

Northampton County Center
North Carolina Cooperative Extension
9495 NC Hwy 305
PO Box 636
Jackson, NC 27845
Phone: (252)534-2711
Fax: (252)534-1827

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Ag News

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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.

R Craig Ellison
Extension Agent, Agriculture
County Director
craig_ellison@ncsu.edu

Off the Top...

Pesticide Credit Opportunities

Cotton and Soybean Scouting School...

A Cotton and Soybean Scouting School will be held on **Friday, July 24, 1:30 p.m.** The class will meet in the auditorium of the J. W. Faison Building. After slides and discussion, the group will move to the field.

Two hours of Pesticide credit will be available for Ag-Pest plant, Research and Demonstration, Dealer and Private Applicators. **‘N O D X’ credits available.**

Upcoming Events...

July 24 - Pesticide Credit Opportunity

J W Faison Auditorium

1:30 p.m.

Two hours of credits for “N O D & X”

August 18 – Pesticide Recertification

J W Faison Auditorium

3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.; and

6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Two hours of pesticide credits “V” for private pesticide applicators

Persons with disabilities and persons with limited English proficiency may request accommodations to participate by contacting R. Craig Ellison, County Extension Director, at telephone # 252-534-2711, craig_ellison@ncsu.edu, fax # 252 534-1827, or in person at the County Extension Office at least seven (7) days prior to the event.

Stink Bugs on Cotton....



Upcoming quarter-sized boll assessments for internal damage from stink bugs should ideally begin within a week or so of

bloom initiation. Pre-blooming cotton should not be in need of protection from stink bugs, and sprays during the first two weeks of bloom should be the exception. Be sure to place an emphasis on weeks three through six of bloom, as research conducted here and in South Carolina and Georgia suggests that this may be the period of maximum exposure to possible yield losses from stink bugs. Generally, earlier planted cotton fields tend to have higher initial stink bug levels than later planted, less mature cotton fields. The reverse is true later in the season when the later planted, less mature cotton fields, are more vulnerable.

Suggested threshold based on most recent research

First week of bloom	50% damage bolls
Second week of bloom	30% damages bolls
Third – fifth week of bloom	10% damage bolls
Sixth – week of bloom	20% damage bolls
Seventh week of bloom	30% damage bolls
Eighth week of bloom	50% damage bolls

Post-bloom: 0 to 6 percent dirty blooms – no additional scouting for plant bugs is indicated for 5 to 7 days. Count any brown anthers as damaged. These “thresholds” should be used along with other assessments, if indicated. Higher dirty bloom levels indicate need for additional assessments (ground cloth).

10 to 50 percent initial internal damage to quarter-sized bolls based on week of bloom, as part of stink bug sampling.

2 to 3 adults and medium to large nymphs/5 row feet with a beat cloth (ground cloth).

Herbicide Resistant Weeds 2015....

In the last few years Extension has documented that there are glyphosate resistant horseweed, palmer pigweed and common ragweed in Northampton County. In some instances these same weeds are also resistant to the ALS class of herbicides. So rotating to some of the other herbicide classes has been very important in managing these weeds. Continue to monitor your fields for escapes and/or small colonies of weeds that seemed to somehow get by your herbicide application. I have had a call on the weed **common lambsquarters** and am in the middle of investigating and screening for glyphosate resistance. Nothing has been verified and we will not know anything until we collect seed and conduct some greenhouse test. I just wanted to use this as an example of the importance of paying attention to your fields. To avoid further selection for glyphosate resistance go to the 2015 NC Agricultural Chemical Manual <http://ipm.ncsu.edu/agchem/agchem.html> to select an alternative chemistry that will give control of common ragweed in the crop you are growing.

This does not mean we can forget about **palmer amaranth**. If you have not seen it yet you will so don't drop your guard. Be on the look out for those weeds that just keep hanging around. One of the most effective ways of dealing with the resistant weed is to physically pull and remove the entire plant from the field. This decreases the chances of seed causing a greater problem next year. Like last year the rain did a good job of activating our pre-emerge chemicals. Make sure you stick with your weed management plan. We have had a lot of rain so we may see a quicker break down of our residual chemicals.