



Topics:

- Spill Control Plans
- DMV Intrastate Update
- Kudzu Bug Update
- Post-emergence Apps of Pre-emergence Corn Herbicides
- Small Grains Field Day

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CAUTION: Information & recommendations presented are applicable in the Southern Piedmont of NC & may not apply in your area. Consult your local extension agent.

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ADA Accommodation Statement

For accommodations for persons with disabilities, contact Andrew Baucom at 704-283-3739, no later than five business days before the event.

In this issue we will highlight a few issues for growers that are outside of the typical turnrows publication. These issues pertain to our industry with a focus on operations and not so much actual production. Please feel free to contact us or the appropriate source with any questions.

New Emergency Spill Control Plans May Effect Local Farmers

The EPA has issued a new regulation on tanks that store oil (diesel, gasoline, hydraulic oil, lube oil or crop oil) that can reach water if spilled. The farm must have an emergency plan known as a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. According to the EPA you need a SPCC Plan if: an oil spill from your farm could reach water and you store oil in aboveground quantities of more than 1,320 gallons; or completely buried tanks with more than 42,000 gallons of oil. You do not need a SPCC plan if a spill from your farm would not reach water or you store less than 1,320 gallons of oil aboveground, or less than 42,000 gallons below ground. Please see the insert for more information. If you find out that you do need a plan, templates are available for use. Please contact Jessica Anderson, Ag Agent-Anson County at 704-694-2415 for more information.



Oil Spills and Farms: Protecting Your Business Easy as 1-2-3!

Oil spills can damage the water resources you need for farming operations and create costly cleanup problems for your business. A Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan will help you prevent spills and be prepared if a spill accidentally happens.

You need an SPCC Plan if: An oil spill from your farm could reach water and you store oil (such as diesel, gasoline, hydraulic oil, lube oil, crop oil or vegetable oil, etc.) in: Aboveground quantities of more than 1,320 gallons; or Completely buried tanks with more than 42,000 gallons of oil.

You do not need an SPCC Plan if: You store less than 1,320 gallons of oil aboveground or less than 42,000 gallons below ground.

Determining your SPCC planning option is as easy as 1-2-3!

1
Add up the oil storage capacity of each aboveground tank on your farm (only count tanks 55 gallons or larger in capacity).

When adding up the capacity, use the maximum volume of the container (as if it were full), not the actual amount of oil stored in the container.

2
If your farm has 10,000 gallons or less of aboveground storage capacity; and in the 3 years before developing and certifying your plan you had no oil spills to water larger than:

- 1,000 gallons in a single spill OR
- 42 gallons each from two spills within any 12-month period,

then your farm is a “Tier II” farm.

Create a full SPCC Plan that you may self-certify.

3
If your farm meets the criteria in **2** and has no aboveground oil storage containers with a capacity greater than 5,000 gallons, then your farm is a “Tier I” farm.

Use the shorter SPCC Plan Template to create your SPCC Plan that you may self-certify.

Update your SPCC Plan before **May 10, 2013!** Don't have an SPCC Plan? Develop one now!
Take advantage of the planting and growing off-season to develop your Plan.

SPILLED OIL?

- 1** Activate your SPCC Plan procedures to prevent the oil from reaching water, then clean up the spill. Call 9-1-1 if there is a risk of fire or explosion.
- 2** Notify the **National Response Center (NRC)** at **800-424-8802** if you have an oil spill to water.
- 3** Notify your EPA Regional office in writing and your State Oil Pollution or Environmental Agency, if the amount of oil spilled to water is: more than 42 gallons on two different occasions within a 12-month period; or a single spill of more than 1,000 gallons.

Need more information or want to download the SPCC Plan template, examples, and other resources? Visit the SPCC for Agriculture Website at: http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/spcc/spcc_ag.htm

DISCLAIMER: If you have more than 10,000 gallons of aboveground storage capacity, you will need a Professional Engineer to review and certify your SPCC Plan. Not all states allow self-certification for purposes of state requirements and many states have different or additional spill prevention and reporting requirements; check with your state. The information provided here only gives a brief overview of SPCC and is not meant to cover every situation. See the Website for more information.

New DMV Program Requires Intrastate USDOT Numbers

The North Carolina State Highway Patrol's Motor Carrier Enforcement Division will be implementing a new program for intrastate commercial motor vehicles that is designed to make state roads and highways safer. The Motor Carrier Registration program will require all intrastate motor carriers to obtain an Intrastate USDOT number and display that number on all of their commercial vehicles. There is no cost to the companies to obtain the numbers.

A company would be required to obtain a USDOT number if it operates a commercial motor vehicle in intrastate commerce that:

- Has a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR), a gross combination weight rating (GCWR), a gross vehicle weight (GVW) or gross combination weight (GCW) of 26,001 pounds or more:
or
- Is designed or used to transport more than 16 passengers, including the driver, or
- Is used in transporting hazardous materials in a quantity requiring placarding pursuant to 49 C.F.R. Parts 170 through 185.

This requirement is not limited to "trucking companies." As defined by law, a "motor carrier" is any commercial enterprise that uses such vehicles in its business operation and as a result it is subject to Federal Motor Carrier Safety regulations.

This program will go into effect on December 1, 2012. However, enforcement of this program will not begin until December 1, 2013. This will allow the affected companies to obtain the Intrastate USDOT number and mark their vehicles.

Failure to be in compliance by **December 1, 2013** will result in a penalty of \$100.00 per each occurrence.

If you have difficulty with any of the information provided and are applying for an intrastate number, you may contact NCSHP or NC trucking Association.

NC Department of Public Safety
NCSHP Motor Carrier Enforcement
4231 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699
(t) (919)-715-8683
(f) (919)-715-8196
www.ncdps.gov

North Carolina Trucking Association
10900 World Trade Blvd.
Raleigh, NC 27617
(t) (919)-281-2472
(f) (919)-281-2747
www.nctrucking.com



Kudzu Bug Recommendations---for seedling soybean spraying

Kudzu bug activity has heightened with the warm weather in the past two weeks. Adults are flying from overwintering sites and searching for their reproductive hosts: wisteria, kudzu and soybeans. In the meantime they can be found just about everywhere from sides of houses and pickup trucks to fig trees. Insects likely aren't feeding or reproducing on these things, even though growers may be getting a little jumpy.

Soybeans early in the season are very resilient. Information gathered from over 20 seed treatment and foliar spray trials have never documented a single yield boost, even though the seed treatments are effective in reducing things like thrips and three-cornered alfalfa hoppers. Seed treatments, however, are not effective against Kudzu bug. The point is that we can document injury to seedlings but when the combine goes into the field the yield doesn't make much difference-meaning the soybeans always seem to compensate.

Based on this, a treatment threshold for kudzu bug for seedling soybeans is going to be drastically higher than it would be later in the season when soybeans are producing pods. A preliminary threshold that **will absolutely change** as we gather more information will be 5 bugs per seedling until plants are one foot tall. Fields infested at these levels should be a rarity. Once the plants reach one to two feet tall, the threshold will change to 10 bugs per plant. The already established threshold of one nymph per sweep should be used for plants over two feet tall. Be sure to sample plants at least fifty feet away from the edge of the field.

Kudzu bug is a migrating pest that will colonize at the edge of fields first. If you only sample the edges of fields for spray applications you could possibly be spraying too early in the season. Be sure that you are spraying for the nymph stage of the Kudzu bug. As of now our sprays will not kill eggs.



Herbicide Tips for Pre-Emergence Corn

The majority of corn hybrids are resistant to glyphosate and/or glufosinate (Liberty), which can be combined with pre-emergence herbicides to control weeds emerged at the time of application. It's also possible to mix in some other post herbicides such as Impact, dicamba, 2,4-D, Capreno, etc. to control emerged weeds instead of glyphosate or Liberty. Some issues to be aware of with regard to post-emergence application of pre-emergence herbicides follow. Only a few herbicides can be applied using 28% as the spray carrier. These are Degree, Degree Xtra and Bullet. Degree Xtra and Degree can be applied in 28% on corn up to 6in. tall when air temperatures are less than 85 degrees F. Bullet can be applied to corn up to 5in. tall with the same restriction on temperature. Expect some leaf burn from these mixtures. All other herbicides must be applied using water as the spray carrier.

- There is usually a maximum of corn size specified, which can be based on growth stage or corn height. This can be as small as the V2 stage for some herbicides such as Corvus and Balance Flex.
 - Most premixes or tank mixtures that contain atrazine can adequately control small broadleaf weeds, and especially those that contain another broadleaf herbicide (e.g. Lexar, Lumax, Instigate, SureStart). Grasses more than about an inch tall will require the addition of glyphosate, Liberty or other herbicide with effective grass activity.
 - Follow adjuvant recommendations closely to minimize the risk of injury and do not assume that it is always possible to use an adjuvant once corn has emerged.
 - Based on research with this type of approach to herbicide management, herbicides should be applied when weeds are less than about 2in. tall to ensure that they have been prevented from causing yield loss.
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2013 Small Grains Field Day Update:

On May 18th the 2013 Tri-County Small Grains Field Day was held at Mr. Ray Poplin's farm off of Poplin Rd in Monroe, NC. The event included speakers from NC State University-Dr. Wes Everman, weed science specialist, Dr. Randy Weisz, small grains specialist and Dr. Paul Murphy, small grains breeder. Also speaking were Dr. Christina Cowger from the USDA, and Dan Weathington from the NC Small Grain Growers Association. Topics included the NCSU OVT wheat plots, soil borne diseases, seeding rates, row width spacing, foliar fungicide applications and seed treatments. Results from the field day and field trials will be available following harvest and collection of all the data. A big thank you to all participants and supporters of the event. It was a great success thanks to everyone.



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