

Intro/Outro

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

Bob Scott

Hello and welcome to The Weeds AR Wild Podcast. This is season six of our podcast, episode number two. And my name is Bob Scott. I'm an extension weed scientist with the University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture. Today we're going to be discussing a wide range of topics. We're going to talk a little bit about a regulatory update. We're going to cover some wheat and pasture. A lot of what y'all are doing out there in the field right now, some last minute burn down talking about pre-emerge and just kind of the current situation with no drought. And to help me out today, I've got both my co-host, Doctor Jason Norsworthy, Elms farming chair and distinguished professor up there in Fayetteville. Jason, can you hear me?

[00:52] Jason Norsworthy

I can, Bob, great to be with you today.

[00:54] Bob Scott

We've also got newly minted distinguished professor doctor Tom Barber. Tom, are you there?

[01:00] Tom Barber

I'm here. Now, I don't know if I want to be or not, but I'm here.

[01:04] Bob Scott

I couldn't help myself. All right. Well, I thought I would kick things off today with just kind of doing a little round robin. There's a few regulatory things that are going on. I'll start off by talking a little bit about the Keenali. Many of you listening to this podcast probably sent in comments for the section 18 for Keenali. If you took time to get on the EPA website and do that, we want to thank you for your efforts. That is in the EPA's hands. The comment period is over, and like all of you, we're just sort of waiting out to hear whether or not we're going to get to try any Keenali this year. Still hopeful, but the clock is ticking for us to get some of that out as a pre. Jason, anything to add to the Keenali component?

[01:55] Jason Norsworthy

I mean, the only thing I'll say on that, Bob, I mean, there seems to be a little bit of confusion out there. I've had some folks that said that they thought the Keenali was pulled. That is not the case at all. You know, we us initially made a submission and we went back and had to

revise that submission based on what the EPA said to us. But, you know, I'm extremely optimistic that we're going to get Keenali again. The feedback that was last received was, if we get it, it's going to be late, probably late May is kind of the word. I mean, I'm optimistic. Hopefully we'll get it before that, but I think it will be late in the planting season. And again, just to let everyone know, that request was made for 50,000 acres, because, I mean, that's really all we could justify based on what the feedback the agency actually gave us.

[02:56] Bob Scott

Yeah. And I will point out that that that 50 000 acre number is really not a number that we pulled out of thin air. The the resistance screening program that that you frankly, have ran for many years now has turned up several populations of multiple herbicide resistant barnyard grass. And a number of those were command resistant. And this was really the logic that we used to base our justification on for that. 18 and so, you know, without that kind of without that kind of information and data, it would be very hard to justify one of these. And so that's not a number that, you know, they just kind of threw out there. That's that's sort of a number that we extrapolated based on the samples that we've gotten in. Um I also know, there's a lot of excitement out there about another rice herbicide that was just recently submitted for registration. And, Jason, again, you've done more work on this product than anybody else. I'll let you comment on it. But the iptriazopyrid from Gowan, like everybody else, I'm excited. But that just got submitted, correct?

[04:09] Jason Norsworthy

That is correct. Iptriazopyrid was submitted back in November of 2025, you know when you look at the agency they talk about predates, which is when you could essentially expect a registration. Most of those today you're looking at a minimum of three, sometimes they stretch out to four. So best case scenario you're looking at 2029. I've heard some folks throw around 2030. Now with that being said, I really think considering the amount of barnyard grass we have in the state to which we have post emergence resistance, I think it's going to be relatively easy to argue a section 18 for iptriazopyrid. I'm not certain at this point how long it has to be in the review process before we can submit one. That's a question that I've already begun to to ask, but as soon as the green light is there for submission, I've got the data that will very easily, I think, justify section 18 for that compound.

[05:20] Bob Scott

Yeah, I agree with you on a little bit in the dark. Now, about when we can apply for one of those again, we would need justification. But one of the issues is that endangered species number that they apply. And that seems to be one of the last things that they do. And it was it was kind of my understanding that we needed to have that in place to to go on that 18 label. So that could be an issue, I guess.

[05:47] Jason Norsworthy

I do think that the 18 itself will at least trigger some of the completion of the ESA assessment because, as you said, I mean, when the 18 is granted, you've got to have a completed ESA to get your mitigation points associated with the herbicide.

[06:09] Bob Scott

Okay. The last regulatory thing and I should just turn it over to you, Tom, because we've done all the talking so far. But don't don't you guys jump on this one at once. But I think it comes with some really good news to a lot of our growers that we finally got a, a registration for our three dicamba products to be used in season on dicamba crops. And I'm, I'm going to propose that we don't even attempt to go over all of the regulations here today, because that would be the rest of this podcast. I the, the, Tom, the labels are there to read. There's a lot of new restrictions on the labels. Jason, the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board came out with a statement. We have forwarded both of those to all the county offices so that everybody has all the information on using these products, and they will be available. What am I, what major things am I leaving out on that?

[07:12] Tom Barber

Well, I you know, I think yeah, as you said, the Arkansas Department of Agriculture released their statement last week that the rules from the last time these were registered are the same, basically. And so the rules are still the rules from a Arkansas standpoint, but they also have to read the label and follow the federal rules as well. So it's going to be a, a, you know, just a fairly long checklist of things you have to check off to to use them.

[07:40] Bob Scott

There's some there's some odd things in there too. And we talked about it before and I'm going to mention it, but previously we could not tank mix glufosinate because of the ammonia in there. And this label is a little bit confusing because it says no ammonium sulfate. Right. But yet glufosinate ammonia has ammonia in it. So that may be a little confusing to some. But the bottom line is those those mixes are allowed I guess just kind of buyer beware. That may affect the volatility a little bit of those products.

[08:17] Tom Barber

Well, and so there are no tank mix restrictions on the federal label, as you said Bob, with the exception of AMS ammonium sulfate. And then but from a state standpoint of glyphosates are prohibited in a tank mix. And so that's, you know, kind of what we were talking about. You've got to go to both places, go to the Department of Ag website and find those rules and regulations specific to Arkansas, and then also follow the label on the jug that you're using. And so, you know, record keeping is also a fairly large component in all of

these applications. So I know Bayer has a standard record sheet that I've had some consultants send me for their product. It's very detailed for each mix and load that goes out. And so, just would advise everybody to really check up on those labels before you make any applications of these newly registered products.

[09:19] Bob Scott

And, and just like the Liberty Ultra label that came out last year, these are under the new guidelines. So they have an endangered species number associated with them. It's it's it's attainable. It's not that difficult to comply. I don't think so.

[09:38] Jason Norsworthy

Tom you said glyphosate was not allowed. But correct me if I'm wrong, it is allowed until April the 15th. Correct.

[09:45] Tom Barber

Right. I'm sorry. Yes, it's allowed to April the 15th. And then from that point on, during the growing season, those aren't allowed.

[09:53] Jason Norsworthy

And you know, the biggest question I've gotten on this and I think you guys, we've talked about it and talked about it is there's a there's been a lot of questions about using dicamba in your burn down and whether that dicamba actually counts towards your your amount that you can use in the growing season.

[10:13] Tom Barber

Yes.

[10:19] Jason Norsworthy

Which it does. You have a pound essentially I think I think that label says you have a pound of dicamba and if you use dicamba in your burn down, that counts towards the pound. I've actually had some individuals called me and told me that they normally used dicamba, and they were looking at you at using some different auxins this year as a result of the restrictions on dicamba.

[10:45] Bob Scott

I was under the, under the influence or something. I thought that you that it didn't count at first. I had some bad information, so I may be part of the problem. I tried to correct it in my county talk as quickly as I could. When I found out that it that it did in fact count.

[11:05] Tom Barber

And, you know, if we look at any of the other auxins and I guess if we're planting beans, it might not be as big of a deal to substitute a 2,4-D in that burn down window or something like Elevore to fill that gap, because the replant intervals are not I mean, they're 14 basically to 21 days. But, you know, with the lack of rainfall, then we I know we're going to get into this later, but with the lack of rainfall, I think we really need to be careful when we substitute some of these auxins in, especially going to cotton. So anyway.

[11:43] Bob Scott

Well, let's let's just move into that, Tom, because I am getting a few calls on last minute burn down. I've had calls on these plant back intervals. Had one just the other day on 2,4-D on rice. And I'm going to tell you right now it is absolutely real. I saw in my career I've seen 2,4-D go out, I can't remember the exact number of days, probably 7 to 10 days on a couple of different fields, no rain, planted rice, had to flush it up and when it came up it didn't look exactly normal. Kind of looked onion leafed and fused roots together and some really weird stuff, and they ended up keeping that field, hoping that it would grow out of it. I'm going to tell you, it cut about 100 bushels. So it's a it's a real a real issue for rice for sure. You know, a lot of people say, well, what about scratching it, working it in? I suppose if you had a lot of moisture, it might help a little bit. But the key thing there is getting like about a half inch of rain or more on that field. Then you can start counting those number of days on plant back. And I'm going to assume corn is pretty similar. Tom.

[12:59] Tom Barber

Yeah, that's pretty similar to you know, for something like 2,4-D and corn. It probably depends on which which label you read and which rates you put out. But I mean, it's 7 to 14 days on average for corn. There are some that have, a pre-emerge label, but it's a much reduced rate. It's a pint or less, basically a 2,4-D if they want to come back and plant immediately to corn. One benefit of corn, though, is we can plant it deep, which can help in some cases. But I'm with you or something like rice that we're not planting very deep, that 2,4-D or dicamba or whatever auxin it was, is just sitting there. It's not breaking down. And it can cause us some real issues, especially if you know the seeds just sitting there. And we get get a rain about the time it's germinating. And, you know, I think we can see some pretty significant injury in those.

[13:59] Bob Scott

I think we can get and have been seeing some really good activity right now out of glufosinate, of Liberty and Gramoxone both seem to be doing a good job on some of these

last minute burn down. So I don't know that there's a reason necessarily to add to add those, especially given the rainfall circumstances that we're in.

[14:25] Tom Barber

Well, we looked at some plots and, you know, some places where we've put out the glufosinate even a little bit earlier and, and it's looking really good. It's hard to argue with right now with the temperatures that we've had this year. And so that that would be my recommendation to be if we're I don't care which crop is, if we're going to get out here and try to plant early in these conditions. I think, I think it's a good go to roundup, Liberty Tank mix. There's not much that can make it through that.

[14:57] Bob Scott

I want to before we move into the current situation and planting and what to do next. I know there's some corn out there, Tom, that did not make it. Or Jason, either one of y'all want to chime in that didn't make it through the 19 degrees deep freeze that we had, and they're wanting to remove that stand. What what kind of.

[15:20] Tom Barber

I spent most of the morning on the phone with folks that that lost the corn stand. And I guess I didn't realize we had that much planted. And I'm not going to throw out an acre number, but I'm going to confidently say it's in the thousands of acres that we have an issue with, just based on the people I've talked to. So, and I think a lot of it goes back to the seeding depth, and this is just word of mouth. I haven't walked any of these fields. So I'm hearing that, you know, if the seed was placed about two inches deep, that corn is still alive. The seed that was an inch or so, that's dead corn now. And it just didn't it did not make it through that, that, you know, that little quick brief freeze we had. So we do have a section in the MP44 for guidance on removing these stands. One thing I'll tell you, no matter which product you choose is if we're trying to spray this on corn that's just spiking, it's very hard to take it out because just the amount of coverage you're going to get. And so it's better to wait. I know most of the people I talk to this morning are wanting to switch to beans. So we've got a lot of easier scenario to remove that corn stand. But I would let it, you know, if they're just dead set on planting beans, I would go ahead and plant them. Let that corn that's alive get a little bit bigger and then go back in with the a lower rate of select, you know, 4 or 5oz of select, 2 pound select which should take it out pretty easy. If we're going to go back with corn, though, again, it's going to be hard to kill unless you're knocking the tops of the beds off. So I would let it get a little bit larger if we can before we make an application. And there were either Gramoxone and a PS2 like Metribuzin or atrazine or, a lower rate of select 3 or 4oz of a 2 pound select, and you can come back in seven days and

plant it. So that's kind of where we're at. All that information is in the MP44 on page 70. I looked it up.

[17:26] Bob Scott

Had to look it up this morning. Sounds like. So Jason, the other thing I've been getting calls on right now and it's kind of back in the resistance ball game here with rice. There are a few guys that are getting ready to put rice in the ground. There is no rain in the forecast. And you know, if we throw out these pres and don't do anything and it doesn't rain, no matter how dry the ground is, that grass is going to come up. Yeah. So we're in a little bit of a quandary on that as well right now.

[18:02] Jason Norsworthy

Yeah. You know, I mean it's looking at the extended forecast. I guess there is a slight chance of rain next week. I don't see any sizable rain in the forecast, Bob. And you know, it's. And then also it's been windy windy. And so all of a sudden you plant into a dry seed bed or you plant in just enough to get that seed to imbibe moisture, you're going to have to have some additional rainfall or irrigation or something in order to activate those pres. And, you know, looking at my phone here a few moments ago, most of eastern Arkansas, you're talking a quarter of an inch, a third of an inch is what I'm I'm seeing. And that's not going to be enough to to get it. And I'm extremely concerned. No one, I hate to say the F word. Everyone knows when you talk about rice, no one wants to say it. I'm not going to say it, but at the end of the day, it's essential that we kill this barnyard grass before it comes out of the ground. Because considering where we are today, there's a lot of fields out there that if it emerges, the growers just aren't going to have an option to kill it post emergence, or they're going to have so few of options. It's going to be very, very challenging. And so everybody wants to be the first one to plant. But until we get some moisture, I'm concerned.

[19:37] Bob Scott

Am too. And I, I had a consultant call just a little while ago I won't name names. But he's been doing this for a very long time. And and he said that he's telling his guys to keep running the land planes, keep getting everything ready, and leave the planter at the shop for at least another week. See if this rain pattern changes. The other thing if you just have to plant I'm a rice guy, I'll use the flush word, the F word I'm. If I'm going to plant, I'm going to go ahead and in between wind gusts get my command out pre and I'm going to flush it in. And I might even put some sharpen or gambit with it for some broadleaf activity since I'm going to, you know, make it rain or for sure get activity on all that stuff and not waste that flush.

[20:29] Jason Norsworthy

I think part of that also, folks need to understand that, you know, based on the work that I've done with residual herbicides. And this is this is a general statement here. There's always exceptions to every rule. But most herbicides, if you don't have a half an inch of rainfall, you're going to have minimal activity. And for most of these compounds, we need to really be approaching an inch of rainfall to get them fully activated. If you're going to see what you're hoping to see out of a herbicide, you need close to an inch of rainfall on it.

[21:07] Bob Scott

And I know we've got we just got dicamba back. We have, you know, the 2,4-D choline and enlist. And we still have a lot of activity out of out of liberty or glufosinate post. But I feel almost as strongly about a good pre-emerge foundation in soybean. And I know there's early beans that are already going in the ground, and I'm a little scared of the resistance that we have out there in pigweed myself without, you know, we're missing an opportunity to get the full benefit of a group 15. You know, like, zidua or one of these combination products out there, if we just go ahead and plant and plan on doing it all post.

[21:53] Jason Norsworthy

Well and so, you know, I mean, we just talked about just a few moments ago, the fact you've only got a pound of, yeah, of dicamba. But if a guy is going to be struggling with with pigweed and wants to make sure that they get their pre-emergent activated, one of the best combinations you can do is a dicamba plus another residual herbicide, the KOC on dicamba. I actually teach this in my class. KOC, I think is two, which means that it is going to be very much available even under dry, dry conditions, at least as it relates to other herbicides. And so when you get a rainfall, dicamba is going to readily move in the soil. You're going to lose the activity of dicamba. Hopefully at that point you have activated your other residual herbicides. But if you do that, you basically now are at the point where you're going to have one application of dicamba post emergence and crop, if you choose to put part of it out pre.

[22:56] Tom Barber

But you know, if you think back to all the work we've done on on the bean and cotton side of things really those were the best, that was the best application method. I mean in most of our plots going out with the pre-emerge herbicide, we get knocked down. If there's little weeds coming up, we get residual and then we come back early, post with the dicamba and then follow that with the glufosinate in our wide row systems. And that's always been the best, at least in my stuff.

[23:26] Jason Norsworthy

Mine too, Tom. I mean, I agree with you. I think sitting there saying that I want to post emergence in crop dicamba applications, I think we'd be much better served with a pre emergence application than we would with the post, especially just when I look at the forecast, knowing that there's not, at least in the seven day forecast, rainfall is iffy at best.

[23:55] Bob Scott

So if we do get stuff planted and we don't get a rain and you sit there and the ground starts to turn pink with pigweed, you guys aren't panicking just yet because you're going to hit. It with an early shot of dicamba, possibly even before the beans are up with a pre in it. And that'd be your first application.

[24:18] Tom Barber

Well, we always want to, I say we want to, we always recommend anyway. Or I do something to knock down whatever could be out there.

[24:26] Bob Scott

Well, I mean I'm saying it's dry right now. I don't think we may not have a lot up at plant.

[24:31] Tom Barber

Probably don't.

[24:32] Bob Scott

Right now. Yeah. But for sure I would definitely I would clean it up with some Gramoxone first. You know, I guess that's one regulatory thing we didn't talk about. We got Gromoxone this year. Futures little uncertain with Syngenta. The announcement that Syngenta will no longer service that product. So fingers crossed that somebody else, picks it up. There's a lot of regulatory work involved in keeping that labeled. I think it's fair to say. So. Anything else on those subjects before we kind of move on to final thoughts, I had a couple more things I wanted to mention. I have been getting a few calls on wheat. I would hope that by now anybody that does have wheat has already sprayed it because the joints are moving. I would, I would assume all over the state and it's really too late for 2,4-D, unfortunately. And there's been a few people that have missed that and have got some tough stuff out there like Mayweed and plains coreopsis and some other broad leaved Harmony extra, we can still use that way late into the season if you have enough. And what's the other one? Tom we just talked about Quelex? Quelex is one of the best mayweed products that that I've looked at in a long time. It's especially good if you're in that Brinkley, Monroe County area where we have ALS resistance or it's really spread out beyond that area now. But I have been getting a few calls on some late wheat that looks like they're going to go ahead and keep it and try to

make something off of that. I also got a call or two on pasture, and I know that's not our area, and we don't talk about pasture a lot, but I'm going to mention it right now because we don't have a pasture person in weed science. That position is currently vacant and they're trying to fill it. But right now, between now and I'm going to say probably mid-May is really the optimum time to spray those pastures for broadleaf weeds. And I've had a couple of agents and others that have called that are getting some stuff out. It doesn't take a lot in pasture to make a big difference. A simple application two 4D in the spring can really help you out. You can step up your game to a weed master that has dicamba in it. You can also include an ALS product. This person that I just talked to is going to put out Weed Master Plus Outrider, which is sulfosulfuron this, is on bahia, bermuda grass pasture. And so, you know, you see a lot of these pastures later in the year with a lot of this broadleaf junk out there that the cows won't eat. It's too late at that point to try to spray. Now. Now is the time to take it out, especially in a drought year, because even in pasture time, those weeds that they use up what little moisture there is and you'd rather have that going to your grass. So.

[27:44] Tom Barber

Right. Yeah. They just it just helps from a competition standpoint helps your summer grass get going at the rate.

[27:52] Jason Norsworthy

There's a there's also Bob along those lines. DuraCor is a herbicide that we're all familiar with under the trade name of Loyant in rice, but now has that in pastures. And I know that there's several of their products that you can actually put on fertilizer and, and put out. And I'm not sure if DuraCor is one of them. I know that there's several of them that they have that you can, you can put out with fertilizer. But florpiauxifen-benzyl, which is Loyant clover is actually pretty tolerant to that herbicide. And I know that's something that Corteva has really tried to showcase in pastures, is the fact that now they've got a material that can be sprayed at least over white clover. I had individual call me last year and told me he sprayed a thousand acres of red clover. He was told that he could put it over clover. No one told him it had to be white clover, and he had a thousand acres of pasture that had some red clover in it. And unfortunately today he no longer has red clover in his pastures. It is very, very lethal on all other clovers other than white clover.

[29:16] Tom Barber

I learn something new every day.

[29:17] Bob Scott

Yeah. Me too. I would have said they were all the same, probably. But then again, I don't do pasture that much, so. All right. Any further? Anything else from anybody before we sign off, Tom?

[29:31] Tom Barber

Well, I just, you know, I'm stating the obvious here, but it is what is today, March the 23rd. We still have time to get this crop in. We have a little time. Oh, I know people can't stand it. And if one planter, they see one planter driving down the road, it's it's full bore. Everybody's got to go. But, we got plenty of time. It always amazes me how fast we can put a crop in this state. I am afraid if we don't catch some rain next week, we're going to be out of moisture, completely out of moisture. And so I, I don't think that's the best way to start either. I think we need to hold off and see what this rain gives us and make sure we plant in, especially with rice. I mean, the margins are so thin. The barnyard grass is so bad. I mean, do we really want to start a rice crop without a pre-emerge herbicide? Do we really want to try to fight that battle and spend 150 or \$200 controlling it once it comes up? Post in crop? I mean, I don't think we want to be there, guys. So I just say, pump the brakes, get the planter out, plant a field, or two get it ready to go. And let's wait and see what next week does.

[30:42] Jason Norsworthy

I agree with you, Tom. Totally. And that's that's where I would end also is you know, I've, I've had some folks call me and tell me, I had a guy called me yesterday and he said he was planting beans today. And I said, it is. It was March 22nd yesterday. I said, you've got plenty of time. And he said, but it's extremely warm outside. And I said, I'm going to tell you this. It's we're going to have another cool snap before it's all said and done. I know for us, I mean, up here in Fayetteville, I think latter part of this week, Friday, Saturday they're talking about 34, 35 being a low and just considering where we are right now. And as dry as it is, I know from my program standpoint, we're not going to run out. Yeah, we could run out right now. It's plenty dry enough to go plant, but we're going to wait another week or two and see what this next rain does for us.

[31:32] Bob Scott

I, I don't know about y'all, but I also hope we have some more time because I'm still writing protocols. We are kind of a little late this year. We're going to be planting some beans pretty soon in a timing study. I think all of us are probably about April 1st, but as far as my general work, I'm a little bit delayed this year. So with that, I want to thank everybody for joining us here on the Weeds AR Wild podcast presented as a part of Arkansas Row Crops Radio. And we'll talk to you all next time.

[32:08] Intro/Outro

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