



ACPA Newsletter

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

2013

Volume 37 Number 4
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Kudzu Bug Coming to Arkansas

By: Dr. Gus Lorenz, University of Arkansas Extension Entomologist

It's only a matter of time before the kudzu bug will find its way to Arkansas. The kudzu bug, *Megacopta cribraria*, also referred to as the bean plataspid, globular stink bug, and lablab bug, is native to India and China and is found throughout the Far East.

The insect was first found in Georgia in 2009, then Tennessee, Alabama and recently found in western Mississippi. The kudzu bug may become a major pest of soybeans, for homeowners and gardeners. Surveys have indicated that we do not have kudzu bugs in the state in detectable levels at this time.

Based on experience in other states, once it is detected in an area, economic injury to soybean is possible the next season.

Adult kudzu bugs are small, about 1/6-1/4" long, oblong in shape and brown speckled, olive-green in colored. The Kudzu bug appears to waddle when it walks and is an excellent flier. Kudzu bugs overwinter as adults and in early spring become active

seeking hosts, such as kudzu and soybean. Overwintered adults live and lay eggs for many weeks; egg to adult takes about 6-8 weeks. Adults and immature insects suck sap from host plants usually from stems, weakening and stunting them. Injury to plants results from nutrient and moisture loss. Soybean yields may be reduced up to 18 percent from Kudzu bugs injury when not controlled.

Scout for Kudzu bugs using a sweep net in a fashion similar to other soybean pests. A treatment threshold of one immature kudzu bug per sweep is currently recommended. If Kudzu bug adults are present, then the immature nymphs usually appear about the soybean R-2 to R-3 growth stage. For more information check the fact sheet at:

http://www.uaex.edu/Other_Areas/publications/PDF/FSA-7084.pdf



Top- Adult Kudzu Bug
Middle - Immature
Bottom- Infested Plant

Arkansas Crop Management Conference Offers up to 26.5 Continuing Education Units for 2014

The Arkansas Crop Management Conference is scheduled for January 21-23, 2014 at the Wyndham Riverfront Hotel in North Little Rock. Reservations for rooms should be made by December 31 to get meeting rates (Call 501-371-9000). The meeting has speakers from diverse backgrounds with opening session speaker Toby Hlavinka

speaking on the fertilizer industry. During the awards luncheon, our Secretary of Agriculture, Butch Calhoun, discusses the role of the Department of Agriculture in Arkansas. A special segment in the opening session will be a panel discussion presented by our Plant Board specialists. Ples Spradley will moderate the session on Pesti-

cide Regulations Enforcement steps and Procedures with Mike Thompson, Susie Nichols and Brandi Reynolds. Assistant Attorney General Grace Ellen Rice will also present portions of the discussion. Be sure to register on line for this meeting at: <http://acpanews.com>

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Dr. Terry Griffin led 3
ACPA as President 2013

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Cruiser in cotton

Special points of interest:

- Arkansas Crop Management Conference January 21-23, 2014 **On-Site Registration starts Monday, January 20, 2014 from 3-6PM**
- Secretary of Agriculture Butch Calhoun speaks at ACMC awards Luncheon
- Toby Hlavinka is opening session speaker at ACMC.
- Pesticide Enforcement panel at ACMC.

ACPA Research Conference in Fayetteville Features Excellent Student Talks On Diverse Subjects

See Abstracts: <http://acpanews.com>



Brandon Schrage discussed role of Glufosinate in cotton



Zachary Hill addresses role of Fluridone for management of Palmer amaranth in cotton



C. J. Meyer receives 1st place student talk on spray volume and spray nozzles on Eugenia herbicide.



Top: Ryan Van Roekel receives 2nd place in PhD talks.
Bottom: Tyson Raper awarded 3rd place for talk on water stress.

The annual Arkansas Crop Protection Association Research Conference was held in Fayetteville on December 2-3. The Research conference features student speaking competition at the Masters and PhD

levels of educational training. The students are given cash awards to assist in their educational expenses. We wish to thank BASF, DuPont and Valent for generously supporting these awards for 2013.



Mallory Everett wins first place in MS student talk presentation discussing rice water weevil, Sect. I

Pigweeds, Rice Water Weevil and Fertility are Topics For Student Talk Competition Winners

Section 1. Mallory Everett won the first place talk with a discussion of the relationship of fertility level and rice water weevil control. NitsIt Inside and CruiserMaxx had similar yields both higher than the untreated check. However, fertility level influenced damage levels. Brandon Schrage won second place with his study of cotton tolerance to glufosinate as influenced by cloud cover. He found that cloud cover 3 days prior to glufosinate applications increased injury. Zachary Hill received the third place in Master talks with the research topic of determining the rate of fluidone for extended control of Palmer amaranth in cotton. Fluridone at 0.5 lb./A maintained at least 80% control through 47 days after planting.

Section 2. C. J. Meyer won first place talk with his discussion on the anticipated release of auxin type herbicide resistant soybeans, carrier volume and nozzle selection as variables in minimizing off target movement of herbicides. He found that AIXR nozzles provided greater than 98% control of Palmer amaranth, velvetleaf and hemp sesbania. H. D. Bell received second place for his research on Palmer amaranth control in soybean using pre-emergence herbicides. Greater control was achieved with pre-emergence herbicide and pre plus post herbicides compared to strictly post application. Matthew Fryer received a third place for discussing soil test based recommendation of phosphorus and potassium fertilizer for rice and soybeans.



H. D. Bell receives award for soybean herbicide research.



Matthew Fryer conducts research on fertility for rice and soybean receives award

Fertility Recommendation Refinement in Corn Highlights Achieve Student First Place

The first place talk in the PhD competition was awarded to Chester Greub. He discussed the nitrogen requirement of corn and found that pre-plant nitrogen was utilized best if incorporated at a rate of 67 pounds per acre. The work involved comparison of different nitrogen rates using common application strategies. Ryan Van Roekel received second place for his discussion on

strategies for achieving 100 bushels per acre soybean. He reviewed results from demonstrations that utilized poultry litter, early planting, narrow rows, frequent irrigation, nitrogen application and strict pest management. The highest yield was over 100 bushels per acre. Tyson Raper was awarded third place for his talk that characterized water stress.



Chester Greub receives first place in PhD talks for discussion on corn pre-plant nitrogen uptake.



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Arkansas Crop Protection Association Schedules Business Meeting and Officer Nominations

The Arkansas Crop Protection Association will hold the annual business meeting at the Arkansas Crop Management Conference at 5PM on January 21, 2014. President Terry Griffin will preside over the meeting. The meeting will include the election of officers for the next year and board members whose term will expire. The President Elect Scott Greenwalt will assume duties as President for 2014. The nominating committee has presented a group of outstanding candidates for officers and board members for the election. The nominating committee is comprised of the most immediate

past presidents of ACPA. Dr. Tom Barber was nominated for President Elect for 2014. Dr. Barber is a weed scientist with the University of Arkansas. As part of his duties as President Elect, he will serve as the chairman of the Arkansas Crop Management Conference in 2015. He is currently serving as a board member in ACPA. Dr. Terry Spurlock has agreed to serve the remainder of the vacant board position. Dr. Spurlock is a University of Arkansas plant pathologist stationed at UAM. Kyle Colwell has been nominated for the Industry Board posi-

tion that is vacant. Kyle works for Dow AgroSciences and lives in Monticello. He is a sales representative for south Arkansas and part of Louisiana. Mark Stratton has been nominated for the board position he currently occupies and works for Stratton Seed. Current Vice President Dr. Jarrod Hardke, Secretary Dr. Jeremy Ross and Treasurer Dr. Jason Kelley all with the University of Arkansas will be nominated for positions they currently hold with ACPA.



Dr. Terry Griffin served as President of the Arkansas Crop Protection Association for 2013.

Tobacco Thrips Show Resistance to Cruiser (Thiamethoxam) Seed Treatment in Cotton

By Dr. Gus Lorenz,
University of Arkansas Extension Entomologist

In the last few years we have been seeing the need for foliar thrips applications in cotton even though seed was treated with an Insecticide Seed Treatment (IST). Obviously poor growing conditions in the spring the last couple of years have been part of the problem. During 2013, thrips were collected early from cotton around Marianna, Arkansas and tested for resistance to thiamethoxam. Results indicate that tobacco thrips, the most predominant species in Arkansas and the Mid-South, are resistant to thiamethoxam or Cruiser. The tests also indicated no cross resistance to imidacloprid (Gaucho). Since both thiamethoxam and imidacloprid are in the same class of insecticides, neonicotinoids, continued observations and tests will be required

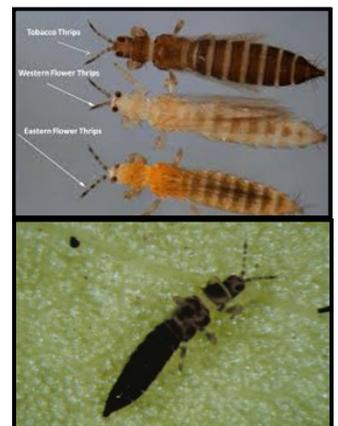
to monitor effectiveness of imidacloprid. If you plan to grow cotton in 2014 you have a few choices other than Cruiser if you elect to change management approaches.

- Switch to imidacloprid or Gaucho. While this is no “silver bullet” it may be enough to provide the level of protection needed and if thrips levels are high will be better than the alternative. Just realize you may still need to make a foliar application(s) .
- Orthene Seed Treatment, Before the new seed treatments came on board it was a standard recommendation and works fairly well. Again, in high thrips populations it may not keep you from needing a foliar

application but will provide early protection which is the most important.

- Use foliar applications. Foliar treatments are extremely difficult to properly time applications to achieve adequate control of thrips.

At this time tobacco thrips are the only thrips species expressing resistance to insecticides. We've always had a hard time with western flower thrips with all seed treatments, and in those years when western flower thrips are bad, foliar treatments will most likely be needed in addition to IST's. As far as thiamethoxam on other crops such as rice, soybeans, and grain crops, the seed treatment appears to be working well.



Tobacco thrips are resistant to thiamethoxam, Cruiser, in cotton.