

Carlisle County ANR Newsletter February 2018

Cooperative Extension Service
Carlisle County
65 John Roberts Road
Bardwell, KY 42023-0518
(270) 628-5458
Fax: (270) 628-3722
extension.ca.uky.edu

Ag Dates To Remember

February 6 -Winter Ag Conference-Lowry Farm-Flyer attached

February 6-Dicamba Training-1:30-(after Winter Ag Meeting) Lowry Farm

February 9, 13, 22- Pesticide Training here at the office—9TH, 13TH-10-11:30
22nd, 1-2:30 pm

February 27-UK- Dicamba Specific Training-Carlisle Co. Ext. Office-9:00 am

On all the *Dicamba trainings* you must bring your driver's license and pesticide applicator number.

If you farm land in other states you must meet requirements for that state. KY training will not count for that state.

I have included in this newsletter dates for *West TN*. Cost for that training is \$25.00.



University of Kentucky Dicamba-Specific Training 2018

[Approved by Kentucky Department of Agriculture]

Date	Time	Site	Location	Presenter / Contact ANR Agent
1/16/2018	1:00 - 3:00 PM (EST)	Campbellsville	Taylor County Extension Office 1143 South Columbia Ave Campbellsville, KY 42718	JD Green / Pat Hardesty (270) 465-4511 RSVP
1/31/2018	1:30 - 3:30 PM (CST)	Owensboro (2018 Ag Expo)	Owensboro Convention Center 501 W 2nd St Owensboro, KY 42301	Travis Legleiter / Clint Hardy (270) 685-8480 RSVP
2/6/2018	1:30 – 3:30 PM (CST)	Water Valley	Lowry Farms 5183 State Route 94 West Water Valley, KY 42085	Travis Legleiter / Samantha Anderson (270) 247-2334 RSVP
2/9/2018	1:00 - 3:00 PM (CST)	Madisonville	Ballard Convention Center 605 E. Arch Street Madisonville, KY 42431	Travis Legleiter / Curtis Dame (270) 821-3650 RSVP
2/9/2018	9:00-11:00 AM (EST)	Elizabethtown	Hardin County Extension Office 201 Peterson Drive Elizabethtown, KY 42701	JD Green / Matt Adams (270) 765-4121 RSVP
2/12/2018	6:00-8:00 PM (EST)	Maysville	Mason County Extension Office 800 U.S. 68 Maysville, KY 41056	JD Green / Tad Campbell (606) 564-6808 RSVP
2/15/2018	9:00–11:00 AM (CST)	Hopkinsville	Christian County Extension Office 2850 Pembroke Road Hopkinsville, KY 42240	Travis Legleiter / Jay Stone & Matt Futrell (270) 886-6328 RSVP
2/20/2018	9:00-11:00 AM (CST)	Grand Rivers	Grand Rivers Senior Community Center 155 W Cumberland Ave Grand Rivers, KY 42045	Travis Legleiter / Adam Barnes (270) 928-2168 RSVP
2/23/2018	9:00-11:00 AM (CST)	Bowling Green	Warren County Extension Office 3132 Nashville Rd Bowling Green, KY 42101	Travis Legleiter / Joanna Coles (270) 842-1681 RSVP
2/26/2018	1:00 – 3:00 PM (EST)	Somerset	Hal Rogers Regional Fire Training Center 180 Oak Leaf Lane Somerset, KY 42503	JD Green / Tiffany Harper (606) 679-6361 RSVP
2/27/2018	9:00-11:00 AM (CST)	Bardwell	Carlisle County Extension Office 65 John Roberts Drive Bardwell, KY 42023	Travis Legleiter / Chuck Flowers (270) 628-5458 RSVP
3/5/2018	10:00 AM - 12:00 PM (EST)	Shelbyville	Shelby County Extension Office 1117 Frankfort Road Shelbyville, KY 40065	JD Green / Corinne Belton (502) 633-4593 RSVP

Other Dates in KY for Dicamba Specific Training

[Approved by Kentucky Department of Agriculture]

Date	Time	Site	Location	Contact Person	Availability
2/9/2018	9:00 AM (CST)	La Center	Ballard County Country Club 2145 LaCenter Rd La Center, KY	Ron Akin Tom Miller (270) 665-9118 RSVP	Open
2/12/2018	10:00 AM (CST)	Clinton	Deer Drop Inn 1066 Dean Road Clinton, KY 42031	Ron Akin Matthea Locke (270) 653-2231 RSVP	Open
2/23/2018	9:30 AM (CST)	Murray	Yates Event Center 2760 State Route 121N Murray KY 42071	Greg Stapleton Rocky Napier	Open

Dicamba Specific Training dates in West TN

West TN

- Jan. 30 - Gibson Co. Extension Office - 9 a.m.
- Jan. 31 - Hardeman Co. - Jimmy Sanders, Whiteville - 10:30 a.m.
- Jan. 31 - Tipton Co. Extension Office - 9 a.m.
- Feb. 1 - West Tennessee Grain Conference - Dyer County Fairgrounds - 3 p.m.
- Feb. 2 - Hardeman Co. - CPS, Whiteville - 8 a.m.
- Feb. 7 - Crockett Co. - Gibson Electric, Alamo - 10 a.m.
- Feb. 7 - Crockett Co. - Gibson Electric, Alamo - 1:30 p.m.
- Feb. 8 - Cotton Focus - 1st United Methodist Church - 1 p.m.
- Feb. 9 - Lauderdale Co. Extension Office - 9 a.m.
- Feb. 12 - Montgomery Co. Extension Office - 4:30 p.m.
- Feb. 13 - Tipton Co. - Bald Butcher Restaurant, Covington - 11 a.m.
- Feb. 14 - Tipton Co. Co-op - 11 a.m.
- Feb. 14 - Haywood Co. - Backyard BBQ, Brownsville - 12:30 p.m.
- Feb. 15 - Haywood Co. Extension Office - 9 a.m.
- Feb. 15 - Haywood Co. Extension Office - 2 p.m.
- Feb. 20 - Crockett Co. - Gibson Electric, Alamo - following production meeting
- Feb. 20 - Hardin Co. Co-op - 8 a.m.
- Feb. 21 - Chester Co. Montezuma Community Center - 8 a.m.
- Feb. 21 - Madison Co. Extension Office - 9 a.m.
- Feb. 22 - Haywood Co. Extension Office - 9 a.m.
- Feb. 22 - Henderson Co. Co-op - 8 a.m.
- Feb. 22 - Weakley Co. Farm Conference - Tennessee Tractor, Martin - 1 p.m.
- Feb. 23 - Decatur Co. Bank Community Room - 8 a.m.
- Mar. 6 - Obion Co. Farm Bureau - 8 a.m. and 1 p.m.



Dicamba Stewardship with Xtend Soybean Systems

*Travis Legleiter and JD Green
Extension Weed Scientists
University of Kentucky*

The introduction of Roundup Ready Xtend soybean and the ability to use dicamba in soybean to control troublesome broadleaves is a valuable new weed management tool for crop producers. The use of dicamba as a weed control tool in soybean also brings a large amount of responsibility and liability for the person applying the product. Dicamba is extremely active on many broadleaf plants including many of our commercial crops including non dicamba-tolerant soybean and tobacco. Broadleaf plants in home landscapes and other nearby sensitive vegetation can also be a concern. It is the responsibility of the applicator to assure that all label restrictions are followed and additional precautions taken to reduce the potential for off-target movement of dicamba during or after applications to Roundup Xtend Soybean or with applications on other labeled sites.

The following highlights the label guidelines and restrictions intended to reduce off-target movement of dicamba:

Use Only Approved Dicamba Products-there are only three dicamba-containing products approved for preplant, at-planting, or postemergence use in Roundup Ready Xtend soybeans. The approved products are Xtendimax, FeXapan, and Engenia. It is a violation of federal and state law to use non approved formulations of dicamba on Roundup Ready Xtend soybeans. On non-Xtend soybean these and other dicamba products can only be applied as an early preplant treatment if the appropriate waiting interval is followed per the label [eg. following a minimum accumulation of 1" rainfall after application allow at least 14 or 28 additional days prior to planting depending on use rate].

Record Keeping – Detailed records are required for each application of the product. Records are required to be made as soon as possible and must be generated within 14 days of an application. If requested by a Kentucky Department of Agriculture inspector records must be produced immediately even if kept electronically. Required record data includes wind speed at boom height and temperature not only at the start of application, but also at the end of the application.

Survey for Sensitive Crops – Applicators must survey the area surrounding the application site for any sensitive crops growing nearby including tobacco and non dicamba-tolerant soybean. It is the responsibility of the applicator to recognize sensitive areas and make reasonable judgments on whether to make an application.

Buffers - A frequent violation of the label in 2017 was failure to implement downwind buffers near sensitive areas. Sensitive areas differ from sensitive crops in that these are typically noncropland areas where threatened and endangered species may be present. Whereas, a sensitive crop are plants that are known to be susceptible to injury from off-target movement of dicamba. If the wind is blowing toward a sensitive crop, the buffer will not adequately protect that crop and the application must NOT be made in this situation.

Wind Direction – The labels state that a buffer is required if wind is blowing towards a sensitive area, and that dicamba should not be applied at all if the wind is blowing toward a sensitive crop. Realistically, if the sensitive crop is within a 0.5 mile or less of the target field, common sense would suggest it might not be a good idea to apply to that field.

Wind Speed - The labels allow spray applications when wind speeds are between 3 and 10 mph, and these wind speeds are to be measured at the boom height. This is more restrictive than the labeling in 2017. A key aspect overlooked by many was the speed of wind gusts, and many applicators may have focused more attention on average wind speed rather than wind gust speed. As a result, many spray applications were made during days when average wind speeds were less than 15 miles an hour, but in many instances wind gusts were in excess of 15 miles an hour. Avoid applications on days when wind gusts exceed 10 miles an hour even if sustained wind speeds are less than 10 miles an hour. It is not always easy to find a window with these lower wind speeds. The reality is that some years it can be challenging to make applications of dicamba products that have very strict label precautions with regard to wind.

Time of Day – The labels now allow applications to be made only between sunrise and sunset. This is to restrict applications when temperature inversions are more likely to occur. Temperature inversions occur frequently at night during the months of June and July, and often begin to setup prior to sunset and disperse after sunrise. Due to this our general suggestion is that applications be made between 2 hours after sunrise and 2 hours prior to sunset, which is more restrictive than the label, but further reduces the likelihood of spraying into a temperature inversion.

Temperature Inversion - During a temperature inversion, very small spray droplets remain suspended in the air and do not settle on the target area. These droplets can move with atmospheric wind currents. We recommend using a web resource or App for guidance to indicate, or forecast, if a potential temperature inversion is occurring within your area. If there is a temperature inversion, or one is likely, do not spray until the inversion has lifted.

Nozzles - Consult the dicamba product websites for the respective herbicides to find the list of approved nozzles and spray pressures to apply the approved dicamba products to Xtend soybeans. Use of the approved nozzles is critical to reducing driftable fines in the spray pattern that are more prone to long distance movement away from the application target area.

Boom Height - The maximum boom height is 24 inches above the target. Simply reducing the boom height from 48 to 24 inches has been shown to reduce the distance traveled by driftable spray particles by 50%. One of the most effective ways to safely lower the boom height without running the boom into the ground is to reduce sprayer travel speed. Also remember that any travel speed over 15 mph is off-label. The labels also recommend that travel speeds be reduced to 5 mph when making applications on the field edges.

Spray Additives and Tank-Mix Partners - The list of approved spray additives changes frequently, so it is important to regularly check the websites for updates. The use of a drift control agent also requires approval from list of spray additives on the product websites. The addition of any other product, including foliar fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, or fungicides, that is not listed on the website for the respective herbicide constitutes a label violation.

Do Not Add Ammonium Sulfate - Additives such as ammonium sulfate produces dicamba acid, which is the more the volatile form of dicamba. There are approved non-ammonium sulfate based water conditioners to help reduce hard water that can antagonize glyphosate when tank-mixed with dicamba.

Spray Equipment Hygiene - Sprayers should be cleaned out before and after applications of dicamba following the triple rinse procedure outlined in the label. Clean out prior dicamba applications is critical to assure that any ammonium sulfate from previous applications is removed from the tank. Any mixing and loading equipment including transfer hoses should also be cleaned thoroughly before and after exposure to dicamba.

Additional Suggestions to Reduce Offsite Movement

The following are a number of additional suggestions to implement if you are concerned about offsite movement. Keep in mind that one can do everything "per the label" but still have potential for offsite movement. This happens because: 1) even these new dicamba formulations have the capability of volatilizing and/or moving on dust particles; 2) fine spray particles can remain suspended in inversions; and 3) dicamba can move with runoff water after heavy rainfall events. To reduce the probability of both primary and secondary dicamba movement events, consider the following recommendations:

1. Limit applications when temperature exceeds 85 degrees. Assuming that these dicamba products have some potential for volatility, the risk of this occurring increases with temperature.
2. Consider applying dicamba only preplant, at planting, or very early postemergence. Over 90% of the off-target movement complaints resulted from postemergence applications. Our assumption is that applications earlier in spring are less likelihood to cause problems even where dicamba moves, due to the absence in many cases of nearby sensitive vegetation and since temperatures are also likely to be lower during the early part of the season than with later postemergence applications.
3. Have conversations with neighbors to know what crops and technologies are being planted around Xtend soybean fields. Many offsite movement cases in 2017 occurred where neighbors planted Xtend and non-Xtend soybean adjacent to each other. Knowing what sensitive crops are in the vicinity of your Xtend fields will enable better decision-making about use of dicamba in a given field.

Websites for the approved dicamba products:

www.engeniatankmix.com

www.xtendimaxapplicationrequirements.com

www.fexapanapplicationrequirements.dupont.com

With permission of the authors, text in this document was adopted and modified from extension publication "Precautions for Dicamba Use in Xtend Soybean" developed by weed scientists at Purdue University, University of Illinois, and the Ohio State University.

January 2018

Example Record Keeping for Dicamba Applications

Personal Information		
Name & license number of certified applicator		
Dicamba training (mm/dd/yy, Location)		
Pre-application		Date(s) (mm/dd/yy)
Surveyed neighboring fields for sensitive crops		
Checked registrant website for tank-mix partners		
Dicamba purchase (include the receipt)		
Sprayer cleaned of all traces of AMS		
Application		
Date (mm/dd/yy)		
Target crop		
Field location/description		
Field size		
Total Amount of Dicamba Product Applied		
Pre-crop emergence or post- crop emergence (circle one)	Pre-crop emergence	Post- crop emergence
Date crop planted (mm/dd/yy)		
List trade name of dicamba product and all tank mix pesticides applied (include EPA registration numbers)		
List all adjuvant trade names		
Nozzle Brand, Type, and Orifice Size (i.e. TeeJet TTI11004)		
Operating Pressure		
Downwind buffer (circle one)	100% my field	_____ ft. in my field + _____ ft. in adjacent property
		100% adjacent property
Application Weather Conditions		
	Start of Application	End of Application
Time		
Temperature		
Average wind speed over 2-minute span, facing wind at boom height		
Average wind direction over 2-minute span (0-360 degrees preferred over N, S, SW, etc.)		
Method or equipment used to measure weather		
Post-application		
Date sprayer cleaned of all dicamba residue (mm/dd/yy)		
Cleanout method according to label directions		

Approved Tank Mix and Nozzle Websites:

BASF Engenia® Herbicide Tank Mix: www.engeniatankmix.com

Monsanto Xtendimax® Application Requirements: www.xtendimaxapplicationrequirements.com

DuPont FeXapan® Application Requirements: www.fexapanapplicationrequirements.dupont.com

Reduce stress with good record keeping

Sources: Steve Isaacs, Extension Agricultural Economist

Record keeping may not be every farmer's favorite activity, and probably not the reason someone chooses farming as a career. With time, patience and a commitment to get it done, it can make your financial life a lot less stressful.

Record keeping doesn't have to be difficult. It's a way to keep track of things about your operation that will help you make better long-term decisions. You can use a ledger book or a computer—whatever helps you maintain consistency. Software programs can make your data more meaningful.

Software has become more user-friendly over time, and while it may not make the record keeping process fun, it could help you see the overall picture of your operation. Some programs track purchases and how you use each item on a particular enterprise or field. You'll be able to keep track of repair and maintenance records for specific farm equipment and produce balance sheets, income statements and cash flow budgets.

For many livestock operations, a good time to start keeping records is when the veterinarian comes to check your animals. Vets usually charge per head, so that data can help you develop a list of animals that need attention. You can use the same data to develop health histories of your animals, which will lead to more informed exams and diagnosis in the future.

Make record keeping a team effort for your family. Sit down and work on the records and budget together. Perhaps one person can read the information while another person types it into the software program or writes it in the ledger book. Also, if you do a little bit each day and don't save it all up for the end of the year, you won't become overwhelmed.

If you've done the work throughout the year, year-end procedures can feel more satisfying. You can generate year-end reports with a few simple clicks and not have to sort through stacks of bills lying around the home or office.

The University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Food and Environment's Department of Agricultural Economics has several tools online that could help with budgeting and decision making. Visit <http://www.uky.edu/Ag/AgEcon/extbudgets.php> to see what is available.

For more information about record keeping and a variety of other farm management topics, contact the Carlisle Cooperative Extension Service.

Educational programs of the Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, or physical or mental disability.

Annual Winter Ag Conference

February 6th, 2018 Lowry Farms- Pilot Oak, KY

Registration and Trade Show Begin at 8:00 a.m.

Presentations to start at 9:00 a.m.

Topics to be Presented:

**Corn and Soybean
disease management**

Dr. Carl Bradley
Dr. Kiersten Wise

**Life, Death, and Reality:
the Choice is Yours**

Dale Dobson


**Kentucky Weed
Control in 2018**

Dr. Travis Legleiter

**This meeting can serve as your Private Applicator Pesticide Training
CCA CEUs and KY/TN Pesticide CEUs will be available**

For more information please contact your local extension office.

KDA will host a separate training for KY Dicamba Certification after lunch

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