



# CARSON COUNTY AG NEWS



## MAY 2015

### Events

#### Wheat Field Day

May 22, 2015

Groom  
Community  
Center

Extension Office

8:00 - 5:00

(closed 12-1  
for lunch)

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<http://carson.agrilife.org>

### Carson County Wheat Field Day

May 22 ~ Groom Community Center ~ 10:45 a.m.

Cost ~ \$10 ~ Please RSVP so we will have an accurate count for lunch

Registration starts at 10:45 a.m.

Program will begin at 11:00 a.m. and lunch will be served at noon,  
Lunch will be provided by The Grill

**Courtesy of Attebury Grain Co.**

**Classroom Presentation Given by:**

Dr. Ron French—Wheat Diseases (Rust)

Dr. Jourdan Bell—Wheat Rotation

Program will continue at 1:00 p.m. with the tour at the  
Weinheimer Farm

**Field Presentations Given By:**

Dr. Jourdan Bell—Wheat Varieties and their characteristics

Weinheimer Farm Plot is located West of Groom approximately one and a  
half miles North of I-40 on FM 294 and one half mile North of County  
Road 3 on the West side of the road.

**3 CEU's will be offered for this tour**

### Weed Management

Weed Management is always an issue, and more so now with all our recent  
rains. Information on Weed Management in Cotton can be found on the  
County Website at:

<http://carson.agrilife.org/files/2014/03/Weed-Management-in-Texas-Cotton-2014.pdf>

Information on Post emerged over the top weed management options  
can be found on page 10, Table 4.

Post-directed or hooded weed management options can be found on  
page 14, Table 5

## Cotton Variety Characteristics

In the 2014 Texas Panhandle Cotton Variety Trials, the following varieties were planted at 5 locations:

- Deltapine 1212B2RF: early maturing variety with excellent seed vigor. Well suited for limited irrigation. Medium to medium-short plant height.
- Deltapine 1410B2FR: early maturing, light hairy leaf and medium plant height.
- FiberMax 1320GL: an early maturing, short plant.
- FiberMax 1830GLT: an early, medium maturing variety with a smooth leaf and moderate storm resistance.
- FiberMax 2011GT: a short stature, early maturing variety.
- NexGen 1511B2RF: a medium maturing with semi-smooth leaf. Plant height is medium to tall and labeled to be moderately storm tolerant.
- NexGen 3306B2RF: an early-medium maturing variety with a semi smooth leaf. Plant height is medium to tall and labeled to be very storm tolerant.
- PhytoGen 222WRF: a very early maturing variety with a smooth leaf, short plant height and excellent storm tolerance.
- PhytoGen 333WRF: a medium to tall, early maturing variety with a hairy leaf type that is labeled to be very storm tolerant.
- PhytoGen 339WRF: a tall, early maturing variety with fair storm tolerance that has fair storm tolerance.
- Stoneville 4747GLB2: a very early maturing variety.

For complete information on Cotton Variety Characteristics Please visit our Website at: <http://carson.agrilife.org/files/2012/05/Panhandle-Cotton-Variety-Trials-Final-2014.pdf>

### ATTENTION:

### COTTON AND 2, 4-D DRIFT NOT A GOOD MIX

For more information on ways to minimize drift and alternative chemicals, visit the Carson County website at:

<http://carson-tx.tamu.edu/>  
Link to: Publications/Ag/2,4-D

Or contact the Carson County Extension Office at 537-3882



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### Please go to the Carson County AgriLife Extension Website to read more about:

- Forage Quality vs. Stage of Growth Trostle 2015
- Panhandle Cotton Variety Trails Final 2014
- Identification and Management of Stem Rust on Wheat and Barley
- Sorghum Silage a Suitable Alternative to Corn Silage, with Proper Management

[http://carson.agrilife.org/ag/  
publications/](http://carson.agrilife.org/ag/publications/)

## Stripe Rust and Potential Leaf Rust in the Texas Panhandle and Surrounding Areas

*Written by Ron French April 30, 2015*

**Please note that most fungicides can be applied only until full head emergence/ beginning of flowering (Feekes 10.5), and have a Pre-Harvest interval (PHI) of 30-45 days.**

If the stripe rust is significantly established in the crop and spore production is occurring from within the field and from other field locations, strobilurins fungicides will help in suppressing the spore inoculum. The triazoles such as propiconazole, tebuconazole, metconazole will suppress the actively growing rust fungus (mycelium). Because many locations in the High Plains have had a couple of inches of rain or more in the last few days, that can increase rust levels and infection. Plus, leaf rust may also become more prevalent, if not already in a field.

Therefore, even though rain may not be expected for the next few days, the rust levels may well increase in the next few days or weeks because of the rainfall some locations had and moisture accumulation. Rain is also a good thing as it may increase potential yields thanks to the water availability. In studies done in the Texas Panhandle in the last few years, a potential of a 3 bushel increase per acre per extra inch of available water was determined. In 2007, when several dryland fields did very well in terms of yield, rain was made available to the plant at the right time. In Amarillo, the average rainfall was at around 5 inches during the month of May.

**For some fields, it may be necessary to look at a mixed mode of action as a spraying option**, in order to target both spore inoculum (from within the field and other fields) plus the actively growing fungus in the plant leaves.

Thus, one could spray a triazole (tebuconazole, metconazole, propiconazole, prothioconazole, flutriafol) in combination with a strobilurin such as Picoxystrobin (Approach) or Pyraclostrobin (Headline).

Based on multi-state data, tebuconazole and metconazole are considered “Excellent” against both stripe and leaf rust, propiconazole and prothioconazole (ie. Proline 480 SC) are still considered “very good”. Picoxystrobin (ie. Approach) and Pyraclostrobin (Headline) are still considered Excellent but once stripe infection is present (which is the case now), these and other less effective strobilurins (‘stroby’ fungicides) may lose their efficacy if not sprayed with a triazole, as the strobilurins may be targeting more of the spore inoculum versus the active vegetative mycelial growth (which is already present in the leaf tissue recently or for several weeks).

For stripe rust, mixed mode of action products such as Twinline, Quilt Excel, and Fortix (Flutriafol and Fluaxostrobin) are considered “Excellent”; Priaxor and Stratego YLD are “Very good”.

**If you have a good, moderately susceptible, or susceptible variety and stripe rust is established in that field**, it may be a better fit to spray two different chemistries (triazole plus strobilurin). Adding a mixed chemistry (with a strobilurin) would help in preventing establishment of leaf rust (if not present yet but assuming leaf rust is heading into the Texas Panhandle OR leaf rust is already there in low numbers).

Leaf areas that are affected by rusts will remain affected but the idea is to suppress the spread of the disease and protect the other healthy/green area within the leaves that are rust free or that may already have some rust.

Here is a link to “Fungicides labeled for wheat for the control of rusts in Texas: 2015”. I did not include Fortix but in trials done in other High Plain states, this product proved Excellent against stripe rust.

<http://amarillo.tamu.edu/files/2010/11/FungicidesRustWheatTx2015-1a.pdf>

**Note that most fungicides can be applied only until full head emergence/ beginning of flowering (Feekes 10.5), and have a Pre-Harvest interval (PHI) of 30-45 days.**

**With the recent rain and moisture accumulation in the ground and canopy, rust levels may increase. Ground application may not be possible for a few days if soil is too wet, so there may be a need to do aerial application.**

Just a few things to take into account regarding stripe rust (and to some extent also applicable to leaf rust):

1. The effect of the fungicide application “will not be clearly seen for 7-10 days after application” (as per a label for a tebuconazole)
2. Treatment will give an approximate “three week disease suppression” (as per a tebuconazole label)
3. Under ideal conditions, symptoms may appear 1 week after infection.
4. Sporulation starts approximately 2 weeks after infection.
5. Fungicides last 10-14 days after application or up to 2 weeks (as per many of my colleagues). Labels may indicate 3 weeks of suppression (see#3), but the last week may be just residual levels of the fungicide.
6. Fungicides will protect plant tissue being sprayed. Any misses, lack of good coverage, or if flag leaf was not sprayed (especially on a delayed boot stage tiller), it may mean that those tissues are not protected.
7. The triazoles will target fungal growth while the strobilurins may target the spores and its ability to establish upon germination.
8. There is always the possibility of resistance or a new race that is resistant, but there is no indication that is happening, as other locations have had good control after spraying with a fungicide (South Texas, others)
9. As an example, TAM 111 has a “good resistance” to stripe rust to start with (5 out of 9, 9=poor, 1=Excellent) but still not in the “Very good” or “Excellent” category. But TAM 111 is susceptible to the leaf rust populations that are prevalent in the southern Great Plains. TAM 112 is susceptible to both stripe and leaf rust.

Ultimately, each field is different. And resistance level in the plant is always important when making a decision to spray or not.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me. For more information on rusts, visit

<http://sickwheat.tamu.edu>



You can also visit our County Website for more information about Stem Rust at:

<http://carson.agrilife.org/files/2012/05/StemRustID-Man2011TX.pdf>



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number and the cell provider you use  
so that we can send you text updates  
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