Arkansas Crop Protection Association Newsletter

2013

Volume 37 Number 3

September

Fall Weed Control Important Start For Next Year Says Dr Tom Barber, UA Extension Weed Scientist

Weed Control – it's not over yet; We can no longer think of weed control as "seasonal" with the on-set of resistant weeds, especially those to glyphosate, and especially with pigweed. Weed management plans should include a year-long strategy. With this strategy in mind, pay attention to crop stubble and pigweed management following corn or early bean harvest. With corn, the flail shredders or new corn heads that shred the stalks provide an excellent groundcover that shades light from the soil and should prevent pigweed emergence. If tillage is conducted following corn or bean harvest, get ready because the pigweeds will be coming! Residual herbicides such as Dual, Metribuzin, Valor or Zidua can provide residual control and prevent pigweeds from emerging after harvest, if they are activated by rainfall. If fields are tilled and herbicides applied with no activation, **pigweeds will be coming**. Paraquat or gramoxone will work well in controlling emerged pigweed, however several applications may be necessary prior to frost. The idea in all of this is to prevent glyphosate-resistant pigweed from producing seed and adding to the seed bank. The best plan following corn may be to shred stalks to provide even ground cover and kill pigweeds left after shredding with Gramoxone. Then come back in 2-3 weeks till, bed and apply a residual herbicide.

Plan early for glyphosate-resistant ryegrass; Glyphosate resistant ryegrass is on the verge of becoming a major problem in South Arkansas. Numerous fields were reported south of I-40 last year. The best management plan for glyphosate-resistant ryegrass starts in the fall with residual herbicides. Zidua is a new herbicide from BASF that provides similar control as Dual on grasses and small seeded broadleaves. Zidua or Dual applied in the fall will provide good control of glyphosate-resistant ryegrass. The trick to fall applications is TIMING. Residual applications in the fall need to be made when temperatures are cooler to prevent rapid breakdown by soil microbes. This will allow the fall applied residuals to last through most of the winter and will make spring burndown control much easier. It is very likely that a flush of ryegrass will be germinated before the fall residuals have been applied. Fields should either be tilled or applications of Gramoxone, or Select Max can be tank mixed in with the fall residual to kill the emerged ryegrass.

Pigweed Population Reduction Important

Inside this issue:

Special points of interest:

- Weed Control buffer zone issue has attention of ASPB and EPA
- New Weed Control Approaches from Dow and Monsanto.
- Research Conference in Fayetteville offers opportunity to hear recent new research approaches plus future leaders in agriculture. Don't miss this.
- **Become a sustaining member of ACPA.**

Contact Don Johnson

drjohnson@centurytel.net

Improved Format for 2104 ACMC Announced

by Scott Greenwalt, ACMC Program Chairman and President Elect, ACPA

The 2014 ACMC will highlight the challenges of 2013 and help better equip our industry to field them in the future. Despite a late start in most of the state, we made adjustments on the fly and finished very strong. We are anticipating an exciting program with very applicable approaches and solutions. There have been some structural changes to the meeting such as more CEU's, improvements on the flow of traffic around the meeting rooms, as well as bigger meeting rooms. Preregistration and on-site registration will be held in separate rooms to increase efficiencies and improve the timeliness of the process. You will be able to pre-register online at www.acpanews.com.

" The ACMC 2014 is scheduled for January 21-23 at Wyndham Riverfront Little Rock AR Phone: 501-371-9000 room reservations. Program starts at 8:00 AM on Jan 21"

Struggles with weeds demonstrate need for new technology.

By Jonathan Siebert, PhD, Enlist™ field specialist, Dow Chemical Company

" Drive through Arkansas and the need for new technology is quite evident"

Take a drive through Arkansas and the need for new weed-control technology is quite evident. Palmer amaranth has made its mark, in addition to several other glyphosate-resistant and hard to control weeds. The Enlist™ Weed Control System, when commercialized, will offer growers a new herbicide-tolerant trait technology for corn, soybeans and cotton.

The Enlist system will feature three components:

- **Enlist traits** will provide tolerance to 2,4-D; removing planting intervals after burndown applications and widening/enabling a post-emergence application window. Enlist traits will be partnered with glyphosate-tolerant trait technologies. Additional herbicide tolerances include glufosinate in soybeans and cotton, and the FOP chemistry in corn.
- **Enlist Duo™ herbicide with Colex-D™ Technology** is a proprietary blend of new 2,4-D choline and glyphosate. Enlist Duo herbicide will be the only product which contains 2,4-D labeled for in crop application on Enlist™ crops. Colex-D Technology offers desirable performance attributes that will help minimize the risk of off-target movement. Colex-D Technology brings ultra low volatility, minimized potential for drift, lower odor and better handling characteristics to Enlist Duo herbicide.
- **The Enlist™ Ahead management resource** will provide growers, applicators and retailers with management recommendations and resources; education and training; and technology advancements.

For additional information, visit Enlist.com or contact your Dow AgroSciences sales representative or Enlist™ field specialist.

Critical Command 3ME Issues For Rice Addressed by Arkansas State Plant Board Pesticide Committee

"Command label restrictions concerning Commercial Pecans next to rice."

Otis Howe, ACPA Plant Board Representative, has been appointed the Chairman for the Pesticide Committee with the Arkansas State Plant Board. This position is a critical position with the Plant Board and requires extensive planning and cooperation to accomplish the goals of the Pesticide Committee. At the recent Pesticide Committee Meeting, September 5, 2013, one of the major topics was the use of Command on rice. At the meeting two Command label violations were discussed concerning aerial application near a home and a commercial pecan orchard.

Command has a state label 24c in Arkansas that states "do not make applications of Command 3ME herbicide when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing, or when temperature inversions exist. Prior to applications, adjacent properties must be checked and applications within 300 feet of desirable plants must be avoided". The state label enables aerial application of Command 3ME on rice.

An EPA response to questions concerning the 2 violations stated " …the EPA would consider it a violation of FIFRA 12(a)(2)(G) when a user applies a pesticide within 200 feet (distance actual violation occurred) from commercial nut trees or a residential area, including a person's lawn or trees since they are non-target crops located within the 300 foot buffer. This use is clearly inconsistent with the label, which also instructs the user to check adjacent properties prior to application, which if followed, would have revealed the presence of commercial nut trees and/or residential areas within both the 300 ft and 1200 ft buffer zone restrictions."

During the committee meeting, the point was made that 117 different labels include buffer zone restrictions. The state 24c label enabled Arkansas to apply Command by aerial application for the original label only included ground application. The 1200 foot buffer is in reference to the Federal label that restricts use of Command within 1200 feet of a commercial nut orchard.

What's next in cotton and soybean weed control? Chet Chaney with Monsanto Discusses New Weed Control

The Roundup Ready Xtend Cropping System is designed to offer future solutions to control tough weeds in cotton and soybeans. Pending deregulation, Monsanto's new technology allows dicamba to be added to a diversified weed management program. This plan will include herbicides with multiple modes-of-action and with improved residual activity. The Xtend technology has been shown to improve weed control performance and consistency while also controlling glyphosate-resistant weeds such as Palmer pigweed, marestail, and waterhemp.

Bollgard II XtendFlex Cotton and Roundup Ready 2 Xtend Soybeans will allow dicamba applications both preemerge and postemerge. A total of up to 1.0 lb in a single or multiple applications can be applied preemerge. Postemerge, up to two 0.5lb applications can be made. Bollgard II XtendFlex Cotton will have tolerance to glyphosate, dicamba, and glufosinate. Roundup Ready 2 Xtend will have tolerance to glyphosate and dicamba. University weed scientist's trials have shown up to 14 days residual activity from dicamba applications.

University and Monsanto researchers are working to develop practices that will limit off target movement of dicamba. These application practices include:

- The use of very course-ultra course spray nozzles to limit fine particles which are more prone to drift.
- Dicamba applicators will be limited to a maximum ground speed of 15 mph. (no aerial label)
- Wind speeds during applications should be between 3-10mph. There will be a down wind buffer zone to sensitive crops.
- A drift reduction agent will be recommended as well.
- Applicators should limit boom height to 20" above the crop canopy. Triple rinsing tank and boom w/ the addition of a tank cleaner will be recommended.
- The Roundup Ready Xtend Cropping system was tested across the country this year at sites including Marion, AR, Tunica, MS, and Scott, MS. Registration of the Roundup Ready Xtend System is pending.

For more information contact Chet Chaney or your local Monsanto representative.

Bollgard II Xtend Cotton Plots treated with Dicamba 0.5 lb per acre 42 days before

"Roundup Ready Xtend Cropping System offers future weed control solutions" says Chet Chaney with Monsanto

Dr. Jarrod Harke Announces ACPA Research Conference, Dec. 2-3, Fayetteville Guesthouse International Hotel

The annual Arkansas Crop Protection Association Research Conference is scheduled for December 2-3 and will be held at the Guesthouse International Hotel (1-800-214-8378) in Fayetteville, AR. The program will begin at 1:30 PM on Monday, December 2 and continue at 8:00 AM on December 3. There will be a student paper competition with cash prizes awarded for the top papers in both Masters and Ph.D. divisions. Registration fee will be $50 with all proceeds to benefit the ACPA scholarship fund. Student registration is free.

Crop protection researchers from industry, extension, and academia throughout the state are encouraged to attend and participate by making presentations. Please contact Jarrod Hardke (jhardke@uaex.edu) for a paper/abstract submission form. Send your title by Friday, October 18, 2013 (follow example below) to Jarrod Hardke, 2900 Hwy. 130 E., Stuttgart, AR 72160, or email: jhardke@uaex.edu. Full abstracts are due no later than Friday, November 1, 2013. Please, no title/author changes after October 18th. A diverse group of research presentations will contribute greatly to producing an outstanding meeting. The program will run on a strict time schedule of 15 minutes for each presentation. The program committee requests each presentation be ~12 minutes to allow time for questions. Visual aids should be computer-driven PowerPoint presentations. Please bring these to the meeting room on an external drive or CD at least one hour prior to your section's start time or during the break between sessions.

"The meeting features future leaders and outstanding talks on current research topics"

Reservations: Guesthouse International Hotel Call 1-800-214-8378 Mention the Research Conference and help meet our room goal.

ARKANSAS CROP PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
2013 OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICERS
President
Dr. Terry Griffin
Cresco Ag LLC
terry.griffin@crescoag.com

President-Elect
Scott Greenwalt
Crop Production Services
scott.greenwalt@cpsagu.com

Vice-President
Dr. Jarrod Hardke
University of Arkansas
jhardke@uaex.edu

Secretary
Dr. Jeremy Ross
University of Arkansas
jross@uaex.edu

Treasurer
Dr. Jason Kelley
University of Arkansas
jkelley@uaex.edu

ASPB Representative
Otis Howe
Pioneer
otis.howe@pioneer.com

Past President
Roger Gipson
Pioneer
Roger.Gipson@pioneer.com

BOARD of DIRECTORS
Agri-Business
Brad Koen
Southern Agronomics Resources
bkoen@southernagri.com

Academia
Dr. Tom Barber
University of Arkansas
tbarber@uaex.edu

Agri-business
Mark Stratton
Stratton Seed
mstratton@strattonseed.com

Industry
Chuck Ligon
Bayer
chuck.ligon@bayer.com

Academia
Chris Grimes
University of Arkansas
cgrimes@uaex.edu

Industry
Dr. John F. Smith
Bayer Crop Science
johnf.smith@bayer.com

EX-OFFICIO BOARD MEMBERS
ACPA Executive Director
Dr. Donald R. Johnson
drjohnson@centurytel.net

Chairman: Constitution Committee
Max Hackworth
hmhackworth@suddenlink.net

Rodney Baker
Arkansas Farm Bureau
rodney.baker@arfb.com

Mike Thompson
Arkansas State Plant Board
Mike.Thompson@aspb.ar.gov

Ples Spradley
University of Arkansas
pspradley@uaex.edu

Pesticide Buffer Zone Language in Question

The Plant Board recently had an enforcement case involving an alleged buffer zone violation. The outcome of this enforcement preceding was the realization of the impacts of certain buffer zone language on Arkansas' agriculture. The language in question requires an adequate buffer zone from desirable vegetation, which in many cases would require a buffer around the entire field if not conditioned on wind direction. The Plant Board found numerous products registered in Arkansas that contained this type of buffer zone language.

The Plant Board arranged a meeting that included the registrant for the product involved in the enforcement proceeding along with two University of Arkansas Weed Scientist, three affected producers, and a commercial applicator. It was learned during this meeting that the consultants and weed scientists were struggling with recommending many of these products because if used in accordance with the label a significant number of acres would have to go untreated for target pests. As a result of the meeting, the Plant Board was asked to send a letter to all registrants who had products registered with the Plant Board that contained similar buffer zone language and to the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Pesticide Programs, Registration Division. The registrants were asked to review their product labels for buffer zone language relative to mitigating physical drift of the pesticide and consider making the buffer zone conditional on wind direction.

The Plant Board has received feedback from some registrants stating that they are reviewing their product labels for unqualified buffer zone language.

Buffer Zone considerations important for desirable adjacent vegetation