Jarette's Farm Journal

Jarette Hurry

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For more information regarding any of your farming needs, please feel free to contact the Bertie County Cooperative Extension Office at (252) 794-5317. Your questions and comments are important to us.

Cotton Preemergence Herbicides

Written By Dr. Charlie Cahoon

The suggested rates below are **ONLY** for combinations. For example, Reflex is suggested at 10 to 12 oz/A in combination Brake (fluridone), Cotoran (fluometuron), Direx (diuron), and Warrant (microencapsulated acetochlor). Used alone, Reflex should be applied at 16 oz/A. However, due to injury concerns most folks do not apply 16 oz/A. If using rates less than suggested by the manufacturer, it would be wise to include a tank mix partner, again with a similar spectrum of weed control. 2) Alternative formulations or generics are available for many of the products listed below. Be sure to use equivalent rates of products with different formulations than what is listed in table. And 3) these combinations control both Palmer amaranth and common ragweed. However, combinations containing Cotoran are less effective on Palmer amaranth whereas combinations containing Warrant are less effective on common ragweed. Lastly, please consult the North Carolina Agriculture Chemical Manual or North Carolina Cotton Information guide for more detailed information on suggested residual combinations.

Suggested Rates for Preemergence Herbicide Combinations with Emphasis on Palmer amaranth and Common Ragweed Control.1	
Herbicide combinations 2,3	Typical use rates (fl oz/A) for corase-textured soils
fomesafen (Reflex 2L, others) + Brake (1.2F)	10 to 12 plus 16
fomesafen (Reflex 2L, others) + fluometuron (Cotoran 4F, others)	10 to 12 plus 24
fomesafen (Reflex 2L, others) + diuron (Direx 4F, others)	10 to 12 plus 12 to 16
fomesafen (Reflex 2L, others)+ Warrant (3CS)	10 to 12 plus 32 to 40
Warrant (3CS) + diuron (Direx 4F, others)	32 to 40 plus 12 to 16
Warrant (3CS) + fomesafen (Reflex 2L, others) + diuron (Direx 4F, others)	32 plus 10 plus 16
1 Consult the NC AG Chem Manual or NC Cotton Information guide for more detailed information on suggested residual combinations. 2 These combinations control both Palmer amaranth and common ragweed. Combinations containing Cotoran are less effective on Palmer amaranth. Combinations containing Warrant are less effective on common ragweed.	
3 Use equivalent rates of products with different formulations than what is listed in table.	

Remember to stay on the lookout for Wheat Pest and Diseases

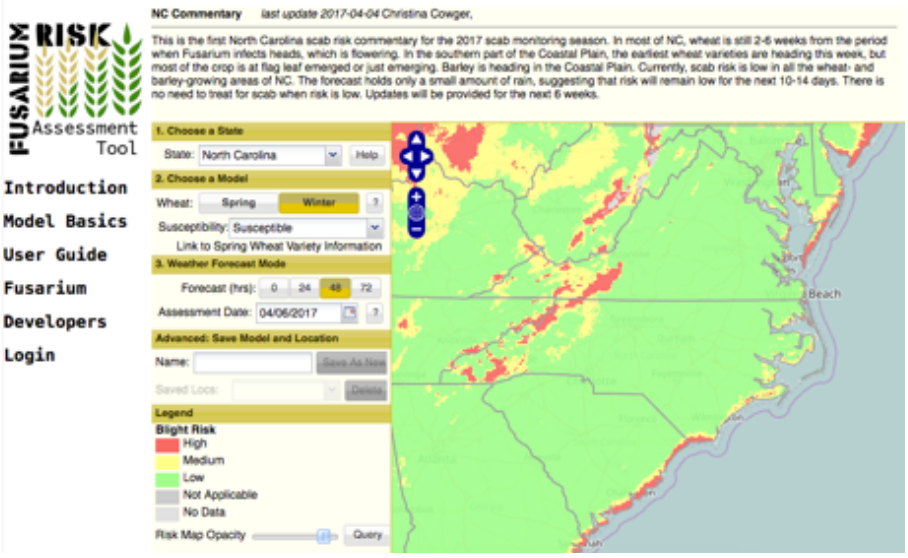
Cereal leaf beetle can be a major insect pest of wheat. The population usually peaks between mid-April and early May. Beetles prefer area of the field with thin stands and fields that were planted late. Eggs laid by adult beetles are about 1/32-inch-long and are easy to spot with little experience. The eggs are elliptical in shape and laid singly or in groups on the upper leaf surface, often along the mid vein. The larval stage, which does the most damage to small grains is a shiny black larva with mucous and fecal matter on its back**.**

Threshold is 25 eggs and /or larvae per 100 stems (tillers)
If the proportion of eggs is higher than the larvae count scout again in 5 days. Treat when 50% or more of the eggs have hatched. This insect is fairly easy to control and only requires one insecticide application since there is only 1 generation per year. Several insecticides are labeled for cereal leaf beetle.

Powdery Mildew is possibly the most common diseases found in wheat and is usually most active in thick lush areas of the field. Cool and rainy weather will enhance the development of this disease. Temperatures in the range of 59 - 75°F favor powdery mildew infestation and development. The disease is slowed significantly when temperatures are above 77°F. **Susceptible varieties should be sprayed when 5 -10% of the upper leaves are covered with powdery mildew. Tilt, Propimax, etc.,** are generally the most cost effective.

Head Scab
Head Scab infections are influenced by weather in April and early May. Beginning in mid-April you should check the scab risk forecasting website http://www.wheatscab.psu.edu/. The site allows you to see if the risk of developing head scab is high. If the risk is high and you do not have a variety with moderate resistance, it is wise to apply a fungicide for scab control. **The most effective fungicides for head scab are Caramba, Prosaro, and Proline. Application of these fungicides for scab control are only effective at flowering. Do not apply strobilurins such as Quadris and Headline close to flowering as they may increase DON levels.**

Below is an example of the Head Sab risk tool from Penn State.



COTTON PLANTING CONDITION CALCULATOR

http://climate.ncsu.edu/cotton_planting

The Cotton Planting Conditions Calculator provides decision support for cotton planting. The tool obtains observed temperature and precipitation for the current day, plus forecasted temperature and precipitation data for the next 7 days for the user-selected location. Below is the info you will receive from the calculator (Tifton, GA was the location used)

Forecasted Cotton Planting Conditions

PLANTING DATE	5-DAY DD60 FORECAST	DD60 BASED PLANTING FORECAST	COMMENTS
April 5, 2019	39	Very Good	Avoid planting cotton if the low temperature is predicted to be below 50°F for either of the two nights following planting or predicted daily DD60's is near zero for the day of planting.
April 6, 2019	49	Excellent	
April 7, 2019	49	Excellent	

Forecasted Cotton Planting Conditions

April 5, 2019 Very Good

April 6, 2019 Excellent

April 7, 2019 Excellent

Relationship Between 5-Day Predicted DD-60s and Planting Conditions	
Predicted DD-60 accumulation for five days following planting	Planting Conditions
10 or fewer	Poor
11 to 15	Marginal
16 to 25	Adequate
26 to 35	Good
36 to 45	Very Good
Greater than 45	Excellent

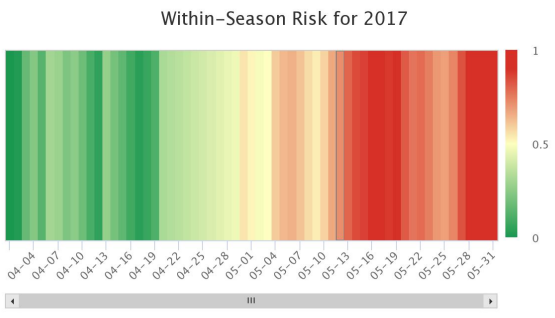
Thrips Forecasting Tool

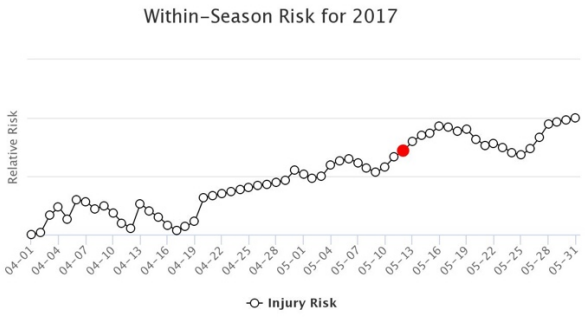
Link to Tool http://climate.ncsu.edu/CottonTIP

How do I use this tool? A web-based presentation http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/edcenter/seminars/Cotton/ThripsInfestationPredictor/presentation.html has been prepared to guide users on the background of the tool. This presentation includes an overview of how to use this tool for individual locations in North Carolina and the Southeast US Cotton Belt.

Below are examples of the different models that are created by this tool to help you make better management decisions

Relative thrips injury risk expressed on color and numerical scales (dark green or 0= lowest; dark red or 1 = highest) for selected location.





2019 UPCOMING EVENTS

June 13th 3:00-5:30PM

2019 CHROME Regional Ag Expo
Peanut Belt Research Station, Lewiston, NC

The CHROME Expo is a joint effort between Bertie, Northampton, Halifax and Hertford Counties to focus on common problems in an area with similar crops, climate and soils. Our goal is to bring research-based information to growers and the ag businesses on topics identified by local growers.

Our focus will be on weed control strategies in peanuts, cotton and soybeans, fertility practices in corn and thrip control treatments for cotton and peanuts.

Sponsored meal following the program.

NC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

N.C. A&T STATE UNIVERSITY

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