

Jarette's Farm Journal

Jarette Hurry

APRIL 2020



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.



Remember to Stay on the Look Out for Wheat Pest and Diseases

Head Scab

Head Scab infections are influenced by weather in April and early May. It is wise to apply a fungicide for scab control if the wheat variety you have planted is susceptible to scab. Go to GOOGLE and type in **wheat disease packages ncsu** and click the first link that comes up to access a table from NC State that contains information about wheat diseases ratings. This is also the link:

<https://organiccommodities.ces.ncsu.edu/organicgrains-production/wheat-variety-disease-packages/>

The most effective fungicides for head scab are Caramba, Prosaro, Miravis Ace 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.

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.

Suggested Soybean Plant Populations for North Carolina

Row Width	Planting in May			Planting in June			Planting in July		
	Plants per Foot *	Seeds per Foot **	Pounds of Seed per Acre ***	Plants per Foot *	Seeds per Foot **	Pounds of Seed per Acre ***	Plants per Foot *	Seeds per Foot **	Pounds of Seed per Acre ***
7"	2	2.2	43 - 60	2.25	2.5	48 - 67	2.5	2.8	53 - 75
15"	3.9	4.3	39 - 54	4.6	5.1	46 - 64	5.3	5.9	52 - 73
20"	4.9	5.4	36 - 51	5.9	6.6	44 - 62	6.9	7.7	52 - 72
30"	6.4	7.1	32 - 45	8.3	9.2	41 - 58	10.1	11.2	51 - 71
36"	7	7.8	29 - 41	9.5	10.6	39 - 55	12	13.3	50 - 70

* Assumes determinate varieties. For indeterminate varieties, increase target populations by 20%.

** Assumes 90% emergence. If 85% emergence is anticipated, increase planting rate by 5%.

*** Range is pounds of seed per acre with seed lots averaging 3500 seeds per pound (first number in range) to 2500 seeds per pound (second number in range).

CS-SB-21

Jim Dunphy and Jan Spears
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06/10



COTTON PLANTING DECISIONS

Deciding when to plant will depend on the weather conditions during mid to late April, since cottonseed is very sensitive to cool soil temperatures during germination. When the cottonseed is absorbing water to begin germination, soil temperatures below 50° F can cause chilling injury and the cottonseed can die if temperatures dip to 41° F. Temperatures below 50° F at about two days after planting may either kill the seedlings or cause growth retardation for weeks into the season. Cotton producers could start planting after April 15 if soils temperatures are 65° F at a 3-inch depth by 10 a.m., and warm, dry weather is predicted for the next 5 to 7 days. Rapid germination occurs at soil temperatures above 70°F and is very slow at temperatures below 60°F. The risk of poor or spotty germination when planting in cold soils is greatly increased under wet conditions. Planting conditions are considered excellent if greater than 50 DD-60s (degree F Max + degree F Min Temp)/2 – 60= DD-60s) accumulate for the 5 days after planting. Avoid planting cotton if the low temperature is predicted to be below 50° F for either of the two nights after planting.

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 information you'll receive from the calculator (Tifton, GA was the location used).

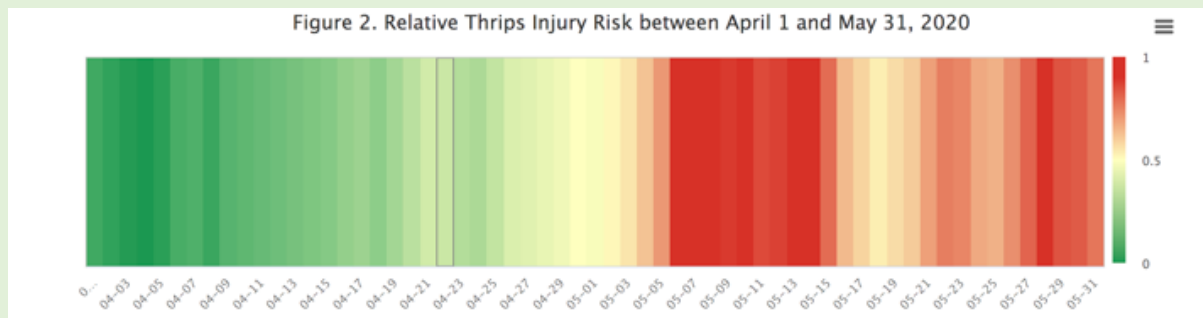
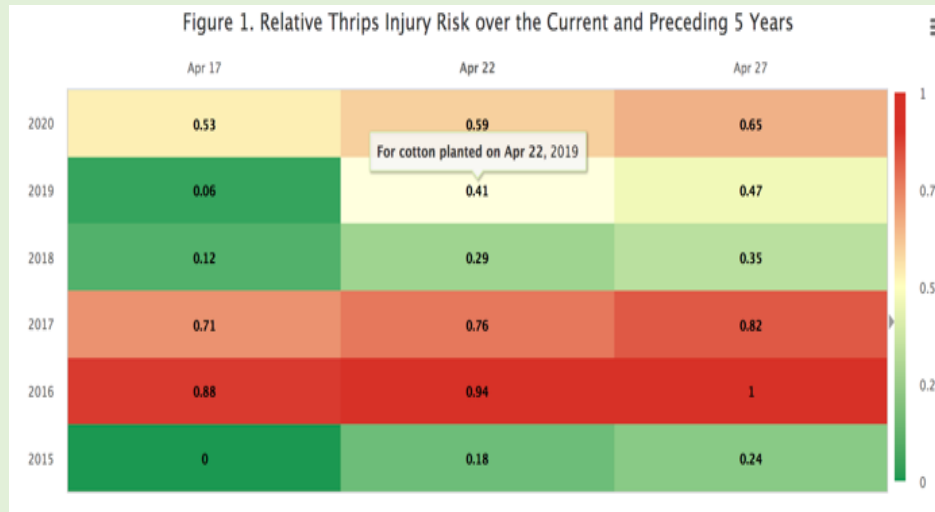
Forecasted Cotton Planting Conditions			Relationship Between 5-Day Predicted DD-60s and Planting Conditions	
PLANTING DATE	5-DAY DD60 FORECAST	DD60 BASED PLANTING FORECAST	Predicted DD-60 accumulation for five days following planting	Planting Conditions
April 8, 2020	36	Very Good	10 or fewer	Poor
			11 to 15	Marginal
April 9, 2020	36	Very Good	16 to 25	Adequate
			26 to 35	Good
April 10, 2020	36	Very Good	36 to 45	Very Good
			Greater than 45	Excellent

National Weather Service 7-day Forecast						
Date	April 8, 2020		April 9, 2020		April 10, 2020	
Air Temperature	62°F (Morning)	84°F (Afternoon)	68°F (Morning)	88°F (Afternoon)	58°F (Morning)	72°F (Afternoon)
Precipitation Amount	0.14 in		0.37 in		0.05 in	
Daily GDD60	10		10		5	

Thrips Forecasting Tool Useful for Cotton, Peanuts and Tobacco

Link to Tool: <http://climate.ncsu.edu/Cotton TIP>

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



COTTON PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDES

Written By Dr. Charlie Cahoon, Extension Weed Specialist

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. (See table on next page)

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 coarse-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.

LINK FOR PEANUT RISK TOOL

<https://peanut.ces.ncsu.edu/peanut-risk-tool-and-field-log/>

Peanut Risk Tool and Field Log

The NC peanut risk tool enables growers and their advisors to determine the risk of pests based on their plans prior to planting peanuts. The tool also allows recording actual practices and inputs associated with peanut production and pest management. This information can be used to chronicle field histories and make adjustments when peanuts are grown in the field the next time.

The MS Excel-based risk tool is designed to work on Windows and Apple computers with MS Excel 2016 and up. Click on the following link to download.

[Peanut Risk NC March 2020](#)

Crop Cultivar Bailey

Crop Planting Date May 05, 2019

Crop Row Pattern Single (32-36 inches)

Field Borders Early Season Clean

Field Borders Late Season Mowed

Field Crop History 1 Year Ago Cotton

Field Crop History 2 Years Ago Sorghum

Field Crop History 3 Years Ago Sorghum

Field Crop History 4 Years Ago Soybean

Field Irrigation Irrigated

Field Previous Weed Control Good

Field Tillage Conventional

Leaf Spot Choristothelid Applications 3 or more

Leaf Spot Management Leafspot advisory throughout season

Pest History

Cylindrocadium Black Rot No history

Early/Late Leaf Spot Present but not a problem with a good fungicide program

Sclerotinia No history

Southern Corn Rootworm No history

Southern Stem Rot No history

Pest History Nematodes

Northern Rootknot Very Low (NCDA index < 20)

Peanut Rootknot Very Low (NCDA index < 20)

Sting Very Low (NCDA index < 20)

Pest Hosts Field Corn

Soil Drainage Class Well

Soil pH 6.1

Soil Texture Loam

Treatments Fungicides None

Treatments Post Emergence None

Treatments Pre Emergence None

Weed Management Practices

Weed Species PRE + EPOST + MPOST + LPOST + Hand Weed
C. Ragweed and Palmer A. (ALS and PPO Resistant)

Arthropod

Southern Corn Rootworm Index Low Med High

Spider Mites 90

Thrips 70

Disease (Foliar)

Early/Late Leaf Spot Index Low Med High

Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus 58

Disease (Soil Borne)

Cylindrocadium Black Rot Index Low Med High

Sclerotinia 130

Southern Stem Rot 50

Nematode

Northern Rootknot Index Low Med High

Peanut Rootknot 25

Sting 32

Plants

Weeds Index Low Med High

Weeds 145

Red Dots - Change practices to eliminate.
Yellow Dots - Consider adjusting practices to reduce risk.
Green Dots - Risk is acceptable for selected practices.

Estimated Cost: \$836 per Acre

Bar chart showing cost breakdown: \$0, \$273, \$342, \$813, \$1084, \$1355

Create Production Log

Count *me* in!

Census 2020

3 Choices

You will have three options to complete your 2020 Census form:



Online at 2020Census.gov
(Even on mobile devices)



Phone



Mail

The process is **easy, secure** and, by law, **confidential**.

Participation is required

Every home should receive information to access the census form starting in mid-March 2020. Here's why your participation is important:



Census data determine how more than \$675 billion in federal funds are distributed to states and communities each year to support essential state and local programs. For each person counted, states/communities receive nearly \$2,000 per year, or \$20,000 per decade.



Census data help businesses, researchers and communities make important decisions that affect new business development, job creation, new roads and funding for school lunches.



State officials use census data to redraw the boundaries of their congressional districts.



The results determine how many seats each state gets in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Census can be completed by phone at 844-330-2020

COVID-19

We want to assure you that N.C. Cooperative Extension is still with you, and will help you to get through this crisis. Currently, to help mitigate the spread of the virus, many people, including many of us in Extension, are working from home. However, working from inside a home often is not an option in agriculture, especially not with a busy spring season starting. We know that many emergency regulations and recommendations are already affecting your business, and will most likely have a long-lasting effects on you and your neighbors.



WE ARE JUST A PHONE CALL AWAY

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Visit us: www.bertie.ces.ncsu.edu

NC State University and N.C. A&T State University commit themselves to positive action to secure equal opportunity regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, political beliefs, family and marital status, sex, age, veteran status, sexual identity, genetic information or disability. NC State, N.C. A&T, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and local governments cooperating.