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FIELD REPORT

REPORT SUMMARY

REPORT DATE	FIELD NAME	PREPARED BY
06/03/2024	Jackson County	Matthew J. Davis

NOTES

Moth Counts: Currently, I have little concern about moth count numbers. These are just an indication of present adult moths. Usually, they will lay eggs over the next 7-10 days, with worm emergence not long after that. Be mindful of soybeans beginning to canopy.

Also, several bean fields have not lapped but need an herbicide application. Many of the products have an R1/R2 growth stage cutoff. You could potentially cause yield loss with a late or mis-timed application.

Jarrold Hardke discusses Rice Fertility

Bob Scott Weeds

Nick Bateman Rice Water Weevils

<https://arkansascrops.uada.edu/posts/crops/rice/arkansas-rice-update-6-1-24.aspx>

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

My rice is discolored or yellow at flood or soon after flood. Start with the reason. Once we have conditions, we can start figuring it out. Most of the injuries I have seen are from herbicide applications and poor weather conditions at or soon after that application. There are a few nutritional concerns with zinc being low on soil tests, with none applied. There can be some concern for potash symptoms, but we have not seen any potash issues yet.

Reason to think about.

Disease- Unlikely

Fertility- Possible
 Herbicide Injury- Possible

Conditions-
 Old Growth or New Growth Injured?
 Interveinal damage, midrib, or whole plant

Soil conditions
 Wet
 Dry
 Hardpan

Herbicide Plan

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	% DAMAGE	SPRAY Y/N	INSECTICIDE	NOTES
Cutworm	0			
Rice Water weevil	15% adult damage	N	N/A	Read this week's blog post under notes for treatments. Most fields will not need treatment.
Other Pest Chinch Bug/ Wireworm/ Three-Cornered Alfalfa Hopper/ Fuzzy Caterpillar/ Ants/ Billbug	20%	N	N/A	
Stinkbugs	5%	N	N/A	With favorable weather, we can see that stinkbugs are hatching along field edges. It's not a concern, but many beans are approaching or at R1 that were planted early. Be mindful of stinkbugs in corn. Most of the corn has not had early damage, but it can cause some ear damage at high enough numbers. Refer to MP144
SWCB Moth/Earworm Moth	0%	N	N/A	Traps are averaging around 250 moths per trap. Some traps were damaged by wind

and were at zero this past week.

WEED

TYPE	% POSITIVE CHECKS	SPRAY Y/N	HERBICIDE	NOTES
Barnyard	100%	Y	Use Specified by Crops	Salvage Options Limited See Note 2:
Pigweed	100%	Y	Use Specified by Crops	Pigweed 6+ " tall in the field is not optimum by no means, but with weather and wind it is bound to happen. A few options that are preferred when this scenario happens. See Note 1: Also, Pigweeds in Row Rice Are bad in places. Loyant, Stam if small, or 2-4D are limited options. The growth stage determines whether you can use 2-4D or Loyant. Be cautious of neighboring crops.
Sedges	100%	Y	Use Specified by Crops	A lot of sedge activity, especially rice. Gambit is a good option early (mindful of neighbors). Permit Plus, Basagran(ALS resistant), or other sedge material. White Margin sedge has not been reported to my knowledge in Jackson County but will eventually find a home here. Hard to control. See Note 3:

DISEASE

ISSUE	SPRAY Y/N	FUNGICIDE
Seedling Disease	N	N
Suspected Herbicide Injury (Often mistaken for disease)	N	N

Hydrogen Sulfide Toxicity	N	See https://arkansascrops.uada.edu/posts/disease/rice-hydrogen-sulfide-toxicity.aspx
Zinc Deficiency Rice (Often mistaken for disease)	Y	Use Guidance Below https://www.uaex.uada.edu/farm-ranch/crops-commercial-horticulture/rice/Rice-Management-Guide.pdf
Rice Disease Spray Timing		https://www.uaex.uada.edu/farm-ranch/crops-commercial-horticulture/rice/2017%20Fungicide%20Timing%20for%20Selected%20Rice%20Diseases.pdf
Soybean Spray Timing		https://www.uaex.uada.edu/publications/pdf/mp197/chapter11.pdf
Corn Spray Timing		https://www.uaex.uada.edu/publications/pdf/mp154/Corn-Diseases.pdf

Note

Note 1: For Enlist Soybeans, when pigweeds exceed 6" in size, Enlist Duo followed by (7-10 days Max 14 days) Enlist One + Liberty (Or Liberty by itself) can be an effective control option. Make sure you are following max use rates. The growth stage is critical for these applications. Almost all our main chemistries for pigweed control cut off at R1/R2. Be sure to know growth stages or potential yield loss could occur. See https://coolbean.info/library/documents/2017_Soybean_GrowthDev_Guide_FINAL.pdf for soybean growth stages. If we have big pigweeds, then nothing is a silver bullet, but switch up modes of action and avoid dumping all modes of action into the tank at the same time unless the growth stage or some reason makes it a necessity. We saw several pigweeds survive some tough chemical mixes last year when we tried to throw the gauntlet at them. The more we plan and spread herbicide applications out in 7-14 days, the better control we typically see. Weather, application cost, and other factors greatly affect those decisions, so when salvages are needed, keep in mind weed size and modes of action. What maximizes your ability to kill that weed?

2,4-D choline + glyphosate @ 0.71 + 0.74 to 0.95 + 1.0 lb/A.	Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.	Enlist Duo 3.5 to 4.75 pt/A.	Emergence to full flowering stage (R2).	See above comments.
2,4-D choline + glufosinate @ 0.95 + 0.59 lb/A.	Most annual grasses and broadleaves. Best treatment for emerged pigweed.	Enlist One + Liberty 2 pt/A + 32 oz/A.	Emergence through beginning bloom (R1).	See above comments. Other glufosinate products may be labeled for tank-mixing.

If grasses are more of a concern, then Enlist Duo followed by Glyphosate +Glufosinate or Glyphosate +Glufosinate followed by Enlist One

glyphosate + glufosinate @ 1.0 + 0.59 lb/A.	Broad spectrum control of grasses and broadleaf weeds.	Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + Glufosinate (280 SL formulations) 32 + 32 oz/A.	Apply to small, actively growing weeds. Apply prior to bloom (R1).	Complete coverage of weeds is crucial.
2,4-D choline @ 0.95 lb/A.	Annual broadleaf weeds.	Enlist One 2.0 pt/A.	Emergence to full flowering stage (R2).	Apply only to Enlist E3 soybean. Check website, www.EnlistTankmix.com , for approved adjuvants/tank mixtures. - Some crops and plant species are very sensitive to 2,4-D. Read the label and follow all directions regarding nozzles, buffers, wind speed and direction. - At the time of application, the wind cannot be blowing toward adjacent tomatoes, other fruiting vegetables, cucurbits, grapes, and cotton. - Physical drift has been found to be the primary cause of off-target movement. Use sound drift mitigation practices during the application. - Applicators must take required training.
2,4-D choline + glyphosate @ 0.71 + 0.74 to 0.95 + 1.0 lb/A.	Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.	Enlist Duo 3.5 to 4.75 pt/A.	Emergence to full flowering stage (R2).	See above comments.

Note 2:

RICE				
Postemergence [After Flooding] - Barnyardgrass and Sprangletop Salvage				
fenoxaprop + bispyribac-sodium @ 0.11 + 0.034 lb/A	Salvage barnyardgrass and sprangletop	Ricestar HT + Regiment 24 + 0.67 oz/A. Use recommended adjuvants according to Regiment label.	Do not apply past panicle initiation (PI).	Ensure proper coverage occurs. Do not exceed 1.06 oz/A per year of Regiment or 30 oz/A per year of Ricestar HT.
fenoxaprop + imazamox @ 0.11 + 0.04 lb/A	Salvage barnyardgrass and sprangletop.	Ricestar HT + Beyond Xtra/ Postscript 24 + 5 oz/A.	Only apply to Clearfield (Beyond Xtra) or FullPage (Postscript) rice varieties.	Do not apply past panicle initiation (PI). Do not exceed 30 oz/A per year of Ricestar HT, 10 oz/A per year of Beyond Xtra, or 15 oz/A per year of Postscript.
GENERAL INFORMATION ON SALVAGE TREATMENTS. Avoid using quinclorac (Facet L, QuinStar 4L, etc.) and/or floryprauxifen-benzyl (Loyant) as a salvage option. Reduced efficacy and rice injury has been observed. Antagonism on sprangletop species from quinclorac mixed with Clincher or Ricestar HT has also been observed.				

RICE				
Postemergence [After Flooding]				
cyhalofop @ 0.28 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, fall panicum and other annual grasses. Sequential applications of Clincher are recommended for suppression of Brooks paspalum, knotgrass and Nealley's sprangletop.	Clincher 2.38 EC 15 oz/A + 1 qt/A of COC or MSO.	Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Apply to grasses in shallow flood. Best results have been achieved when applications are made no later than 7 days after flooding with 70% of the foliage exposed.	Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Maintain flood after application. Do not tank-mix with broadleaf herbicides. (Later than 7 days after flood, adding 0.25 to 0.50 lb/A of Facet will improve control and consistency.) In salvage situations, 15 oz/A of Clincher can be followed by 10 oz/A of additional product. Apply approximately 10 days apart, preferably in an alternative spray pattern. Do not use more than 25 oz per year. Do not add Facet if sprangletop is present. Expect reduced control when temperatures increase above 90°F.
penoxsulam @ 0.044 lb/A	Suppression of barnyardgrass, jointvetch, hemp sesbania, eclipta and rice flatsedge.	Grasp 2 SC 2.8 oz/A + 1 qt/A COC or MSO.	Apply 7 to 10 days after flood. Not a salvage treatment.	At least 70% of target weed should be exposed (above flood). Good coverage is essential. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

Note 3: Sedges are a growing concern; be sure your soybeans are STS. This damage is often detrimental to the crop; most of the time, the beans do not survive.

Postemergence-STS or BOLT Soybean				
glyphosate + chlorimuron/thifensulfuron @ 1.0 + 0.013 to 0.02 lb/A	Hemp sesbania, morningglory and yellow nutsedge plus some residual.	Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + Synchrony XP 2.0 pt/A + 0.75 to 1.125 oz/A.	After first trifoliolate leaf (V1).	Apply only to STS or BOLT/RR soybean varieties. Use Sequence or add Dual for residual grass component. The addition of Dual or Zidua may increase crop response from Permit Plus on STS soybean. Good choice where potential ALS herbicide drift from rice may occur. There are STS LibertyLink varieties available also.
glyphosate + halosulfuron + thifensulfuron @ 1.0 + 0.031 + 0.004 lb/A	Same as above with enhanced nutsedge and smartweed control.	Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + Permit Plus 2.0 pt/A + 0.75 oz/A.	From 21 days prior to planting up to 88 days prior to harvest. Brief chlorosis may occur on some STS varieties.	Apply only to STS or BOLT/RR soybean varieties. Use Sequence or add Dual for residual grass component. The addition of Dual or Zidua may increase crop response from Permit Plus on STS soybean. Good choice where potential ALS herbicide drift from rice may occur. There are STS LibertyLink varieties available also.

Herbicide Max Use Rates: <https://www.uaex.uada.edu/publications/pdf/MP567.pdf>