



Season 6 Episode 15 — What's in the Field? Crop Conditions Across Alabama

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Announcer:

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

Scott Graham

Hey everybody, welcome in to the Alabama Crop Support Podcast. Coming to you today from the Wiregrass Research and Extension Center in Headland, Alabama. Just wrapped up our field day here at the station and thought we'd have a good opportunity with a lot of our team here to do a podcast. So how's it going, everybody?

Eros Francisco

Good, good, good. I'm so glad to be here.

Scott Graham

Y'all have been wondering for a second there.

Kris Balkcom

And we just hot

Scott Graham

Too much catfish.

Simer Virk

Having any get yesterday. Yeah. Yeah.

Scott Graham

So we've got, I'll just start Simer. I'll start with my right to left. So we got Mr. Peanut, Kris Balkcom, Mr. Cotton, Josh Lee, Mr. Corn and Soybean, Eros Francisco, Mr. Wiregrass, Aaron Wells and Mr. Black Belt Blake Lanton

Blake Lanton

Sure. Oh, I'll take blackbelt

Simer Virk

We're going with these names from here forward?

Scott Graham

Here for henceforth.

Simer Virk

All right.

Scott Graham

Well, I guess I might would say we're shelling corn right now. Right Eros. So what's it looking like?

Eros Francisco

Oh, yeah. We are shelling corn. In the south and starting in the central part of the state, moving upward. It's it's looking it's looking good, but a little bit off as compared to last year. I been hearing between 10% and 50%, yield decrease as compared to last year. I heard one farmer,

Simer Virk

One farm.

Eros Francisco

We say names or avoid saying names.

Simer Virk

Somebody, you just say a grower. Yeah. Okay.

Eros Francisco

Yeah, yeah. Just heard one, one grower saying, it's it's higher than last year. Which is good. So but apparently we have a, we had a different June as compared to last year. It was hot. It was, wet and and overcast. And the best guess right now everyone is saying that they had two bags here and there, and the yields are a little lower.

Eros Francisco

So the best guess right now is that the overcast weather and the heat, some somehow damaged pollination or just after silking the little blisters, they did not develop well where the heat impacted, the formation of the, of the kernel. But right now everything is looking good. So far, we've been hearing 200 plus, bushels for irrigated, 180, 190 for dry land, some very nice yields also in dry land.

Eros Francisco

So, we can't complain. We can't complain. Okay.

Scott Graham

Aaron, how's the variety trial looking? Corn?

Aaron Wells

I think, it's probably going to be harvested this week if they don't get to it this week, probably next week. So, we'll see. I know they're harvesting out in that area, for the trial that's down here in the southeast part of the state. So, hopefully we'll have those numbers here pretty soon.

Simer Virk

Kris grows corn right. How'd you do?

Kris Balkcom

It's off. Is off 20, 30 bushels okay.

Blake Lanton

And that's probably like, for for the guys that are mainly irrigated, they're the ones that are probably going to be the most of, you know, these dry land farmers are going to average out because we did have a lot of a lot of rain early. Now, you know, I guess in kernel field, that kinda, you know, wasn't as much. But, yeah, from what I'm hearing, the irrigated is not looking like they think you should look at least. Yeah. Yeah.

Simer Virk

What about cotton, Josh?

Josh Lee

Yeah. So I looked at the USDA crop progress report. Says it's 15% cracking around the state. I think it's pretty high in some spots. Depends where you're at. So, cotton is going to be we're got it all over the place across the state. So I'm going to kind of talk about southeast portion because we're right here. This stuff that was we were able to get in and plant early.

Josh Lee

What I mean early like about mid-April to early May. It looks pretty good. Looks pretty stout, especially here on the station. You know, I looked at it today and looked at it earlier this week. I'm pretty excited because like Blake was talking about, you know, with these rains and stuff, we got pushed back a lot and it turned really wet and really cold.

Josh Lee

And that crop sat there for probably just two weeks, not really growing any kind of really slow kind of had me worried a little bit. And then it really took off those next couple weeks after got some really good heat unit accumulation. Had really good bowl set. Not too much shed. And I do see some increase shed right now just because it's so hot down here, especially towards that top, top part of the terminal.

Josh Lee

But overall I think we're set up for good success. A lot of June planted cotton down this way. It's going. We still got a lot of growing season, though. Left. Right. I mean, we're we're going to push that affect that bloom date probably into later and like middle, maybe even mid September because it's been so dadgum hot.

Josh Lee

I mean today is probably what it says 91 on my watch. But I think it's hotter than that. Feels like it. But I think we're up for we're in for a good setup. But you know, we still got a long ways to go down here in the south part.

Simer Virk

Blake

Blake Lanton

Oh, yes. All over the board. I was just showing Aaron a picture that I got sent about 2 or 3 days ago. There's some cotton, in Dallas County that could probably be defoliated within the next 5 to 7 days.

Simer Virk

Oh wow

Blake Lanton

It was planted first week, April. Now, I'm sure their pickers are not ready, so they're not jumping up and down to do it. Then got some this just now starting to, you know, bloom, most of it, I think is going to be okay. I don't think we're going to be as good as we were last year, but I haven't really seen any disasters.

Blake Lanton

And, last I looked yesterday, the day before cotton. Was it \$0.88?

Josh Lee

It's still still \$0.88 as of lunchtime today. So we're we've been on the trend upward trend in the past week and a half. And so this has surpassed the high that we had in May, which was 87 five where it almost were 88. But you know, I'm hoping they'll be a nine in the front of there next week.

Josh Lee

I'm very optimistic. But we'll see.

Scott Graham

And and we should say today is August 21st.

Josh Lee

Correct. Yes. Yep.

Simer Virk

Yeah. I was going to say I mean, again, I'm not agronomist like you guys look at a lot of different crops or across the state. I was at EV Smith's or Central part and then driving through on 431, coming to, I was telling Scott over all the crops and including cotton, look a lot better than last year in a way.

Simer Virk

You know, there was some very short cotton maturing early and all that going on. But I think this year overall the crop looks a little bit better.

Blake Lanton

Yeah. And it's there, but I don't think it's as widespread. Oh yeah. You know there's some dry pockets that we got into. But for the most part we have we've caught enough rain to to keep it going. Now we're going to need a couple more because. Oh, we got some late planted stuff, in our part state.

Blake Lanton

And I think I've just riding through here, this morning, it looks like it's kind of the same case. We're going to need a couple more rains in August to to finish out our crop.

Simer Virk

So while we're on cotton, you want to talk about what you said? You you just talk about that now?

Scott Graham

Yeah. Yeah, we can talk about, cotton, jassid as they are starting to, show up more. And, Aaron, you probably talk about it, too. Several calls, reports in southeast Alabama of, populations that threshold, which is one per leaf on the, targeting the fourth main stem node. Now, I told them today it's a field day, and I put it in the blog.

Scott Graham

If you see one on the third leaf, don't ignore it. Don't pretend you didn't see it. Right, that still counts. Yeah. We're just trying to get in those upper five nodes. And it's an average of one per leaf is our threshold for now. They seem to be concentrated mostly in the oldest cotton. Cotton that's starting to crack bolls and play out, which is a lot of what we saw last year. They tended to be not always cotton first. And when we started defoliation, it was when they really spread out and jumped into everything else. And so that's something to watch. I hope maybe we can kind of get them hemmed up and knock them back as good as we can for now.

Scott Graham

And, you know, try to reduce what's going to move into the later cotton, because in this part of the world, there's a lot of late planted a cotton. Also have, reach treatable levels and, spotty places in Baldwin County. And the shocker of the week was, report yesterday in, Cherokee County, a field with the threshold population.

Scott Graham

You know, the the biggest question is when do we quit treating or when do we cut our walk away or terminate or whatever you want to call it? And we still don't fully know. We have a trial designed on the farm here that would have given us a pretty good idea of that answer today except we still don't have Jassid's in it.

Scott Graham

Of course. But so what we saw last year and what we know about cotton is. Josh, how do we what are we going to have to defoliate?

Josh Lee

We need some leaves.

Scott Graham

We need some green leaves. And we know that cotton jackets can turn green, leaves brown in two weeks. And so what we recommended last year, and what we're going with right now is to scout and treat until you're two weeks from defoliation. And, Chris, nobody wants to scout cotton that long. And even if they didn't know, nobody dang sure wants to spray cotton that long. But what we saw last year in some places, I really think is probably necessary in most cases.

Simer Virk
To spray?

Scott Graham

To spray that late. Yeah, yeah, we we saw a field in, in Jackson County, Florida, last year that they showed up in unbelievable numbers. About half the crop was open, and the grower estimated about 30% yield loss on that.

Simer Virk

But we are based on y'all's research or recommendation we are better prepared this year.

Scott Graham

Oh yeah.

Simer Virk

Right. Yeah. Actually hopefully the impact even they are here on the same kind of timeline and trend, you know.

Scott Graham

Yeah.

Simer Virk

As long as growers manage them as per those recommendations.

Scott Graham

That's right. Yeah. Yeah we've got a good game plan for now. We got a lot better idea of what we're doing. We got a lot more folks looking for them that we now know exactly what we're looking for and how to look for it. Another point to that on looking for them is when my, crew was down here spraying on Wednesday this week, I took a sweep net and went in the field for about an hour and a half, and I did sets of ten sweeps, and then I flip ten leaves right next to it, did 500 total sweeps, and looked at 500 total leaves about an hour and a half.

Scott Graham

And what I found was that you were, or I was about three and a half times more likely to detect the cotton jassid in ten sweeps. As I was on ten leaves. I also found about six times as many, which stands to reason, right? I mean, you're looking at more leaves in a shorter amount of time. But so my point there being, if you know, one of those fields that Aaron and I went looked at earlier this week two weeks ago, they didn't see any jassids in the field, and then two weeks later were at three and four per leaf. And it's like, holy cow, it's that was part of what made me think, we got to find a better way to detect these things early, because it, you know, you don't see anything. You kind of. And I'm not I know that's not what happened where we were, but for me, you kind of get a little lax.

Scott Graham

Right? And then in our research plots, I get a little lax. And we haven't seen anything for a couple of weeks. And then my students find one and we get all excited again. But they're running that sweep net and they're just doing sets of ten. It's a really quick, easy way to to see if you've got them. And if you start finding 4 or 5, six in a ten sweep sample, that's when you know it's time to start flipping leaves.

Scott Graham

But if you're just flipping leaves, you do not have as good of odds of of understanding. There actually are jassids in this field as if you're flipping leaves.

Blake Lanton

Maybe kind of break that down. So when we're flipping leaves were mainly looking for nits because the nits are hopping from leaf to leaf. We're trying to detect those adults early.

Scott Graham

They're moving in before they start reproducing. That's right.

Blake Lanton

Yeah, because those adults, you can flip a leaf and he may jump off time you put your hand on the leaf and you just missed.

Scott Graham

That's right. Yeah. And there's also a pile of mimics out there.

Simer Virk

Isn't sweep also capturing the more plant in area?

Scott Graham

Yeah. You're getting you know if I look if at ten leaves I'm maybe looking on two plants. Yeah, If I do ten sweeps, I'm probably getting 10 or 15, 20 plants. Yeah. So that's why again it stands to reason you're going to find more because you're looking at more plants where it's also quicker. And I was telling people this week about it, you know, you just kind of sweep the cotton like you're sweeping for plant bugs in June and pre-bloom.

Scott Graham

You don't need to hit it hard. You don't want to knock a lot of bolls into the net because then it smashes up the leaf hoppers and you can't tell what's what but just sweep it nice in the easy try to get the the top ring of the net at the, top of the canopy and just gently swing it and stop after about ten sweeps and see what you got.

Simer Virk

So, question, does most scouts use sweeps?

Scott Graham

A lot of people do. This time of the year though. We don't really.

Blake Lanton

Yeah. You've generally done good in you closet.

Scott Graham

This time out about the second week of bloom. Probably most folks here are pretty much done. And we're pulling bolls looking for stinkbugs and spider mites. And you're doing a lot more visual scouting then. And less. Less, sweeps, fewer drop calls out there. People looking at dirty blooms. But yeah, it all still being a tick up anyway.

Scott Graham

Yeah.

Simer Virk

Aaron what you noticing?

Aaron Wells

Well, it is hot outside. And I would say for anyone who does not have a scout or someone looking at their crop, I know it's hot, but you've got to get out there and look, don't like you said, don't be don't get lax on it. I've seen some fields that were like under the threshold. You know, you might find some adults or something right around the field borders.

Aaron Wells

Nothing really kind of out in the middle. But in the typically in those fields, I haven't really seen any nymphs. So which kind of makes me think that they're just moving in the field. That's just that first generation. To me. Those are the fields you really need to be back in less than a week or five to, you know, 5 to 7 days, something like that.

Aaron Wells

It it looks like once we're starting to see nymphs in the field, it's it's pretty much I don't want to say it is at a treatable level, but it's it's kind of there. Yeah. And there, I don't know, earlier. Well, I'll tell you this way. Two weeks ago or last week, I heard some folk saying they were treating for jassids in the area, and I, I've been sort of looking and I had not seen anything. And I was just, like, questioning myself. Am I going crazy? I'm not. Am I not seeing anything or am I even doing this right anymore?

Scott Graham

We've been doing that at certain point.

Aaron Wells

Yeah, yeah, yeah. So but then this week it's been like a light switch has flipped. Not. I'm not saying, you know, that the world's coming to an end for the jassid. You know, with the jassids is right now. But it's it's a lot easier to find them this week in different fields. Now you can look at one field here and then go half mile down the road.

Aaron Wells

Look at two more fields. You might not see a thing and I have seen a few of those mimics like you were talking about, and sometimes they're hard and you have to have a hand lens. And hope you don't shoo them off the the leaf or, you know, a cell phone picture, is really beneficial to, to, you know, where you can really zoom in and make sure you've got those, those dots.

Aaron Wells

But I have noticed, like, if you just ease through that cotton, you just kind of get to a point and sort of stop and just be quiet. You can kind of look around every now and then and you'll see. You can see some adults that way too. Yeah. Yeah. If somebody doesn't have a sweet net or something.

Scott Graham

If you just gently turn the leaves over, they don't get as disturbed as the other species.

Aaron Wells

But it's really picked up this week and and I'm not, you know, trying to sound the fire alarm it's picked up. I just that's the big thing is no one wants to get out of the truck right now, but, jassids and spider mites that are, like, running. Well, spider mites are kind of running rampant down here, but the jassid is not not just yet.

Scott Graham

And it's they're they're we've got them confirmed in 13 counties. And so if you if y'all find them, please let us know. But it's just like it was last year, starting in the southeast corner of the state for the most part. And they started in East Georgia. And they're they're spraying a lot more and they're moving west.

Scott Graham

But it's just like Aaron said, they're there too, it's very spotty. They're in some fields or not in other fields. We don't know why exactly. But I think you hit on a really good point there of you start when, you know, you've got adult jassids is in the field and you start seeing immature leaf hoppers. Pretty good chance that they're jassids.

Scott Graham

And there's a pretty good chance you're if you're not threshold today, you probably will be tomorrow for sure.

Simer Virk

Well, I know you guys recommend scouting scouting scouting. Hire a scout and all that. What percent of our crop in Alabama is actually scouted?

Scott Graham

I think a pretty high percentage is scouted. Now we don't have a lot of independent private consultants like they do in Georgia and in the Delta. But I would say a good bit of it is scouted by somebody.

Simer Virk

So I that.

Scott Graham

Where retail on.

Simer Virk

Corn, cotton and peanuts.

Scott Graham

Well majority cotton is.

Simer Virk

Majority of the cotton is. Yeah. So it varies by crop too.

Scott Graham

Yeah browse.

Aaron Wells

And it may not be that somebody is going and looking at this field every week

Scott Graham

That's right.

Aaron Wells

It may be like hey I think I've got something I was spraying last time and there was a spot in the field that kind of looked like something might be going on. Hey, will you go out there and look at it? And I think, yeah, I'd say a lot

of our crop or a lot of it is you talking to your neighbor and throwing in here. What are y'all doing or what are y'all doing? You know, kind of deal. So.

Scott Graham

Yeah. And that's why, you know, we try to put out as much information as we can on the the Alabama Insects blog and the pest control hotline and that stuff, because there are a lot of fields like air and say in that or they're scouted, but not every week the same field isn't scouted every week. And so the more information we can get about what people are seeing, the more we can let out. So people who don't have scouts can know what to look for, you know, that kind of.

Simer Virk

Gotcha. Okay. All right, Mr. Peanut.

Kris Balkcom

Yes, sir.

Simer Virk

How's the peanut looking?

Kris Balkcom

Well, it's kind of a wide range, like. Yeah, we're talking about with the cotton. And we had a long planting season this year, so we've got some early peanuts that look pretty good and good size and lapped up good. And and, all of them need a rain right now. You know, never pass up a rain during the month of August.

Kris Balkcom

And that's been really spotted this year compared to last year. I just give U.S. crop report this week over in Georgia to the American peanut shellers. I was looking at some weather data, and we've had 6/10 of an inch here at Headland at the Wiregrass substation to the weather station. Last year we had a little over ten inches in the month of August.

Kris Balkcom

So a big difference, you know. Now you know what's going to happen from here forward. I'm not sure. But, you know, we're supposed to be super El Nino and all this talk about it being wetter, in the fall as well, and and should be starting in September. It's kind of what they say in that climatologist the other day.

Kris Balkcom

Hopefully we don't know when exactly it's going to start. But, you know, we need a change in the weather pattern right now. Obviously, you know, everybody's different, different stages. And there's going to be peanuts that will be harvested here. And and just, you know, probably ten days, two weeks, it'll be peanuts dug just like y'all talking about that.

Kris Balkcom

Cotton defoliated. You know what? We obviously don't need rain in those places, but, hopefully we won't get a continued deluge, but we'll just get some timely rains when it rains and moves out, you know, because there's a lot of late stuff. A lot of late peanuts to go with. Like y'all talking about, late, cotton.

Kris Balkcom

And, we're going to need moisture for, you know, throughout September on that.

Simer Virk

Especially for digging. You know that too.

Kris Balkcom

Yeah. We've got we got a lot smaller crop than what, you know, we're predicted, you know, that people thought we'd plant a lot more peanuts than we did, but, we knew we'd decrease acres. And when we got into May, you know, when y'all was talking about it hit, 8750, you know, that that dropped some more acres of peanuts and went to cotton.

Kris Balkcom

Which is good. A lot of people need to improve their rotations. They've been leaning on peanuts for the past few years due to the price. And comparing that to the other commodities. But as we, now everything was a little more level playing field at plant and then cotton rose up. So, you know, it took a lot more acres at that time.

Kris Balkcom

And now just recently, luckily, it's finally took till now, a few months to get it back to 88 cent. And so hopefully, that it continue to climb, peanut prices also continue to climb. We had 195,000 acres of peanuts last year. We've got 138,500 this year. So, considerably less, as well as all across the United States, every state decreased pretty equally.

Kris Balkcom

So even though, you know, we had 195 last year and we went to 138, we're still the number two peanut producing state in the U.S, Florida as well as Texas dropped way down too. So they're still below us in acres.

Simer Virk

So did that land go to cotton mostly or did it also go to.

Kris Balkcom

I think it went to both. And also beans. I think it went between cotton, corn, and beans.

Simer Virk

Okay. Because they've been relying on peanuts for the last 2 or 3 years. Yeah. Okay. How does the overall crop look like yield wise? Anything?

Kris Balkcom

Yeah. So, you know, as far as the predictions, you know, I think we could be average or less. It kind of depends on what's going to happen with this rain from this point forward. You know, who knows what's going to happen with that? But, we would like to think it's going to get wetter.

Kris Balkcom

And, looking at the forecast is supposed to be wetter. It also is predicted to be warmer for a while. So it looks like September, October, November will stay warm. Which is kind of what we need. You know, we need some heat units to be able to finish. And, when we got, you know, we got to stuck with a lot of rains there.

Kris Balkcom

Like, May only had about 14 days to plant. And the other time it started raining and then it coupled in. We rolled into the 1st of June to try to get finished planting the crop, and it rained some more. And then it continued to rain through June.

Kris Balkcom

So it was really hard to get it in and that's what stressed it out. So with that being said, there's probably 30-35% of the crop is planted June 1st or later and that's going to be pretty detrimental when you think about the overall production, potential of the crop. So that's that's the other reason why the peanut prices continue to creep up. In all those states, our neighboring states, Georgia, Florida, they also struggled to get in that crop there then and have a lot of late. And typically you just don't make good yields late you know, and we may have an exception this year be wetter and warmer than normal. And we make decent on that later stuff. But it's too early to tell that. But if we definitely have normal weather from here on and dry as October usually is, it will be definitely a lower yield.

Blake Lanton

And just, you know, my past experience, this will be the year to really watch your leaf spot on these later planted peanuts. That's generally when leaf spot comes in. And I just know, you know, some of these old time farmers would say, September 15th, 20th spraying a fungicide anymore. Well, you still got vines that are, you know, still are good.

Blake Lanton

You need to pay attention to what's going on out there and not just cut off a fungicide spray because of the calendar.

Kris Balkcom

Yeah, yeah, those early peanuts that was planted there early October. And, you know, we're getting close to the finish on them. But that lighter stuff is a long way to go. So we definitely got to stay on top of that. And we're seeing some leaf spot starting to show up there now as well across the crop. And some white mold cause hot, humid conditions like what we got.

Kris Balkcom

And and you know, we've been getting a little pop-up showers, but you're either under it or you're not.

Simer Virk

Yeah, but.

Kris Balkcom

We certainly increase the disease pressure lately.

Simer Virk

So since I don't know if we ever had the three agronomists together last time.

Blake Lanton

But we had too many other people in the room to give them much time.

Scott Graham

To fight and see whose crop is the best?

Simer Virk

But yeah. Yeah. No, I was just going to ask you guys what was our average last year yield and what do you estimate this year or predict this year?

Kris Balkcom

Well peanut average yield last year was 3,400 pounds

Simer Virk

State average? Okay.

Kris Balkcom

Yeah. We could possibly do that again. Again if we get this remainder weather, if we don't and it dries up and we don't get the moisture, we will be lower by far.

Josh Lee

All right. So record yields last year right 1,011 pounds state average.

Simer Virk

Just because we had a cotton agronomist go I think.

Scott Graham

I think it was a self-appointed interim cotton agronomist

Josh Lee

And it's an acronym. But I think it depends where we're at in the state and what kind of rains we can catch. You know, I'm thinking about North Alabama at the moment, and they've gotten some really timely rains. I'll put it in perspective up there at the Tennessee Valley, I looked at rainfall totals from my May plan and stuff like last week or so, and they had gotten over 23in of rain. Down here at Wiregrass, I looked at that same ish time frame when I planted only like around maybe ten, eight to ten, something like that. So pretty significant, you know, drop in there. So I'm curious, I think there's going to be some parts in the state that are going to have some really good yields, and I think there's going to have some kind of fair yields.

Josh Lee

I'd love to be two bailed, but I think we're going to hover just a hair below. But I hope it proves me wrong.

Simer Virk

Okay.

Eros Francisco

There's so last year we had 152 bushels per acre as an average state. I think as Josh just said, up in the north, we had way better corn fields then as compared to the south. Now the yields that are being reported are from the south. So maybe we are going to move into more, harvested area in the north.

Eros Francisco

And then the yields can be off a little bit, so we can be close to 150 we're a little bit of below 150, it's not going to be 110 or 115 is 24. 2024, for instance, is going to be close to 140

Simer Virk

Whatever we were last year.

Eros Francisco

One thing I forgot to mention about the, the corn harvest right now is, we've we've seen a lot of ear rot happening. So grain quality can be an issue for some farmers. I have seen different fields in the Southeast region here where it's it's not it's not aggressive. It's it's moderate to mild, ear rot happening.

Eros Francisco

So be cautious about that. There's nothing we can do right now to, to cure it is just about picking corn as fast as you can to take it out of the field and store it. But this is something that some farmers may, may run into it as a big issue for them. It's quality right now.

Scott Graham

You know, I, I walk very little corn. But I saw a lot of, smut this year. Ear smut. I don't know if you saw much.

Eros Francisco

Well, we see smut every year. I just visit the corn variety trial, 15 minutes from here, and I didn't see any. Yeah, interesting. But, Yeah, it's smut is every year is not. It could be that this year is, higher. Or more intense than last year because of the, the wet, rainy and days and overcast that we saw in June, in July and July was very wet as compared to most of the years.

Eros Francisco

So that May favors the smut more than a typical year.

Simer Virk

Could do and play some last minute remarks or any predictions on the crops.

Aaron Wells

I'm kind of like Kris. I a lot. It's going to depend on for peanuts what happens in September, 1st of October, because there is a large portion of our crop planted way later than it normally is. I've seen a lot of issues with pre-emergent herbicides this year. Reducing stands. I don't think we've got the best stand in cotton or peanuts this year.

Aaron Wells

And just with the fact of the crop being planted later. So much later than normal. Just I'm not gonna say we're going to be off really bad, but I just. I feel like we're probably going to see one of the lower yields we've had in the last 3 or 4 years for both those crops. That's that's nothing scientific.

Aaron Wells

That's just kind of my, my gut feeling.

Blake Lanton

So I guess if I got a second and Scott's gone, call me Mr. Black Belt. I need to mention a soybean. So.

Simer Virk

Okay.

Blake Lanton

Mean a lot of soybean loopers pop up here recently. And that's one thing everybody needs to keep an eye out for.

Simer Virk

Scott's got a recommendation.

Scott Graham

Red banded stink bugs too. Yeah. Yeah a lot of calls south Alabama and central Alabama. All with Red banded stinkbug, which is a, much more damaging pest than our traditional stinkbug species. And so we we recommend a half a threshold. So whatever you use for green Southern, green stinkbug or whatever, cut it in half for red banded.

Scott Graham

And a lot of times we do take mixtures of, acephate bifenthrin, if they're really bad as our go to, recommendation for red banded stinkbugs.

Eros Francisco

when we have, made soybean planted, all the, all the stinkbugs there was, it was corn was picked and then cotton, defoliated. So they're going to migrate into a soybean field. So yeah, pay attention to that.

Scott Graham

Absolutely.

Scott Graham

All right. Well, guys, appreciate your time today. And, Chris Parker and the crew for letting us borrow a room for the podcast and for putting on a good field day today. But as always, if any of us here at the Alabama Extension could do anything to help, please don't hesitate to reach out and let us know.

Announcer:

The Alabama Crops Report is a production of the Alabama Cooperative Extension System.