

IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 12 Wed. Apr. 6, 2022

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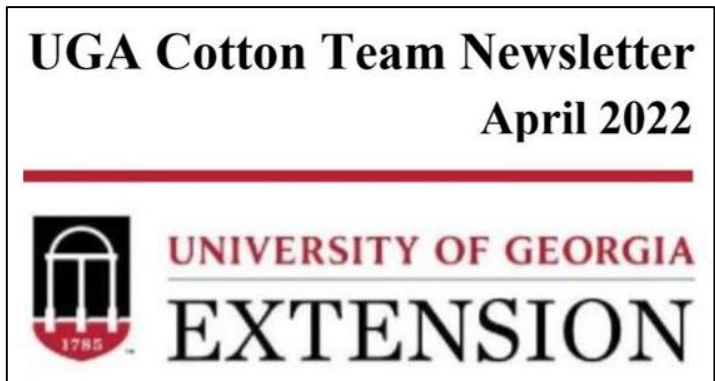
Recent



A good turnout for the Using Pesticides Wisely Training and the Peanut and Cotton Insect Update. Thanks to Dr. Abney and Dr. Roberts for speaking.



Wheat headed and anthesis reached – ready for fungicide



Please see UGA Cotton Newsletter attached to this email

Wheat Heading - Anthesis across the field is the recommended time of application of fungicide fusarium head blight. A good way to see if once you see anthesis on the field edge (usually shows up here first) then wait from 2-5 days to make your fungicide application. Be checking your wheat. The following are fungicides recommended for control of FHB: a. metconazole (Caramba), propiconazole (Tilt), prothioconazole (Proline), tebuconazole (Folicur), prothioconazole + tebuconazole (Prosaro), pydiflumetofen + propiconazole (Miravis Ace) More information on FHB can be found in the extension publication C1066 <https://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.html?number=C1066> or on p. 51 of the 2021-2022 Wheat Prod. Guide and p. 365 of the GA Pest Management Handbook 2022.

Meetings/Events – Please call if you have any questions and to sign up for these meetings in BOLD – WATCH FOR UPDATES, ADDITIONS AND REVISIONS. All of the times are correct. Pesticide credits for meetings in BOLD.

Meeting/Events	Date	Location
Beef Cattle Update	Thu Apr 7, 2022 6:00 pm	Morehead Store
Winter Cover Crop Field Day	April 13, 2022	UGA Blackshank Farm Tifton
HERD Sale	Tue Apr 19, 2022	UGA Bull Test Station Irwinville
GA Pesticide Clean Day	Tue May 3, 2022	GA National Fairgrounds Perry

Thank You to our Meeting Sponsors - Americot, Bayer, Chaney Bush Irrigation, Corteva/Pioneer, D and F Grain, Dixie Peanut, Farmers Quality Peanut, Hudson Pecan, Irwinville Ag Services, Nutrien, Osceola Cotton Co., Morehead Pecan, Plant Food Systems, Savage, Shann Peanut, and South Central Gin. Your support is greatly appreciated.

Row Crop Disease Update Kemerait

The severe weather threat many of us will be under this week has significant implications for our row crop growers, ESPECIALLY our cotton growers. Yes, it is early enough in April that I know most cotton growers in the state have not begun to plant yet. But I am sure there is some that is planted. Dr. Philip Roberts has cotton up and growing in Tifton, likely for a thrips study.

The risk to planting cotton too early, especially with the threat of storms we are facing now, has everything to do with seedling diseases caused by fungal pathogens (especially *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Pythium* sp.) Cool soils, especially cool and wet soils slow seed germination and slow growth and development of the cotton seedlings which allows the fungal pathogens, the bad guys, to jump them and take them out. Seedling diseases can and do result in stand losses that take significant yield.

Recommendations to cotton growers: Do not plant cotton if soil temperatures are not consistently 65F and higher. Do not plant cotton early in the season if cold rains are expected within the next 5-7 days. Ensure you have a strong seed treatment. If planting into higher risk situations because of soil temperature or other factors, (to include conservation tillage) consider using extra seed treatment or in-furrow product. You don't want to have to replant.


Farm Press Peanut Efficiency Award

We have this application on hand here at our office. Peanut growers who consistently produce high-yielding, high-quality crops are deserving of special recognition. Farm Press, in cooperation with the Southern Peanut Growers Conference, has established the Peanut Efficiency Award. Farm Press will present Peanut Efficiency Awards to growers in three major U.S. peanut producing regions. Awards will be based on production efficiency, honoring those growers who produce the highest yields at the lowest cost per acre. Four regional winners are honored and if you're interested you will be in the Lower Southeast Region. Armond Morris was the regional recipient of this award in 2021. The Southern Peanut Growers Conference is set for July 21-23, 2022.

Using Pesticides Wisely (UPW) Training – GA 2022 and GA Pesticide License Training


If you missed the previous opportunities to receive UPW credit, then your next option is to come to the office and you can go through the training here. Please call ahead so we will have everything ready to go. To apply Engenia, Tavium, and XtendiMax in 2022 you must have to attend the UPW Training. ALL applicators of Engenia, Tavium, & XtendiMax herbicides must have a private pesticide license. ALL applicators driving a tractor/sprayer applying these herbicides must attend a UPW Training during 2022 prior to using these products.

GA HERD Sale April 19, 2022




**GEORGIA
HERD PROGRAM**
Tifton

**Heifer Evaluation & Reproductive
Development (HERD) Sale**





April 19, 2022 | 12:30 p.m.
UGA Bull Evaluation Center | Irwinville

AI Sires: G A R Sure Fire & Baldrige Marksman
Registered heifers | GE Epds
Commercial heifers | Igenity Beef



Selling 100 Bred Heifers!

Catalog and Sale information:
Dr. Francine Henry | francine.henry@uga.edu | 229-386-3328
Grace Nyhuis | gracen@uga.edu | 229-386-3683
Videos available prior to sale | ugabeef.com



Cotton Trust Protocol

Please see the attachment to this email or go to <https://trustuscotton.org/> to find out more.



Trust in a Smarter Cotton Future

The U.S. Cotton Trust Protocol® sets a new standard for more sustainably grown cotton.

It brings quantifiable and verifiable goals and measurement to sustainable cotton production and drives continuous improvement in key sustainability metrics.

Join Now >



Georgia Pesticide Clean Day Tue May 2, 2022 GA Nat'l Fairgrounds



Pesticide Clean Day Collection Event 2022

When: Tuesday May 3, 2022
9:00AM-3:00PM

Where: Georgia National
Fairgrounds
401 Larry Miller Pkwy (west gate)
Perry, GA 31069

ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS
INSECTICIDES
GROWTH REGULATORS
FUNGICIDES
HARVEST AID CHEMICALS
NEMATOCIDES
BACTERICIDES
HERBICIDES
MISCELLANEOUS PESTICIDES

**Pre-registration by APRIL 28 is
MANDATORY**

Please email/mail/fax registration forms to:
Rick Hayes Georgia Clean Day 2022
19 MLK Jr. Dr. SW, Room 410, Atlanta, GA 30334
Email: ricky.hayes@agr.georgia.gov
Fax number: 404-657-8378

It's time to get your animal's Rabies vaccination



The Irwin Co Rabies Clinic is coming to Ocilla

Rabies vaccinations will be administered at



IRWIN ANIMAL CLINIC



Ocilla, GA

Irwin Animal Clinic

367 Sly Hill Rd, Ocilla

Saturday, May 7th, 8 am—12 pm

The vaccination fee will be reduced to \$10 for cats/dogs and \$15 for horses the week of May 2nd-7th, 2022.



For the safety of your pet,

bring on a leash or

In a pet carrier.



**MARK YOUR
CALENDAR!**

Proud Sponsors

Irwin Animal Clinic 229-468-7343

Irwin Co Extension/4-H Office 229-468-7409

When to Start Spraying for Scab and Fungicide Schedule Options Wells

Growers get antsy this time of year and are itching to spray. However, unless you are in a very scabby location with highly susceptible cultivars, there is no reason to begin spraying at this point. We are likely at least 10 days to 2 weeks away from needing to begin fungicide sprays in most areas. Yes, leaf scab can be important but it's not as important as nut scab and if you are going to save on your fungicide bill, the time to do that will be early in the season. The earlier you begin, the more sprays you will have to make. Once June arrives there will be little margin for error and stretching out sprays during nut sizing becomes very risky on susceptible cultivars from June, onward.

Disease development requires the host and pathogen to be present and the conditions to be suitable for the pathogen to grow. If you want to assume the pathogen is present, consider that our host—the green tissue of pecan trees in the form of foliage—is not fully present yet. So, what would you really be spraying at this point? Now let's look at the conditions required—scab grows within a range of 59-95 degrees F (optimal temp is 59-77) in the presence of free moisture (usually for at least 12 hrs). Since April 1, the temp ranges have been 53-75; 49-68; 48-75; 49-80; and 57-77 with 0 rainfall. So our temperatures are getting close but haven't stayed within range for very long and the free moisture has been lacking. There is significant rainfall forecast over the next few days but again, there's not much leaf growth out there yet. Following the rain, temps are forecast to fall to 44-67 degrees through the weekend and then warming by the first of next week. But even if it warms up, disease won't develop without the moisture and it will be yet another week before there is enough growth out to worry about. So, you still have some time before you need to spray as I write this on April 5.

To be perfectly clear, the schedules offered here are not an advocacy for a strict calendar spray schedule. Obviously, scab development is based on the period of leaf wetness, which is not based on a calendar date but is influenced to a high degree by the frequency of rainfall. These schedules are simply to be used as a framework on which to base your program. They incorporate what we know about the best use of each fungicide. Some fungicides like Phosphite and the group 3 + group 11 materials have better activity on leaf scab. Others, like Elast, Tin, and Miravis Top offer the highest degree of nut scab protection. There are also other labeled materials that could be worked into the schedule. The following is simply an example.

If it rains frequently, you need to tighten up your schedule on medium and high susceptibility cultivars. If it is relatively dry and the pressure is low, you can space the schedule out more early on in the season, especially with medium susceptibility cultivars. Once nut sizing begins (June) susceptible cultivars should never go more than 14 days between sprays, even if conditions are dry because we can get enough humidity and wetness from the dew to drive scab development even without rain. With frequent rainfall you will need to tighten up to 10 days or less between sprays. A good rule of thumb is to tighten the spray interval when you get 2 or more rain events (0.10" or more) before the 14 day standard interval is up during nut sizing.

As we did last year, we have broken the cultivars down into 3 main categories (Low, Medium and High) as seen below. The 4th category—Medium/High — consists of cultivars that could fall into either of these 2 categories. Under most conditions they would have no scab problems under a regular spray program but in certain locations (below Highway 280, at low elevation, in crowded orchards) they will scab more and would need a high input program. Growers should use their own judgement and experience about where to place these. I am available to discuss this with any growers who are unsure about where their orchard fits.

Low	Medium	Medium/High	High
Avalon	Creek	Caddo	Byrd
Elliot	Kiowa	Cape Fear	Cunard
Excel	Oconee	Huffman	Desirable
Kanza	Sumner	Schley	Morrill
Lakota	Zinner	Stuart	Pawnee
McMillan	Ellis	Tanner	Treadwell
	Gloria Grande	Tom	
		Whiddon	

Low Input

Low input cultivars are those with a very high degree of scab resistance –think Elliot, Excel, Lakota. These require a bare minimum of sprays—3 applications at most—primarily to help manage minor diseases aside from scab like powdery mildew, anthracnose, downy spot, etc. and to assist in maintaining scab resistance

Spray 1: Phosphite ~ mid-late April
Spray 2: Phosphite ~ mid-to-late May
Spray 3: 11 + 3 mix ~ early-mid June

Medium Input

These are cultivars that will require fungicide sprays to manage the disease but on which scab is usually easily managed without an intensive spray program in most locations. ***Some of these cultivars can fall into the high susceptibility category in locations with a history of scab on these particular cultivars or under situations of low elevation, poor air flow, or frequent rainfall. Use your best judgement with regard to where these cultivars fit for your own location.***

Scab on these cultivars should be controlled with 7-8 sprays. If excessive rainfall is occurring throughout the nut sizing period, you can shorten your interval and extend the program out further by continuing to rotate Miravis Top and Elast/Tin in the example below.

Spray 1:	Phosphite	~ mid-late April
Spray 2:	Phosphite OR 11+3	~ mid May
Spray 3:	Miravis Top	~ early-mid June
Spray 4:	Elast+Tin OR phosphite	~ mid-late June
Spray 5:	Miravis Top	~ early-mid July
Spray 6:	Tin OR Elast+Tin	~ mid-late July
Spray 7:	Miravis Top	~ early-mid August

High Input

These are cultivars that we know must be sprayed intensively in order to produce the crop. They will require at least 10 fungicide sprays and likely more in many locations. If you need to extend beyond spray 10, continue rotating with Elast/Tin but consider substituting a group 3 + group 11 for Miravis Top since no more than 4 sprays with Miravis Top are advised in a given year. Miravis Prime may also be an option for rotation with Elast/Tin if available. ***Bear in mind that some cultivars listed in the moderate category may fall into the high category in some locations.***

Spray 1:	phosphite
Spray 2:	phosphite
Spray 3:	11 + 3 mix
Spray 4:	Miravis Top + phosphite
Spray 5:	Elast + Tin
Spray 6:	Miravis Top
Spray 7:	Elast + Tin
Spray 8:	Miravis Top
Spray 9:	Elast + Tin
Spray 10:	Miravis Top

As mentioned previously, there are certainly more fungicides labeled for pecans than what you see listed in the examples above. Their exclusion from these examples does not mean they do not control scab. To the contrary, many are very good fungicides and could be rotated into a program just as easily as what you see above. But, based on Dr. Tim Brenneman's data, we feel that these chemistries applied at the stage the crop will be in during the times shown above will offer maximum protection from leaf and nut scab. Group 3 and Group 11 fungicides are those containing both a Triazole and a Strobilurin fungicide chemistry (think Absolute, Stratego, Quadris Top, Amistar Top, Quilt, Brixen, Custodia, TopGuard EQ, and others)

EPA Required Training for Paraquat Applicators

We have recently had some follow up questions regarding the EPA Paraquat training module. This training is required for those applying paraquat. It must be retaken every 3 years, and some applicators may be nearing the 3 year deadline. The information and training can be found at the following website: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/paraquat-dichloride-training-certified-applicators>. The site will answer frequently asked questions, also, but if you need more information contact your local county Extension agent.

Winter Cover Crops Field Day

Agenda and register at: <https://ugacover2022.eventbrite.com> You may also contact Scott Tubbs at tubbs@uga.edu or call (229) 386-3360 or call our office and we will help you get registered.

Important Links and Information

- You can call our office to order 2022 GA Pest Management Handbooks
- Cotton Production Guides, Corn/Peanut/Soybean Weed Control, Peanut Quick Reference Guides available at our office
- UGA Peanut Production Guide, 2022 Peanut Pest Management, 2022 Disease Risk Assessment Worksheet, Peanut Agronomic Quick Reference, Peanut Scout Handbook, 2022 Peanut Budgets <https://peanuts.caes.uga.edu/>
- 2022 UGA Corn Production Guide (NEW) <https://grains.caes.uga.edu/content/dam/caes-subsite/grains/docs/corn/2022-Corn-Production-Guide.pdf>
- See link for 2022 crop budget information - <https://agecon.uga.edu/extension/budgets.html>
- UGA Statewide Variety Trial Link <https://swvt.uga.edu/>
- UGA Irwin County Extension Webpage <https://extension.uga.edu/county-offices/irwin.html>
- Irwin County Extension Agriculture Newsletters – you can find all of our past newsletters by clicking on the link below.

<https://extension.uga.edu/county-offices/irwin/agriculture-and-natural-resources/newsletters.html>

- Check your Georgia Private and Commercial Pesticide License credits here <https://agr.georgia.gov/pesticides.aspx>
- Georgia Forages YouTube Channel <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCL6DgfaB8V2DRnGxzEBxU3w>
- Search find and like us on Facebook UGA Extension – Irwin County and also Irwin County 4-H Club



Photo from my back porch a few nights ago. Sirius and Orion's belt (lower), the Milky Way is very faint (middle), and a passing plane (upper).

As always for more information contact your Irwin County Extension Office.

*Thank You, God Bless You,
Phillip Edwards - Irwin County Agent*



The mention of trade names in this newsletter does not imply endorsement by the Georgia Extension Service, nor criticism of similar ones not mentioned.

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