



CARSON COUNTY AG NEWS



MARCH 2014

Events

Early Season Cotton
Management Mtg

April 9, 2014

11:00am

Carson County Gin

Agricultural App
Training

April 3, 2014

9:00am - 3:00pm

Roberts County

Private Applicator
Training

District AgriLife Office

April 10, 2014

Jody Bradford

CEA-AG/NR

P.O. Box 279

Panhandle, TX 79068

806-537-3882

E-mail:

j-bradford@tamu.edu

Website:

www.carson.agrilife.org

Early Season Cotton Management Meeting

April 9, 2014

Carson County Gin

11:00am - 1:30pm

\$10 Partial Cost Recovery Fee payable at door

Dr. Peter Dotray, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension

- Early Season Weed Management

Dr. Jourdan Bell, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension

- Early Season Water/Irrigation Issues

Dr. Ed Bynum, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension

- Early Season Insect Management

Lunch will be provided

RSVP by 5:00pm April 7, 1014

806-537-3882

Private Applicator Training

District Office

6500 Amarillo Blvd

April 10, 2014 ~ 9:00am - 2:00pm

\$60 fee payable to Potter Horticulture Committee

Please RSVP to Potter County Extension Office by

April 8, 2014

Potter County Extension Office - 806-373-0713

Glyphosate-Resistant Palmer Amaranth

Glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth is becoming a new reality in the Texas High Plains. This pest has already caused costly impacts on cotton production in the Southeast and Mid-south. As part of our efforts to reduce its impact to cotton production in our area, we are conducting a survey to determine weed management systems commonly used by our growers, as well as the current extent of glyphosate-resistance.

The survey can be reached by link below; simply enter the password "pigweed" and the survey should take approximately 5 to 10 minutes to complete. Please contact me at 806-537-3882 if you have any questions. Thank you for your help!

Link: https://agrilife.az1.qualtrics.com/SE/?SID=SV_0eJnLoAvUuXMoV7

Agricultural Applications of Tablets and Smartphones Workshop

April 3, 2014

9:00am - 3:00pm ~ Roberts County Annex
\$20 fee includes refreshments and lunch

RSVP to Roberts County at 806-868-3191

The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service will conduct a workshop to train farmers and ranchers to use their iPhones and iPads or other tablets and smart phones to make decisions to increase their bottom lines.

The workshop is designed to teach participants how to use mobile technology to make quick decisions in the field, in the pasture, on the tractor, in the auction barn or in the pickup. Each participant will have access to iPads with apps already installed. They will learn how to obtain data and do calculations that will improve their price and production risk management skills.

The workshops goal is to teach participants the basics, as well as demonstrate and discuss both Android and Microsoft tablets. Participants are welcome to bring their own tablet or smartphone.

Farm Bill...

Crop producers may feel like they are back in school when they begin to deal with the new farm bill, because they certainly need to do their homework before going to sign up, according to one Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service economist.

Speaking recently in Amarillo, Dr. Joe Outlaw, co-director of the Agricultural and Food Policy Center at Texas A&M University and an AgriLife Extension economist in College Station, said the new farm bill repeals direct payments, counter-cyclical payments and Average Crop Revenue Election, or ACRE. Producers now must choose between Agriculture Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage for their program crops.

Producers are also going to have the opportunity to reallocate their base acres to crops planted on the farm at any time during the 2009 to 2012 crop years. And, Outlaw said, all cotton base acres are now generic base acres.

“For the safety net to be the most effective, you really need to get your base as close as possible to what you are planting,” he said.

The generic base becomes whatever crop it is planted to each year, Outlaw said. The generic base acres can be assigned to other covered commodities.

“You have to do your own homework,” he said. “Don’t get stuck with something that may or may not be good for you for the life of the bill.”

If producers choose the price loss coverage option, or PLC as it is referred to in the farm bill, they have the opportunity to update their payment yields to 90 percent of the 2008-2012 crop year averages.

In explaining the flow of producers choices, Outlaw said after determining base reallocation, they will have to decide if they are going to choose the ARC, which covers losses in income for a commodity relative to a benchmark guarantee, or go the PLC route. And then there are more choices within each of those options.

For the 2014-2018 crop years, all producers on a farm must make a one-time, irrevocable election to obtain either price loss coverage under section 1116 on a commodity-by-commodity basis or agricultural risk coverage under section 1117. Price loss coverage is a set reference price and the payment is made if the market price falls below that.

“You can do part ARC and part PLC, unless you choose ARC individual,” Outlaw said. “But the fine print is if the producer and the landowner can’t come to a decision, then the farm will not be in the program for 2014, but you are automatically in the price loss program for 2015.”

All decisions will need to be made on a crop-by-crop basis for each farm, he said.

Additionally, a new area-wide insurance program, a supplemental coverage option, will be available to all producers beginning in 2015 and is designed to protect them against losses that would normally fall within their insurance deductible range.

“We are working on educational materials and tools to assist producers with all these decisions,” Outlaw said.

The decision aide, once available, will help with the many decisions that must be made, he said. It will include a lot of information about the specific choices and about crop insurance.

For more information about the farm bill or to find the decision aide once it is available, go to The Agricultural and Food Policy Center website at www.afpc.tamu.edu .

Find more stories, photos, videos and audio at <http://today.agrilife.org>

The Carson County AgriLife Extension service will conduct Educational Meetings to assist producers with decisions once decision aids are available. (tentatively July)

Cotton Weed Management on the Texas Southern High Plains

Peter Dotray, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service

Wayne Keeling, Texas A&M AgriLife Research

PREPLANT OPTIONS (Please pay close attention to application timing, rate, irrigation, and interval between application and planting with these options)

One of the initial “keys” to effective, season-long weed management is to start clean. In conventional tillage, normal land preparation practices and herbicide incorporation, followed by a rodweeder prior to planting should provide a clean start for uniform crop emergence and allow the crop to “get a head start” on the weeds. For growers in some type of reduced or no-tillage system, the use of tillage is replaced by burn down herbicides prior to or at planting. In this semiarid region, there are plant back restrictions to be aware of to avoid crop damage after planting. Below are a number of herbicide options labeled for use preplant.

Roundup (glyphosate) is a Group 9 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. The following information was obtained from the Roundup PowerMax label (<http://www.cdms.net/LDat/ld8CC010.pdf>).

USE INSTRUCTIONS. This product may be applied before, during or after planting cotton, but prior to crop emergence (unless it’s a Roundup Ready or Glytol cotton variety).

TANK MIXTURES. This product may be tank-mixed with 2,4-D, Valor, and FirstShot prior to planting (see restrictions on the 2,4-D, Valor, and FirstShot label). This product may also be tank-mixed with several herbicides and applied prior to emergence (see preemergence section) or postemergence (see postemergence section). Normal use rates of this product are 22 to 32 ounces.

Allow at least 1 to 2 weeks from application before any tillage operation is used to ensure adequate uptake and translocation.

2,4-D (a group 4 herbicide). Specific time, rate, and irrigation restrictions are essentially impossible to find on 2,4-D labels. In general, applications made prior to March 1 with any moisture accumulation (0.5 inches) should be enough to effectively dissipate the herbicide prior to planting. According to the Weed Management in Texas Cotton guide (ESC-008, 3/14), wait a minimum of 30 days following the application and a minimum of 1 inch rainfall or irrigation within a 24 hr period. A “normal use rate” of 2,4-D formulated at 4 pounds per gallon is 1 to 2 pints per acre. 2,4-D + glyphosate is an effective preplant burndown treatment to control winter weeds.

Clarity. According to the Clarity label (<http://www.cdms.net/LDat/ld797012.pdf>), do not make applications in regions with less than 25 inches of average annual precipitation.

Valor (flumioxazin, group 14 herbicide). According to the Valor label (<http://www.cdms.net/LDat/ld3LL041.pdf>), apply up to 2 ounces of product plus a tank mix partner (glyphosate) if weeds have emerged. Thirty days and 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation must occur between application and planting in conventional tillage (21 days in no-till or strip-till when 1.5 to 2 ounces of product is used, or 14 days if 1 ounce is used). Include MSO or crop oil concentrate (COC).

glyphosate or 2,4-D. There is a 14 day interval between application and planting. An additional 7 days must be added when used on light textured soils (sands, loamy sands and sandy loams). An additional 7 days must be extended when used on high pH soils (>7.9). (cont’d on next page)

Firstshot (thifensulfuron + tribenuron). According to the FirstShot label (<http://www.cdms.net/LDat/ld87I008.pdf>), apply 0.5 to 0.8 ounce/A as a burndown treatment to control emerged weeds prior to planting or 0.5 to 0.6 ounce/A when used in tank mixture with other herbicides like glyphosate or 2,4-D. There is a 14 day interval between application and planting. An additional 7 days must be added when used on light textured soils (sands, loamy sands and sandy loams). An additional 7 days must be extended when used on high pH soils (>7.9).

PREPLANT INCORPORATED OPTIONS

Trifluralin. The following information was found in the Trifluralin 4 EC Herbicide label by Helena Chemical Company (<http://www.cdms.net/LDat/ld4AR000.pdf>). Trifluralin may be applied using water liquid fertilizer as the carrier, or impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer. Broadcast application rates range from 1 to 2 pints/A and are based on soil texture (1 to 1.5 pints in coarse soils, 1.5 to 2 pints in medium soils, 2 pints in fine soils). Use higher rates within the rate range where greater weed populations are anticipated. To prevent loss of herbicidal activity, it must be incorporated within 24 hours after application.

The soil surface should be smooth to allow for uniform application and incorporation. Apply when the soil moisture is sufficient to allow the breakup of large clods and uniform mixing during the incorporation process. Soil compaction and/or non-uniform incorporation may occur if the soil is excessively moist.

In a soil bedding culture, trifluralin should be incorporated 2 to 3 inches in the final seedbed. If the application is made prior to bedding, apply and incorporate one time with recommended equipment. The bedding operation serves as the second incorporation. Do not expose untreated soil during post-bedding operations such as planting since removal of treated soil during planting may allow weed seed germination and establishment in the drill row. When applications are made after bedding, knock off the beds to planting height before application, and incorporate with recommended equipment that will conform to the shape of the bed. Again, do not expose untreated soil.

Use incorporation equipment capable of uniformly mixing the herbicide into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed. Improper incorporation may result in erratic weed control and/or crop injury. Incorporation equipment will mix Trifluralin 4 EC approximately half as deep as the equipment is set of operate. For example, a disc set to cut four inches deep will mix the herbicide within the top two inches of soil.

A tandem disc should be set to cut 4 to 6 inches and run at 4 to 6 MPH. A field cultivator should be set to cut 3 to 4 inches and operated at a minimum of 5 MPH. A rolling cultivator should be set to cut 2 to 4 inches and run at 6 to 8 MPH. Rolling cultivators are adequate for use on coarse and medium soils. With most equipment and methods of application, a second incorporation is required and may occur any time before planting. The second incorporation should be in a different direction, and to avoid bringing untreated soil to the surface, should not be deeper than the first. No information is listed for stalk cutters, which suggests that these are questionable implements for herbicide incorporation.

(cont'd on next page)

Apply and incorporate after January 1 when soil can be worked and is in a condition which allows thorough mixing to insure uniform incorporation. Ground cover, such as crop residues and existing weeds, can interfere with uniform soil incorporation. A manageable level of ground cover will allow uniform incorporation into the top 2 to 3 inches of soil. Excessive ground cover and crop residues should be reduced by appropriate soil tillage prior to application. Break up clods using tillage equipment prior to application.

Spread the fertilizer/chemical mixture with properly calibrated application equipment. Be certain the material is applied uniformly to the soil surface. Trifluralin 4 EC should be incorporated 2 times with impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer. The first incorporated should occur within 24 hours after application. The second application should be delayed 3 to 5 days after the first and be completed prior to planting

Trifluralin 4 EC may be applied by chemigation. Apply in sprinkler irrigation equal to 0.5 to 1 inch of water. Our experience suggests that a minimum of 1 inch of water should be used.

Prowl (pendimethalin). The following information was obtained from the Prowl 3.3 EC label (<http://www.cdms.net/LDat/ld867008.pdf>). Prowl 3.3 EC may be applied by ground or air and subsequent must take place within 7 days after application by rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, or mechanical tillage prior to weed seedling emergence. Use rates range from 1.2 to 4.8 pints/A depending on soil texture and tillage (conventional or minimum tillage: 1.2 to 2.4 pints/A in coarse soils, 1.8 to 2.4 pints/A in medium soils, 2.4 to 3.6 pints/A in fine soils; No-tillage: 1.8 to 2.4 pints/A in coarse soils, 2.4 to 3.6 pints/A in medium soils, 3.6 to 4.8 pints/A in fine soils). Incorporate into the upper 1 to 2 inches of soil up to 60 days before planting. Water or sprayable fluid fertilizer (such as 32-0-0 or 28-0-0) may be used as the carrier. Apply using 10 or more GPA water or 20 or more GPA liquid fertilizer (or 5 or more GPA by air). Prowl 3.3 EC may also be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer. Use an implement capable of giving uniform incorporation. For surface incorporation, uniformly apply as a broadcast or banded treatment and incorporate within 7 days using 1 to 2 inches using sprinkler irrigation or shallow mechanical incorporation. A two-pass incorporation usually results in a more consistent result.

For use in minimum tillage or no-tillage systems, apply Prowl 3.3 EC alone or in tank mixes up to 45 days before planting. **Prowl H2O** (<http://www.cdms.net/LDat/ld6CT007.pdf>) may be preplant surface applied up to 15 days prior to planting, up to 60 days prior to planting and incorporation, and applied via chemigation. Rates range between 1 to 4 pints/A depending on soil texture and tillage.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE GO TO WWW.CARSON.AGRILIFE.ORG



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Be sure to get the Extension Office
your email address so that we can
send your FULL COLOR
NEWSLETTER via email!

Give us a call at 806-537-3882
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