

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.



WEED MANAGEMENT WITHOUT DICAMBA

By Dr. Charlie Cahoon & Dr. Wesley Everman

Only dicamba formulated as Xtendimax, Engenia, Fexapan, or Tavium may be applied over the top of Xtend soybeans and cotton. You can do so until July 31st if you currently have the product. **DO NOT APPLY ANY OTHER FORMULATION!** We have options, and using products off label will only increase the chance for off target issues.

SOYBEAN WEED MANAGEMENT WITHOUT DICAMBA

Xtend soybeans are tolerant to glyphosate and dicamba. We can still effectively use glyphosate to control grasses, sicklepod, sedges, and cocklebur – to name a few of our challenging weeds. To control glyphosate-resistant species such as Palmer amaranth and common ragweed, use the following approaches: start with a strong residual program with Group 14 Herbicides, examples Flumioxazin (Valor, etc.) and Group 15 herbicides examples (Dual Magnum, Outlook, Warrant, etc.)

Palmer Amaranth

Most Palmer amaranth is resistant to ALS-inhibitors across the state, so we will have to rely on PPO-inhibitors such as Cobra, Flexstar, Reflex, Resource, or Ultra Blazer for POST control before they reach 4 inches in height. Add in an overlapping residual product (Group 15) (Dual Magnum, Warrant, Outlook etc.) to control subsequent flushes. Be prepared to follow a up with a second POST if needed.

Common Ragweed

Once soybean have emerged, use herbicides in Group 2 (ALS-inhibitors) and Group 14 (PPO-inhibitors) to control emerged common ragweed. Effective Group 2 herbicides include Classic, FirstRate, and Synchrony. Most PPO-inhibitors provide Good to Excellent control of common ragweed. Alternate modes of action if multiple POST applications are made during the season.

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COTTON WEED MANAGEMENT WITH LIMITED OR NO DICAMBA

Residual herbicides applied preplant burndown, PRE, POST, and POST-Directed are critical to successful cotton weed management and, more importantly, avoiding resistance to our POST herbicides (dicamba products, Enlist products, and Liberty). First off, weed management in Enlist cotton (2,4-D choline-tolerant) remains unaffected and should continue as previously planned. Thankfully XtendFlex cotton is tolerant to Liberty. In situations where farmers do not have access to dicamba products and have glyphosate and ALS resistant Palmer amaranth or common ragweed, Liberty would be in order. I will remind you, Liberty is not as forgiving as the auxin herbicides with regard to weed size. Timeliness will ultimately determine success or failure of Liberty to control Palmer amaranth and common ragweed. When Palmer amaranth or common ragweed are large (greater than 4 inches), two applications of Liberty are often necessary. The interval between sequential applications of Liberty becomes more critical as Palmer amaranth and common ragweed size increases. Where Palmer amaranth and common ragweed get out of hand, sequential applications of Liberty should be separated by 10 days.

IF YOU HAVE DICAMBA

If enough dicamba is on hand to make one application, sequential applications of dicamba and Liberty work well. In my experience, the order of application has not mattered when Palmer amaranth was less than 4 inches tall. If dealing with greater than 4 inch Palmer amaranth, apply dicamba first and follow with Liberty 10 days later. Regardless of your dicamba stock, it would be wise to include a Group 15 (Dual Magnum, Outlook, or Warrant) with POST herbicides for residual control of Palmer amaranth and to lessen pressure on future Liberty or dicamba applications. It's a good time to dust off the hooded sprayer or layby rig. Roundup + Direx applied POST-directed would be appropriate for most acres with a history of Palmer amaranth and emerged grasses at the time of application.

LATE PLANTED COTTON

Timeliness of management can improve the odds of success with later planted cotton. This applies to PGRs, plant bug management, bollworm management, proper fertility, irrigation, etc. Growers cannot afford to be late on needed PGR sprays, however this point is not to be confused with "growers should be aggressive with PGRs".....timeliness of PGR applications is much more important than using high rates, especially if high rates are not needed. Plant bug, stink bug, and bollworm pressure is higher in late-planted cotton and this year, thrips pressure will be highest for cotton planted at the end of May.

Management of Plant Bugs on Pre-Square Cotton

By Dr. Dominic Reisig

1. Sweep cotton fields and count adults. Realize that bugs will be heavier on field edges, so be sure to move into the field. A sample of 25 sweep per location using a sweep net should be adequate. Where you sweep, look for black flag, wilted leaves, or injured terminals. If you see this injury, and have plant bugs present, spray if the number of injured terminals is greater than **1 plant in 10 feet of row**. My recommendation is to use the neonicotinoid **Centric as a first insecticide prior to blooming**. Do not spray neonicotinoids as stand-alone treatments after June.
2. Monitor the situation after the spray. Visit the field 24 hours following the spray and take 25 sweeps to get an idea of knockdown. About 4-5 days later you should visit the field again to see if plant bugs have migrated in again and if the terminal damage is holding steady or increasing.
3. Once you hit squaring, you need to use a threshold that incorporates plant bug numbers with square retention measurements.

Scouting for plant Bugs

By Dr. Dominic Reisig

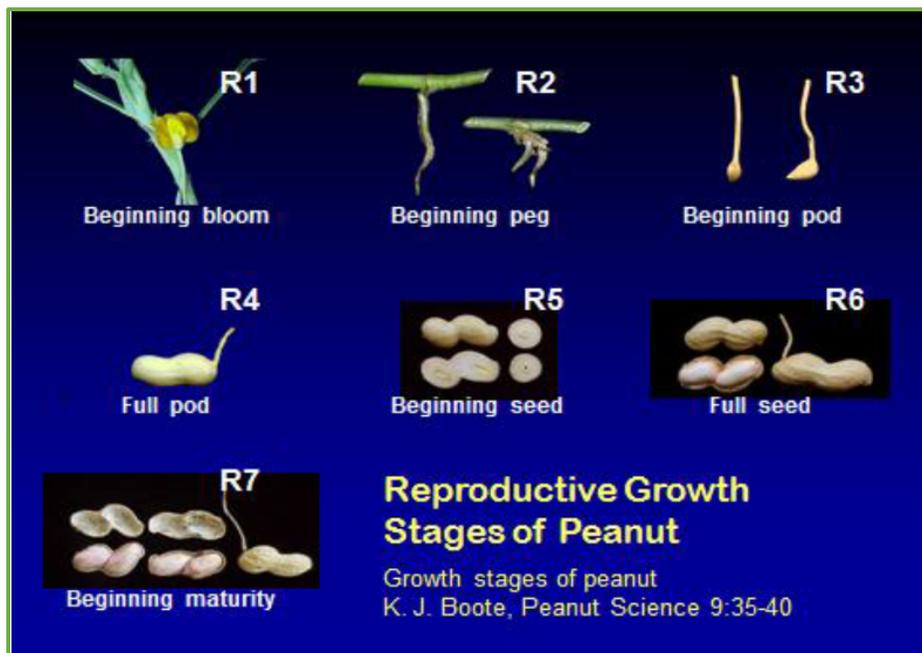
Weekly checks of upper square retention are the most efficient way to assess if plant bugs can either be ruled out as an economic concern at that time or if sweeping for the adults and nymphs is needed. **An upper square retention rate of 80% or more usually indicates that plant bugs are not present at damaging levels.** If upper square retention is less than 80%, you should sweep six to eight or ten locations in the field away from the edge, looking for live adult and immature plant bugs. In most years in North Carolina, square retention is very high – often in the mid 90's. **A threshold of eight plant bugs per 100 sweeps usually indicates that a spray is needed at that time.** Remember that when cotton is approximately one week into blooming, a five-foot black beat cloth is a more accurate sampling device than the sweep net for plant bug, especially immatures.

Plant Bug Control Options

In the Midsouth, they have found that mixing Diamond with pyrethroids has lengthened their spray intervals. Note we have documented pyrethroid resistance in North Carolina; therefore, pyrethroids alone should be used with **caution**, but they will be more effective when tank-mixed with other insecticide classes. Transform at 2-2.5 oz should be the insecticide of choice prior to a bollworm flight. Finally, don't forget about other insecticides and mix combinations that might be helpful later season, such as Bidrin, Vydate, and tank mixes of pyrethroid and Orthene, etc. Pesticide rotation is a major key to long term success.

Peanut Disease Control Programs

Peanut growers should begin leaf spot control programs in well-rotated fields when peanuts reach growth stage R3. This is when about half the plants in a particular planting have at least one pod starting to develop. In most years, peanuts will reach R3 around July 7th. Spray programs can be delayed by two weeks (R3+2) on the cultivar Bailey, Sullivan, and Wynne which have moderate partial resistance to leaf spots. Reapply foliar fungicides every two weeks, or follow the Peanut Leaf Spot advisory after the first spray. The first spray can be delayed by 2 weeks with newer varieties but not later than July 15. There are a number of good leafspot controls. The key to good control is to start early. Remember most materials are preventative although some have limited curative ability. Rotate materials to avoid building resistance in our fields. If you have the ability the first spray could be banded directly over the row to reduce cost.



Application Timing of Gypsum on Peanuts

Peanut producers generally get the best results from the application of gypsum when applied in **Late June or early July**. If rainfall exceeding 5 inches occurs over a short period of time within a few weeks after applying gypsum, growers should consider applying a rate of 0.5X the normal use rate to make sure sufficient calcium is in the soil during the entire period of reproductive growth. If wet soils keep you out of the field during the ideal time to apply gypsum, it still needs to be applied even if the application is delayed until early to mid – August.

Manganese and Boron Use Recommendations on Peanuts

Soil test reports generally recommend 0.5 pounds of elemental boron per acre for peanuts. A general recommendation is to apply 0.5 pounds of actual boron as a foliar spray in early July.

A deficiency of manganese (Mn) can be corrected by a foliar application of 0.5 to 1.0 pound of Mn per acre.

Peanut Weed Control

As we move to late June the window for the use of Paraquat has closed. Weed escapes can be treated with Storm plus 2,4-DB but if Palmer Amaranth are present additional Ultra Blazer (1 pt. per acre) is needed with the Storm. Cobra is another good option in many fields. Cadre continues to give good control of sicklepod, nutsedge, morningglory and in some fields, pigweed. However, in some fields you have to assume ALS resistance and include Ultra Blazer with Cadre or Cobra. Remember Cadre alone does not control ragweed, lambsquarter, croton or eclipta very well.

With all the rain there are sure to be some grass escapes. Clethodim is the go-to for grass control. It gives a broader spectrum than Poast or Poast Plus. The addition of Clethodim or Poast with Cobra, Ultra Blazer, Storm or Basagran will reduce the grass control. To prevent this, apply the grass herbicide first followed by the broadleaf weed herbicide 3 days later. An alternative is to increase the grass herbicide by 50% to help overcome the antagonism. The addition of a crop oil concentrate has shown the most consistent weed control. There will be a little more burn with this over the surfactant, but the crop will grow out of it without any yield loss.

Finally, if grasses are small, Cadre will take care of a number of grasses (not goose grass) and could be used and save the cost of the grass herbicides.

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