



## **Season 6 Episode 10 — Cotton Planting Challenges**

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Announcer:

The Alabama Crops Report Podcast, your trusted information source for Alabama agriculture.

Scott Graham

Hey, everybody, welcome into the Alabama Crops Report podcast. I got Simer, Scott, Blake, and Josh here today. So we're going to talk a little bit of cotton. How's it going guys.

Josh Lee

It's going good.

Blake Lanton

Oh ditto here.

Simer Virk

Yeah. We are in the middle of the planting season right. We're in maybe towards the latter part of it.

Scott Graham

May May 22nd today. So yeah we're we're hopefully I don't know Josh you've got the numbers there.

Josh Lee

So USDA has got us at 54% planted acreage. I do think that's a little adjusted I think in North Alabama that's very true. As we go further south, I mean we're still putting in seed.

Scott Graham

Maybe maybe that counts. That's double counting some of the replants that's already happened.

Josh Lee

That's. Yeah. Yeah, yeah. Yeah yeah.

Simer Virk

We're supposed to replant next week.

Blake Lanton

Yeah yeah we are too.

Josh Lee

Yeah yeah. That's the that's the thing with this season it's been kind of a, not a, not a big roller coaster, but one I think, you know in early April we had some really good temperature conditions. It was, you know 80s good sunshine. We had a little bit of moisture, but it was pretty dang gum dry. If you were able to catch some moisture guys planted. And then we kind of dipped down in the middle part of April towards the end, and it turned really cool. We kept getting those rain rain periods and guys were planting, you know, we were planting into that. And those are the stands and those are the kind of fields that we're talking about replant and kind of concerned about.

Simer Virk

Well, the good thing is, compared to last year, we weren't able to get out in the field and do anything.

Scott Graham

That's right. Yeah.

Simer Virk

I feel like this year we have a long stretch. We're like, we have been in the last two weeks just every day. Yep. Going planting on planting. So so hopefully we'll get most of our planting will get done earlier this year which we're supposed to get some more rain.

Blake Lanton

Yeah I've got my forecast is going to rain in the next seven days. So that's going to push us back a little bit. I actually was talking to a farmer the other day. He was talking about booking cotton. He's like, I want to book more. But at its May 20th and I don't even have a stand now. He's got some coming. He has planted since our six

and seven inch rain event we had in Autauga County. But yeah, we are. I told him I wasn't too worried about it. We are behind the ball. I mean, once we if we ever can get rolling, we can cover some acres pretty quick.

Simer Virk

Yeah. And I remember Doctor Ron Smith last year I believe he did a podcast just because we were so late in everything. And I remember him saying that we are maybe okay until June 15th or 20th.

Scott Graham

Yeah, right.

Simer Virk

That we can actually still plan until then before it really starts to.

Blake Lanton

Yeah, yeah, I like it earlier because, I mean, I hate to say this generally that July 4th time, we usually get a rain and it's nice to be able to really utilize that rain. I'd like to be like cotton to be, you know, kind of up and going where we can use that. But, you know, it is what it is. We made some really good yields planting plant in the first couple of weeks of June.

Simer Virk

Yeah.

Scott Graham

It's just a gamble. We won the gamble last year.

Josh Lee

You did. Yeah the gamble paid off. But farming in general is a gamble. You know you never know what's going to happen. But all we can do is prepare the best we can and roll on.

Simer Virk

Yeah. So what we're going to what are you going to share today Josh.

Josh Lee

So just kind of going to talk about overall. You know I kind of gave a little bit of a spill talking about environmental conditions and that kind of stuff. So I've gotten some calls and some pictures and some like, hey, what is why is this cotton looking like it is? So I've gotten a couple calls and I mentioned like planting in that late April period, probably like that last week of April, early in going into May. And so I've gotten texts like, hey, this stands two weeks old, 14 days after planting. Why are we still sitting at cotyledon stage? Where are my true leaves? What the world's happening? I put out ag logic. I got all my you know, I did everything right. What am I

doing here? So you know. And to that I say this and Tyson Raper up in Tennessee we're all seeing the same thing is because of those temperature conditions we're just drastically slowing growth down. Yeah. You know in a good typical like 90 degrees 70 degree low temperature, you know, we're going to develop that node in about three days or a little bit shorter. So when we're thinking about planting and getting a good stand establishment and good conditions, you can see stuff as soon as like 5 to 6 days. But usually 7 to 10 is a good measure in good temperatures. But here now, you know, in that in that under that period it was going to take about two weeks. So two weeks to actually evaluate the stand which comes into a problem. You know, if you're further north, you know, you're always considering your growing season length, right? So you want to make sure you've got enough time to set bolls and mature those bolls out harvest. So that's one of the things that we're not there yet. We're still in May. In June. We'd have a little bit different conversation on that. On whether to like, you know, if it replant consideration of that kind of thing. So what are we talking about in terms of like heat unit accumulation. So that's the big name in cotton. You got to have heat to heat. Just feels growth. Of course you got to have moisture in there. But if you've got that temperatures going up you're going to have good stuff. So to put this into perspective, I looked up two stations, I got research at. So I looked at Tennessee Valley up in Limestone County, and I looked down at Wiregrass Station In Headland. So on the week of April the 28th through May 2nd, up there at the Tennessee Valley, over five days, we accumulated 45 heat units or a commonly referred to as DD 60s in cotton. Okay. What does that mean? Well, technically. Well, not technically. We're shooting for 50 in the first five days of planting. We need about we need at least 50 degree heat degree units in order to get that crop out of the ground and get the stand going. So that tells me that we're kind of slowed down in that period, and that's pretty prime time planting up in the Tennessee Valley in that April period to May 2nd.

Scott Graham

And that 60 cotton does not grow at all below 60.

Josh Lee

Yeah.

Scott Graham

So but it's also not 65 is growing normal in 60. It's not. There's a gradient there right.

Josh Lee

Sure.

Scott Graham

And so that's what you're getting at with these DD 60 and accumulation because that's taking the the highest.

Josh Lee

Highs and the.

Scott Graham

Lows lowest of the day dividing it by two. Getting the average. Yes. Right.

Josh Lee

Yes.

Scott Graham

So and that's where that number comes from

Simer Virk

I've studied this back in Georgia. We did they do a really good job of teaching you GDDs and everything. How do the growers actually if they do even use all that or if, if they had to.

Blake Lanton

Right, I think I see more people looking at that with corn, where I mean, honestly, either we get it or we don't, and generally we don't have a problem getting

Simer Virk

They're not tracking these heat units or anything, right?

Blake Lanton

Not really. It's just more of a way of us to assess what how cotton's going to grow. I mean, I guess if you were making management decisions, maybe making picks decisions, you're looking at the forecast to see what you want to do. I guess it could benefit us there. But, I mean, generally, we get more than enough.

Simer Virk

Yeah.

Scott Graham

Josh and I were talking to the truck the other day, was telling him, you know, the formal threshold to terminate insecticides, brace for plant bugs is node above white flower Three, five. Excuse me. Not above white flower Five plus 350 heat units. So how am I supposed to know when that clock start? Yeah, but I know that's about node white flower two.

Simer Virk

Okay.

Scott Graham

So my threshold is node above white flower two quit spraying plant bugs. But there are certain things it's probably more useful Josh and you know more than me at the end of the season to focus on heat units than it is beginning because you're trying to figure out.

Simer Virk

When to.

Scott Graham

One of those bolls going to make it.

Josh Lee

Yeah. So you're exactly correct, Scott. So that's the main thing we're looking at is heat unit accumulation in the end of the season. So we're looking at last effective bloom date. So that's a very key point. And so there are historical dates as you look in north and north Alabama. Makes sense. That date is shorter. So you're basically looking at the first frost. When's the first frost most likely going to hit. And obviously North Alabama that's going to hit first. Then if you you know if you're in South Alabama. But yeah we're looking at how much heat units you know in order to make that that square in order to take it all the way to harvest full bolls. That's what we're trying to bank on and figure out. There are, of course, are days that are like, well, it'll take X amount of days, but that's going the great agronomist answer. It's going to depend. Right. So it's going to depend on, you know, how cloudy it is, how what the temperatures are, what the weather's like, how that fruiting structure is going to mature out. So that's going to be kind of dependent. So like you said, Blake, guys aren't looking at, you know, hey I got 750 DD 60s man I'm good to go. Oh they're going to look at the weather all right. Because the weather is ultimately what's going to determine this.

Scott Graham

And then we we can use DD 60s to explain. Well this is why your cotton stuff.

Josh Lee

Right. So I can explain why, you know, if I'm at 14 days after planting and I'm still at cotyledon stage, what the heck just happened to my crop? Well, if you look back and pulled the DD 60s, heck, I only got maybe 5050 something in a span of two weeks. That makes sense. Yeah, that makes, you know, we can correlate it to something.

Scott Graham

A lot of people are probably like me. Josh talks a lot about the the rain rock or whatever.

Josh Lee

The weather rock.

Scott Graham

Yeah, rock. You go out and look and rock. Say the weather is not. Yep. So I go out and look, my cotton's either growing or it's not. I don't calculate DD 60s, but.

Blake Lanton

So, so I guess and and this is really just a question, I, I guess that those warmer nights, you know, you talk about those hot nights are bad, bad for cotton. So I guess that kind of plays into effect because you're taking that difference in the night and day. If you're having, you know, 85 degree nights and, you know, 95 degree days, you're really not, I would assume, in that formula, then your heat units are not really.

Scott Graham

We don't have a lot of 85 degree nights though. Do we?

Blake Lanton

Yet. Yeah, Yet not yet. You get into August and it's possible I mean it happens. It's not.

Josh Lee

It happens. It's not as common. There's a good bit of research that goes on looking at elevated nighttime temperatures that will.

Scott Graham

I guess the plant never gets a break at that point.

Josh Lee

Yeah. Pretty much yeah. Exactly right.

Blake Lanton

But but again, you know, like I said, I was I was going back to the forecast and I have clouds and 90, 100, 70, 60% chance of rain for the next seven days. So that's cloudy weather, wet soil conditions. You know, I expect to get some phone calls on more of of of those pictures you were talking about earlier. Josh, that I'm probably going to say is, is going to be some wet weather blight that we experienced about 3 or 4 years ago. Cotton is going to grow, grow slow, going to be waterlogged. Maybe some seedling disease out there and there's just no way around it. But this forecast we've got.

Scott Graham

At least we ain't going to be shedding squares.

Blake Lanton

That's true. That is true because there hadn't been out there.

Simer Virk

Yeah. And the good thing also is we want to talk about corn because when we're planting that's wrong within three seconds, you know.

Scott Graham

That's right.

Simer Virk

Yeah. Yeah. It's cotton I think even if it's a little delayed, as long as it catches up. Yeah, we might be all right.

Josh Lee

So that. Yeah. Biggest thing, as long as we've got enough growing season length to mature the crop, we're okay. Yeah. So I'm not concerned right now. Yeah. We got plenty of time. June cotton can make good yields. So nothing.

Blake Lanton

To be. Yeah. And as long as we've got, you know, we'll have moisture in the soil once we get back to going. And we should, you know that that last rain event, like I said, I got six inches. And here the past few days, we've had places we were concerned about there being enough moisture to still plant into. didn't last that long, but we were in such a drought, you know, the ground just soaked it up. So I'm hoping that this, you know, brings us back and gets us at the point where we're not losing moisture so fast.

Simer Virk

I was just telling my guys yesterday, we got done planting in Headland we've been planting. We planted in North Alabama and Cherokee County, Bella Mina, Selma, near Selma and then yesterday. And Headland man it still feels so dry that every time we get done, at the end of the day, you're just, like, full of dust. Yeah, yeah. And I'm like, I haven't felt that in the last 2 or 3 years. Like there were some fields you go plant, you were still all right. But I think that also goes back to there was good moisture. But then there was also some fields where you got like plant at least an inch. If not, you know, to put that seed down. Yeah. So I, I think that's the other thing. It's still like there's a lot of dirt on the ground. You know, we don't have a lot of moisture though, even though we got some rains and stuff. But I don't know, like I just felt like that every grower was making decisions kind of based on, like, they should be from field to field and day to day with that, you know.

Blake Lanton

Yeah. And and some weren't because again, we just had that much rain. Hey we're putting it three quarters of an inch. We should be good for a week. Well, you know, I went behind one planter and he only had two row

units, but he was not putting them in dry dirt. And luckily I caught it, you know, not long after he started in the field, but you would have had two rows that that took a little bit longer to come up.

Simer Virk

Now, that's that's why I said like some of these conditions, it's almost like you better check every day before you get begin, like, hey, yeah, my planter was set up for what I was doing yesterday, but today I may have to either, you know, change some stuff

Scott Graham

You might check after you eat your your lunch too. Yeah.

Simer Virk

Oh, I have some. I have had some maps from our one of our planters. It maps soil moisture as we're planting in the furrow. I have had to maps. We start planning in the morning. It's like 55-60 degrees topsoil moisture. After lunch, it's in 80s. And when you pull that map up, it shows you like all this red hot temperatures.

Scott Graham

Yep.

Josh Lee

For sure.

Simer Virk

So what else on cotton?

Josh Lee

Well. I kind of want to talk about insects because I've battled with a new insect I haven't dealt with yet, and I don't I don't like it, Scott. It's not it's not the green one, but it's. So a little bigger.

Scott Graham

Josh has learned about grasshopper. Grasshopper is that they are now mortal enemies.

Blake Lanton

Yeah, yeah. We'll see. I was just like Josh where I came from, South Georgia too. And we never dealt with the Grasshoppers

Simer Virk

We don't see them a whole lot.

Blake Lanton

And the first field I stepped into central Alabama was sprayed the next day.

Simer Virk

So I may have noticed them a little bit over the last two years, but we planting cotton with Wendy last.

Blake Lanton

Cotton and soybeans and they were out there to.

Simer Virk

These fields. Man. You're just walking and they're like you're seeing them all over.

Scott Graham

I've got an almost entirely new summer crew, and they all probably think grasshoppers are the most important pest of cotton because we've been we've been chasing them around, spraying demos, doing bioassays, just all kinds of stuff. The good thing is, grasshoppers are easy to control that that field where Josh learned about them, we went back in there after it was sprayed with the airplane and it was like, Holy cow. I mean, we walked probably, what, 25 acres across that field and saw five.

Blake Lanton

Yeah, yeah, we could have counted them on our hands.

Scott Graham

Wouldn't have to take my shoes off the count, right? Yeah.

Simer Virk

So what's the what's the recommendation?

Scott Graham

So we don't have any thresholds. We probably never will. They're pretty sporadic. We just kind of go off of a historical problems, right? Have you had grasshoppers eat cotton in your field before? If the answer is yes, it seems more likely they will again, if they've never if you've never had a problem with their eating, you're eating your cotton. Some reason it seems like they just don't do it. But b just run behind the planters. Little one couple houses of Devlin provides good residual suppression.

Simer Virk

Can that go in the pre-emerger herbicide?

Scott Graham

It could. It could you? I don't know how you're dealing with your, you know, residual timings there. That's probably something I'll try to look at next year.

Blake Lanton

Even, you know, if you're close enough with your burn down that folks at it and they're burned down and.

Scott Graham

Then throw some in.

Blake Lanton

You kind of start cleaner.

Scott Graham

And then, you know, if once you start getting into adults, you got throw in a knock down acephates what we primarily use, but, you know, pyrethroids are historically have been very sporadic with their control. But, yeah, they're not hard to kill you. Just at the end of the day, it's it's a risk level. And when you're driving the planter across the field and as I like to say grasshoppering in everywhere it's how many, how many can you see out there and go to bed that night and not worry about it?

Blake Lanton

And then going back to what I was talking about with the forecast. So two years ago, I looked at the farm we were at the other day, and another one probably 30 miles away. There weren't many grasshoppers out there. There was a lot of plants dying. Well, when you have grasshoppers, you have three cornered alfalfa hoppers. You got seedling disease all working together. It can make it look that that much worse. So right now my grasshopper decision is a lot easier knowing if this forecast is going to be like that. I know cotton is going to be growing slow. I'm going to I'm probably going to put a little insurance out there on them, especially if I'm going over the field with the herbicide or whatever.

Simer Virk

That's what I was. So let's say somebody altered went and then put it in in the pre-emerge, how long they have before like, should they make like go back really quick or do they have some time? Because a lot of these girls are also like, well, I got to finish planting.

Blake Lanton

So unless you're going to go and like really check it, but I'm on, I'm going to let him.

Scott Graham

I was just going to say the greatest risk of staying loss seems to be when the cotton is in the crook stage. When it's pushing through, they'll just clip that stem and the plant never has a chance. And so trying to get it out there as the cotton is emerging or before is the best.

Simer Virk

Okay.

Scott Graham

They can also until it's pretty good size, they can chew on the side of the stem and break it over that way, too. But it seems like as you you get into that part of the year, they go find something else to eat. I think all season right now, they're just looking for moisture. And those succulent plants are coming up and there's moisture there because everything else in the fields brown and crunchy. Right.

Simer Virk

Well, that's where when we I saw that was because I didn't see them up in North Alabama at all. We planted all these other fields and they were no till too, but it was just a lot less residue on the ground. Yeah. With Wendy and them over there, there was a lot of stuff like biomass. Well, and just jumping.

Blake Lanton

And that's, that's kind of the thing with them too, is that doesn't really correlate. I've seen some of the more fallow fields have twice as many grasshoppers than the best looking cover crop you've seen, so it's really hard to tell.

Scott Graham

So these things that they lay their eggs in pods in the soil in the fall and they hatch out in the spring. And so it just kind of depends on which, which fields do they lay their eggs in. And there's little things like soil type can impact it, water holding capacity in a wet spring or a wet winter seems like they're not as bad, because it can drown out those eggs that are laid down there, right in the drier winter. Drier spring. Those eggs survive better. Yeah, so that helps.

Simer Virk

But this year is.

Scott Graham

Obviously it's it is exclusively in no till reduced till problem anywhere where you're turning ground you're mechanically destroying those eggs.

Simer Virk

So that's why. So we go south yeah.

Blake Lanton

Later I'll show you a video. You can actually hear them chewing. I've been standing in the field and I have heard it before, and I was able to find it and video that grasshopper chewing the stem. Until you watch the whole plant fall to the ground.

Simer Virk

You must have a really good.

Blake Lanton

No, it was loud, like I'd never heard it before, but I, I was like, that's got to be what this is. And I just happened to be standing right next to it. But yeah, you can hear them chewing.

Simer Virk

Wow, man.

Josh Lee

It's it's like an Animal Planet documentary right there.

Simer Virk

Yeah.

Blake Lanton

The things you see, in a cotton field.

Josh Lee

You see you see all kinds of stuff.

Scott Graham

Doctor Lee has quickly forgotten the cotton, jassid. He's all about grasshoppers now.

Josh Lee

Well, that was my next question. Scott was, what about the jassids? It's been pretty quiet.

Scott Graham

It has been. It's good. That is, we think. Yeah.

Simer Virk

Yeah, I was asking.

Scott Graham

It's eerily similar to last year.

Scott Graham

Yeah, yeah, yeah.

Blake Lanton

Well, that's what I was telling was down the hall earlier and I was like the only problem I see is like, we're going to get lax. It's kind of like this cutworm thing. 20 years I hadn't seen the cutworm. So I don't, you know, never really look for them. So you kind of get lax and you're not paying attention. And then all of a sudden they can show up and blow up on you.

Scott Graham

Well, they can. My my concern is almost the opposite. I was talking to my yesterday. I hope we don't get so hyper focused on jassids we forget about plant bugs.

Blake Lanton

Yeah, yeah.

Scott Graham

You know what I mean?

Blake Lanton

That's true too.

Scott Graham

But as of right now, we have found no, no active populations in the, quote, real world, some in big box stores and nurseries and stuff. But we haven't found any in the wild. We had not found any in the wild this time last year. So we don't know if that means anything or not.

Simer Virk

So when was it last year detected?

Scott Graham

So so last year we detected them on the second week of June in sentinel plots on experiment stations. But we didn't get any confirmed in commercial fields until mid-August.

Simer Virk

Oh wow.

Scott Graham

Okay. And those that they found in those sentinel plots never really seem to just blow up on us either. I don't know, that was weird. That was Doctor Jacobson, my research counterparts program that found those in the Sentinel plots. But it was it was really late August before somebody through that match on the gasoline and walked away and told me to clean it up.

Simer Virk

So we we do have those plots again this year.

Scott Graham

Yeah. Yeah.

Simer Virk

Because I guess this year. It's like I mean June's here next two weeks.

Scott Graham

That's right. Yeah. So yeah.

Scott Graham

We've we've been staggering two week planting date intervals in headlands since February the 18th.

Josh Lee

Yeah.

Scott Graham

Well we learned Josh is you better to plant March 1st or March 15th than you are February 18th. That cotton. That cotton is quote older. Is more. More mature than the February planting stuff. But we we look at it every week and haven't found anything.

Simer Virk

Well a lot of still starting to plant corn in mid-March.

Scott Graham

So yeah.

Josh Lee

So on the same lines of that Scott, we got scout school. Right.

Scott Graham

We do.

Josh Lee

Alright

Scott Graham

You've got the dates there.

Josh Lee

I got the dates. I'll read them. I'll read them off. Just so everybody everybody's on here. And these dates are also on the Alabama Cotton Shorts newsletter, as well as well as our ACS website. That should be on there. As well. But I'll just read the dates off real quick across the state. So Southeast Alabama Scout school at Wiregrass at the station. That'll be June 2nd at 8 a.m.. Central Alabama Scout School be at Milstead Gin, June the 4th at 8 a.m. Tennessee Valley Scout School will be, of course, at Tennessee Valley Rec. That'll be June 9th at 8 a.m. Southwest Alabama Scout School be at Grant Farms at June 18th at 10 a.m.. And then Northeast Alabama Scout School. Be at McChord Fire Station Number one at 10 a.m. on June the 25th. So put that in a plug real quick. You know, it's always good to know what insects are out there, not just the J word or the jassid, but making sure we know we're scouting for plant bugs. We're scouting. We're you know, we're looking at the whole system, not just one single thing and trying to honing in.

Scott Graham

And we've got you to talk about PGR decisions and management.

Josh lee

Of course.

Scott Graham

Hopefully Simers going to talk about sprayers set up and those types of things. So

Josh Lee

So good overall cotton system.

Scott Graham

That's right.

Josh Lee

Good a good cotton system.

Scott Graham

And Headland we're going to talk a little peanuts and peanut diseases and stuff too. So yeah, be the 60, 67th consecutive year that we've had a scout school with Alabama extension longest running program and extension Alabama extension history. How about that?

Scott Graham

Even Covid couldn't stop us.

Simer Virk

Good deal. I know Aarons not here. You want to do just a quick corn, what it looks like in your part of the region, or we get about five more minutes or so.

Blake Lanton

I'm not going to say all over the board. Most people are done unless they're going to put a fungicide application.

Simer Virk

What the what the corn look like. What stage is it about right there in your part of the state?

Blake Lanton

Everywhere. I did have one farmer say yesterday that he was starting to see some tassels trying to poke out.

Simer Virk

Wow.

Blake Lanton

So, yeah, we're probably anywhere from a week to a month from Tasseling and just just riding by looking out the truck window. I've been looking at more planting stuff than than stuff that's already up in the past two weeks.

Simer Virk

It's a lot of it is overlap.

Blake Lanton

No. Oh yeah.

Simer Virk

Kind of weed issues. Yeah. I think hopefully most folks got their nitrogen and.

Blake Lanton

They're either just now finishing up or they've gotten it out. I know of one drew was putting putting some out on his later planted stuff yesterday

Simer Virk

Okay.

Blake Lanton

And he was finishing up. So it should all be.

Simer Virk

You feel like the corn crops going relatively good so far this year right?

Scott Graham

I don't know.

Simer Virk

Why you don't work in corn.

Scott Graham

I don't work corn

Simer Virk

Man I heard. Are you covering corn insects or Katelyn did.

Scott Graham

Yeah, she she graduated. She's got a Big job now, so.

Simer Virk

Okay. But are there any concerns on insects or anything like that?

Scott Graham

Stink bugs are the big one. And the best timing there to spray them is right as you're starting to push tassels. Okay. Still, I don't fully understand how that I don't understand how a that ear is already down there and be a stink bug can find it, but that's when they tend to do their most damage is right as that ear is starting to form, and when the tassels are shooting up and just pull. Rated by Fenton or Pyrethroid does a good job. And I'd like to say that potentially can be some population control for what's moving in the cotton later in the year too or soybeans. So that's another positive there to spraying stink bugs in corn.

Simer Virk

Gotcha. All right. Good deal. Seemed like a good early season kind of update or concentrations.

Scott Graham

Yeah, yeah. We got anything else? Josh, you.

Simer Virk

Cover all the items on the agenda?

Josh Lee

I sure did. Scott. Scott's always talking to me about my list in here. He's like, man, he asked me today. He's like.

Simer Virk

Paid a person like on the podcast.

Blake Lanton

Well, that's what I was wondering. I guess this is from the last podcast. Yeah. That's to read out a couple of Josh. Yeah. Over there.

Josh Lee

I think that was Chandler's. Me and him. Me and him will do a list. I don't know I, I gotta write stuff down. I can't just memorize stuff. I write it down. So. But no, I think we're good. We're getting planters rolling. We're going to get the rest of that acreage planted mainly in the south south central part of Alabama. And I think we're good to go.

Scott Graham

All right. Well appreciate it guys enjoyed our talk as always. Thank you to our listeners who who listen every week or every time it comes out. If there's anything any of us with Alabama Extension can do to help, please don't hesitate to reach out and let us know.

Announcer:

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