July 2006

Mississippi State University Extension Service

Agronomy Notes

Inside this issue:

Delta Field Day Thursday, July 20th

Delta Field Day 2006 will cover glyphosate issues

STONEVILLE--Crop production in the age of glyphosate will be the featured topic at Delta Field Day 2006 held in Stoneville, Miss., on Thursday, July 20, at the Delta Research and Extension Center, or DREC, Charles W. Capps Entrepreneurial Center.

Key discussions will be glyphosate drift and glyphosate resistant horseweed, Italian ryegrass, and pigweed.

Other popular topics on the agenda are Asian soybean rust, plant bug and other insect control and biological control of nematodes in cotton.

Field Day will be indoors this year with the once standard field tours now an after lunch option for those interested.

The event will be held on only one day with both the cotton and corn sessions and the rice and soybean sessions running concurrently

Registration will begin at 8 a.m. in the Capps Center lobby. General discussion topics will start at 8:30 a.m. and continue until 9:15 a.m. Rice and soybean sessions will run simultaneously with cotton and corn sessions from 9:30 a.m. to 12:15 p.m.

Lunch will be served at no cost to all participants, and posters and interactive displays will be exhibited throughout the morning.

Directions are available online at www.msstate.edu/dept/drec

For more information, contact location coordinator Jody Stovall at (662) 686-9311.

Released: June 15, 2006
Contact: Jody Stovall, (662) 686-9311, Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station

Irrigation
By Mr. Jim Thomas

Irrigation Time

Cotton: Irrigation has started much earlier this year than I have ever seen, especially on cotton. Most areas are dry and continue to stay dry, however rain has relieved some stress in the North Delta. There have been some reports of yellowed cotton especially on the clay soils that were irrigated. This is probably due to taking the plant from an extremely dry condition to a saturated condition in a day or two. The cotton should come out of this in a few warm sunny days, however this does not mean that one should be afraid of irrigation. The circumstances under which it was irrigated dictated the problem; after that initial shock to the plant, the cotton should grow off well and good soil moisture should be maintained through the end of the season, either with supplemental water (irrigation) or rainfall (should there be some). There seem to be some drier that normal fronts moving through the area this year also; this will drive water use for all crops up because they will be able to transpire more and it will evaporate easier. Once irrigation has started it should be continued in a timely manner to keep moisture levels high enough so the plant does not go back in to stress because of drought conditions.

Soybean: Most of the soybeans have been irrigated once if not multiple times due to the dry hot weather. The best practice at this time is to keep the plants in a good moist environment. The big swings from wet to very dry are what seem to cause the worst damage to soybeans, and in all reality to any crop we have under irrigation. Soybean roots do not go as deep as cotton, and on the clay soils probably are not much deeper than 24 inches, thus keeping a good profile may dictate frequent returns with furrow or flood systems. Depending on the weather and the dew points (humidity) the canopied beans should be irrigated on an 8-12 day cycle. The higher the dew points or humidity, the longer an irrigation will last, the lower they are and the drier the air with elevated temperatures the shorter the return cycle will need to be. Soybeans will need to be irrigated (depending on temperature and maturity time) through physiological maturity, thus one irrigation, past the beans touching in the pods at the fourth down from the terminal.

Corn: Various stages of corn are around, most are past roasting ear and some may be beginning to dent. Water use should be going down slightly at this time since most kernels are filled and in the conversion process to mature the kernels on the ear. Because of the high temperature we mature corn in, we do not see the dramatic drop in water use that is observed in some other corn areas. Our maturity is during our peak temperatures, not as they are starting to drop off late summer or early fall. Corn should be irrigated to the point that there is adequate moisture in the profile at black layer, or physiological maturity.

General: When looking at subsoil moisture in crops, look at the drip line of the plant. For smaller plants check soil moisture on the edge of the beds. As plants begin to canopy or approach canopy, look in the row middles that is where the feeder roots are. Under pivots typically check the middles or edges of the bed, there will be very little moisture retained on top of the beds. Also, under pivots look at moisture levels under the outer towers that is where the most acres are and where the water goes on the fastest and runs off the most. Keeping plants in a good moisture environment once irrigation starts will be a much more rewarding experience that running a crop through cycles or wet and dry (stress to saturation). Keep in mind, water use for a canopied crop will be 0.20 inches per day on higher humidity days, to 0.30+ on low humidity days.

If you have questions or concerns feel free to contact me at any time.

Contact Information:

(662) 325-3103, Office

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Soil Testing
By Dr. Keith Crouse

As fertility problems begin showing up in fields, we need to be encourage growers to take soil samples this fall to address them. MSU-ES Soil Testing Laboratory analyzed many fertility related problem soil samples within the past few months. These problems could have been avoided by sampling the field prior to planting. A low soil pH is still the major fertility problem. For most crops, lime should be incorporated into the top 5 to 6 inches of the soil, preferably at least 3 months in advance of planting. MSU-ES Soil Testing Laboratory's lime recommendations assume that limestone being used has a calcium carbonate equivalent (CCE) of 100 %.

Remember that you should always take the soil sample from a given area and the size is usually about 10 acres or less in size. Take enough separate cores within the soil area for a representative soil sample. Generally, this is an about 15 to 20 cores. Take your soil cores from the surface to plow layer. Mix your soil cores thoroughly. Send a full soil box or a pint of soil, completed form's and payment of $ 6.00 per sample. All results completed during any day will be on the web after 6:00 p.m. The address for clientele is **http://www.ext.msstate.edu/special/soiltest.cgi**. You must know the AAA number and customer number to view results of samples on the web. However, your office can access recent test results for all customers in your county through the Extension Intranet.

Contact Information:

(662) 325-3313, Office

Forage
By Dr. Richard Watson

Drought Management Strategies: Below average rainfall last fall and this spring have left most of Mississippi in a sever water deficit, which in turn has put significant stress on the many of our forage crops. To compound this, cooler temperatures during the spring delayed the onset of warm-season growth and, in some cases, caused nitrogen applications on summer grass pastures in late April and early May to be used up by weeds or annual ryegrass leaving many of these pastures needing N in addition to the suffering poor growth under the dry conditions. As with most things, the best way to cope with a drought is to have adequate forage stocks (hay etc..) on hand prior to the dry weather. However, this has been difficult given the protracted nature of the current drought and low feed stocks coming out of winter. There are some things we can do to help lessen the impact of drought on our forage crops.

Rotational grazing can help make forage last longer in a time of drought: Rotational grazing is a good method for managing forage utilization, particularly during a drought. Do not overgraze pastures. While this might sound difficult with low forage growth rates, try to keep at least a 3" of post-grazing residual on pastures. Water loss through evaporation is much greater on bare ground than where a good plant cover is present. To avoid overgrazing, try to limit graze animals for a few hours a day and them move them to an area where hay or other supplemental feeds can be fed. Pastures that are not overgrazed will also retain more water and recover more quickly once moisture does arrive. Simple electric fencing systems can be used for rotational, limit, or strip grazing.

Fertilizer applied during a drought: Identify areas of the farm that have better water-holding capabilities and apply fertilizer inputs on these areas only. While this may not always be the case, most producers will have a mixture of soil types on their farms. It is often very easy to see these in a drought, as the ridges become brown and the valleys or bottoms stay green. If these different areas are identified, then it is better to put your nitrogen fertilizer on the ground with better water-holding capacity and avoid wasting fertilizer by applying it to the more drought-prone soils. In fact, applying nitrogen fertilizer to drought affected pastures can be very dangerous

Forage continued on page 4

Forage continued from page 3

as the plants will take up the nitrates until they reach toxic levels in the plant, and this can kill cattle and other livestock very quickly. If nitrogen fertilizer has been applied to drought-affected pasture, then it may be prudent to get a nitrate test conducted at the state chemical laboratory to make sure nitrate levels are below those considered toxic before grazing or making this forage into hay. Try to keep any N applications during a drought around 30 lb N/A or less to help reduce the risk of nitrate toxicity and to give the plants a better chance of using the N if the weather remains dry.

Nitrates and nitrate toxicity in drought stressed pastures: Answer: The Mississippi State Chemical Laboratory offers two nitrate tests. The qualitative test is $15 per sample and indicates whether or not nitrates are present in the forage sample. The quantitative test is $25 per sample and indicates a specific nitrate level present in the forage sample. The Soil Testing Laboratory at Auburn also evaluates samples for nitrate-nitrogen. Producers are sent results and warned of any toxic levels. Inclusion of a telephone number allows the producer to be called in the event toxic levels are found.

Signs of nitrate poisoning include bluish discoloration of the skin, bluish-brown mucous membranes, labored or rapid breathing, muscle tremors, lack of muscle control, staggering, weakness, diarrhea, frequent urination, dark- to chocolate-colored blood, rapid pulse, possible coma, and eventual suffocation. Necropsy results often reveal brown-colored and badly coagulated blood. Pregnant females that survive nitrate poisoning may abort due to lack of oxygen to the fetus. Abortions generally occur 10 to 14 days after exposure to excess nitrates.

If forage has high nitrate levels, they will not fall once it is made into hay. Depending on the nitrate level, forage containing nitrates will need to be "diluted" with other feed sources to make the total nitrate levels less that 1% on a dry weight basis for feeding to beef cattle.

Planning ahead for winter forage needs: Plan cool-season grazing to limit the amount of hay and supplemental feed needed. Develop a cool-season forage plan for this winter keeping grazing needs in future winters in mind. Annual ryegrass and tall fescue are two common cool-season grasses that are used in many winter grazing programs in Mississippi. As an annual forage crop, annual ryegrass acreage decisions should focus on cool-season forage needs for this winter and spring. Tall fescue, on the other hand, is a perennial forage, so tall fescue fields established this autumn need to be pampered during establishment and not grazed until next spring. Therefore, do not plan for acreage established this autumn into tall fescue to be part of the winter feeding plan for this year. Instead, it should be considered a component of a long-term winter-feeding plan where additional cool-season forage production is desired. Small grain forages, such as oats, wheat, and rye, are worth considering also, as they can compliment annual ryegrass production by providing earlier grazing.

Stored forages and feeds should be located, evaluated for nutrient value and price, and purchased or forward contracted. Many hay suppliers fill orders to a regular customer base first before marketing to new customers, especially when hay supplies are tight relative to hay demand. Word of mouth is a common way of locating hay supplies. The Mississippi Market Bulletin and Internet-based hay directories are also potentially useful sources of information on hay suppliers.

Maximize the utilization efficiency of any stored feed used: Conserve the hay crop that is available by minimizing hay storage and feeding losses. Barn storage is ideal for hay, but there are many other methods of hay storage (tarps, on wooden racks, on gravel, proper site selection and bale orientation, etc.) that will reduce storage losses compared to outside storage on the ground. Hay storage losses of 30% or more are common in the Southeastern U.S. over several months of outside storage on the ground. Feeding losses from trampling, refusal, and leaf shatter can exceed 50% of hay dry matter in extreme cases. Do not allow cattle unlimited access to hay. Hay racks and rings will help reduce hay feeding waste. Also feeding high quality hay can result in less animal refusal.

Contact Information

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Peanuts
By Mr. Mike Howell

Most of the peanuts around the state are blooming and starting to peg. Most fields have received some rainfall during the past week, but we still need more rain in most places. Most of the crop is at the stage to begin fungicide applications for diseases. Historically, growers in Mississippi have adhered to a strict 10-14 day spray schedule for foliar diseases, but that is changing. Many growers are thinking about trying to reduce the number of applications, and I have recommended delaying the first application because of the extremely dry conditions. With this recent rainfall, I would make the first application, then try to delay the next application depending on conditions. I think we can reduce the number of fungicide sprays, but this is going to be on a field by field basis. Please call if you have any questions on whether to make an application or not.

Insects have not been a problem this season. Growers need to be especially aware of foliage feeding insects in the near future. As soybeans begin to dry down, and most pastures have little to no foliage, these insects could start moving into peanut fields. Usually, we don't worry too much about these insects, but with the dry conditions, peanuts are not growing as fast as they normally do.

MSUES will be extending a program that has been working well in several areas of the state this year. Toward the end of August, we will begin a pod blasting program across the state to help growers determine when to dig peanuts. If you are interested in participating in this program, please let me know so that I can begin making arrangements for locations and times.

We just received word last week that Classic herbicide has received a section 24 C label for use in peanuts in Mississippi. This will give us another option for some of our tour.

Contact Information:

(601) 765-8252, Office

Rice
By Dr. Nathan Buehring

USDA released their final rice acreage report on June 30. Mississippi rice acres this year are estimated at 190,000, which is a 28% reduction in acres from last year. This is a significant reduction in Mississippi rice acres and it has been over 20 years since the total rice acres have been reduced to this level. Other states also took a reduction in acres, except for Missouri which stayed the same at 215,000 acres. When looking at the long grain acres, Arkansas acreage declined by 12%, Louisiana acreage declined by 33%, and Texas acreage declined by 26%. With a lot of eyes on Arkansas long grain acres, the reduction was not as great as once initially estimated or hoped. Overall, the US long grain acres decreased by 17%. Hopefully with this reduction in acres there will become some pricing opportunities become available for the 2006 crop.

This years crop has really come around the past couple of weeks. Most of the midseason nitrogen has gone out, but we still have some rice going to flood. Most of this rice was late planted due to excessive rains in early May or because of glyphosate drift.

Last week we began to spray for sheath blight. Most of the fields that are at the treatable level are planted to CL 131 or Cl 161. On both of these varieties, sheath blight moves very rapidly; therefore, waiting to make a mid- to late-boot fungicide application might be too late. Most of the Cocodrie and Cheniere acres that I have looked at have very little sheath blight progression. I would encourage you to scout your fields and know where you have sheath blight and closely monitor its progression. Warm humid conditions are ideal for sheath blight development.

Other things out there looming in the future is rice stinkbugs. Initial reports from Louisiana have been high. On rice that will be the first to head, I would begin scout-

Rice continued on page 6

Rice continued from page 5

ing soon after the heads begin to emerge. On early heading rice, rice stinkbug numbers are generally high.

Mississippi Farm Bureau is hosting its Summer Rice Policy Meeting in Cleveland on Tuesday, July 18 at the Bolivar Ag Expo Building beginning at 9:00 AM and concluding around noon. Lunch is provided, and the meeting is open to all rice growers in the state.

Contact Information:

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Cotton
By Dr. Tom Barber

Scattered showers blessed the majority of the state this week. Like always there are still some counties that remain extremely dry in places. The most recent Agriculture Report, released last Monday by the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service shows that the final cotton acreage in 2006 is equal to what we had last year at 1,210,000 acres. Soybeans increased a couple hundred thousand acres with corn and rice decreasing. Mississippi cotton is looking good when compared to other states. The crop condition and weather report (also released Monday) shows 68% of the Mississippi Cotton crop to be good to excellent condition, with only 11% poor or very poor. Cotton condition in surrounding states including Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana are in similar condition. However the Texas cotton crop is not fairing well and rated only 20% good to excellent with 50% of the cotton in poor to very poor condition. Alabama and Oklahoma are in similar shape with 40% and 45% of their crop in poor or very poor condition. Mississippi cotton is currently ranked 3rd behind California and Tennessee as far as crop condition and potential. This is a refreshing reminder considering the slow start and poor environmental conditions early.

I have been getting a lot of calls about cotton that is blooming out of the top. Most of these of course are in the dry areas that have received no rainfall. The most common question has been whether or not foliar feeding will help this drought stressed cotton. In my opinion the only thing that will help this cotton is a good rain. Cotton that is blooming out of the top is severely drought stressed and most likely will not take up much of anything through the leaves; much like trying to kill weeds in drought stressed conditions. The cotton is probably showing deficiency symptoms due to the lack of moisture in the soil around the root system and the inability of the root system to forage the nutrients that are in the moisture 8-10 inches deep. Water is the only thing that can help this cotton. If timely, sufficient rainfall is received this cotton will turn around and grow stalk, adding fruiting positions.

This week I have had some questions regarding weed flushes after recent rainfall. Some layby applications were applied early to facilitate earlier furrow irrigation. In many of these cases the residual herbicides used have run there course or in dry fields, have not been activated. The recent rainfall may help to activate some, but a second application may be warranted. If the cotton is close to canopy, or if the layby has just recently been activated, you may get by with glyphosate alone or tank-mixed with Aim for contact control of broadleaf weeds. If there is a question whether or not the field will canopy, especially non-irrigated fields a residual should be used. If a residual is needed and grasses are a problem, I would consider adding Dual or Prowl in the tank, for residual grass control. Diuron is still a good cheap option and others include Layby Pro, Suprend, or Valor for broad-spectrum weed control. If rotating to wheat, the options decrease due to replant intervals and Valor would be my recommendation if a residual is needed. The following table provides rotational intervals for residual products when double-crop wheat is considered. If previous applications of these products have been made double check to make sure you do not exceed the total maximum rates allowed on the label per growing season.

Cotton continued on page 7

Cotton continued from page 6

Layby Herbicide	Wheat Rotational Interval	Maximum Rates / Season
Aim	Anytime	3.2 fluid oz product
Caparol	1 year	5.5 lbs ai/A
Direx	1 year	Soil type / check label
Dual Magnum	4.5 months	2.0-2.6 pt/A/ soil type
Envoke	3 months	0.4 oz product
Layby Pro	4 months	Soil Type / check label
Sequnce	4 months	3.5 pt/A product
Staple	4 months	5.1 fl oz/ product
Suprend	3 months	2.7 lbs/A product
Valor	30 days	4 oz product

Contact Information:
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Corn and Sorghum
By Dr. Erick Larson

Drought has taken a toll: Expectations for this year's corn crop dropped like a rock during June as hot, dry weather sapped moisture from the soil, leaving the dryland corn in perilous shape and irrigators scrambling. Extreme drought is accelerating maturity of stricken dryland fields, as plants sacrifice energy reserves in vegetative parts in desperate attempt to fill grain. Thus, many fields will likely senesce or die prematurely. Furthermore, some severely-stressed fields and specific hybrids experienced substantial pollination failure – unfortunately, there is no way for these plants to recover, but this is vital information for future hybrid utilization. Despite the stress endured thus far, substantial rainfall during early July will help corn fill kernels and maintain plant health and grain quality – unless the plants are completely senesced.

Water demand: Corn moisture requirement will steadily drop from a peak of 1.5-1.75 inches per week at the dough stage (4 weeks post tassel) to an inch or less after dent. However, kernels will continue to fill for about 4 more weeks. Thus, insufficient irrigation water and/or slight delays can quickly reduce yield potential and evaporate profitability. Most importantly, growers should continue supplying irrigation water until the kernels reach physiological maturity.

Irrigation termination: A common irrigation error is terminating irrigation before physiological maturity (black layer) occurs. Despite corn maturation being ahead of normal this year, most Mississippi-grown corn will not likely reach physiological maturity until mid-July or later, depending upon the latitude and planting date. Premature irrigation termination will accelerate maturity, prohibiting kernels from reaching their full potential size and weight. Although kernels appear somewhat mature and corn water use begins declining at the dent stage, this is far too early to terminate irrigation. Potential kernel weight is only about 75% complete at the dent stage. Thus, termination of irrigation at the dent stage can reduce grain yields as much as 15-20% when hot, dry conditions persist. Early irrigation termination will also likely reduce stalk strength and promote lodging.

Check the milk-line: Corn producers can monitor kernel maturity for irrigation scheduling purposes by observing the progression of the milk-line between dent stage and black layer. The milk-line is the borderline between the bright, clear yellow color of the hard seed coat outside the hard starch layer, compared to the milky, dull yellow color of the soft seed coat adjacent the dough

Corn and Sorghum continued on page 8

Corn and Sorghum continued from page 7

layer. To observe the milk line, break a corn ear in half and observe the cross-section of the top half of the ear (the flat side of kernels opposite the embryo). It generally takes about 20 days for the milk line to progress from the kernel tip, down to the base. Growers can use this guideline to estimate the approximate maturity date. For instance, if the milk-line is half-way down the kernels, it will take about another 10 days to reach physiological maturity. Thus, the field needs supplemental irrigation water to supply moisture for 10 more days.

Corn borers: Mississippi corn has avoided serious corn borer infestation the past several years. Accordingly, the utilization of Bt hybrids, which provide protection against corn borers, has generally decreased. Thus, if corn borers return, growers may need to diligently scout their fields, so they can make a well-timed insecticide application to minimize damage when necessary. The second generation of corn borers, which normally hatches in late-June to early July, can potentially cause considerable yield loss, because they disrupt energy utilization during early grain filling stages.

SORGHUM

Sorghum black layer: Grain sorghum physiological maturity is characterized by formation of a black layer similar to corn. However, the abscission layer is visible without scraping the seed coat. The sorghum black layer can be found at the kernel base opposite the embryo. Kernels at the top of the head mature first, followed by kernels at the base of the head. Seed weight accumulation is complete and moisture typically ranges from 25-35% when physiological maturity occurs. Herbicide harvest aid application or irrigation termination should not occur before the black layer signifies physiological maturity.

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Soybeans
By Dr. Alan Blaine

Over the last several years we have attempted to keep you up to date regarding fungicide use. Fungicide use will continue to increase as we continue to build a database. But even though you feel comfortable with a practice we get thrown a curve ball from time to time that makes this decision more difficult.

Although a lot of interest exists, this growing season has dramatically reduced the yield potential of this crop. Ironically, we still had folks who were dead set on putting out materials once the crop reaches R3. Two factors arose that complicated this decision. First, was the extended dry weather which depleted subsoil moisture and secondly, this lack of moisture affected crop growth (height).

This crop can still be an average crop but rainfall is past due in many areas and unless irrigated, conditions have to change the remainder of the growing season. Extreme growing conditions caused this crop to be slow to grow off. This impacted timing as far as foliar fungicides were concerned particularly if you only planned for one application. One application was sufficient but with no rust as of early July we may need to consider zero applications due to dry weather.

This crop is the most disease free (at this writing) that we have ever observed at this time of year. Keep in mind the same weather that has contributed to low disease pressure has delivered extended dry conditions. Over the last few weeks a little frogeye leafspot, septoria, and late season cercopora has started showing up. Earlier, we had several calls about frogeye (which we are not finding) but it turned out to be downy mildew that had essentially dried up due to dry conditions leaving a small circular symptom.

Rust has been found on three sentinel plots, one each in Florida, Alabama, and Georgia. The two discoveries in early July in LA was on kudzu in southwest LA and only found in shaded area. Given the age of our crop and current weather conditions it is doubtful that rust will be much concern this season. We do have some late beans but we must consider inoculum potential. Rust will have a difficult time building under these conditions but

Soybeans continued on page 9

Soybeans continued from page 8

even if it did we must look at how much is present and how widespread because of the dry weather effects on this crop.

We will continue to monitor all areas of the state for rust but nothing has been observed thus far. We are looking at a couple of options that might prove beneficial in early identification. Hopefully, these will prove to be 100% reliable but if rust is not found here our plans are to test these in neighboring states.

A couple of insects are cropping up but stink bugs and grasshoppers lead the list. Bean leaf beetles are a seasonal problem. If you have had problems this year, make a mental note; because, in all likely hood it will repeat itself. The grasshopper problem is a result of reduced tillage and dry weather. As turn-rows and ditches dry down grasshoppers are having to move into the fields. In the case of grasshoppers and stinkbugs a half pound of acephate has been a consistent performer.

Growers interested in Asian Soybean Rust e-mail alerts should log on to http://www.sbrusa.net/. At the top right hand corner of the web page, there is a link that you can click on with your mouse called “Sign Up For Alerts” in red text. Click on this link and a dialog box will appear. In this box, you will need to fill in your e-mail address and region in which you are interested. If you are interested in all areas, you will need to sign up for the “National” region. This will provide you with alerts for other areas of the country. Alerts will be sent to the e-mail account that was provided.

Growers will receive an email alert once a county has a positive confirmation of Asian Soybean Rust. This alert will say that a county has been turned red or red checked. Red means that a positive confirmation of Asian Soybean Rust has been made in that county. Red checked means that a positive confirmation of Asian Soybean Rust has been made in that county and has been destroyed to prevent the further production of inoculum. The grower will need to return to http://www.sbrusa.net/ to get further information on the positive detection.

In addition, to obtain state up-dates for Louisiana and Mississippi concerning ASR dial **1-800-516-0865**. This hotline will give you the latest information of where ASR is, environmental conditions, and management options.

Contact Information

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Farwell
By Ms. Emily Rose

I have accepted a new position as Administrative Assistant with Catch-A Dream in the department of Agriculture and Natural Resources under the direction of Dr. Marty Brunson with Mississippi State University Extension Service. I will assume this new position July 24th.

For the past seven years I have truly enjoyed serving each of you. It has been a pleasure to get to know each of you and your families. I appreciated the support you have shown me over the years. I will miss all a great deal.

When you are on campus please feel free to stop by and visit and learn more about Catch-A Dream, you will be truly blessed (Bost 306).

Best wishes,

Emily

(erose@ext.msstate.edu)

Calendar of Events

July

15th-Boll Weevil Annual Meeting, 10:00 a.m., Grenada, MS, Holmes Community College Forum. For more information contact Jeannie Smith, (662) 325-2993.

19th-Precision Ag and Field Crops Field Day, Dee River Ranch. For more information contact Dr. Dennis Reginelli at (662) 726-4326 or (662) 361-1645.

20th-DREC Crop Field Day, Stoneville, MS, Charles W. Capps Entrepreneurial Center. Registration will begin at 8:00 a.m. Lunch will be provided. There will be poster presentations and optional field tours after lunch. For additional information contact (662) 686-9311.

25th-Gardening Programs at the Magnolia Botanical Gardens, Verona, MS. For additional information please contact (662) 566-2201.

26th-29th-Mississippi Agricultural Industry Council and Mississippi Seedsmen's Association, Perdido Beach Resort, Orange Beach, AL. For additional information contact Tracy Gregory at (662) 325-3992.

August

4th-Row Crop and Hay Day, 8:00 a.m., Raymond, MS, Brown Loan Experiment Station. More information contact Dr. Don Parker at (601) 857-2284.

10th-North Mississippi Research and Extension Center Agronomy Row Crop Field Day, 8:00 a.m. For additional information contact Normie Buehring at (662) 566-2201.

30th-Gardening Programs at the Magnolia Botanical Gardens, Verona, MS. For additional information please contact (662) 566-2201.

September

26th-Gardening Programs at the Magnolia Botanical Gardens, Verona, MS. For additional information please contact (662) 566-2201.

30th-North Mississippi Garden Expo, 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m., Hiram D. Palmertree North Mississippi Research and Extension Center Verona, MS. For additional information please contact (662) 566-2201.

October

25th-27th-Entomolgical Association Insect Conference, Mississippi State University, Bost Extension Center, Building B. For additional details, please contact Michael Williams at (662) 325-2986 or email at mikew@ext.msstate.edu

December

5th-6th-23rd Cotton Short Course, Mississippi State University, Bost Extension Center, Building B. Additional details to follow.

February 2007

2nd-Mississippi Certified Crop Adviser Exam, Mississippi State University, Bost Extension Center, Building B. For additional information visit http://www.agronomy.org/cca/ or contact Dr. Larry Oldham (larryo@ext.msstate.edu) (662) 325-2760.

7th-9th-Info Ag Conference, Mississippi State University, Bost Extension Center, Building B. Additional details to follow.

12th-16th-Mississippi Crop College, Mississippi State University, Bost Extension Center, Building B. Additional details to follow.

15th-Producer Advisory Council Meeting, 8:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m., Lee County Agri-Center & NMREC, Verona, MS. For additional details contact (662) 566-2201.

For additional events, visit http://msucares.com/calendar/index.html.

To receive the Agronomy Notes via email please contact (662) 325-2701.

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