

Mississippi Crop Situation

June 5, 2009

Mississippi State University Extension Service

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[Past Newsletters Archive](#)

Newsletter Shortcut Bar- Click to Skip to Topic

Rice	Corn Fungicide	Grav Leaf Spot Corn	2009 Trap Catches	directory
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This Weeks Planting Report

National Agriculture Statistics Services (Mississippi) Crop Progress for Week Ending 5/31/09

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5- Year Average
Corn Emerged	100	99	99	100
Corn Silked	11	--	7	14
Cotton Planted	76	61	88	97
Cotton Emerged	63	49	70	89
Peanuts Planted	83	50	89	--
Rice Planted	94	90	95	98
Rice Emerged	90	78	89	96
Sorghum Planted	78	70	89	98
Sorghum Emerged	70	52	77	94
Soybeans Planted	83	80	91	96
Soybeans Emerged	77	73	84	93
Winter Wheat Mature	83	46	76	78
Winter Wheat Harvested	5	--	13	20

Rice

[Dr. Nathan Buehring](#)

Conditions over the last week did allow for field work until about Wednesday evening. Scattered showers ranging from a couple tenths to 4 inches were received on Wednesday and Thursday. For the most rainfall accumulation was less than inch.

Currently, most of the early planted rice is going to flood. Some of the March planted rice will be approaching midseason next week.

Planting has progressed through the week with approximately 95% planted. In the north delta region, there are a lot of acres that were initially intended for rice, but will now be switched to soybeans. With this in consideration, Mississippi's rice acres will be about the same as last year.

Glyphosate drift has continued to be a problem this year. This year's drift problem is probably not as bad as in 2006, but it is not too far behind. In some instances, rice will need to be replanted. For the most part, the rice affected by the drift is severely damaged, but should recover. If these fields are allowed to recover with minimal stand loss, they should result in a normal yield. Even with a normal yield, the additional expense of an extra fertilizer, herbicides

and management will be costly. As mentioned earlier, rice can recover when affected at this stage. As rice approaches midseason and beyond, rice yields can be drastically reduced by 50% or more when affected by glyphosate drift. Last year I saw more instances of late season glyphosate drift on rice than in years past. With this year's soybean crop just as late as or later than last years, I would expect more issues with late season glyphosate drift again.

I have been receiving some questions regarding Quinstar 4L. This is basically a liquid formulation of generic Facet. We have not conducted any weed control research on comparing Quinstar 4L to Facet. Quinstar 75DF looks, smells and controls weeds just as good as Facet. We have no data supporting this with Quinstar 4L. The chart below explains the conversion rates between the two products.

Quinstar 4L Conversion Chart

Facet 75DF lb of product/Acre	Quinstar 4L oz of product/Acre
0.25 lb/A	6 fl oz/A
0.33 lb/A	8 fl oz/A
0.50 lb/A	12 fl oz/A
0.67 lb/A	16 fl oz/A

Corn Fungicide Application Restrictions

Dr. Tom Allen

Several questions over the past two years regarding the pre-harvest interval on fungicides applied to corn. Firstly, fungicides do not have to be applied to corn at tassel; however, each of the products has a different label based on restrictions that revolve around illegal residues. Additionally, depending on the disease present, and the level of infection, a fungicide could be economically beneficial up until the time that black layer forms. However, there are numerous situations that would need to be factored into the decision to use a fungicide at that timing. I'm an advocate of making a decision based on the circumstances in each field. Irrigation type, row spacing, hybrid, number of years in corn, presence of a particular disease, location of the disease in the plant canopy, severity of the particular disease (based on the percent leaf area exhibiting symptoms), and corn growth stage are all important factors that need to be weighed prior to applying a fungicide.

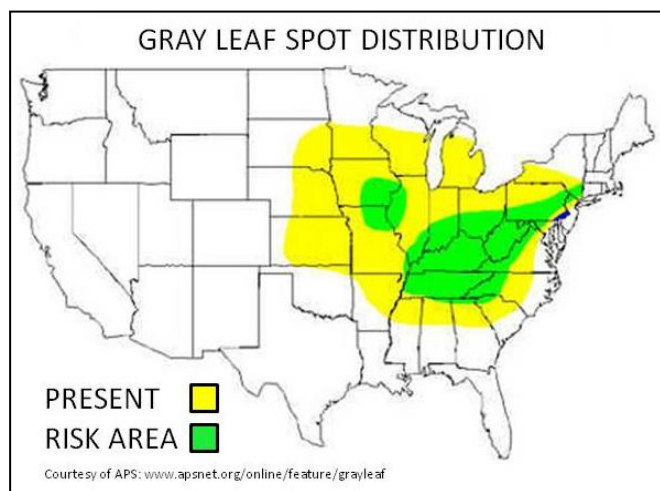
I'll cover each of the fungicides based on their common use in our corn crop. I realize there are other fungicides on the market but only want to cover the most widely used. By no means is this an endorsement of any of the products for disease control on this list over the products that aren't labeled and listed by the MSU-ES. One of the main differences I do want to point out: there can be a difference between the pre-harvest interval for sweet corn and field corn. Please keep this in mind when making your decision. Additionally, depending on the disease present there are rate differences for each of the labeled fungicides.

Active ingredient	Fungicide	Pre-harvest interval/specific restrictions	
		Field corn	Sweet corn
Azoxystrobin	Quadris	Do not apply within 7 days of harvest	Do not apply within 7 days of harvest
Azoxystrobin + propiconazole	Quilt	Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for forage, grain, or stover	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest for ears or forage
Propiconazole	Bumper 48 EC	Do not apply after silking	14 days
Propiconazole	PropiMax EC	Do not harvest corn within 30 days of application	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest
Propiconazole	Tilt	Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for forage, grain, or stover	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest for ears or forage
Propiconazole + trifloxystrobin	Stratego	Do not apply after silking	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest
Pyraclostrobin	Headline	7 days	7 days

Gray Leaf Spot in Corn

Dr. Tom Allen

Given this season’s environmental challenges I don’t think any of us are surprised that there are a few diseases appearing in corn. Simply put, for the duration of this young season we have had an incredibly specific set of weather related circumstances in some areas that have occurred and allowed us to find specific foliar diseases. The prolonged cooler temperature with excessive moisture has been a rare event and the result of these events is some rarely encountered diseases. This is one of the major reasons why I will say that it is incredibly important to be walking fields particularly those areas where we have corn following corn or a situation where 3-years of continuous corn has been planted.



With that said, gray leaf spot (GLS) is one of those diseases that while we might regularly hear about it in the news, we haven’t spent much time dealing with the disease in MS. A former corn agronomist in MS told me he had only encountered GLS twice. One major reason for this has been our lack of continuous corn culture in and probably to a lesser extent our generally warmer climate. Historically speaking GLS has been more of a concern throughout the Ohio River Valley. But based on the attached figure this is generally considered to be the “normal” distribution of GLS.

However, GLS has been reported from other areas outside of the area marked “present” on the map. The information presented in this figure is based on the severity of the disease in the past over the range of distribution, likelihood of a favorable environment, use of conservation tillage, and was determined by members of the diagnosis and management of corn diseases technical committee. Additionally, GLS has tended to be more of a concern/issue to our north since some of those states tend to use more reduced/no till field situations for corn production.



Generally speaking the symptoms of GLS will typically manifest themselves first on lower leaves. However, one of the more confusing things about the disease has to do with the shape of the lesions themselves. In almost all of the diagnostic disease guides GLS lesions have a typical rectangular appearance with straight, parallel margins. This particular lesion shape (highlighted with arrows in the photo to the left) requires some time to develop, will be restricted to between the veins in the leaf, and is generally found when the lesions are older. In addition, the full-size lesions can be opaque in nature when they are fully mature. GLS lesions will generally begin as small spots with a chlorotic halo (see attached photos). However, there are numerous factors that can impact the size, shape, and overall appearance of the lesions at the field level. Depending on the particular hybrid

planted, and the level of tolerance to the disease, lesions will not have the characteristic parallel edges that almost all diagnostic guides present. In the field, looking for the presence of these characteristic lesions will determine the presence of GLS. However, looking at the leaves in the lab under a microscope and determining the presence of fungal fruiting structures **is ultimately the best method** to determine if GLS is present. The spores of the particular species of *Cercospora* that causes GLS are unlike the spores from the other leaf blight/spot producing fungi. But unfortunately, they are not something that is easy to detect with a hand lens and requires higher magnification to correctly identify them.

In some cases, depending upon the particular hybrid and the environmental conditions (and based on some of the photographs present on the internet and the diagnostic guides that we have available) lesions of GLS will appear similar to southern corn leaf blight. If you can't tell the two apart and need some help determining what disease is present, do not hesitate to call me. I'll be more than happy to come and look at the situation.

As a general rule of thumb, there are a few important factors to consider when it comes to those fields most at risk to GLS. Throughout MS fields, where these specific/particular situations are encountered should be scouted more frequently:

1. Corn following corn or 3- (or more) years of continuous corn
2. Minimum, reduced, or no-till situations
3. Narrower (less than 36, 38, or 40 inch) row spacing
4. Pivot irrigation
5. Potentially susceptible hybrid

The particular field where a consultant encountered GLS this past week had several of these factors involved. This is something to keep in mind before calling a lesion GLS since it is likely that we would not find GLS in a first year corn field. If you have any specific questions or concerns please give me a call

2009 Budworm/Bollworm/SWCB Trap Captures

Ryan Jackson USDA Trap line

June 2, 2009

County	This Week last Year Bollworm	Bollworm	This Week last Year Budworm	Budworm	BAW
Washington	13	0	0	0	-
Sharkey	54	0	0	0	-
Humphreys	17	0	0	0	-
Yazoo	2	36	8	0	-
Holmes	6	10	0	0	-
Leflore	32	18	0	0	-
Tallahatchie	77	37	0	0	-
Coahoma	44	0	0	0	-
Bolivar	13	27	0	0	-
Sunflower	9	107	5	0	-

Fred Musser Trap line

June 4, 2009

County	This Week last Year Bollworm	Bollworm	This Week last Year Budworm	Budworm	BAW
Grenada	--	0	--	0	-
Hinds	58	2	7	2	0
Madison	--	0	--	0	3
Rankin	--	18	--	3	-
Oktibbeha	9	185	1	1	7
Noxubee	12	15	15	5	-
Lowndes	8	36	9	8	4
Lee	19	3	40	3	-
Prentiss	--	0	--	15	0
Chickasaw	--	1	--	3	-
Calhoun	--	0	--	0	-
Webster	--	0	--	6	0

Southwest Corn Borer - Chris Daves May 28- June 3, 2009

County	Traps Reporting	Total Reported	Avg/Trap	County	Traps Reporting	Total Reported	Avg/Trap
Adams	4	0	0	Madison	5	0	0
Alcorn	2	0	0	Monroe	4	26	7
Bolivar	10	0	0	Noxubee	-	-	-
Calhoun	4	1	1	Panola	10	299	30
Carroll	-	-	-	Pontotoc	-	-	-
Clay	-	-	-	Quitman	2	1	1
Coahoma	5	0	0	Rankin	-	-	-
Covington	-	-	-	Sharkey	-	-	-
DeSoto	-	-	-	Simpson	-	-	-
George	-	-	-	Tallahatchie	15	0	0
Grenada	4	6	2	Tate	-	-	-
Hinds	4	1	1	Tunica	-	-	-
Holmes	5	0	0	Warren	4	1	1
Humphreys	21	7	1	Washington	15	1	1
Issaquena	-	-	-	Webster	-	-	-
Lee	2	0	0	Yalobusha	4	0	0
Leflore	18	15	1	Yazoo	19	40	2
Lowndes	2	3	1.50				

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