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DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
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FIELD REPORT

REPORT SUMMARY

REPORT DATE	FIELD NAME	PREPARED BY
07/08-12/2024	Jackson County	Matthew J. Davis

NOTES

Hot Topic Item

Fungicide? Typically, we do not recommend automatic fungicide applications and if we are seeing a yield increase it is typically associated with reduction of a particular disease that was present in the field. Understanding what FRAC codes do in protecting the plant can go along way. We do have several producers seeing yield increases associated with fungicides. In those cases, I would recommend replicating a check to confirm if the yield is consistent across the field. Always happy to help test and verify on farm demonstrations.

Foliar Feeds to improve yields or milling in rice? Most of our data does not support the use of these products. In case where there are potential issues or short comings in nutrients then most of these products can have a fit. Using them as a replacement fertilizer is often not recommended. We should add checks to confirm yield potential and verify the benefits across the field. Dr. Hardke discusses a few products this week in the blog post.

Field Days/Events

2024 Stuttgart Rice Research & Extension Center Field Day Aug. 1 — STUTTGART — Rice Field Day

2024 Northeast Rice Research & Extension Center Field Day THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 2024, 8AM – 3PM

PEST

TYPE	% CHECKS	SPRAY Y/N	INSECTICIDE	NOTES
Defoliators	100%		See MP144	Use threshold for economic application. Mostly green clover worms currently, but earworms are close behind. Still seeing minimum earworm damage. Can find other defoliators but none at threshold. Armyworm in rice could become a concern for late planted rice. Scout

Rice Stink Bugs	75%		See MP144	Increased numbers on field edges with barnyard headed Uniformity of heading is making a big difference. Populations have been consistent and not explosive as in years past.
Brown/Green Stink Bugs	65%		See MP414	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 MP144	Low numbers in rice fields and can be found in beans and corn. Be mindful of defoliation. Intrepid 4F Section 18 See Blog Post Below for Rice chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.agriculture.arkansas.gov/wp-content/uploads/AR-Sec18-Crisis-Exemption-Intrepid-2F-Fall-Armyworms-Rice-Effective-7-11-2024-1.pdf
Corn earworm/Bollworm Moth	75%		See MP144	Averaging around 200 moths, we still have not seen excessive damage in soybeans yet. Surprisingly I have not caught the moths this year but that is no indication of potential worm damage. Make sure to scout fields and apply insecticide when the economic threshold is hit for defoliation. Trap 1- 250 Shoffner Trap 2- 400 Station Trap 3- 150 West of County Line Trap 4- 275 Tuckerman
SWCB Moth	100%	Yes	See MP144	First Generation Numbers exceed the threshold of 85 to increase the likelihood of needing an insecticide application in conventional corn.

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		Based on growth stages I am seeing mostly dent corn there is little to no benefit for a fungicide application at the point. We will outrun disease concerns. In terms of stalk strength most states north of here show those stalk strength applications needing to be closer to VT for effective improvement of stalk strength. Southern Rust has finally made it into Arkansas Chicot County. I did get a report of some in the county but did not make it to the field before application was made. At this point even if we see southern rust data supports not spraying at black layer and often it is very unlikely of benefits even at dent. Efficacy Ratings for all major fungicides in corn https://cropprotectionnetwork.s3.amazonaws.com/corn-foliar-efficacy-2024-1709214762.pdf
Soybean Disease		Frogeye was confirmed field should be treated based on field conditions and severity. A FRAC 3 will work in controlling this disease. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://mssoy.org/sites/default/files/documents/fls-uaex.pdf Seeing some SDS sudden death syndrome in soybeans There are a few diseases to comment on since we are seeing some soybeans begin to canopy. 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 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. 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. Efficacy Chart for all major fungicides on soybean diseases https://cropprotectionnetwork.s3.amazonaws.com/soybean-foliar-efficacy-2024.pdf
Rice Disease		Sheath Blight and Semi-Dwarf Pay close attention to your semi-dwarf varieties as the potential for sheath blight increases. Some fields are seeing treatment levels already. 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. See this weeks blog: https://arkansascrops.uada.edu/posts/crops/rice/arkansas-rice-update-7-12-24.aspx