



Season 6 Episode 12—Cotton Management Considerations

July 10, 2026

Announcer:

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

Scott Graham

Hey, everybody, welcome into another episode of the Alabama Crop Report podcast. Coming to you just before July the 4th. As we're recording this, it is July the 2nd. We'll have a little discussion on the cotton crop, I think, today. Right. So, we got Simer, Josh and Josh's intern the man, the myth, the legend. Zeke.

Josh Lee

Zeke. Yeah. Zeke Culbreadth, we've got here in the studio as well.

Zeke Culbreadth

Good morning.

Scott Graham

He did say something. He did say

Zeke Culbreadth

I can't just be introduced and not say anything at all so.

Simer Virk

Yeah. Or he would have just nodded and nobody would know.

Scott Graham

That's right. Yeah, yeah.

Simer Virk

But, guys, it's been hot.

Scott Graham

I tell you what, I was talking to somebody the other day. I started sweating that like 9:00 when I got to Prattville, and I didn't quit sweating till I took shower that night before I went to bed. I mean, the the body is not acclimated to this heat. It just it went from pleasant June to not pleasant fast.

Josh Lee

Yeah. We're, we're in the condition now. The air you can wear it is it is bad. Yeah. It is hot. Speaking. You know they Zeke can do on this yesterday he backpack sprayed a good bit on farm. So we're feeling it now.

Simer Virk

Yeah I told my students, I'm not going to name the grower here, but, you know, one of the growers we work with, they got a pool right behind the house. And the folks who are my folks were collecting data there, and they were complaining about how hot it got all that. And I'm like, yeah, it was I'm like, but when y'all got done, you should have just went and jumped in the pool.

Scott Graham

Yeah, yeah, yeah.

Simer Virk

They're like one of them said, oh they have a pool. I'm like, yeah you just got to go look behind the house.

Scott Graham

Yeah. There's the air is so heavy. There's resistance when you swing the sweep net right now. But Josh, I do think that's a good positive turn for the cotton crop.

Josh Lee

I do, I just put out the newsletter this morning, and, that was one of my things. Was talking about the cotton. Season's heating up, and so, you know, not the best weather to, you know, break out your sweep nets or go backpack spray. But it's it's dang good weather to grow some cotton. We're in the 90s. Sometimes the heat index values over 100. So we're in and if we can get some have some adequate moisture and stuff, we're going. We're going to make a good crop.

Simer Virk

Yeah. And and I was thinking about that yesterday because I was going to some of our trials over here, in Shorter central Alabama, and I mean, all corn, soybean, cotton. I went and looked at all our stuff. Man. Crops are going really well. You know, I'm like, well, good thing we're in a good situation at this point of the year because I was thinking about last year where with I think we were either getting into a drought or we were already kind of.

Scott Graham

No last year.

Simer Virk

Or it was late July.

Scott Graham

Yeah. It rained every day in June. Right.

Josh Lee

In May. And then.

Simer Virk

It quit. Well it was around early planting season last year. Yeah.

Scott Graham

So yeah that's right. That's right. Yeah. So hopefully we'll end up with the similar rest of the summer like we had last year and make another bumper crop. Yeah.

Josh Lee

Hope so I hope so here. So speaking of that cotton crop kind of wanted to just talk about where we're at USDA put out there. Planted acreage estimate. So they put out the numbers. I was, pleasantly surprised on this number 360,000. 360,000 acres is what they've got. So that's a 70,000 acre increase from 2025.

Scott Graham

To quote my four year old. Well, well, well, what do you know?

Simer Virk

So are we. I'm assuming we are. Everything's planted. Does that account everything that's planted?

Scott Graham

It Should.

Josh Lee

Should.

Simer Virk

Is this June report?

Josh Lee

Yes, this is a June 30th, 2026.

Simer Virk

By June 30th was like three days ago.

Scott Graham

I don't know how much cotton still being planted for the first time.

Simer Virk

Yeah, yeah.

Scott Graham

You know, it might be some out there, but,

Simer Virk

But if we see a swing in it, it might be just another ten, 20,000, if at all.

Josh Lee

If if that, I know, I know, there was a good bit of late planted cotton, especially in the central on the south part of the state, but I'm. You're kind of gambling where you're gambling a lot. Planting, you know, even replant this kind of this light putting in cotton. But yeah, overall it's it's got the reported at 53% square. And I think that's a little bit high. I think we're a little bit behind in some of these areas, especially in the south part of Alabama in the north part. I agree with that. I think we're going in the square. Squaring it all depended on that weather. When you planted in that May period, that May period was really kind of, I quote, wonky. We had some periods where we had some time periods of where a few planted within one week span, you got two different kind of environments for planting, right. So you had either adequate moisture in some temperatures or you turned it turned cooler and it was really wet when you planted those seeds got waterlogged. So that's kind of where we're kind of where we're at.

Simer Virk

I'm thinking about the cotton, and I just looked at over the last two weeks or even last this week, anywhere from 6 or 7 leaf stem. To yesterday. I was in a field where it was they were pixing and it was like.

Josh Lee

Yeah. Were you out. Oh yeah. I walk that earlier this week out and sent out in Tallahassee. In that area there was a crop. It was planted in May and there was some stuff that was planted real early May and it was already going into bloom about a week, week or so into bloom. And goodness gracious, it had some growth potential behind, and it was a really thick stock, really good internode length. So it was getting after it. So if it catches another one of those rains, they just side dressed nitrogen. So they better get on it with with PGR make sure they keep watch on it.

Simer Virk

Yeah. The grower I was with one of the growers I was at yesterday and they were pixing. Their cotton was growing pretty fast.

Scott Graham

Getting the side dress out and all that kind of stuff that's going to make it jump up to.

Simer Virk

Yeah. You know it kind of makes me think we were talking about side dressing and pixing at the same time. And I heard this when I was in Georgia, because we were doing a good bit of work on some PGR application and stuff. And I don't know if the growers are kind of or our recommendations need to be a little bit more, but it's like we talked about our nitrogen application in cotton where our rates are usually a little bit higher on where it needs to be. And we see that, hey, anytime you're over 90 or 100, there's no point, you know, but it kind of makes me think, which is maybe a valid point in a way that we get a little more aggressive with nitrogen first. Right. And then we got to come back and be aggressive in PGR because now you're trying to manage what you actually. So it's like just working against yourself like early on you're trying to be aggressive with putting more nitrogen. And a plant is going to shoot up. Well. And now you're trying to manage that plant. Be more a be more aggressive with your PGR.

Scott Graham

Unless you get 4 to 2 inches of rain in two weeks like they did in southwest Alabama. And then all your nitro nitrogen is gone. Gone.

Josh Lee

So yeah. Yeah. So that was definitely one of the conversations. You know, I talked with Chandler Chandler about is like how much do we have? What about side dress nitrogen recommendations, that kind of stuff. Definitely. Especially in South Alabama. You know, we had a good bit of, you know, Scott, we rode down there, we saw a good bit of flooded fields, that kind of stuff and that sandier ground. We may want to up those address nitrogen rates just a little bit just to see what we've got. Again, we kind of want to monitor that. And you know, Simer to your point, we were talking about putting PGR out with our side dress nitrogen. It's almost like you're putting gas to the crop putting that nitrogen out. Right. And then you kind of pump in the brakes, putting it on with the PGR and so one of the things you got to keep in mind if you're side dressing with a good bit of nitrogen, if you're going 60 to 80 pounds side dress, you got to make sure that you're going to have water there. It's going to take off. I promise you it will. And I think what happens is a lot of folks are reactive instead of proactive on this PGR right. They already watch that crop take off and sometimes it can be too far gone. Most of the time you can catch it keyword most sometimes you kind of like well, it's kind of gotten ahead of me now. And then we're playing the game of catch up. The game of catch up is a hard one to win and a lot of cases. So, one of the things I'd like to talk about a little bit is some put some of that PGR management that we've got in this season as we go on. One of the biggest things that we've got or we do have, you know, extension loves to talk about tools in the toolbox. All right. So what do we have now available. So one of those things is definitely some guides for your PGR management strategy. So how do you select it. What kind of rates, what kind of products those kind of things. So the Mid-South extension Cotton Specialist working group, I'm in, we just put out a PGR management guide for Mid-South cotton. It's got, you know, a good bit. It's got a actually a table in the back that kind of gives a use recommendation and rate, you know, suggestion based on, you know, your crop, your cotton variety, your nodes, your plant height and overall conditions in that plant, you know, to kind of estimate, you know, how much, PGR should you put out, you know, when should you be more or less aggressive in those environments? Also included in that, in that guide is a cotton variety guide to PGR responsiveness. And I think that's one of the key things. You know, we've got we got a lot of varieties to choose from as a cotton grower. There's a bunch of different ones have got different traits. Some have different packages. You know whatever. Each grower has their own thing that they're kind of wanting for. Well, what we've done is we've put together a pretty comprehensive list of varieties that we know that are going to be, you know, not as responsive, responsive or really responsive to plant growth regulator. So that's something to keep in mind. You know, when we're looking at a PGR strategy and what we're trying to go for or want to look at is a whole systematic approach, right? Of course, your nitrogen plays in the role, but if you've got a really aggressive, growing variety, you know, you want to probably monitor that one more and maybe apply a little bit more PGR than something that's not as responsive. Right? A lot of times we get into a situation where we don't want to quote, you know, cut the crap out. We don't want to halt the crop, we don't want to halt the growth, but make sure that we're making wise decisions in the field before we just go say, all right, well, I'm going already out there with an insecticide mix or herbicide mix or whatever. I'm just going to put some, some, you know, chloride in the tank, how much that's going to be pretty key.

Simer Virk

So help me explain this. I know you usually talk about it in there in your talks, internode length and all that. Like what what are we trying to manage with that? And like if a grower is looking at okay, do I need to be aggressive. Do I need to be moderate or do I not need to put anything. Sure. What are some of the things they are looking at as they're looking at a crop?

Josh Lee

Sure. So when one of the main things we're looking at with PGR management is correct, the fourth internode length. All right. So what is that. The fourth internode length is the most recently matured inner node on a cotton plant. And that's going to tell me the responsiveness of that crop to the its environment. Right. So it's going to kind of tell me where it's at, how much growth potential it's got and how responsive it is to a PGR application. We can come back and measure that fourth internode length to see if, if we actually put out our PGR and if it's actually working effectively. So what does that mean in terms of what lengths we're looking at? Well, what we're really doing is we're looking between a length of about 2.5 inches to three inches. Okay. That's going to be really conducive to high vegetative growth. We're probably going to want to pull that trigger on on applying a PGR application. In that Mid-South guide, there is a little piece where it says, like, I think it says fair, good or great, plant growth right there. And it kind of gives a range of, I think two and a quarter, two and a half and up to three inches, you know, how. And that kind of determines how aggressive you need to be with your plant growth regulator. So for example, let's say that I'm in an environment where I'm going into into bloom. Let's say we're at first flower. All right. So we're at first flower I've got a more aggressive style growing variety. There's a bunch of different ones. I'll say I got an aggressive variety. I've got the nitrogen side dressed to it. I got at least 60 units of nitrogen and I'm catching decent rainfall. That crop right there is more than likely going to take off on me. So I'm going to have to definitely kind of monitor that crop and make sure I'm being timely with my PGR strategy. So on that kind of crop, I may at least want to hit it at least by first flower, maybe hit it at match head, go into match and then go into first flower, and then probably do a follow up consideration around peak blooms around that third week of bloom, and we'll hit it again with a little bit higher rate. Again, one of the biggest things with our PGR is when we're thinking about selecting it and when to apply. Is that PGR work really well. When the crop is actively growing, do not apply on a drought stress crop. When you think about it, when you're using PGR herbicides or other products like that, in order for that product to be completely up taken by the crop, it has to be actively growing so it can actually absorb and move around in that plant. If you apply PGR to something that a crop that's already drought stress that crops already in like a kind of defense mode, right? It's saying I can't take anymore up. I don't want to take this. I'm not going to respond to it. So definitely something to keep in mind. Keep in mind. Right.

Simer Virk

Scott. What, how do you think I know, Josh. But a lot of Internode and other stuff always like we all do research stuff and we got to do all of that. How much you think growers are actually doing all that? Or they're just kind of visualizing the like and deciding the rates. What do you think?

Scott Graham

It's a good question. My experience talking with people, it feels like they kind of do both. And okay, you know, there's some folks that go out and look, there are some that I mean, they've been growing cotton crops, you know, longer than Josh and I've been alive, and they can know what they're doing. Right. But certainly I feel like a lot of your, your consultants and scouts and those guys that that's their job is to spend time in the cotton field.

Scott Graham

You know, the growers job is really to spend time on the sprayer or the planter or whatever. Right. I think those guys in particular are doing a pretty good job with, with this. And I mean, this is simple. It sounds complicated. It's simple. Yeah. You go out there that fourth you if you bend the plant, right. That's node it bends at and you just dig three fingers there and it's either bigger or smaller.

Josh Lee

Yeah. That's that's, that's it's Scott.

Scott Graham

I was thinking about when you when you're describing the process, I kind of wish I would have been there when they figured out how to do this. You know what I mean? Because it is so simple. But I'm sure it was not to figure out, okay, this node shows us what's currently growing. This is how tall, you know, like, it sounds complicated, but it doesn't take very much time.

We now, you now, when we're out looking in fields. Since the kid's been up, student workers have all been to scout schools and all right? Y'all tell me we need pixs, this field or not. And so they're all out there doing their fingers and arguing over this, you know, this, that,

Simer Virk

You know, that's a just good point that I, I need to have my students go to scout school next year.

Scott Graham

Yeah, yeah, you do.

Simer Virk

You know, so they don't not just know about the sprayer and knowledge. Right. But they also know about the other side.

Scott Graham

That's right. And they know they need to know everything about the crop you work with. Yep. The crops you work with.

Simer Virk

So what's going on the bug world.

Scott Graham

Well it's pretty quiet overall. Plant bugs are.

Simer Virk

That's good news. Yeah.

Scott Graham

That's good, that's good. Very good news. Plant bugs are finally starting to pick up a lot of the Daisy flee bane and other weedy hosts are starting to play out. And so they're moving. Talk to some guys in North Alabama that are putting on second applications. A lot of guys in central and south Alabama, a little bit of multiple, but later just they're starting to go out with picks like Josh is saying and you know, they're they're finding some plant bugs, not a ton. And so we've kind of walked through, you know, what you might consider doing there been kind of field the field on those things. Weird amount of stink bugs in in pre bloom cotton. So you can talk to somebody other day was Blake Blake was saying he was seeing a fair amount of immature stink bugs which.

Simer Virk

Whats causing that.

Scott Graham

I don't know. That should be in all the corn. I don't know what they, there's, there's really nothing for them to feed on in cotton right now and they're not doing damage. And so the point there being, if you see stink bugs and in square in cotton, don't worry. Don't worry about it. They're not.

Simer Virk

You know, my students got so excited that I showed you a picture of, what were the slugs or.

Scott Graham

The snails.

Simer Virk

Snails? Yeah, yeah, yeah, they just won't quit talking about it. They snails like they found a new insect or something, like. No, I'm like Scott said, don't worry about it.

Scott Graham

Don't worry about, you know, not on cotton that big. We're not worried about it. But yeah, overall, things have been pretty quiet. The jassid deal is it's out there, you know that. I think they're up to four counties in Georgia that they found among cotton.

Simer Virk

Are they at a point where in those counties where they are starting to affect cotton? No. Or just detected.

Scott Graham

They're just detect. Oh, yeah. Yeah. In, in Quincy, Florida, on the experiment station there. They're they're seeing reproduction. We've been really fortunate, I think, that we've had this cool weather, cloudy weather and excess rain because those are things that negatively impact cotton jassid growth and development. But I made this point in the newsletter, I think, in, in my my last blog, the cotton needs that stop. Right. We got it. We got kicked this thing into gear. And so my guess is, over the next couple of weeks, we're probably going to start adding counties in Alabama that have jassids in them. Zeke found some spray painting the boat Sunday. Right? Right.

Simer Virk

The boat.

Scott Graham

And spray painting the boat.

Zeke Culbreath

Going it was coming into the shop lot. So for sure to I might have of counted the same one twice when it was flying around. But I thought I saw three for sure two.

Scott Graham

But you got to name them then, you know, different.

Zeke Culbreath

I could do that.

Simer Virk

Or like, the deer lab tagged them.

Scott Graham

That's real. Can you imagine how tedious that would be?

Simer Virk
That makes them all GPS, devices.

Scott Graham
I'm sure they do.

Zeke Culbreadth
If you can come up with some tags, I'll try to do it.

Scott Graham
Yeah alright.

Zeke Culbreadth
Keep track of them.

Scott Graham
But, anyway, so as of right now in Alabama, we still have that one that we found in cotton in shorter at EV Smith.

Simer Virk
So Zeke was back in my home.

Scott Graham
No, Zeke was here, but it wasn't found in cotton. It was found. It was just in the shop. Spray painting the boat.

Josh Lee
Different environment.

Scott Graham
Different environment

Simer Virk
Yeah, I then you say this all come from the ocean and everything. And maybe they're so used to seeing the boats and everything. They're like.

Scott Graham
Maybe so. Yeah. Yeah.

Simer Virk
He thought that hey this is kind of our environment.

Scott Graham
Maybe. So, I have heard some rumblings. Not in Alabama. But of a lot of jassids showing up in hibiscus and some big box stores from South Florida. And so what's going on there? They think is they're spraying, killing the adults. And then the eggs are hatching in, in, transit. And then when they show up, they've got a pretty heavy infestation. So if anybody's in Lowe's or Home Depot or somewhere like that in the next week or so, just kind of look, stop by every time I go to anywhere Kroger had sunflowers. They were the sorriest looking sunflowers I've

ever seen in front of the store in Auburn. For a couple of weeks and every day when I went, every time I went, I would stop and spend five minutes and just looking.

Simer Virk

They must think you like crazy or something. Like, he's so picky about his flowers.

Scott Graham

Well, I think the reason they finally got rid of them was they thought I couldn't find one worth buying.

Simer Virk

Oh, yeah.

Scott Graham

They were sorry.

Simer Virk

Tell them what you were looking.

Scott Graham

No, no, they were sorry. Looking, I if I was a jassid, I wouldn't want to be on those sunflowers.

Simer Virk

So.

Scott Graham

But anyway that you know that that's somewhere to be looking. I've said this before, I think, on here, but I'm not as concerned about finding jassids on hibiscus in a big box store in wherever. And then the whole county getting jassids that might. Yeah, that might help spread them. But what I'm more concerned about is those resistance genes possibly getting in in the landscape there and spreading resistance that way.

Simer Virk

Yeah. So I know you got a really good timeline of last year. So how how do we fare compared to last year this year?

Scott Graham

We think we're probably pretty close okay. So last year we found the first one in cotton at the same EV Smith station on June. Was it like the 15th 13th somewhere in there. And we found and found one this year a week earlier. Okay. So we're pretty close time.

Simer Virk

But like.

Scott Graham

Georgia week. So so this week last year was when they really started being noticed in Florida and in.

Simer Virk

Like Ohio.

Scott Graham

In Georgia. That's right. When they really started kind of seeing them. Okay. And so we don't know how early we could have detected them last year because we quite honestly weren't looking as hard as we are now. Yeah. Right. But, my my gut kind of tells me right now we're probably looking at something similar to last year, which, knowing everything that we know now, we can manage it. Right. We had a record crop last year. Yeah. We can manage it.

Simer Virk

Okay.

Scott Graham

Now we got 70,000 more acres. That's true.

Josh Lee

Yeah, got more acres, more cotton.

Scott Graham

Right. So maybe we can dilute that population out a little bit more.

Simer Virk

But next couple weeks is where we'll.

Scott Graham

So we in Alabama, we we didn't start having we didn't find one in the commercial field last year until August the 12th.

Simer Virk

I was going to say it was probably off. It was in August. Okay.

Scott Graham

Yeah. It started in East Georgia and slowly move west.

Simer Virk

Let me ask you something. It just occurred while we were talking. People going to the beach this weekend from a lot of these states. Is there any potential of them bringing them back or not? Because, I mean, you think about like fourth of July weekend, everybody's going to, you know, a lot of people going there. Yeah. And if I hear you saying correctly that it all starts like on in from the ocean side and then slowly moves up there, there's potential of people bringing that.

Scott Graham

Is certainly possible. Okay. I certainly just.

Simer Virk

Don't stop by tell them, don't stop by any cotton fields on the way.

Scott Graham

That's right. Yeah, yeah. I have been gotten on an airplane in Atlanta, Georgia and seen a kudzu bug. And then when I got wherever I was going, you know, other side of the country, that kudzu bug was still there.

Simer Virk
On the plane.

Scott Graham
On the plane. And so insects absolutely can hitchhike on. People get around places. But I wouldn't worry about that too much right now.

Simer Virk
Okay. Josh, what else you got on the list? Man?

Josh Lee
I think we're. I think we're pretty much good. I mean, we we've we've covered it pretty good. And I want to talk about the insect front.

Simer Virk
You got any? Well, let me ask you this, because I was solving a nozzle puzzle yesterday with the grower in a way. What's our what's our recommendations on putting pixs and what type of water volumes type have any.

Josh Lee
I don't think we have one. That's clear. Yeah. I mean that's a.

Scott Graham
Question for Simer.

Josh Lee
Simer question. Yeah.

Simer Virk
I haven't done much work with picks a different. I thought it was more like you just put enough to make it work, you know? But, but real quickly, I think given that we are where people are going out and pixing and all that, I think we want to make sure that I think Camp had some data back in Georgia, where he did, found that, you know, if you're spraying like minimum, whatever's minimum on the label and ten gallons all that, you better make sure that you have a good nozzle that gives you good coverage, stuff like that. But, and we found similar results. Not one end of this work in cotton, but even like peanut, fungicide and stuff like that. The biggest tool. And I tell people and they don't realize this because even the grower we were talking to was like, oh, we, we like we want to run lower volume so we can cover more acres. And I'm like, well, you don't understand. If you if you miss parts of the field and it didn't work, then you got to come back. Then there's twice the amount of time and effort plus money involved in it. Anything above ten is better. I'm not sowing. My recommendation. Always like 15 gallons of water is a pretty good amount, right? But any, we even done some work at 12.5. 12.5 is a lot better than ten. The more higher we are on volume, it just increases the potential of like more efficacy and everything because it kind of makes the nozzle and other, I don't want to say not important, but less important. Sure. Like the droplet size and everything, if you're not really dialed in, you should still be able to get by. So I think there's some considerations like that for sure that, you know, we need to consider, I think the situation and I'll share and maybe whoever's listening may want to go check their nozzles because, I had a grower call me and he sprayed some, herbicides in cotton, and he said, the stuff didn't work, you know, and we kind of started troubleshooting some things. So I went out, looked at the sprayer. They had bought a sprayer from somewhere, and the sprayer actually had dicamba tips on it. Ultra coarse, ultra coarse droplet nozzles and all that. And they were trying to

spray like liberty or something, which really needed good coverage to work and all. They're like, oh, we didn't know what that meant on the nozzle, you know. And the nozzle actually said ULD ultra low drift, you know, when you're using a ultra low drift nozzle, very high droplet, very large droplet, and you're spraying minimum tailing out on the wall and you better be spraying something systemic and all that, because if it needs coverage, there's going to be not a lot of coverage there. So I think that was kind of number one issue there along with some other things going on.

Scott Graham

I say it every time I introduce you at the scout school, but it is so complicated to get your sprayer. I don't see how we can kill anything.

Simer Virk

Well, that's why I said you don't want to be. You don't want to be on the minimum side of the thing, because that's where a lot of sprayer issues is starting to show up. Yeah. If you just have a little bit of, you know, like insurance and then I'm what I call, you know, don't spray ten, spray 12.5 or 15 if your droplet sizes say, hey, you want to be medium. Yes, you can be a little bit coarser, but don't go ultra coarse. You know, if, if and the other tool that we have, every grower has and I know you know, I don't make sense for that. But just slow down. You know, the stuff will work, you know, so when you're running 14 15mph spray or some of these high big sprayers and we're like pushing them to their capacity. And then if you don't have the right nozzle or some other stuff, you're not putting out what the spray is actually supposed to put out. So that's why I like some of those things. Just don't push everything to the limit and do that. I think we want to be like, if 100% is the limit where we I think if we can just back off at 80%, you know, if you know your max speed, the sprayer can run and do this effectively. It is 16mph. I just take 80% of that. And usually I say 12 to 14mph. Go do it.

Scott Graham

Yeah. So Zeke, what do they say in the military? Slow is steady and steady as fast.

Simer Virk

Steady is smooth.

Scott Graham

Or smooth or slow? Smooth and smooth as fast.

Simer Virk

Yeah. Something like that.

Scott Graham

Something like that.

Simer Virk

But yeah. All right. We are pretty close to our time. So any any last minute thoughts or anything.

Josh Lee

Be timely.

Simer Virk

Yeah.

Josh Lee

Go go go get them with it. With everything.

Simer Virk

Yeah. So but we do have some field days coming up. Right. Do you have that handy or. No. Okay. Well, we'll put them in maybe in the. Yeah, I got them if you. Yeah.

Josh Lee

Give me a second. I've got them. There are in the Alabama cotton shorts I did put I did put them in there. There's a section right below.

Simer Virk

Why don't you brief it really.

Josh Lee

Yeah. We'll we'll put a plug in real quick.

Scott Graham

I'm pretty sure I know the dates, but I don't want to say them wrong, so.

Simer Virk

July 30th is TVREC. I know that.

Josh Lee

Yeah. July 30th is TVREC. So the first one we got is the Gulf Coast Field tour. That's going to be July 9th at 9 a.m.. Next one is going to be the East Alabama Crops Tour. That's going to be July 29th, 9 a.m.. And Simer are, like you said, Tennessee Valley Field Day. It's going to be July 30th at 9 a.m.. And you've also got the field days. They're going to be two of those out in the field day in Geneva County. That's going to be August the 10th at 9:30. And then you've got field day in Cherokee County. That's going to be August 26th at 10 a.m.. Okay.

Scott Graham

All right. Well, guys enjoyed it today. Zeke, your first appearance on the podcast. Good job. So with that, we'll, we'll sign off, as always, if any of us at Alabama with Alabama extension can do anything to help, please don't hesitate. Reach out. Let us know.

Announcer:

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