

Proudly owned by the farmers and ranchers of the

Brazos Valley since 1943.





 Full occupancy welcomed. (979) 778-6000 1800 N Texas Avenue, Bryan TX 77803

In the conference room, next to the feed dock.

//// Don't just stunt brush growth.

Invora **NEW Brush Control Product** The ongoing battle of brush control is a topic of discussion that farmers and ranchers know all too well. In an effort to prevent depletion of land resources, producers work to

Developed specifically for privately-owned non-hayed rangeland and privatelyowned non-hayed perennial grasslands managed as rangelands. Do not use on hay production sites.

Do not harvest, compost or move any treated vegetation from the treatment site

keep their grazing fields in tip top shape and clear off any undesirable woody brush and weeds. Mesquite and huisache, in particular, are very difficult to keep in check. Research

Bayer Environmental Science's new herbicide, Invora, offers the user two different active ingredients to give both Pre & Post control of many herbaceous weeds through both root and foliar uptake. Invora herbicide controls nearly 20 different brush species, including

shows late spring to early summer is the best time to treat woody brush.

huisache, honey mesquite and western honey mesquite.

Important details:

rangelands.

L6

in a timely manner.

safe.

Larvae (14 - 30 days)

for a period of two years following treatment. No burning of treated brush. All treated brush must degrade on site. Livestock that graze the treatment site within two years following application must be fed for three days forage not previously treated with this herbicide before transport off the property or to sites other than privately-owned non-hayed

rangeland or privately-owned non-hayed perennial grasslands managed as

days by feeding clean non-treated forage.

If planning to transport livestock, the digestive tract must be perged for 3

- Pupa (7 - 13 days)
- Manure from livestock must stay on site. • Invora herbicide is a restricted use product. Prior to spraying, all applicators must complete picolinic acid herbicide training. · Picolonic Acid Training is required every 2 years. Call Producers today for more information on proper brush control. 979-778-6000

Click Here to Access Picolinic Acid Training

Fall armyworm – Life cycle

Adult

Temperature dependent 24 - 40 days

L1

Eggs

(2 - 4 days)

Neonate

CORTEVA

Larvae

Fall Armyworms

Information credited to Allen Knutson, Extension Entomologist, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension

With the warm weather and frequent rain showers, armyworms are on the move. Outbreaks tend to occur following rains that create favorable conditions for eggs and small larvae to survive in large numbers. Hayfields with a dense canopy and vigorous plant growth are often more susceptible to armyworm infestations. While in the larvae stage, these little worms can cause significant damage to your forage crops if not treated

Look for larvae feeding in the crop canopy in the late evening and early morning and during cool, cloudy weather. During hot days, they will hide low in the canopy or even on the soil surface. Frequent inspection of fields is key to detect infestations before they

Illustration by Corteva Agriscience

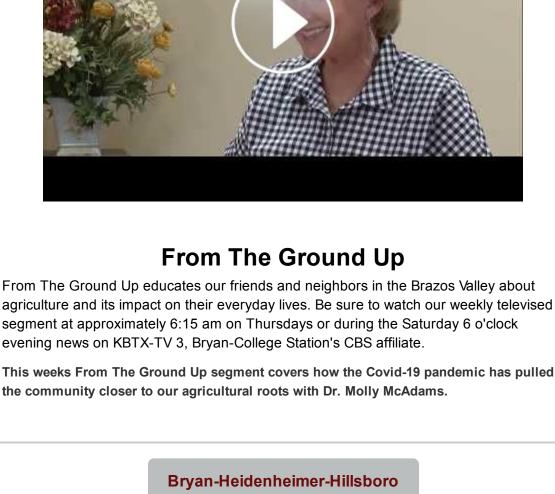
cause economic damage. Once larvae are greater than 3/4" long, the quantity of foliage they eat drastically increases. During their final 2-3 days of feeding, armyworms consume 80% of the total foliage consumed during their entire development. Infestations

of more than 2-3 armyworms per square foot may justify an insecticide application.

Producers Cooperative can help develop a plan of action to fit your program. With a wide variety of products available (restricted & non-restricted), we can help keep your forage

Be proactive & call Producers today for a tailored treatment program.

979-778-6000





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