. So you know, that really is in my opinion, if you got ryegrass by far the easiest way to to control this stuff and get ahead of it, because we don't ever once we start with ryegrass, especially in February and later, we just never can really fully kill it. Even with two applications, it's hard to get out of there. So, anyway, ALS resistant may weed just going to I know we're going to talk about these weeds in wheat here in a second too, but, as

we've already mentioned or we mentioned earlier, before we started this podcast talking about the, you know, how widespread ALS resistant may weeds getting. And it really is starting to I get calls from just about anywhere in the state now, you know, regarding that. And the Valor works really good on it. The valor in the fall in our plots has been really good on it. It's about the only residual that works on the May weed in the fall. At least by springtime it's the only one that's kept it back. So where we have May weed and wheat is going to be a different answer. But, Bob, my experience with burn down is upping the 2,4-D rate and using the PPO like sharpen or Reviton, you know, for a post activity on it, because paraquat by itself is not going to burn it back. I mean, it will burn it back, but it's going to regrow right back and just kind of burns the leaves off of it. Those some of our auxins have activity, but they're not going to just do it on their own once it gets big. I like that combination a little better.

[23:25] Bob Scott

What do you think about dicamba versus 2,4-D on may weed.

[23:31] Tom Barber

I like the 2,4-D a little better I think. But you gotta increase the rate of almost to a quart to get pretty good activity on it. We did plots years ago over in Phillips County for several years in a row in the sharpen 2,4-D was by far our best combination then, but we didn't have Riveton back then. Now, like at Newport, we use Riveton, and Riverton is pretty hot by itself on May weed. But I still like adding a little bit of 2,4-D. You could probably go with the dicambawith that one too.

[24:10] Bob Scott

To tell you. You know, you just touched on something there. Tom too, that just a warning to folks. You know, we used to talk about resistant may weed back in the old days, being at Brinkley in Monroe County and kind of in that area, there was just for some reason it was kind of limited right in there. But we definitely have it in Jackson County, and I get calls about it from it seems like all around now. So, somewhere or another, it's finally kind of spread out into other parts of the state. So if you think you had struggle with May weed last year, whether it's in wheat or in a burn down, you might want to be thinking about doing something different than, you know, harmony or something like that. Right.

[24:49] Tom Barber

Well, and then, you know, this might be a good way to transition into wheat and talk a little bit about the wheat that's out there. But, Bob, what's your go to and if it's up in wheat and we know it's a ALS resistant.

[25:00] Bob Scott

So the best one and you know, I'll mention you mentioned MP44 earlier, page 83 of our book and MP44, I actually had to get it out. And look, just to kind of refresh my memory before this podcast, but we've got Quelex, rated, I believe, in eight. Is that right? Jason.

[25:20] Jason Kelley

Yeah, I think so.

[25:22] Bob Scott

That's our highest that's our highest rating on a non ALS product. And a lot of people say, what about 2,4-D? Well you mentioned the higher rate, the wheat rate. We've got it at about a six. Yeah. Some of that depends on how big it is. So but Quelex will clean it up and do a good job. That's kind of our main go to right now.

[25:45] Jason Kelley

But, you know, it's, you know, the resistant May weed has been eye opening for some people because, you know, you had wheat and, you know, harmonies work so good on everything else. And then all of a sudden it doesn't. And, you know, it's it's it's pretty tough weed, especially this, this time of year. You get it's like the ryegrass. It gets pretty big. And you know, there's really not many options. That's going to do a very good job besides the Quelex.

[26:11] Bob Scott

It's kind of like this sedge that we have. You know when it becomes ALS resistant, all of a sudden you realize how hard sedge is to control.

[26:20] Jason Kelley

Yeah, exactly.

[26:21] Bob Scott

Don't work quite as good as permit used to, but, I agree, so definitely keep your eye on that one. You know, ryegrass, we always have to worry about ryegrass in wheat and hopefully everybody got a residual program out of some kind, got some Zidua down or whatever. And we didn't have a lot of rainfall this fall, Jason. But we had some and.

[26:52] Jason Kelley

We had some. Yeah. And but you know, the calls that I'm getting and you're probably the same calls that, a lot of people didn't get the zidua out, apparently. So getting phone calls now about, well, should I spray now or what should I spray? What about the temperatures? Is it too cold, too warm? What? What are we going to tell them, Bob?

[27:15] Bob Scott

So I think. Ideally you want temperatures to be up in the 50s during the days I think when you get if you're not getting up in the 50s, if you don't have some sunshine for activity, you're probably setting it up to fail. Definitely. If every if everything is in a deep freeze and hardened off and you're getting hard frost in the morning that don't that linger around up until, you know, lunchtime and you maybe only have a few hours of sunny, that's when it doesn't work very good. We've really had some pretty good temperatures up until, you know, now we've had a few colds spells.

[27:54] Jason Kelley

But I think this this ryegrass out there right now, I mean, you know, for middle of January, you know, oftentimes it's it's hardened off. It's it's purple. It's not growing. But you know, a lot of this is it looks like it's middle of November. It's green and growing.

[28:10] Bob Scott

To me. If I was going to if I was spraying this morning I wouldn't worry about it. I'd probably roll with it. For example, even though there's a few cold days coming, there's a lot of sunshine and warm enough, I think, during the day to get some to get some activity right now.

[28:26] Jason Kelley

You know, if, if we wait too long. I mean, the ryegrass is only going to get bigger. So. Yeah.

[28:34] Bob Scott

And that really goes for, you know, any of the post merge options that you might be looking at for ryegrass but axial bold. I don't know how much of the other ones are really being, being used because of resistance.

[28:50] Jason Kelley

But yeah, I think that's the resistance is the big thing. And yeah, yeah, I think the axial bold, it seems like what everybody's trying to use.

[28:59] Bob Scott

Do you have a feel for how much actual wheat we have out there this year? Jason.

[29:03] Jason Kelley

Yesterday the acreage report came out and we supposedly planted 120,000 acres, which was basically the same as what we had last year. So not a lot out there, a little over 100,000 acres.

[29:20] Tom Barber

So with the dry weather we've had in the lack of rainfall, I'm assuming for the most part that's a good thing for wheat. But when does that become a bad thing for wheat?

[29:31] Jason Kelley

Yeah, I think overall, I mean, usually we have our best wheat when we have a dry, dry winter, you know, especially from March, April, May, you know, a dry spring. But yeah, I mean, the dry fall once we got it established, I mean, we've had what I would consider overall pretty ideal conditions. You know, everything's not waterlogged and, you know, the wheat doesn't know what to do up dry weather, to be honest.

[29:55] Tom Barber

Right. Well, I know in our ryegrass plots that we put put them on a ridge for a reason so they don't get drowned it out. Right. And for all our weed control work. But I can tell there's definitely a difference in health of that ryegrass that are up on, you know, in the drier areas.

[30:14] Bob Scott

We I think we along with a lot of other people planted right in there, there was a rain, there was a chance of rain. I think like at Newport, we ended up getting about a half an inch. And we got everything mostly planted before that and sprayed, got our residual sprayed. And then we put out some delayed pres, which you always worry about because, you know, they need a follow up rainfall. And I think about 5 to 7 days later we got a heavier rain, like 2 or 3in of rain up there. And I got to say, those wheat plots are some of the best I've had in a while. It just it just hit just right. And we had kind of planned on putting them under the center pivot to make it rain, but that did that didn't work out for us to find a good place to put them. And so we sort of rolled the dice. Jason. But we got we got those two good rains. Hadn't got a ton of rain since then, but I got to say that control was good. The plots look good. And I've rated them a couple of times, so.

[31:21] Jason Kelley

Well, the wheat's growing good. I mean, dry weather. And then we haven't had the excessive rainfall on your residuals that probably, over time, weaken your residuals. So.

[31:34] Tom Barber

That's right. Well, good. Well we'll hope for continued good weather. I know eventually we're going to need some rain before we get into this spring planting though.

[31:42] Bob Scott

Tom, I wanted to mention one more weed before we move. Move on. And that's poa. I get a lot of calls about poa. You know, poa is one of those things that can cover the ground in a burn down and you need to get rid of it to plant. But in a wheat crop, if you've got a good stand of wheat, poa is one of those weeds that you're really hard pressed to show a tremendous loss in yield. And I've always talked about you really got two choices. You can spray it, which a lot of guys do. And there's still products like Osprey and Axiom that are pretty good on it. You can check our table out for the ratings on all of those. You can also and Jason, you can disagree with me if you want to. On moderate populations, you can just bump your fertilizer a few pounds because the wheat is going to outgrow the poa a lot of times. And so if you don't want to chase, you know, chase after poa control for moderate populations, it takes a pretty significant population of annual bluegrass to impact wheat yields.

[32:50] Jason Kelley

I think that's right. I think in where we have problems or people end up spraying, if we have a thin, thin wheat stand or if we have late, late planted or, you know, we get the geese problem that if they come in and mow off our nice canopy of wheat, it always seems like that opens it up. And you know, the the poa is more competitive in that situation. But I think I think you're right. If you got a good, good, thick, aggressive wheat stand, I think you're right. Most of the time we probably don't need to worry about the poa.

[33:25] Tom Barber

Well, in Poa is one we're struggling with burning down to. You know, you talking about glyphosate resistance and those some of those populations. And I think that's spreading quite a bit, to be honest. I don't have the data to back it up. I just talk to folks. But I think it's, you know, there's reasons we're moving to more of a paraquat based burn down in a lot of these areas. And most of it, though, is probably due to the resistant ryegrass and resistant poa, because without roundup, I don't know how else in a burn down we're really going to control that poa, at least economically. So. Other than paraquat and I did think of one other thing, and I guess it didn't do a great job preparing for our first 2026 podcast here. But Elevore you know, Elevore I think correct me if I'm wrong, Bob, I think it's got this one of the same products as Quelex. And so Elevore is going to have activity on that, on that may weed we were talking about earlier as well. So anyway, getting old I guess. Can't remember.

[34:33] Bob Scott

I was afraid you were going to ask me to pronounce it.

[34:40] Tom Barber

No, we won't do that here. Anything else we need to touch on before we wrap this one up?

[34:48] Jason Kelley

Now, you know, Tom, I was looking at the calendar. I mean, we're middle of January now, but, you know, seems like a long way from planting. But there'll be people planting corn in six weeks if the weather is conducive. So it's just around the corner, man.

[35:04] Bob Scott

Hard to believe.

[35:05] Tom Barber

That is hard to believe. Hard to believe. Like we were just cutting the rest of our plots not long ago because we were probably, I don't know.

[35:17] Bob Scott

I'll just reiterate what I said earlier. It's a it's a tough year. Get out and if you haven't, please get out and come to one of these county meetings. I learned a lot yesterday listening to Scott Stiles. Our our economist was followed by Jared Hardke and then later Jeremy Ross. They're taking a hard look at those budgets, you know, and I looked at them from again from a standpoint of where can we try to save some money, thinking about being clean at the start in the fall and coming in with the right residual and stuff like that. So, I mean, it's a year to get more information not to be closed off. So get out and get to one of these county meetings, and hopefully you'll pick up a nugget here and there that can, you know, add to the bottom line.

[36:07] Tom Barber

And shoot, I mean, everybody can come to the crop management conference too we'll see how many we can fit in the Wyndham Hotel in North Little Rock.

[36:17] Tom Barber

Okay. Well, gentlemen, I appreciate you joining me for our first episode of season six here in 2026. Thanks, everyone, for tuning in to the podcast. As always, you can. If you got any questions about what we've discussed here today, you can reach out to your local county agent. They can put you in contact with us, send us emails. I think all our information is available on the website, and we look forward to working with you in 2026, and want to thank you for tuning in to this first episode of our Weeds AR Wild podcast on Arkansas Row Crops Radio.

[36:57] Intro/Outro

Arkansas Row Crops Radio is a production of the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture. For more information, please contact your local county extension agent or visit uaex.uada.edu.