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POST Corn Treatments with Residual Activity

Dr. Mark Loux, Professor, Weed Management, The Ohio State University

This may be a year where the benefits of including residual herbicides in POST corn treatments are substantial, even where herbicides were applied at planting. Corn planted several weeks ago still has a long way to go until crop canopy development, and we are really just starting into the period when most summer annual weeds emerge. The addition of residual herbicides can be especially appropriate when the corn is less than 12 to 14 inches tall at the time of the POST treatment. Residual herbicides are largely not needed in POST applications to corn that is getting close to canopy closure (20 inches or so), with the exception of fields with burcucumber. Scouting and making the decision before corn is 12 inches tall allows for the most options where residual herbicide is needed, since this is the cutoff for atrazine use.



A list of POST corn herbicide options, with a brief summary of their residual activity follows. All of these herbicides have activity on emerged weeds, as well, so their use can improve control and provide some resistance prevention when mixed with glyphosate or Ignite, or can even replace these herbicides in some instances.

Atrazine – provides residual control of broadleaf weeds, and limited control/suppression of grasses. Also available as premixes with dicamba, which improves control of emerged broadleaf weeds. Apply when corn is less than 12 inches tall.

Atrazine/acetamide premixes – residual control of grass and broadleaf weeds. If an atrazine product was applied at planting, remember that the total amount of atrazine for the year cannot exceed 2.5 lbs ai/A. Guardsman Max can be applied up to 12-inch corn; acetochlor/atrazine premixes can be applied up to 11-inch corn.

Callisto – provides residual control of broadleaf weeds on corn up to 30-inches or 8-leaf stage. Callisto Xtra is a premix of Callisto and atrazine that can be used on corn up to 12-inches.

Capreno – primarily provides residual control of grasses. Broadcast on corn up to V6 stage.

Halex GT – residual control of grasses and broadleaf weeds. Can be used on corn up to 30-inches or the V8-stage.

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Hornet – residual control of broadleaf weeds. Broadcast on corn up to 20-inches or the V6 stage.

Resolve Q – residual control of grasses, lambsquarters, pigweed, and smartweed. Broadcast on corn up to 20-inches or V6 stage.

Spirit – provides residual control of some broadleaf weeds. Broadcast on corn up to 20-inches corn or V 6 stage.

Herbicides that have to be applied before corn is at the V2 stage (about 5 inches)

have been omitted here since that is considered a delayed PRE application, where a comprehensive residual program is needed. There are some fields that remain untreated with herbicide where corn has emerged but is still small. Most of the PRE corn herbicide and herbicide premixes can be applied POST to small corn.

Check labels and the Maryland pest management recommendations for field crops found in the UM Extension bulletin EB 237 for information on maximum corn

size and use of adjuvants and tank-mix partners.

More on Sharpen tank-mixtures:

Sharpen cannot be mixed with any product containing flumioxazin, which includes Valor, Valor XLT, Envive, Enlite, and Gangster. FMC indicates that labels allowing mixtures of Sharpen with FMC Authority products are still valid, and we assume that Sonic is included here. Contact your dealer or manufacturer rep for more information.

Wider is Better

Mark A. Sultenfuss, Program Manager, Field Crops Research

In a recent article from Purdue University (SPS-103-W), researchers found that wider booms on a sprayer cause less yield loss than narrower booms. The researchers looked at the effect of wheel traffic on soybean yield when traffic was conducted at growth stage R1 (first flower) through harvest. Soybean plants were damaged and yields were reduced if they were run over after they started to bloom. Therefore, the researchers looked at ways to minimize the overall effect of the wheel traffic alone.

These researchers found that one of the most important keys to minimizing yield loss from traffic was uniform stands. Soybeans were found to be able to compensate for wheel damage at GS R1 if stands were uniform and had at least 100,000 plants per acre. But soybeans

were not able to compensate for wheel track damage if the traffic occurred at GS R3 (early pod development) or later.

Another variable the researchers looked at was row spacing of the soybeans. Tire traffic in 15 inch rows always caused yield loss, whereas, in 30 inch rows, yield loss occurred half of the time. This, however, required precision driving on the part of the sprayer operator to maintain tire placement exactly between the soybean rows and it is difficult to maintain that accuracy when driving through the field at 10 miles per hour.

Therefore, because crop damage and yield reduction is inevitable when spraying soybeans at GS R1 or later, it makes sense that fewer passes through the field would result in less yield loss. Common sense tells us that with wider



spray booms, fewer passes need to be made, therefore less wheel traffic across the field and less yield reduction. In three locations, regardless of row width (7.5", 15" or 30"), these Purdue researchers found the average yield loss per acre was 4.9% with a 30 foot boom sprayer, 2.5% with a 60 foot boom, 1.9% with a 90 foot boom and down to 1.3% with a 120' boom sprayer. They also observed no additional yield loss if subsequent spraying operations took place driving in the previously made tracks.

Crop Reports

Western

Another 1.2 inches of rain has brightened outlooks for crops. Corn planting is winding down and soybean planting is under-

way. Grass and alfalfa hay first cutting is nearly finished. Barley is fully headed and recent warm days have seen wheat at nearly 50% head. Peaches are only fair

due to cold weather damage earlier this spring; however apples seem to have escaped serious damage. Lastly, strawberry harvest is just around the corner.

Central

Little rain and lower temperatures have allowed field work to progress at an accelerated rate. Corn planting is progressing with about 60-70% completed. Excellent stand emergence is reported. Small grains and cover crops silage harvest is nearing completion on livestock operations while wheat and barley are mostly headed and looking good across the region. Although hay supplies are not short, elevated hay prices have resulted in many pastures being overgrazed. Properly managed pastures are in excellent condition and responding very well to the recent showers. First cutting alfalfa is more than 50 percent complete thanks to the ability to harvest as silage. Grass hay harvest has been delayed by overcast skies and intermittent showers.

Northeast

Corn planting is nearing completion and soybean planting is beginning to ramp up. Corn emergence is good. Small grains look good with barley fully headed and wheat bursting into head. Insect and disease pressures have been reported light. Hay, in general, is shorter due to limited moisture earlier. Getting good drying weather for making hay has been challenging.

Southern

Recent rains have brought relief to the dry conditions, but also have slowed progress for catch-up corn and full season bean planting. Most early season corn germinated and emerged well and is off to a good start. Full season bean planting has gotten off to a slow start. Most folks are playing it safe and waiting for better planting conditions before heading to the field. Slug damage has been minimal, so far. Barley condition has improved with the rains, but it appears the overall crop will only be average at best. Barley fields have flowered and are in grain fill stage. It looks like this should be an early year for barley harvest with some fields starting to dry down already. Wheat looks good with flowering occurring over the last week in most fields. Rains have hampered hay cutting.

Upper Eastern Shore

Barley is reaching maturity while wheat is in the milk stage. Other than virus in small grains, disease and insect pressure remain low. Early planted corn is in the 5 - 6 leaf stage, while corn planted after the rain is in the 2-3 leaf stage. Even with the dry soil conditions at planting, the early planted stands look good with the exception of

some unevenness in emergence, and some bird and slug damage. Soybean planting is beginning. Many hay fields are being cut the 1st time.

Lower Eastern Shore

Recent soaking rains have replenished ground moisture to the point where all burn bans have been lifted. Corn planting is a little behind because farmers were waiting for rain, but they are working hard to catch up and get their corn planted. Wheat and barley are fully headed and rated good to excellent. First cuttings of hay and alfalfa should be occurring soon as conditions dry out. Disease and insect pressure is light at this time.

Timeline: This crop report is for the field observations from April 27 through May 8, 2012. Crop Report Regions: Western (Garrett, Allegany and Washington), Central (Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery), Northeast (Cecil, Harford, Baltimore), Southern (Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's), Upper Eastern Shore (Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline), Lower Eastern Shore (Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester, Somerset)

Agriculture Weather Report

Adam Caskey, Meteorologist



The weather pattern over Maryland shows no signs of a drastic change over the next two weeks. In turn, it looks as though we will continue to have opportunities to slowly chip away at the rainfall deficit and ongoing drought. As a rule of thumb, it takes about as long to pull out of a drought as it takes to get into the drought, but at least we are moving in the right

direction. A large portion of the state from Garrett County in Western Maryland eastward to Carroll, Howard, Charles and St. Mary's Counties is in a D0 Drought, which is considered "abnormally dry," according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. However, every county along the Chesapeake Bay, with the exception of St. Mary's, remains in a D1 Drought which is

considered "moderate." Temperatures have equal chances of being above and below average during the next two weeks, which usually means that day-to-day temperatures will fluctuate a bit above and below normal, but no dominant warming or cooling is expected.

Announcements

2012 Pesticide Container Recycling Program from MDA

Maryland Department of Agriculture's **Pesticide Container Recycling Program** will be accepting clean, empty containers from June 1 through September 30, during normal business hours. Containers will be collected from



their current owners, for safe disposal and recycling.

Containers must be cleaned (triple-rinsed or pressure-rinsed) according to label directions.

Please remember to remove lids and

label booklets from the containers prior to drop-off.

Call 410-329-6010 or 410-692-2200 for hours of operation and drop-off instructions.

Collection dates and venues can be found at this link, <http://www.mda.state.md.us/pdf/recycle.pdf>

Maryland 4-H, Grains for Youth

Donate Grain! Make a Difference!

By donating grain, farmers provide opportunities for youth across Maryland and can save on self-employment tax, federal income tax, and state income tax.



3. Sign donation form, approving the grain donation and amount donated.
4. Grain will be sold at current days price and credited towards Maryland 4-H Foundation account.
5. Farmer will receive tax deductible donation receipt from Maryland 4-H Foundation once payment has been received from grain elevator.

For complete details:
www.mymaryland4hfoundation.com or call 301-314-7835

Participating Grain Elevators

Hostetter Grain, Inc.
(www.hostettergrain.com)

Hostetter Grain / Mt. Pleasant
9819 Kelly Rd
Walkersville, MD 21793

Hostetter Grain / Oxford, PA
481 Limestone Rd.
Oxford, PA 19363

Nagel Farm Service
(www.nagelgrain.com)

Nagel Farm Service / Wye Mills
14209 Old Wye Mills Rd
Wye Mills, MD 21679

Nagel Farm Service / Cordova
11761 Cordova Rd
Cordova, MD 21625

Nagel Farm Service / Harmony
6202 Nagel Rd
Preston, MD 21655

Nagel Farm Service / Preston
3695 Maple Ave
Preston, MD 21655

How Do I Donate Grain?

1. Deliver the grain to one of the participating grain elevators.
2. Indicate how many bushels are for the Maryland 4-H program, making the Maryland 4-H Foundation the owner of those bushels.

Upcoming Events

Producer's Digital Toolbox Seminars

This seminar will assist you in capitalizing on the hardware and digital tools now available through the internet. Three courses that are packaged into a 1 day seminar are to be offered at 4 locations. The seminar will cover the topics: Digital Databases, Fingertip Marketing for Portable Devices, Apps, and Social & Professional Applications.

Time: 8:30 AM - 1:30 PM
Cost: \$40.00 per person (includes lunch and course materials)
Date & Location:

May 15, 2012
Cecil College - Elkton Station Campus
Building: Elkton Station,
Room #: 303 107 Railroad Avenue, Elton
MD 21921

Registration: You must pre-register! No walk-ins will be accepted. Register for the date and location by going to:

<http://agnradmin.umd.edu/training/description.cfm?ID=179>

You will need to mail your check, and make it payable to "EAC" to:

University of Maryland Extension - Talbot Office
Producer's Digital Toolbox
28577 Mary's Court, Suite 1
Easton, Maryland 21601

For more information about this program please contact:

Shannon Dill, sdill@umd.edu

SIGN-UP TO RECEIVE “AGRONOMY NEWS”

If you would like to receive this newsletter via email please contact Rhonda Barnhart at rbarnhar@umd.edu. The subject line should be: Subscribe Agronomy News 2012.

If you would like a hard copy please contact your local county extension office to sign-up for the mailing list. The list of local county offices can be found at www.extension.umd.edu.



Did You Know

A bushel of corn fed to livestock produces more than 5 pounds of beef, 13 pounds of pork, 19 pounds of chicken or 28 pounds of catfish.

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