

August 2014 Hot Line Number 534-5256

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Ag News

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Pesticide Recertification...

We have scheduled two classes for pesticide recertification. They are scheduled on **Tuesday, August 26th, 10:00-12:00 and again at 1:00-3:00.** Classes will be held at the extension office and will carry a 'V' credit. If you need to take the test please call Craig at the office at 252.534.2711.

62nd Annual Peanut Field Day – September 4, 2014 at the Peanut Belt Research Station, Lewiston-Woodville, NC. Registration: 8:45 am.

NC Cotton Field Day – September 10, 2014 at the East Carolina Ag & Education Center, 1175 Kingsboro Road, Rocky Mount, NC. Begins at 10:00 am. For more information on both events, call our office at 252.534.2711.

Craig Ellison

Craig Ellison, County Director
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Off the Top... TRANSGENIC Bt COTTON

After the onset of the major bollworm moth flight:

- 3 live second-stage bollworms (1/8 inch or longer per 100 squares. (Pay particular attention to bollworms in or under yellow, pink, or dried blooms stuck to young bolls.)

or

- 2 second-stage bollworms on 2 consecutive scouting trips,

or

- 1 second-stage bollworm on 3 consecutive scouting trips,

For all other insects on Bt cotton, use conventional thresholds.

Bollworm and Tobacco Budworms on Conventional Cotton...

Egg threshold: (at the onset of the major bollworm moth flight):

- 10 or more eggs per 100 terminals,
- or
- 3 eggs per 100 fruiting forms.

Post-bloom larval threshold:

- 3 live larvae per 100 terminals, squares, blooms or bolls.

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The mention of brand names does not imply endorsement, nor discrimination against similar products not listed. Users are responsible for complying with regulations and label instructions.

Soybean Scouting Tips

Field size & Sample Number for Insects

Field Size (in acres)	Number of Samples
0-5	3
6-8	4
9-11	5
12-15	6
16-18	7
19-21	8
22-25	9
Over 25	Take 9 samples and add 1 more sample for each additional 5 acres. For example, for a 35-acre field, take 11 samples.

Thresholds for Wide-row Soybeans...

Corn earworm action thresholds:

Soybean price (\$/bu)	Average number worms Per 6 foot sample
\$7.00	8
\$8.00	7
\$9.00	6
\$10.00	5

Stinkbug action thresholds:

1. For grain soybeans----6 stinkbugs/sample
2. For seed soybean----3 stinkbugs/sample

How to Scout for Pod-feeders in Narrow-row Soybeans (less than 30-inch)...

1. Rigid beat cloth method. Shake plants over the open side of the frame. Do not shake so hard that the worms bounce off the screen. Include two rows in 7-inch-row widths and one row for all other row widths.
2. Sweep net method. Each sample consists of a total of 15 separate sweeps covering five rows of 7-inch, three rows of 14-inch, or two rows of 21-inch soybeans. While sweeping, pace down the row taking one sweep per pace for 15 paces.

Separate the corn earworms and stinkbugs from the leaves, count them, and record the total number caught by the 15 sweeps.

3. The action threshold for narrow-row soybeans (see Tables 8 & 9) depends on row width and sampling method used. Add up the number of worms over 3/8 inch long and divide by the number of samples.

Table 8. action Thresholds for Corn Earworm in Narrow-row soybeans

1. Corn earworms per sample --- rigid beat cloth:			
Price/bushel	7 in. rows	14 in. rows	21 in. rows
\$7.00	0.9	0.8	1.4
\$8.00	0.8	0.7	1.2
\$9.00	0.7	0.6	1.0
\$10.00	0.6	0.4	0.8
Sweep Net Thresholds			
Price/bushel	7 in. rows	14 in. rows	21 in. rows
\$7.00	2.6	2.5	3.3
\$8.00	2.2	2.2	2.9
\$9.00	1.8	1.9	2.5
\$10.00	1.4	1.6	2.2

Table 9. Action Thresholds for Stinkbug in Narrow-row Soybeans.

1. Stinkbugs/sample—rigid beat cloth:		
Row width	Grain	Seed/edible
7 inch	0.4	0.2
14 inch	0.4	0.2
21 inch	0.6	0.3
2. Stinkbugs/sample—sweep net:		
Row width	Grain	Seed/edible
7 inch	2.3	1.2
14 inch	2.3	1.2
21 inch	3.5	1.8

*Thresholds do not decline as prices climb above \$10.00 per bushel due to plant compensation for low levels of pod damage.

2014 Wheat Variety Performance & Recommendations

Randy Weisz • NC State University

Christina Cowger • USDA-ARS

These recommendations are based on tests conducted in North Carolina in 2012-13 and 2013-14. We collect yield and test weight data at every location, and we collect heading date information each year. Pest resistance information is updated whenever possible. Our rankings are not always the same as those reported in the OVT, because 1) we may use additional tests not available to the OVT, and 2) we may exclude some locations used in the OVT.

Plant At Least Three Varieties: The “Above-Average Yielding” varieties are good first choices for 2014 (see Table 1). Additionally, the “Average Yielding Varieties” are likely to produce acceptable yields but may not win a yield contest. To help with disease management, make a note of which varieties you plant where.

Avoid Spring Freeze Damage. Early-heading varieties are the most likely to be damaged by spring freezes. Conversely, late-heading varieties are likely to avoid freeze damage. To reduce the risk of yield loss due to freeze damage, plant no more than one early heading variety, and at least one late-heading variety. Late-heading varieties yield best when planted early and should be the first ones planted. Early-heading varieties should be planted on the late side and so should be the last ones drilled in.

Reduce the Risk of Head Scab. Head scab can cause yield losses, low test weight, and load rejections due to high vomitoxin any year in any part of NC. The best way to minimize this risk is to plant varieties rated “MR” to head scab (Table 1). If weather makes scab risk high, fungicides may be recommended at flowering. However, even if selected, timed, and applied correctly, they can only reduce scab damage, not eliminate it. Consequently, we recommend mainly planting varieties rated “MR” to scab. See www.smallgrains.ncsu.edu/head-scab.html for more information.

Maximize Yield By Managing Powdery Mildew or Leaf Rust. Research has shown that when powdery mildew or leaf rust is developing, the combination of varieties rated “R” or “MR” (in Table 1) and a fungicide application leads to the highest yields. Selecting varieties with resistance to these diseases is always a good idea. See www.smallgrains.ncsu.edu/video-library.html for more information about these diseases. (Note that these diseases are less common in the Piedmont.)

Are Soil Virus Diseases Important? In 2013, we saw 14% lower yields for varieties rated “S” compared to those rated “MR” for wheat spindle-streak mosaic virus in an infested field. Once a field has soil virus symptoms, it is important to plant varieties rated MR or R to that particular virus.

More Information on Variety Selection or Disease Management? Check the *Small Grain Production Guide*, the small grain production website (www.smallgrains.ncsu.edu), or call your local county Extension office. Information on variety height can be found at www.ncovt.com.

Table 1. 2013 & 2014 Wheat Variety Performance

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Wheat Variety ¹	Test Weight ²	Heading Date	Pest Resistance To ⁴									
			Powdery Mildew	Leaf Rust	Head Scab	Hessian Fly Biotype-L	SNB ³	Soilborne Mosaic Virus	Spindle Streak Virus	Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus	Stripe Rust	Tan Spot
Above Average Yielding												
AgMX 413	-	late	MS	MS	MR/MS	Poor		MR	MR			MR
AgMX 415	+	late	MS	MR	MR	Fair		MR	MR			MR
Beck's 113	+	late	R	MS	MR/MS	Good		MR	MR			MS
Beck's 135	+	late	MS	MR	MS	Good		MR	MR			MR
DG Shirley	-	late	R	MR	MS	Poor	S	MR	MR	MR	S	MR
FthrStn VA258	-	med	MR	R	MS	Poor	MR	MR	MR	S		S
P 26R10	+	late	S	MS	MS	Excellent		R	R	MS		MR
P 26R20	+	late	MS	MR	S	Good	MS	MR	MR	S		MR
P 26R53	ave	late	MS	MS	MR/MS	Fair		MR	MR	MS		MS
SS 8404	+	med	MS	R	S	Fair	MS	MS	MS	MR	S	MS
SS 8500	+	late	MS	MR	S	Fair	MS	MR	MR	MR		S
USG 3120	+	early	MR	R	MS	Good	MR	MS	S	MR		S
USG 3251	ave	late	MR	MS	MS	Fair		MR	MR			MR
USG 3404	-	late	MS	MS	MR	Excellent		MR	R			MR
USG 3523	ave	late	MS	S	MR	Good		R	MR			MR
USG 3993	+	late	MS	MR	MR	Fair		MR	MR			MR
Above Average Yielding But Less Consistent												
P 26R41	ave	late	MR	MR	S	Excellent		MR	MR	MS		MR
USG 3201	+	late	MS	MR	MR/MS	Fair	MS	MR	MR	MR		MS
Average Yielding												
AgMX 434	-	late	S	S	MR/MS	Good		MR	MR			MR
AgMX 438	-	late		S		Fair		MR	MR			S
AGS 2035	+	early	MS	R	MS	Good	MS	S	MS	MR	MR	MS
Beck's 120	-	med	MR	MR	MR/MS	Good		MR	R			MR
DG 9012	+	late	MS	MR	MR	Good	S	MS	MS	MR		MS
DG 9223	-	late	S	S	MR	Poor		MR	MR			S
Oakes	+	med	S	MS	MR	Poor	MR	S	MS	MS		MS
P 26R12	+	late	MS	S	S	Good	MS	MR	MR	MR	MS	S
Prog 185	ave	late	S	MS	MS	Good	MR	MR	MR	MS	S	MS
Prog 870	-	late	MS	MS	MS	Poor		MR	MR	MR		MR
SS 8340	+	late	MS	MS	MR	Poor	MR	MR	MR	MS		MS
SY 9978	-	late		MS		Excellent	S	MR	MR	MR		MS
SY Harrison	-	late		S		Poor		R	MR	MR		MR
USG 3438	-	late	MS	MR	MS	Poor	MR	MR	R	MR		MR
USG 3612	-	late	MS		MS	Fair		MR				
Below Average Yielding												
AgMX 427	-	late	MR	S	MR	Poor		MR	MS			MS
AGS 2026	-	early	MS	R	MS	Excellent	S	MS	S	MR	R	MS
AGS 2038	+	late	MS	R	S	Good		MR	MS			MR
DG Yorktown	ave	med	MR	R	MR/MS	Good		MR	MS	S		MS
Jamestown	+	early	R	R	MR	Fair	MS	MR	S	MR	MR	S
Merl	+	late	R	MR	S	Poor	MS	MR	MR	S		MS
NC Cape Fear	ave	early	R	MS	MR/MS	Fair	MR	MS	MS	MR	S	MS
NC Yadkin	+	late	MR	MR	MR	Poor	MS	MR	R	MS	MS	S
P 25R32	ave	late	MS	MS	MR	Good	MR	MR	R	MS		MR
Prog 117	-	med	S	S	MR	Poor	S	S	MS	MS		S
Prog 125	-	early	S	MS	MR	Fair	S	R	MS	MR		S
Prog 357	-	late	S	S	MS	Fair		R	R	MR		MR
SS 8412	+			R		Good		MR	MR			S
SS 8870	-	late	R		MR	Poor		MR				

1. Listed alphabetically within groups: AGS = AgSouth Genetics; AgMX = AgriMAXX; DG = Dyna-Gro; FthrStn = Featherstone; P = Pioneer; Prog = Progeny; SS = Southern States; SY = Syngenta; USG = UniSouth Genetics.

2. For test weight "+", "ave", and "-" stand for above average, average, and below average, respectively.

3. SNB stands for Stagonospora nodorum blotch.

4. S, MS, MR, MR/MS, & R stand for Susceptible, Moderately Susceptible, Moderately Resistant, Intermediate between moderately resistant and moderately susceptible, & Resistant, respectively.