



Dates to Remember

Saturday, October 15
Webster County 4-H
Fall Carnival

As Scheduled
One on one pesticide
trainings

Get Ready!!

By Dr. Laura Griffeth, *County Extension Agent*

I haven't run any peanut samples yet, but it's about that time to check peanuts for maturity. Peanuts planted on April 1 will be 130 days on August 9. Remember most varieties of peanuts are medium to late maturing peanuts that typically take around 135 - 140 days (including Georgia-06G and Tifguards). Maturity is dependent on the season long environmental conditions which could make the peanuts mature after 145 - 150 days or sometimes even longer. The new varieties Georgia-12Y, Georgia-13M, and especially Georgia 14-N are medium to late maturity taking 140+ days and may not follow the typical maturity board that we often use in evaluating maturity. Some local fields of 14N even had maturity of 160 days or later during 2015.

If you need samples run, please give me a call. The machine is ready to go.

Nematodes

By Dr. Laura Griffeth, *County Extension Agent*

Don't forget it will soon be time to sample for nematodes. The cost is \$12/sample and requires more soil than a regular soil sample (quart plastic bag). Collect the soil in a random zig-zag pattern from the area. Do not let the sample get hot, sit in a vehicle or in direct sun, or take in dry conditions, or it will kill the nematodes.

Optimum Sampling Times

Vegetable gardens	August - September
Peanuts	September - October
Cotton	October - November

Nematode samples run this year have shown economically damaging levels of nematodes in over 80% of the samples in corn, cotton, and even boxwoods. Nematodes are almost like a silent killer. You don't know they're there until they leave you with spots of 4" tall cotton in a field of head-high cotton. This \$12 may be one of the cheapest insurance policies against damage and yield loss. Remember you can't treat your way out of nematode damage once the plants are showing damage. You must treat prior to putting the crop in the ground.

Early August Peanut Update

By Dr. Mark Abney, *Extension Entomologist*

Drs. Monfort, Srinivasan, and I spent several days last week walking peanut fields to get a measure of how severe tomato spotted wilt is in this year's crop. Incidence of virus symptoms varied from 0 to over 30% in the fields that were surveyed. This effort also gave me an opportunity to see first hand what else was happening in terms of insect and mite activity over a large area of South Georgia. As a general rule, insect pressure was low, but there were a few fields with real or developing problems.

Several non-irrigated fields had lesser cornstalk borer infestations, and a couple fields had two spotted spider mites. Redneck peanutworm was the most common foliage feeder I saw. This insect has been very abundant in my test plots this year. I thought the redneck peanutworms had run their course a week or so ago, but we seem to have another generation showing up on the research farms around Tifton. There are no thresholds for this insect, and I doubt that it will cause measurable yield loss in most situations. It does however, make the foliage look ragged.

Some fields had relatively high numbers of southern corn rootworm (cucumber beetle) adults, and I received a couple more reports of pod damage this week. As I mentioned in a post last week, there is little that can be done to manage rootworm infestations in peanut once the larvae are feeding on pods.

I have not seen much in the way of caterpillar pressure, but I have gotten calls that indicate some fields are experiencing moderate to heavy infestations. There are velvetbean caterpillars, soybean loopers, and armyworms in spots. Most of the moths I saw in fields last week were tobacco budworm. I will be watching my plots closely for caterpillars in the coming weeks.

Whiteflies are not typically a pest of peanut, but we are seeing some whitefly activity in peanut fields in Tift and surrounding counties. So far, there have been no reports of reproduction occurring in peanut, and we should all hope that does not change. There are few options available for whitefly management in peanut, and most fields still have a long way to go before harvest. If anyone observes whitefly nymphs on peanut, please let me know.

Folks are seeing garden fleahopper in peanut again this year. The impact of this insect on peanut is unknown, but some fields were treated in 2015 due to very high populations and subsequent defoliation. We do not have a good option for controlling garden fleahopper; pyrethroids have generally provided only partial control.

Growers should be aware that there is a "little bit of everything" in terms of insect and mite pressure in Georgia peanut fields right now, but that does not mean every field is infested or will need to be treated.

Automated Weather Station Network
By Dr. Laura Griffeth, *County Extension Agent*

The University of Georgia Automated Weather Station Network migrated to a new website recently that is easier to navigate and find the information you need. I use this website often, especially in the spring when I'm looking for soil temperatures. The new website can be accessed by the current address – www.georgiaweather.net. You can get information on current conditions, past data, calculators, seasonal information such as frost dates, and even forecast data now.

Wild Hog Survey

Researchers at the Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources at the University of Georgia are collecting information on the wild pig harvest.

If you have harvested a wild pig in Georgia since January 2015, please take our survey on our website www.georgiawildpigs.com.

This is a simple survey that asks questions like when, how many harvested, weapon used, gender, and age of hog. This information can be used to target research and education efforts.

I know every one of you could complete this. If you are interested but don't want to put it in on the computer, I can help.

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Rain is a good thing, but not always so much...

By Dr. Bob Kemeraït, Extension Plant Pathologist

I know Luke Bryan has a point; rain IS a good thing. But..... at this point, rain and overcast weather could lead to some unwanted developments. We are at a time in our peanut, cotton, and soybean production seasons when diseases and effective disease management are CRITICAL!

What do our recent rains (and forecasts of rain into the weekend) have to do with it? First, the rains, overcast weather, and extended periods of leaf wetness are creating PERFECT conditions for development and spread of fungal diseases (leaf spots, white mold, limb rot, target spot, soybean rust, frogeye leaf spot, and on and on and on) and bacterial diseases (I expect the rain to 'fire up' the bacterial blight in cotton). Rain not only is needed for the infection process, but also is important in movement of the pathogen either to adjacent leaves (as in rain splash) or over long distances (spores carried in the wind currents of our present storm system that are deposited on the crops with rain fall). Also, rains and wet fields are keeping our producers from making timely fungicide applications.

Suffice it to say – we have a situation not unlike a cigarette butt smoldering behind a couch cushion. Five days of rainy weather have created an urgent situation for many, but not all of growers. I wish I could tell you which ones were which....

Bottom line

Peanut, soybean, and cotton growers and even growers with late-planted corn need to be AGGRESSIVE in management strategies (timing, good products) NOW to manage diseases now and over the next few weeks.

Forage Establishment Guidelines – Pasture Renovation

By John M. Woodruff, R. Gregory Durham, and Dennis W. Hancock, Extension Forage Specialists

Millions of Southeast pastures were seeded to Pensacola bahiagrass and especially common bermudagrass during last century. While these species are still popular, researchers have developed new bahiagrass and bermudagrass varieties that have superior yield and quality. Tifton 9 bahiagrass has 30 to 40 percent higher forage yield and quality than the Pensacola bahiagrass. Coastal bermudagrass produces twice as much forage as common bermudagrass, while Tifton 85 bermudagrass produces about 35% more forage than coastal bermudagrass. Upgrading your forage variety is feasible for many pasture situations.

To renovate a grass with a grass, there must be some aggressive efforts made to destroy the old species. To destroy a warm season grass like Pensacola bahiagrass and replace it with hybrid bermudagrass, the pasture needs to be sprayed in late summer with glyphosate. This should be followed by a follow-up glyphosate spray in late fall and planting of the site with a winter grass such as rye or ryegrass. The following spring, the site should be cut or grazed close, then seeded to the desired hybrid bermudagrass variety. One or two selective grass herbicides will likely be needed to destroy new bahiagrass seedlings.

To renovate an old bahiagrass stand with a new bahiagrass variety is even more challenging because there will usually be dormant viable old bahiagrass seed in the soil for some time which can germinate and become a significant part of the new bahiagrass stand. To have some level of success, the old bahiagrass needs to be destroyed, and the site should be planted to something other than bahiagrass for at least one season so that bahiagrass escapes can be destroyed with tillage or selective herbicide treatments. The best planting time for bahiagrass will be in the spring soon after the last killing frost.

Renovating an old common bermudagrass stand is very difficult. Even with repeated glyphosate sprays, there will be some survival of old rhizomes. Some tillage in combination with glyphosate sprays will help expose rhizomes and increase percent control. Common bermudagrass can be more completely controlled if the land can be rotated for one to three years to crops where intensive grass control measures can be employed, in addition to using the glyphosate sprays.

America's Greatest Problem: We've been off the farm too long

By Appalachian Magazine – July 5, 2016

This is an opinion article from Appalachian Magazine, written by Jeremy Farley:

This week, our nation celebrated its 240th birthday and though my heart fills with patriotic fervor each time I catch a glimpse of those red stripes flapping in the wind, I can't help but have those feelings checked by the harsh understanding that America 2016 is a nation in dire trouble. Far from being the land of the free and the home of the brave, we are now a nation of spineless weaklings ready to be offended at the drop of the hat and often it is the very ones who dropped the hat who are the most offended.

I do not pretend to be an expert on sociology or American history – everything I know I had to learn from my life's experiences, mostly as a child on a +200-acre beef farm in nowhere Virginia. The older I get, the more I have come to realize, however, that it was here that I received the type of education no Ivy League institution can come close to offering. My only regret is that 200 million other American children never had the same opportunities I enjoyed – opportunities to bottle feed a baby calf, drive a truck through an empty field at the age of 5 (alone), spend summers sitting alongside my father inside the cab of a John Deere tractor, begin Christmas morning the same way I began every other cold and windy winter morning – opening the gates for dad as he unrolled hay for hundreds of hungry animals.

In the year 1790, 90% of the American population were farmers. By 1850, this percentage had dropped to 64%, and then down to only 21% by the year 1930. Today, only 2% of the American population serves as farmers. And though American agriculture is more productive than ever, I'm afraid that as a nation we are beginning to witness the consequences of having raised multiple generations who have never looped a metal chain through a gate or chased lightning bugs through a field of freshly mowed hay.

As a nation, we have allowed Disney to convince our children that all animals are cute and cuddly, then wonder why dozens of people get killed each year attempting to take selfies with grizzly bears, cougars and copperheads.

As a nation, we have replaced the garden hoe and watering bucket with an Xbox and cell phone, then wonder why our "children" refuse to move out at the age of 30.

As a nation, the vast majority of our families have never even come across an injured bird, let alone taken the time to nurse one back to health, then we wonder why a generation has been brought up to have no respect for nature or its Creator.

While our forebears were busy praying for rain, we have come to regard the water that falls from the sky as being a cursed object — unaware that it is the rain that keeps us fed each day... All sunshine and no rain makes a barren desert, but hardly anyone realizes this in 2016 America; which is why so many never find peace during their darkest days.

There was a time when Americans consumed bacon, sausage, biscuits, gravy, fried eggs and a big glass of milk each morning — and yet they rarely got fat. Why? Because after eating such a hardy breakfast, they went out in the fields and spent the next thirteen hours fixing fences, hanging gates, delivering calves, killing, yes, killing predators, and harvesting food.

Farm work is dirty, tiring, sometimes cruel and always difficult; which is exactly why the percentage of Americans who engage in this work has declined with every generation. Yet, it was this type of upbringing that allowed a nation to produce men and women who pulled together to fend off the forces of Hell in the Second World War, explore the heavens, eradicate disease and tap the ocean depths.

Sadly, those farm children are dying off the scene each day. They have been replaced by "men" who have never gotten dirt under their fingernails and purchase overpriced coffee as a status symbol. I'm not so foolish to believe that all of our ills could be solved by a trip back to the farm, but I am confident that if a few more people had the type of upbringing I enjoyed, the world would have a lot more common sense!

"Men In Denim Built Our Country...Men In Suits Destroyed It."

Peanut Pointers

August 2016 – Volume 53 Number 8

Dr. Scott Monfort, editor

July Peanut Pointers

Dr. Scott Monfort, Extension Peanut Agronomist

August, how did we get to August this quick? As most of you are aware of the peanut crop started off very well for most of the state and then hit a wall in July with some areas not seeing a rain for more than 4 weeks. It was a blessing to observe the rain showers this past week, but we need several more rain events to get the crop jump started in these dry areas. We still have time to make a crop but time is running out quick. There are extremes where some areas are still extremely dry with no crop to speak of as well as areas where moisture has been abundant and yield potential is very good, not to mention everything in between. Lastly on the non-irrigated crop, please be on the watch out ---- we have observed lesser cornstalk borers, spider mites, and underground white mold in many of the areas of the state last week.

On a more positive note, the irrigated crop looks very good. The only thing that worries me is the extreme temperatures in July and how they might affect pod set and yield potential. Encourage your growers to scout their fields and stay ahead of potential problems.



Extremely dry with plants crashing due to underground white mold

Managing Disease in the Heart of White Mold Season

Dr. Bob Kemeraït, Extension Plant Pathologist

Peanut growers have now entered a period of time that I refer to as the “heart” of the white mold season. Two weeks ago (mid-July) I had not received the first report of white mold; however, I have been contacted multiple times over the past five days with questions about diagnosis and management for white mold. Hopefully growers have already implemented a sound management program (often centered on crop rotation and judicious use of fungicides) to protect their crop from white mold and other diseases. However, now is when growers and consultants are most likely to report outbreaks of white mold and to ask for help in fighting the disease.

Why is white mold evident in late July and early August? There are a number of reasons as to why white mold is frequently reported now. The growth of the peanut crop typically results in a dense cover of leaves which extends the period of moisture within the canopy and also traps humidity, both of which favor growth of the white mold fungus, *Sclerotium rolfsii*. This same leaf canopy that creates an environment favorable for white mold also blocks fungicides from reaching the crown of the plant where white mold develops. Scattered rain events and the height of the tropical storm season provide moisture to further fuel the disease, and warm (hot) temperatures during the “dog days of summer” are critical for a white mold explosion. The final ingredient to create the “perfect” white mold storm is time. White mold has quietly smoldered in many fields over much of the season to date. However, it is the combination of crop development, time, and ideal environment that causes the disease to seemingly appear overnight now.

What do growers need to do now about white mold? Each grower who calls when he finds white mold in a field is looking for answers and recommendations. Growers have a healthy fear of white mold and recognize that failure to control this disease can have a substantial, negative impact on yield. Here are my suggestions for you when you receive questions about white mold from growers:

1. Determine that the problem truly is white mold and not some other problem that is causing wilt or, as in the case of “false white mold”, the presence of a white fungal growth in the field. Diseases like tomato spotted wilt and *Diplodia* collar rot can cause similar symptoms as can “droughty” areas of a field.
2. Determine the extent of the disease. In years like 2016 (large peanut acreage, short crop rotations, warm temperatures), white mold is likely to be present in nearly every field. Finding a small amount of white mold is not unusual and does not mean that there is a problem with a fungicide program. For example, it is difficult for ANY fungicide program to stop individual plants from being affected; the mark of a problem with white mold control occurs when the disease spread, “burns”, down the row.
3. Recognize that poor management of white mold does NOT mean that the fungicide that has been applied is ineffective. Here are some important factors that can limit the control of white mold.

The timeliness of fungicide applications. Delays in applying fungicides for any reason to manage white mold can result in outbreaks of the disease.

The weather at time of application. Dry weather, especially in fields without irrigation, can inhibit the fungicide from reaching the target (crown and limbs of the plant). The fungicide is there and is effective, but without some help for movement, may not come in contact with the white mold fungus. Hot and dry conditions may also push the white mold fungus underground which makes managing white mold even more difficult.

4. Growers can maximize control of white mold by timely applications of effective fungicides. Critical components of a “timely” application include the number of days since the last application (typically 14 days) and the time until the next rain or irrigation event. When white mold becomes problematic, growers may “tighten” the spray interval from 14 days down to 10-12 days between applications. Irrigation is most helpful in redistributing fungicides for white mold control when it occurs within 12 to 24 hours after application.

5. Growers can maximize white mold control by increasing spray volume (I believe that 12 gal/A is a minimum) and by applying fungicides at night when leaves are folded up. Such allows a better penetration of the canopy.

6. Should growers switch fungicides? If a grower is using an appropriate and effective fungicide program for white mold management, then there is generally not a compelling need to change to a new program midway through the season. However, there is no doubt that some fungicides are more effective in management of a disease than are other fungicides. Some fungicides are better for leaf spot, some better for *Rhizoctonia* limb rot, some for CBR and some for white mold. If white mold is problematic in a field, or the grower has decided that a change is needed, we in UGA Extension can help in that decision process.

Climate update for August and beyond

Pam Knox, Agricultural Climatologist

July is over, and what a hot, dry month it has been for most parts of the Southeast! Many parts of Georgia received less than 50% of their normal rainfall this month, and temperatures for most of the Southeast were 2-3 degrees F above normal. Many locations are in their top ten years for number of days at 90 F and above, and we still have August and September to go. And the forecasts for the next month put us in continuing hot conditions, although we could see more rain, especially if the tropics perk up.

The results of these hot and dry conditions were expanding drought in parts of Georgia and Alabama, with levels reaching severe (D3) drought in some locations in northern Georgia and Alabama. Farmers in the worst-hit areas were seeing the failure of their corn crops and a lack of growth in pastures, leading to a lot of hay being imported into the driest areas. Irrigated crops were doing fairly well, although using a lot of water, while dryland fields were suffering from the heat and water stress.

Climatologists have been watching for the transition to La Nina, but it has been slower than expected due to the lack of supporting trade winds. Because of this, most models indicate it is likely to be a weak to moderate La Niña, which means the strongest effects will be seen in southern Georgia and surrounding areas, with less effects in the north.

As we go into August, the tropics are starting to wake up. The National Hurricane Center is watching two areas in the Atlantic Ocean that could develop into tropical systems, although so far their paths make it unlikely that we will see any benefit in the Southeast. But we are just entering the most active part of the season, so more storms are likely to come later in August and September.

Peanut Maturity Calendar (Date of Indicated Days After Planting)

Planting Date	Bloom	First Pegs	Critical pod-fill, water use, and white mold control period about 60 - 110 DAP				Hull scrape to estimated time to			*Typical maturity range for medium maturity varieties					*Increasing risk of over-maturity and pod loss		
			60	75	90	105	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	170	
1-Apr	6-May	16-May	31-May	15-Jun	30-Jun	15-Jul	30-Jul	4-Aug	9-Aug	14-Aug	19-Aug	24-Aug	29-Aug	3-Sep	8-Sep	18-Sep	
2-Apr	7-May	17-May	1-Jun	16-Jun	1-Jul	16-Jul	31-Jul	5-Aug	10-Aug	15-Aug	20-Aug	25-Aug	30-Aug	4-Sep	9-Sep	19-Sep	
3-Apr	8-May	18-May	2-Jun	17-Jun	2-Jul	17-Jul	1-Aug	6-Aug	11-Aug	16-Aug	21-Aug	26-Aug	31-Aug	5-Sep	10-Sep	20-Sep	
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5-Apr	10-May	20-May	4-Jun	19-Jun	4-Jul	19-Jul	3-Aug	8-Aug	13-Aug	18-Aug	23-Aug	28-Aug	2-Sep	7-Sep	12-Sep	22-Sep	
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10-May	14-Jun	24-Jun	9-Jul	24-Jul	8-Aug	23-Aug	7-Sep	12-Sep	17-Sep	22-Sep	27-Sep	2-Oct	7-Oct	12-Oct	17-Oct	27-Oct	
11-May	15-Jun	25-Jun	10-Jul	25-Jul	9-Aug	24-Aug	8-Sep	13-Sep	18-Sep	23-Sep	28-Sep	3-Oct	8-Oct	13-Oct	18-Oct	28-Oct	
12-May	16-Jun	26-Jun	11-Jul	26-Jul	10-Aug	25-Aug	9-Sep	14-Sep	19-Sep	24-Sep	29-Sep	4-Oct	9-Oct	14-Oct	19-Oct	29-Oct	
13-May	17-Jun	27-Jun	12-Jul	27-Jul	11-Aug	26-Aug	10-Sep	15-Sep	20-Sep	25-Sep	30-Sep	5-Oct	10-Oct	15-Oct	20-Oct	30-Oct	
14-May	18-Jun	28-Jun	13-Jul	28-Jul	12-Aug	27-Aug	11-Sep	16-Sep	21-Sep	26-Sep	1-Oct	6-Oct	11-Oct	16-Oct	21-Oct	31-Oct	
15-May	19-Jun	29-Jun	14-Jul	29-Jul	13-Aug	28-Aug	12-Sep	17-Sep	22-Sep	27-Sep	2-Oct	7-Oct	12-Oct	17-Oct	22-Oct	1-Nov	
16-May	20-Jun	30-Jun	15-Jul	30-Jul	14-Aug	29-Aug	13-Sep	18-Sep	23-Sep	28-Sep	3-Oct	8-Oct	13-Oct	18-Oct	23-Oct	2-Nov	
17-May	21-Jun	1-Jul	16-Jul	31-Jul	15-Aug	30-Aug	14-Sep	19-Sep	24-Sep	29-Sep	4-Oct	9-Oct	14-Oct	19-Oct	24-Oct	3-Nov	
18-May	22-Jun	2-Jul	17-Jul	1-Aug	16-Aug	31-Aug	15-Sep	20-Sep	25-Sep	30-Sep	5-Oct	10-Oct	15-Oct	20-Oct	25-Oct	4-Nov	
19-May	23-Jun	3-Jul	18-Jul	2-Aug	17-Aug	1-Sep	16-Sep	21-Sep	26-Sep	1-Oct	6-Oct	11-Oct	16-Oct	21-Oct	26-Oct	5-Nov	
20-May	24-Jun	4-Jul	19-Jul	3-Aug	18-Aug	2-Sep	17-Sep	22-Sep	27-Sep	2-Oct	7-Oct	12-Oct	17-Oct	22-Oct	27-Oct	6-Nov	
21-May	25-Jun	5-Jul	20-Jul	4-Aug	19-Aug	3-Sep	18-Sep	23-Sep	28-Sep	3-Oct	8-Oct	13-Oct	18-Oct	23-Oct	28-Oct	7-Nov	
22-May	26-Jun	6-Jul	21-Jul	5-Aug	20-Aug	4-Sep	19-Sep	24-Sep	29-Sep	4-Oct	9-Oct	14-Oct	19-Oct	24-Oct	29-Oct	8-Nov	
23-May	27-Jun	7-Jul	22-Jul	6-Aug	21-Aug	5-Sep	20-Sep	25-Sep	30-Sep	5-Oct	10-Oct	15-Oct	20-Oct	25-Oct	30-Oct	9-Nov	
24-May	28-Jun	8-Jul	23-Jul	7-Aug	22-Aug	6-Sep	21-Sep	26-Sep	1-Oct	6-Oct	11-Oct	16-Oct	21-Oct	26-Oct	31-Oct	10-Nov	
25-May	29-Jun	9-Jul	24-Jul	8-Aug	23-Aug	7-Sep	22-Sep	27-Sep	2-Oct	7-Oct	12-Oct	17-Oct	22-Oct	27-Oct	1-Nov	11-Nov	
26-May	30-Jun	10-Jul	25-Jul	9-Aug	24-Aug	8-Sep	23-Sep	28-Sep	3-Oct	8-Oct	13-Oct	18-Oct	23-Oct	28-Oct	2-Nov	12-Nov	
27-May	1-Jul	11-Jul	26-Jul	10-Aug	25-Aug	9-Sep	24-Sep	29-Sep	4-Oct	9-Oct	14-Oct	19-Oct	24-Oct	29-Oct	3-Nov	13-Nov	
28-May	2-Jul	12-Jul	27-Jul	11-Aug	26-Aug	10-Sep	25-Sep	30-Sep	5-Oct	10-Oct	15-Oct	20-Oct	25-Oct	30-Oct	4-Nov	14-Nov	
29-May	3-Jul	13-Jul	28-Jul	12-Aug	27-Aug	11-Sep	26-Sep	1-Oct	6-Oct	11-Oct	16-Oct	21-Oct	26-Oct	31-Oct	5-Nov	15-Nov	
30-May	4-Jul	14-Jul	29-Jul	13-Aug	28-Aug	12-Sep	27-Sep	2-Oct	7-Oct	12-Oct	17-Oct	22-Oct	27-Oct	1-Nov	6-Nov	16-Nov	
31-May	5-Jul	15-Jul	30-Jul	14-Aug	29-Aug	13-Sep	28-Sep	3-Oct	8-Oct	13-Oct	18-Oct	23-Oct	28-Oct	2-Nov	7-Nov	17-Nov	
1-Jun	6-Jul	16-Jul	31-Jul	15-Aug	30-Aug	14-Sep	29-Sep	4-Oct	9-Oct	14-Oct	19-Oct	24-Oct	29-Oct	3-Nov	8-Nov	18-Nov	
2-Jun	7-Jul	17-Jul	1-Aug	16-Aug	31-Aug	15-Sep	30-Sep	5-Oct	10-Oct	15-Oct	20-Oct	25-Oct	30-Oct	4-Nov	9-Nov	19-Nov	
3-Jun	8-Jul	18-Jul	2-Aug	17-Aug	1-Sep	16-Sep	1-Oct	6-Oct	11-Oct	16-Oct	21-Oct	26-Oct	31-Oct	5-Nov	10-Nov	20-Nov	
4-Jun	9-Jul	19-Jul	3-Aug	18-Aug	2-Sep	17-Sep	2-Oct	7-Oct	12-Oct	17-Oct	22-Oct	27-Oct	1-Nov	6-Nov	11-Nov	21-Nov	
5-Jun	10-Jul	20-Jul	4-Aug	19-Aug	3-Sep	18-Sep	3-Oct	8-Oct	13-Oct	18-Oct	23-Oct	28-Oct	2-Nov	7-Nov	12-Nov	22-Nov	
6-Jun	11-Jul	21-Jul	5-Aug	20-Aug	4-Sep	19-Sep	4-Oct	9-Oct	14-Oct	19-Oct	24-Oct	29-Oct	3-Nov	8-Nov	13-Nov	23-Nov	
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8-Jun	13-Jul	23-Jul	7-Aug	22-Aug	6-Sep	21-Sep	6-Oct	11-Oct	16-Oct	21-Oct	26-Oct	31-Oct	5-Nov	10-Nov	15-Nov	25-Nov	
9-Jun	14-Jul	24-Jul	8-Aug	23-Aug	7-Sep	22-Sep	7-Oct	12-Oct	17-Oct	22-Oct	27-Oct	1-Nov	6-Nov	11-Nov	16-Nov	26-Nov	
10-Jun	15-Jul	25-Jul	9-Aug	24-Aug	8-Sep	23-Sep	8-Oct	13-Oct	18-Oct	23-Oct	28-Oct	2-Nov	7-Nov	12-Nov	17-Nov	27-Nov	