

Mississippi Crop Situation

June 27, 2008

Mississippi State University Extension Service

Number 14

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This Weeks Planting Report

National Agriculture Statistics Services (Mississippi) Crop Progress for Week Ending 6/22/08

Crop	This Week % Planted	Last Week % Planted	Last Year % Planted	5- Year Average % Planted
Corn Silked	84	61	90	79
Corn Dough	14	5	33	18
Cotton Emerged	100	98	100	100
Cotton Squaring	41	14	71	58
Peanuts Pegging	7	--	7	4
Rice Emerged	100	99	100	100
Sorghum Planted	100	99	100	100
Sorghum Emerged	97	95	100	100
Soybeans Planted	99	99	100	100
Soybeans Emerged	97	95	100	100
Soybeans Blooming	60	38	67	59
Sweet Potatoes Planted	83	56	84	69
Winter Wheat Mature	100	99	100	100
Winter Wheat Harvested	97	84	99	94

Market Briefs

Dr. Steve Martin

Cotton: New York (ICE) cotton futures prices have traded sideways in a \$0.03 range over the last two weeks. The Dec 2008 contract has ranged from roughly \$0.79-\$0.82. Mill demand that was very strong when the Dec contract was in the low \$0.70 range has dissipated. Prices have not fallen to previous levels though, due to weather concerns in Texas and overall acreage concerns for 2008 and 2009.

The USDA planted acreage report due out Monday may give some market direction. Most in the industry expect an estimate in the range of 8.7-9.0 million acres. The March Planting Intentions report had suggested 9.3 million. Acreage below 8.7 should support prices at higher levels, just as acreage above 9.0 million acres will weaken prices even though 9.3 was the last estimate. Once we are past the acreage report, weather will be the key to price direction both in cotton growing areas and grain growing areas. Obviously poor weather in primarily the Texas cotton growing region will support prices and poor crop conditions in the Midwest corn and soybean areas will suggest the need for increased acreage competition in 2009.

Rice: After a two week rise, rice futures contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade are back trading in a similar range to two weeks ago. The November 2008 contract is roughly \$19.00 per cwt. The market is currently trying to balance adequate short term (6 months) supplies with the possibility of a longer term (7-18 months) shortage.

The USDA planted acreage report on Monday will no doubt show an increase in planted acreage in Mississippi, likely 220,000 acres or more compared to an earlier estimate of 180,000. Total US planted rice acreage will likely be up as well but not to an extent that will weaken prices long term. The recent effects of weather on the corn and soybean markets will keep pressure on rice prices to increase to compete for acreage in 2009.

Soybean Agronomics

Dr. Trey Koger

With much of our April planted full season crop approaching the critical stage for fungicide applications, we felt it timely to discuss the factors that determine when to apply a fungicide and recommendations for product selection. Before we go any further several key points need mentioning. First, we have found **no soybean rust in Mississippi to this point**. We have been actively monitoring sentinel plots, kudzu, and commercial soybean fields throughout the state on a weekly basis. We are looking throughout the state and concentrating the majority of our efforts in the southern part of the state, where we have historically found it first. Second, the hot and dry conditions most of us are experiencing are not favorable for soybean rust development and / or spread. However, if we do find soybean rust in Mississippi or neighboring states in areas adjacent to our soybean production, we will let you know immediately (soybean rust hotline 1-866-641-1847). Thirdly, if we do find soybean rust in Mississippi and decide to make fungicide application recommendations for management of soybean rust, this recommendation will come directly from myself, Tom, and Dan. I am happy to say, similar to the past several years that we are just a few weeks away from being out of the woods on our April planted full season crop. If we get a few more weeks down the road and we have not found soybean rust at an extensive level, and right now it appears this is going to be the case, we will be far enough along that we shouldn't have to be concerned with managing soybean rust in our April planted full season crop. We will have to get a little further down the road before we know whether or not we will have to manage soybean rust in our double cropped soybean, late May through July planted, and replanted acres. Time and weather will be the deciding factors on these late planted acres. We will continue to thoroughly monitor for soybean rust as we are right now throughout the remainder of the year.

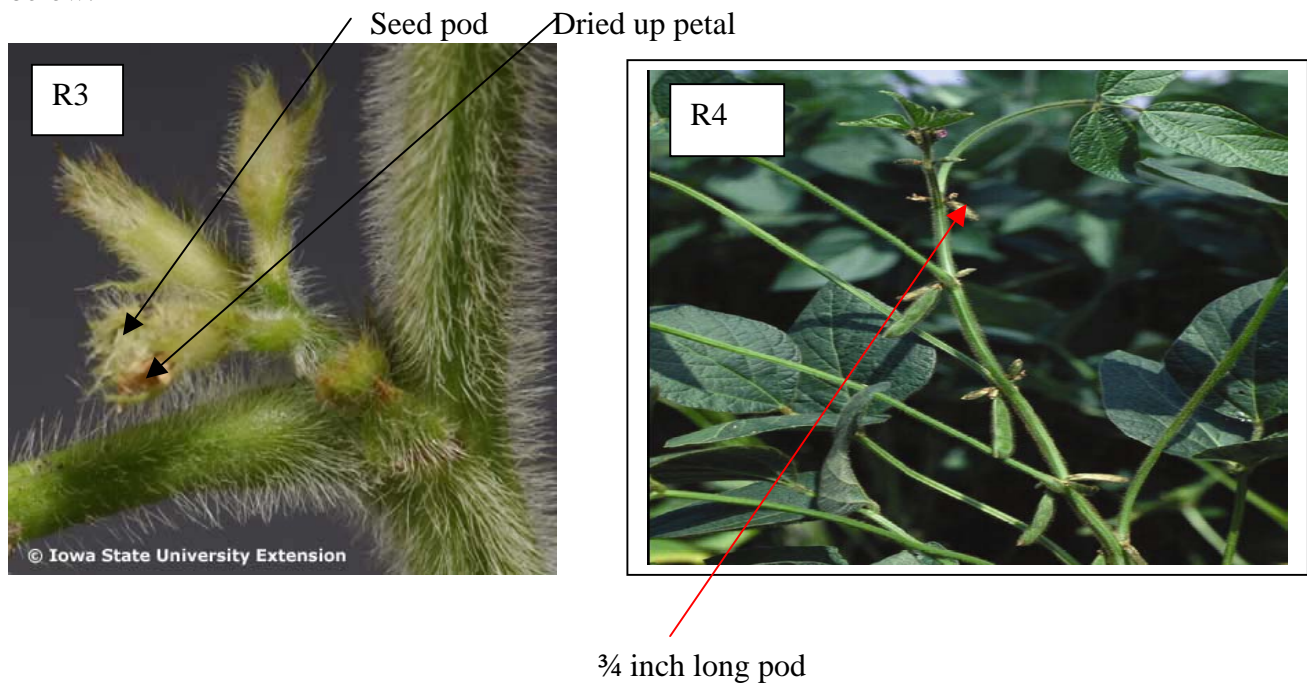
The remainder of this newsletter focuses on fungicide application timing and product selection **in the absence of soybean rust**. Fungicide application timing is based on several key factors.

1. **Irrigated or non-irrigated acres.** Based on extensive data collected over several years, wide range of environments, weather patterns, maturity groups, soil types, planting dates, and crop rotations, a timely application of a strobilurin fungicide (Quadris or Headline) is recommended on irrigated soybean acres. The return on applying a fungicide is likely to be greater for a monoculture soybean system (soybean year after year) or a soybean / rice rotation. However, even though the return may not be as great, the return is still positive when soybean is grown in rotation with corn or cotton, especially on irrigated acres. This is especially true this year with high soybean prices and the greater potential for a higher return on your investment. As far as non-irrigated acres, the decision to apply a fungicide

is more dependant on the weather conditions at the critical time of reproductive development on the plant. Current weather conditions are not favorable for development of common foliar diseases such as frogeye leaf spot, anthracnose, brown spot, aerial web blight (particularly in shaded areas and especially in the southwestern MS counties), and pod and stem blight. If the current weather conditions continue we are less likely to see an economic return from a fungicide application on non-irrigated acres. One thing to keep in mind, however, this crop is quite a bit later than those of the past several years and the weather conditions can change quickly resulting in conditions favorable for disease development. The decision to apply a fungicide on non-irrigated acres should be made based on the condition of the crop and the weather conditions when the crop reaches the R3 to R4 reproductive growth stages.

2. **Plant development.** In order to get the most protection of plant tissue and return on our investment, a foliar fungicide application should be applied to plants that have as much vegetative growth as possible when the plants are in R3 to R4 reproductive growth stages. These reproductive growth stages were covered in last week's newsletter, and are discussed again in this newsletter.

R3: Beginning pods: pods are 3/16 inch in length at one of the four uppermost nodes. This occurs soon after the bloom dries up and falls off leaving the small pod inside the sepals. See figure 2 below.



R4: Pod development: Pod 3/4 in length located at one of the four uppermost nodes. See figure 3 below.

In order to protect as much vegetation as possible, it is important to allow the plant to develop as many nodes as possible prior to reaching the R3 to R4 growth stage. This years' crop is different from past years in that soybean plants are reaching reproductive growth stages with less vegetative growth due to later planting and dry conditions. Soybean plant development is based on night duration. With later planting, the nights are shorter and the plant signals reproductive development earlier in its life cycle. It is also important to keep in mind that an indeterminate group four soybean will be in the R3 reproductive growth stage for several weeks. As the plant

continues to produce new nodes (top growth) new flowers continue to develop simultaneously at the top nodes and progress from flowering to pod development from the top of the plant downward. So it is common for an indeterminate variety to be at R3 one week and revert back to R2 to R3 the next week and back to R3 the following week. This cycle can occur several times, especially with timely rains or irrigation. Be mindful that it is better to apply a fungicide to a soybean plant with 16 nodes at the R3 reproductive growth stage than a plant with 14 nodes in the R3 growth stage. The more vegetation present at time of fungicide application the more protected the plant is from foliar diseases. Vegetation that develops after fungicide application is not protected from disease development.

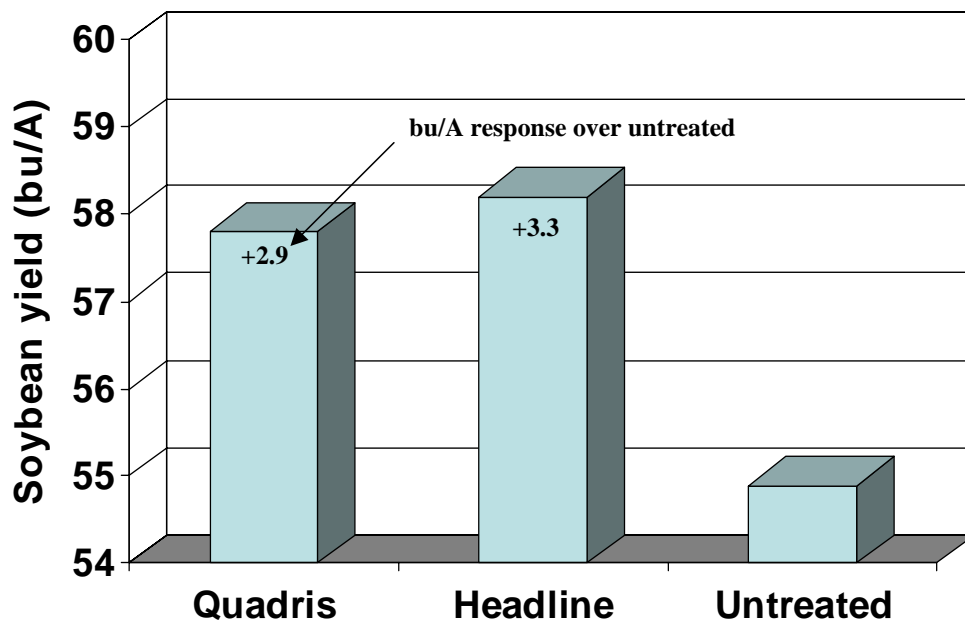
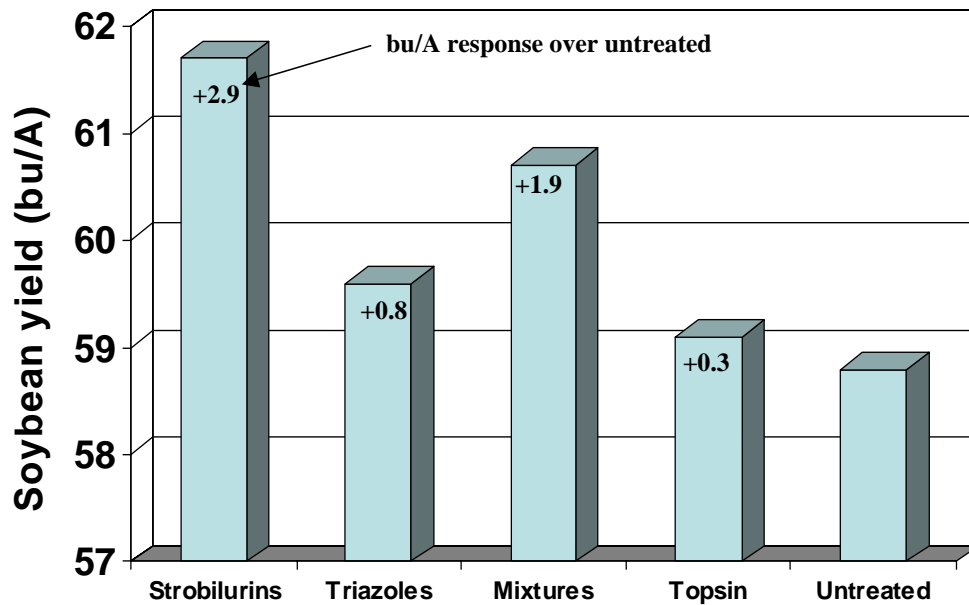
The following table provides information on how many total nodes can be expected from maturity group four and five soybean plants. Total number of nodes developed is dependant upon variety, planting date, soil type, and environmental conditions such as rainfall or irrigated vs. non-irrigated conditions. These data were compiled over several years of research experiments conducted at the Delta Research and Extension Center.

Maturity group	range in number of nodes
Three	14-18
Four	16-20
Five	18-22

3. **Weather conditions.** Decision to apply a fungicide should be based on weather conditions at the time of R3 to R4 stage of development. Holding off on applying a fungicide application for another week is advised under the current hot and dry conditions. This allows the plant to produce more vegetative growth that can be protected, get more residual activity from the fungicide longer into the season once the fungicide is applied, and likely allow insect numbers to build a little more (if not at threshold already) so that if an insecticide is applied along with the fungicide we get more return from our investment of applying an insecticide. Keep in mind, a soybean plant produces a new node about every 5 days, so holding off that fungicide application for a few more days allows that plant to produce more vegetation to be protected by the fungicide when applied. If weather conditions were cooler and wetter, disease development would be more prolific and we would recommend applying fungicides when the plant reached the initial R3 stage of development. However, under these hot and dry conditions, we can hold off on applying the fungicide a little bit later between R3 and R4, and allow the plant to obtain more vegetative growth.
4. **Insect thresholds:** A lot of fungicides are applied with an insecticide, which is a pyrethroid but in most cases this depends on the particular stink bug complex. To this point, insect pressure has been relatively light, but we are beginning to see stink bug and bean leaf beetle numbers build, more immature stink bugs, and stink bug egg masses. In the case where insect numbers have not reached threshold numbers and an insecticide is going to be applied along with the fungicide, the fungicide + insecticide tank mix can be delayed in order to allow the plant to develop more vegetative growth and get closer to the R4 growth stage.

With respect to timing of fungicide application and product selection, we rely on an extensive data set developed by Dr. Dan Poston of the Delta Research and Extension Center. Dan has compiled the most extensive data set on fungicide efficacy for soybean production in the midsouth. Dan has worked with numerous cooperators across the state to compile this

comprehensive data set, compiled over several years (wet and dry), maturity groups, planting dates, soil types, and crop rotations. This data has shown that **in the absence of soybean rust, application of a strobilurin fungicide (Quadris or Headline) at the R3 to R4 growth stage provides the greatest yield increase and most consistent return on investment.** The following tables provide results compiled over multiple years (2004-2007) and from as many as 44 locations in MS. The first table provides comparisons of strobilurin (Quadris and Headline) vs. triazole (Tilt, Folicur, Domar, and Laredo) vs. mixtures of strobilurin + triazole fungicides (Quilt and Stratego) vs. untreated soybean. The second table shows comparisons of the strobilurin fungicides Quadris and Headline. These data sets were compiled over continuous soybean, soybean/corn, and soybean/cotton, and soybean/rice rotation systems. Yield responses were often higher for continuous soybean and soybean/rice rotation systems.



Product selection: The following recommendations are for control of diseases and for soybean grown in the absence of soybean rust. Product selection, especially this year, should be based on product availability, price, and crop production system. Supplies of several key products, especially Quadris and Headline, are extremely tight. Additional recommendations are listed here in case Quadris or Headline is not available or in short supply. Again, in the absence of soybean rust, Quadris or Headline (strobilurins) are the products of choice for yield enhancement in our soybean production system. In addition, the following recommendations are based on the fact that we have found no soybean rust in MS and thus are not recommending the use of triazole only or strobilurin + triazole mixture fungicides. Mixtures containing strobilurin fungicides such as Quilt and Stratego can be used to replace of Quadris and Headline if these two products are not available. In the event soybean rust develops and we feel our soybean crop is at risk, fungicide recommendations (mixtures or triazole only fungicides) will be made available at that time.

1. **Quadris or Headline:** These two products can be interchanged with one another. Quadris is the preferred product in a soybean/rice rotation due to its excellent activity on aerial web blight. Headline is the preferred product in a continuous soybean, or soybean/corn, soybean/cotton rotation, or for a soybean variety that is extremely susceptible to frog eye leaf spot due to Headline having slightly better activity on this disease.

-Use rates for both products: 4 – 6 fl. ounces/acre. Six ounces is recommended on irrigated acres, four ounces will likely be sufficient on dryland acres if hot and dry weather continues. Rate is solely dependant on weather conditions. Higher rates may perform better when cool and wet conditions are prevalent. Please note that higher rates will also reduce the likelihood of developing disease resistance to fungicides.

-Adjuvants: A nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v can be applied with a fungicide. It is recommended a surfactant be applied with Quadris.

2. **Quadris + Dimilin or Headline + Dimilin:** Dimilin can be added to either product. Dimilin provides control of grasshoppers and has been shown to provide some suppression of frog eye leaf spot. Dimilin also has some residual activity on loopers. Applying Dimilin with Quadris or Headline will be a good option for late planted soybeans that may encounter some late-season worm pressure, especially loopers.

-Use rates: Quadris or Headline at 4 – 6 fl. ounces/acre + Dimilin at 2 fl. ounces/acre. Use same rate recommendations for Quadris and Headline described above in #1.

3. **Quadris + Topsin or Headline + Topsin:** If Quadris or Headline supplies are short and you need to stretch the supply of these two products over more acres, Topsin can be applied with either Quadris or Headline so that reduced rates of Quadris or Headline can be applied. Topsin has good activity on frog eye leaf spot, brown spot, and pod and stem blight, but should **not** be used as a stand alone product.

-Use rates: Quadris or Headline at 3 fl. ounces/acre + 14 fl. ounces/acre of Topsin 4.5FL.

Other products

Quilt or Stratego: Mixtures of strobilurin and triazole fungicides. Both products contain less strobilurin fungicides than what is recommended or applied when using a strobilurin-only fungicide. These two products can be used if Quadris or Headline are not available

-Use rates: Quilt at 14 fl. ounces/acre (contains 4 ounces/acre Quadris). Stratego at 10 fl. ounces/acre (contains 2.5 fl. ounces/acre of Gem).

-Adjuvants: No adjuvant needed.

Domark: Our best performing triazole-alone fungicide. It has both preventative and curative activity, meaning that it will control diseases present at time of application as well as provide residual activity on diseases not yet infecting the plant. Strobilurin fungicides (Quadris and Headline) provide only preventative disease control (i.e. disease that has not yet infected the plant). Domark has similar activity as Quadris and Headline on many of our more problematic foliar diseases. Domark has excellent activity on frogeye leaf spot.

-Use rates: 4 – 5 fl. ounces/acre.

-Adjuvants: No adjuvant needed.

Northern Versus Southern Corn Leaf Blight

Dr. Tom Allen

I thought I would continue my series on corn diseases. This has certainly been a year for a diverse set of corn foliar and root diseases in MS. I continue to receive calls on all sorts of foliar corn diseases and have since corn was 3 feet tall in April/May. Over the past few weeks I have diagnosed at least three leaf samples as having southern corn leaf blight (SCLB). I have also received some calls from Chris Daves in Raymond regarding samples that he has received and David Ingram has diagnosed as SCLB. As a plant pathologist, SCLB has a special place in the history of plant pathology. Historically, SCLB was considered to be a minor disease of corn, generally causing approximately less than 1% annual yield loss. However, in 1970 that all changed and SCLB caused substantial losses on a much larger, national scale. I want to preface these descriptions with the statement that I am NOT mentioning this historical perspective to create a panic, but rather to set the stage for the description. In fact, one of the first people to recognize that something different was occurring in 1970 was Dr. Billy Moore. During that year, 1970, there was an oversight that meant SCLB could reach epidemic proportions. Over 85% of the corn acres were planted with one type of corn, called Texas male-sterile cytoplasm (Tm-sc) corn. The genes in corn made corn plants sterile, disabling pollen production, and also conferred resistance to several corn diseases. One of those foliar diseases was SCLB. Prior to 1970, the vast majority of the acreage in the US was planted to corn containing the Tm-sc genes. This produced a race shift in the fungus that caused SCLB and meant in 1970, this particular breed of corn happened to be extremely susceptible to the new race of the SCLB fungus. This fungal race was referred to as “race T”. This is one reason why it is so important to not plant a single type/hybrid/cultivar of any plant over a large area. Additionally, in 1970, several other factors occurred that allowed the disease to be so devastating. The environmental conditions during the growing season aided the fungus and exacerbated disease levels. Since 1970, corn germplasm has shifted away from using the Tm-sc characteristics and means that race T of the fungus has declined to almost undetectable levels since it only causes severe, catastrophic disease on corn that contains the Tm-sc genes. Experts suggest that approximately \$1 billion of crop loss occurred from SCLB in 1970.

While northern corn leaf blight will produce fairly large, cigar-shaped lesions that have tan margins and darker centers, and in some cases the leaf tissue will tear in the middle of the lesion (see attached photo), SCLB produces different lesions in size, color, and shape (see attached photo for comparison). Keeping everything I said above in mind, there are in fact two different races of the fungus that cause SCLB (race T, and race O). We encounter race O of the fungus in MS. Thankfully, there are several key differences between the two races with regards to symptom expression and more importantly disease severity. Firstly, race T is the more virulent race, and much less common, while race O is less virulent and very common. Additionally, race O ONLY attacks the leaves while race T can be found on leaves, stalks, husks, and the kernels themselves. Lesions caused by race O are generally tan, small (1/8 to 1 inch) in length, oblong with rounded ends and parallel sides and located between the veins.

Lesions are elongated and as they age will develop a brownish margin. The lesions caused by race T are different than those encountered with a race O infection.

The causal agents of NCLB and SCLB overwinter on corn residue. Minimal, or no till fields, are most at risk to losses from the two diseases. However, this is not to suggest that other tillage operations, or first year corn fields cannot sustain yield loss from these diseases. While there are fungicides available to control both diseases, planting a more resistant corn hybrid is one excellent way to control the occurrence of either of these diseases in locations where you plan on following corn with corn. My recommendation for the rest of the 2008 season is to scout your corn and make a fungicide application when it is necessary for disease control purposes. With the hot dry conditions we have encountered at this point in the season, NCLB and SCLB will not be overly aggressive. If you have specific questions about your situation, or want me to look at a leaf sample please don't hesitate to call 662-402-9995.



Soybean Insects

Angus Catchot

Bean Leaf Beetles: I am getting more and more calls about bean leaf beetles building across the delta and less than satisfactory control with pyrethroids. Last week we talked about options so I will not go into that again. However, yesterday we collected 4 populations of bean leaf beetles from the delta that Dr. Fred Musser is testing today. We will have the results tomorrow. I plan to send an email on Monday to those of you that get this newsletter electronically with just the results of the vial testing.

Also, we found 2 more Redbanded Stink Bugs in the delta yesterday. As far as I can tell from calls from consultants, we have caught about 25 this year in the south delta. Certainly nothing to worry about yet but does show that they are moving our way.

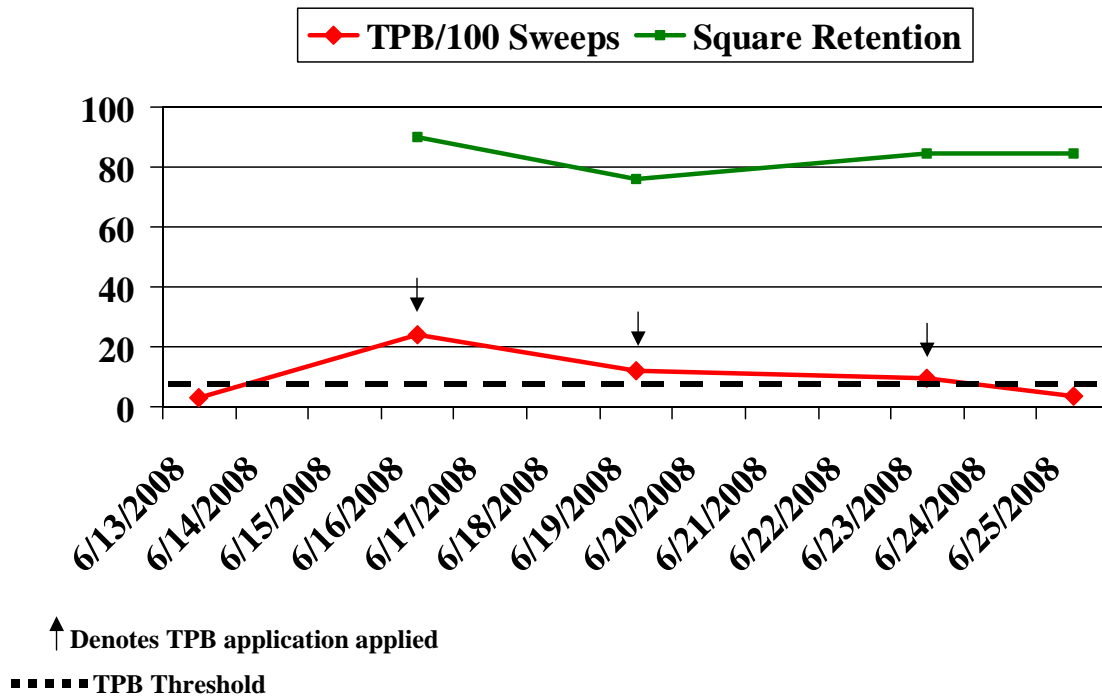
Cotton Insects

Angus Catchot

Plant Bugs: Plant bug numbers continue to increase in most parts of the delta this week, especially next to corn. In most areas we are dealing with high numbers of migrating adults moving into the fields. I have had several calls about numbers going up 3-4 days after applications were made and retention going down. This is a similar situation that we saw in some areas last year, although not as wide spread. These are the areas where it will be critical to shorten spray intervals to deal with migrating adults. The graphs below are from an early season

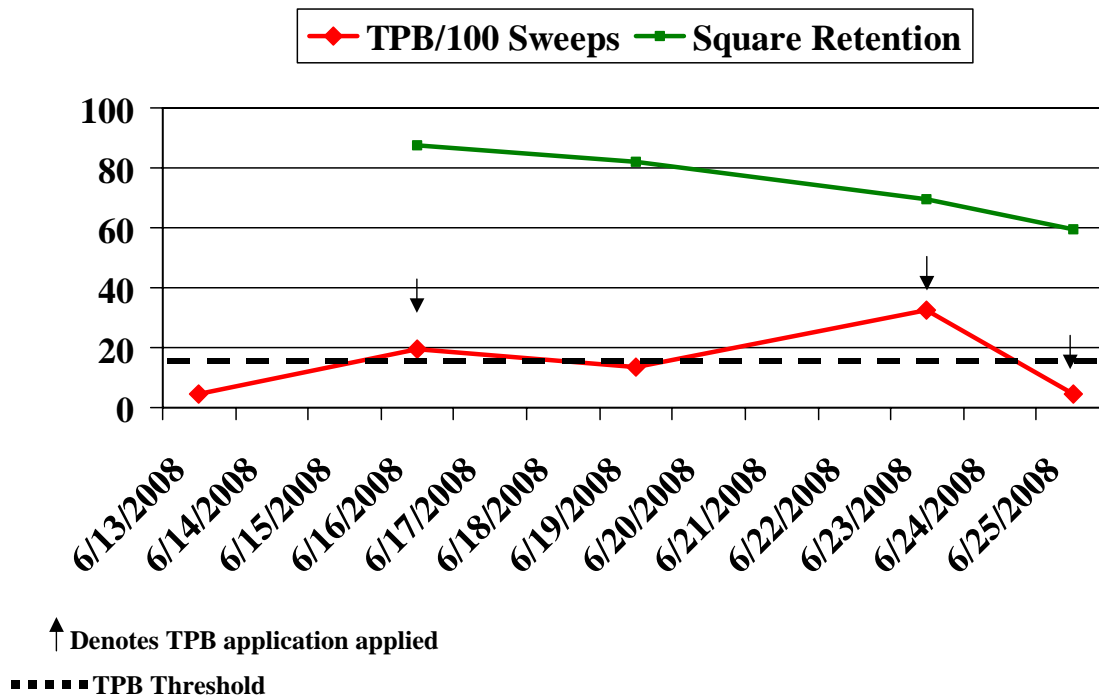
plant bug test that we are conducting in Stoneville this year and illustrate how hard it is to “catch up”. Notice in the first graph below where we were treating at 8/100 sweeps when the big populations moved in on 6/16 square retention dropped quickly but we were able to get it going back in the right direction with a quick follow up treatment four days later and maintained above 80% with another treatment 4 days after the second application.

Tarnished Plant Bug Numbers per 100 Sweeps and Square Retention for First 3 Weeks of Squaring Treated when 8/100 Sweeps were Reached in Washington County, MS 2008



Contrast the graph above with the 16/100 sweeps threshold in the graph below. In these plots we did not trigger an application on 6/19 and numbers increased to 32% 4 days later and square retention dropped quickly. Now we are trying to play catch up and having trouble getting square retention under control in this plot by just missing that one application 4 days after the first one. Keep in mind that our current threshold of 8/100 sweeps during the first two weeks of squaring would have triggered on 6/19 below but these are test plots where we are evaluating thresholds. However, these graphs illustrate the importance of tightening intervals when numbers are high.

Tarnished Plant Bug Numbers per 100 Sweeps and Square Retention for First 3 Weeks of Squaring Treated when 16/100 Sweeps were Reached in Washington County, MS 2008



Northeast Mississippi Pests Update

Dr. Don Cook:

There are a few cotton fields that have been treated for plant bugs. Plant bugs are fairly numerous in blooming soybeans and in corn with exposed ears and silks.

Three-cornered alfalfa hoppers numbers in soybeans are variable, but seem to be increasing in some areas. Many of the fields that we have looked have some hopper injury. This injury is lower on the main stem and the damaged plants will break over when you hit them with a sweep net. We are some stink bugs in soybeans, but not at threshold levels.

In corn, I am seeing more stink bugs than last week and it seems like populations are increasing.

Peanuts

Mike Howell

Peanuts: This year's crop is starting off better than the previous 2 years. Peanuts were planted in a timely manner, and have received adequate rainfall in most areas. Acreage is up again this year to around 25,000 acres, with the biggest expansion in the northeast portion of the state.

Weed control should be top priority at this point. We need to get these fields cleaned up as soon as possible then get out before blooming begins. Herbicide applications made after bloom initiation tend to cause blooms to abort.

Growers should also be getting ready for fungicide applications. Traditionally, growers stick to a strict spray schedule for diseases, but recent data indicates that this may not be the best approach, especially in new production areas. Growers that follow the Prescription Rx plan developed by the University of Georgia have shown increased profits and reduced inputs compared to the full fungicide approach. This approach takes into account production history, weather conditions, variety, and several other factors to make a better prediction about risk of disease in a field. Keep in mind that this is for leaf spot diseases. Growers still need to make white mold applications.

Insects are usually not a problem in peanuts until late in the season. This year is shaping up to be different. There have already been several fields treated for foliage feeding caterpillars, and they can be found in low levels in most every field. I have had several calls about adding an insecticide to a herbicide application or fungicide application. This is fine if insects are at threshold levels. However, if insects are still below threshold, we want to delay these applications as long as possible. We don't want to harm our beneficial populations and risk flaring an outbreak of spider mites. Also, keep in mind that we now have a label for Intrepid in peanuts. This product will work well against many of the foliage feeders, but is weak on the bud/bollworm complex.

Three cornered alfalfa hoppers also are beginning to build. There is not much data on this insect in peanuts, but most scientists agree that they are causing yield loss. Currently there are research plot across the state designed to evaluate this pest and help get an idea on thresholds and application timings. Currently, the best approach we have is to monitor this pest and where the damage is occurring. If damage begins to interfere with pegging, then an insecticide application may be justified.

There are several meetings upcoming that will be of interest to peanut growers. The Farm Bureau Peanut Commodity Conference will be on July 8. This meeting will be in Lucedale at 10 AM, but will also be available on video conference. Contact your local extension office to register for the video conference. We are also planning a production tour in Georgia for July 21-23. We will visit the National Peanut Lab, research plots at the Sunbelt Ag Expo, and several growers in the area.

2008 Budworm/Bollworm Trap Captures

Pheromone Traps Captures – Don Cook, Chris Daves, and Fred Musser. Week of June 23, 2008.

County	This week last year Bollworm	Bollworm	This week last year Budworm	Budworm	Beet Armyworm
Calhoun	--	2	--	27	99
Chickasaw	6	0	18	19	63
Hinds	6	70	43	24	1
Lafayette	--	3	--	1	0
Lee	3	28	27	27	5
Lowndes	47	7	17	44	5
Madison	0	5	20	48	19
Monroe	--	1	--	1	3
Noxubee	3	34	7	18	4
Oktibbeha	--	4	--	1	2
Pontotoc	--	3	--	14	6
Prentiss	0	5	20	77	4
Rankin	--	3	--	75	2
Scott	--	0	--	7	0
Union	0	1	19	2	4
Webster	--	3	--	9	1

Ryan Jackson USDA Trap line

June 23, 2008

County	This Week last Year Bollworm	Bollworm	This Week last Year Budworm	Budworm	BAW
Washington	5	18	3	9	-
Sharkey	8	30	10	0	-
Humphreys	15	17	61	66	-
Yazoo	22	3	16	21	-
Holmes	10	21	12	4	-
Leflore	19	41	8	0	-
Tallahatchie	9	35	18	7	-
Coahoma	9	49	4	--	-
Bolivar	16	31	15	0	-
Sunflower	3	16	4	0	-

2008 Southwestern Corn Borer

Dr. Chris Daves

Southwestern corn borer trap counts are up again this week. Yazoo, Washington, Tate, Leflore and Carroll counties reported the highest trap captures. In Yazoo county traps averaged 366 moths per trap. In some fields around Yazoo City were finding damaged plants scattered throughout the field. Some of these fields will be treated next week. Most of the fields reporting high trap counts are no-till fields behind conventional corn. Continue to monitor conventional (non-Bt) corn for egg masses and young larvae.

Southwestern Corn Borer - Chris Daves -June 25, 2008

County	Avg/Trap	County	Avg/Trap
Adams	-	Monroe	8
Attala	-	Montgomery	0
Calhoun	2	Noxubee	8
Carroll	26	Panola	5
Chickasaw	0	Pearl River	0
Clay	1	Perry	0
Coahoma	3	Pontotoc	3
Covington	1	Quitman	6
DeSoto	2	Rankin	6
Forrest	0	Scott	2
George	0	Sharkey	0
Grenada	5	Simpson	0
Hinds	0	Sunflower	4
Holmes	-	Tate	44
Humphreys	18	Tunica	1
Issaquena	4	Union	1
Leake	-	Warren	6
Lee	4	Washington	70
Leflore	52	Yalobusha	-
Madison	15	Yazoo	366

Southwestern Corn Borer Egg Mass



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Extension Row Crop Contact List			
State Specialist Contact Information			
Darrin Dodds	Cotton Specialist	662 418-1024 cell	dmd76@pss.msstate.edu
Erick Larson	Grain Crop Specialist	662 418-7802 cell	elarson@pss.msstate.edu
Trey Koger	Soybean Specialist	662 207-1604 cell	tkoger@drec.msstate.edu
Chris Daves	Corn Entomology Specialist	662 418-1492 cell	cdaves@ext.msstate.edu
Angus Catchot	Entomology Specialist	662 418-8163 cell	acatchot@ext.msstate.edu
Nathan Buehring	Rice Specialist	662 822-7359 cell	nathanb@ext.msstate.edu
Mike Howell	Peanut Specialist	601 795-1425 cell	mshowell@ext.msstate.edu
Larry Oldham	Soils Specialist	662 312-9250 cell	loldham@pss.msstate.edu
Steve Martin	Extension Economist-Cotton & Rice	662 588-3080 cell	smartin@ext.msstate.edu
John Anderson	Extension Economist-Corn, Soybean, Wheat	662 324-3672 cell	Anderson@agecon.msstate.edu
Area Specialist Contact Information			
Don Cook	Northeast MS – Entomology	662 255-1899 cell	dcook@ext.msstate.edu
Tom Allen	Delta – Plant Pathology	662 402-9995 cell	tallen@ext.msstate.edu
Gordon Andrews	Delta - Entomology	662 820-8808 cell	gordona@ext.msstate.edu
Chris Daves	South MS - Entomology	662 418-1492 cell	cdaves@ext.msstate.edu
Dan Poston	Delta - Soybean	662 820-0893 cell	dposton@drec.msstate.edu
Area Agronomist Contact Information			
Art Smith	North Delta	901 239-3283 cell	arts@ext.msstate.edu
Jerry Singleton	Central South Delta	662 299-7092 cell	jerrys@ext.msstate.edu
Ernie Flint	Central MS	662 582-1211 cell	ernestf@ext.msstate.edu
Bill Maily	South West	601 540-5582 cell	billm@ext.msstate.edu
Jay Phelps	North	662 488-5500 cell	javp@ext.mssate.edu
Bill Burdine	North Central	662 456-0517 cell	bburdine@ext.msstate.edu
Charlie Stokes	North East	662 386-7307 cell	charlies@ext.msstate.edu
Dennis Reginelli	East Central	662 418-4480 cell	dennizr@ext.msstate.edu
Randy Smith	South Central	601 813-7166 cell	hsmith@ext.msstate.edu
Mike Howell	South	601 795-1425 cell	mshowell@ext.msstate.edu



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