



Burke County Extension

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Dates to Remember

Cotton-Peanut-Soybean

Insect Scout School

June 19, 2018

Southeast Research and

Education Center

Midville, Georgia

We are still offering one on one Auxin Herbicide Trainings. It can be done on your schedule. Give us a call at the Extension Office (706)554-2119, Peyton's cell (706)551-1670 or Katie's cell (706)526-7001 to schedule these trainings.

Corn Management Update



There have been reports of lodging due to current weather conditions. If your corn stalks are only bent over, even at a hard angle, they have a good chance of standing back up. If the stalks are actually broken, they will not regrow. Lodged, wet fields will likely increase the risk of foliar disease. In many cases, all we can do right now is scout, wait and see how the crop responds.

Corn and Southern Corn Rust: According to Dr. Kemerait, Southern Corn Rust has not been found in Georgia yet, but conditions are near perfect with the amount of rain recently and corn nearing tassel. It has been cooler, and cooler conditions hinder development and spread of southern rust! It is important to scout. We are not recommending that all growers with corn at tassel spray a fungicide. However, it is important to pay attention to signs of potential disease, and be ready to pull the trigger.

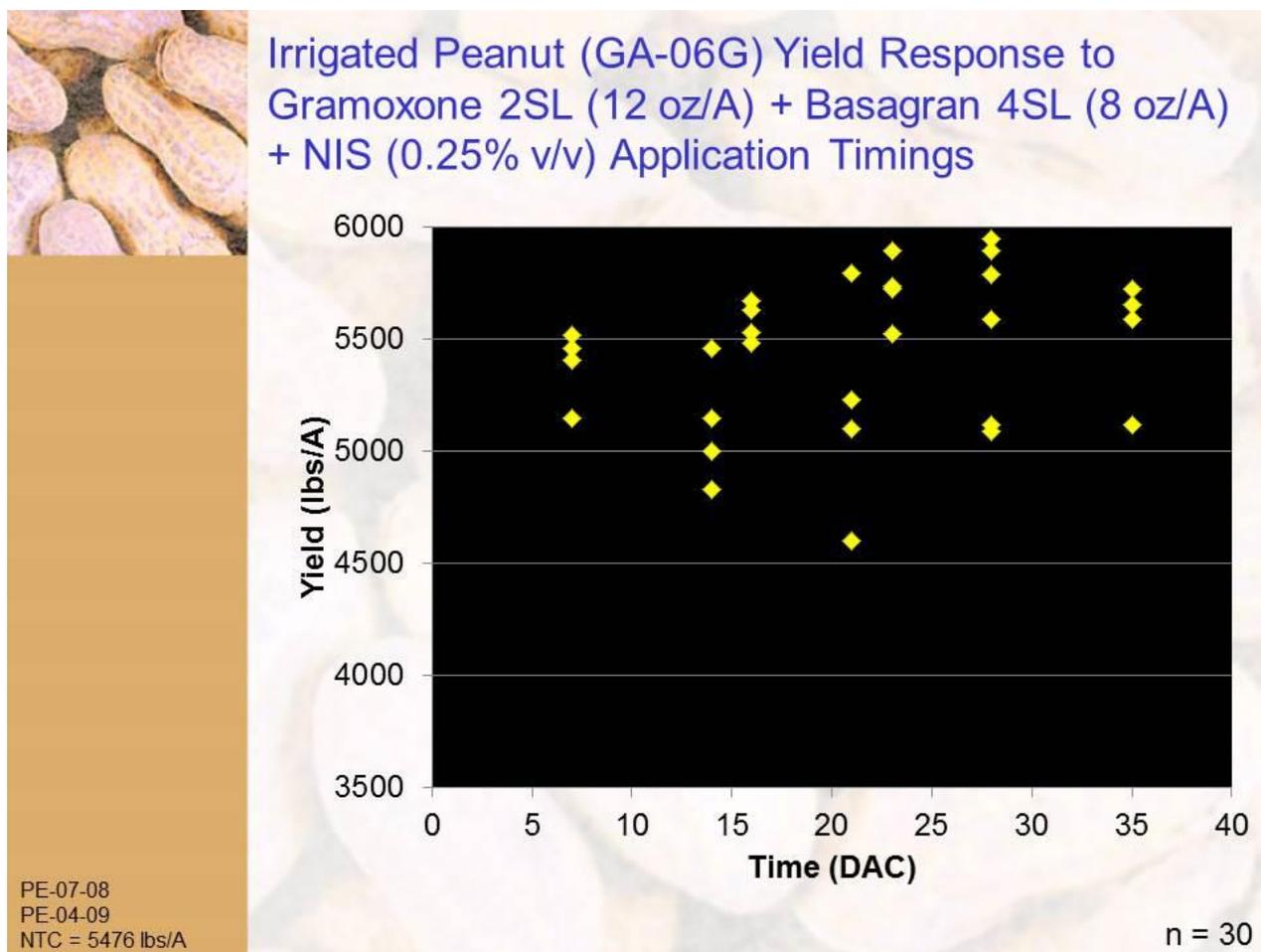
When fertilizing, drier sunnier conditions, and in-season fertilizer application will move readily into the soil with a little water, and heat for rapid water/nutrient uptake. This is not the case right now so be mindful that when the soil profile is saturated, fertilizer applications will not return rapid visual results.



Peanut Pointers

Most areas of Georgia have received at least 4" of rain since May 12. You may have noticed many problems including Valor injury and/or the failure to get PRE herbicides applied. If you were planning to spray Gramoxone + Storm/Basagran + Dual/Warrant/Zidua, you will likely miss the approximate 33-38 DAP (28 DAC) application window. If you do happen to miss this window, you may consider Cadre + 2,4-DB + Dual/Warrant/Zidua or Cobra or Ultra Blazer + 2,4-DB + Dual/Warrant/Zidua.

The figure below shows data collected regarding response of GA-06G to various timings of Gramoxone + Basagran.





Planting Time

With increased peanut acres, peanuts have been planting until late June the past two years. According to Dr. Monfort, there are some risk and loss of yield potential with planting this late. Please be aware of the crop insurance deadline for peanut planting for complete coverage. Be sure to talk with your insurance company for more details.

Typically, in late October into November, the low temperatures can begin to dip into the 40's and 50's. Therefore, there is always risk when planting in June that by late October the cool temperatures will reduce the potential to reach optimal maturity. Dr. Monfort believes that with no way to predict what will happen this fall, if we remain warm in late October and early November like we did in the last few years, we should be able to mature out this year's crop.

Disease Control!

According to Dr. Kemerait, conditions are perfect now for leaf spot disease. Some are approaching 30 days after planting and wet conditions are likely to keep you out of the field. If there is a delay in making the first application, consider a systemic fungicide (Priaxor or Alto or Domark, etc.) with the first leaf sport spray.

Please contact Katie or Peyton for more information.

Cotton News

Planting Dates and Seeding Rates!

Some areas were delayed in planting due to dry conditions in dryland situations, and also caused stand establishment challenges in irrigation systems as well. Wet conditions have also caused delays in planting. With the rain Alberto brought to the area, a significant portion of cotton may be planted during the month of June. Research in Georgia has indicated that yield potential usually starts to lessen with plantings after the first week to 10 days into the month of June. Success is dependent upon weather conditions and management practices.

Generally, final plant stands of at least 1.5 to 1.75 plants per row-foot are ideal, which is usually accomplished with a weeding rate as low as 2 seed/row-ft. According to Jared Whitaker and Mark Freeman, UGA Cotton Economists, with late-planted cotton, cotton is likely to benefit to a thicker than usual stand due to the fact that late-planted cotton has less time to make cotton on outer and upper fruiting positions. Therefore, consider adjusting your seeding rate to have a final stand of 2 plants per row-ft.

Early maturing varieties will perform relatively better at the end of the planting window. However, typically the best varieties perform best even in late situations. In this case, consider PGRs carefully. For more information, contact the Extension office.



Weed Control!

Preemergence Herbicides are a necessity in Georgia, and is extremely important to eliminate weed pressure in late-planted situations. But injury can be worse on late-planted cotton due to less time for growth and development. Furthermore, although Warrant is an excellent preherbicide, we recommend that if you apply Warrant, you wait a total of 21 days before replanting or a tillage operation is needed. With limited time, this may not be an option at this time.

Insects!

Scout regularly for insects! Thrips are the biggest threat to seedling cotton. Later planted cotton is usually less at risk, however, it is still important for control. Practice regular scouting methods once fruiting begins.



Disease!

Seedling disease will be a problem in warm, wet soils. Planting delayed until not may consider extra protection from seedling disease to include in-furrow fungicides or additional seed treatments.

Bacterial Blight – according to Dr. Kemeraït, conditions are perfect for susceptible varieties. Some has already been found farther south. The earlier the cotton is affected, the more server the potential for disease loss.





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