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IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 16 Mon. May 16, 2022

Phillip Edwards Irwin County Extension Coordinator

In this issue: Recent, Meetings/Events, farm Stress Summit, Summer Annual Forages, Row Crop Weed, Important Links and Info, Cotton Marketing News

Recent

A busy last week for us including our Vidalia onion and doughnut fundraiser. Our conference room was full for most of the week. No soybean rust nor corn rust as of this past Friday. Some nematode issues in corn. Dry conditions right for aspergillus crown rot in peanut. Be checking for thrips in cotton and peanut. See our previous newsletters at https://extension.uga.edu/county-offices/irwin/agriculture-and-natural-resources/newsletters.html for more information. Call if you have any questions.


A good stand of earlier planted peanuts


Spacex launch from Brushy Creek Road


4-H Club assisting at Irwin County Rabies Clinic


Onion pick up in Glennville, GA


Tucker Price and Cliff Riner at G&R Farms Packhouse


Stopping at Vidalia Onion Research Farm


Vidalia Onions filled our office on Tuesday


Doughnuts filled our office on Wednesday


Assisting with Peanut Variety Trial in Ben Hill County

Meetings/Events – Please call if you have any questions - Pesticide credits for meetings in BOLD.

Meeting/Events	Date	Location
Farm Stress Summit	*Thu May 19, 2022 9:30-3:30*	*UGA Tifton Campus Conference Center (Info below)*
Getting the Best of Pest Webinar	***Thu May 19, 2022 3-5 pm***	***Virtual*** *(Commercial 21, 23, 24, 32, 37 and Private)*
https://www.eventbrite.com/e/green-gtbop-webinar-series-may-19-2022-registration-316658061787		
Sunbelt Expo Field Day Driving Tour	***Thu July 21, 2022 8-9 am start***	***Spence Field Moultrie***

2022 Farm Stress Summit
May 19 | 9:30am-3:30pm
University of Georgia Tifton Campus Conference Center
REGISTRATION
https://uga.ungerboeck.com/prod/emc00/PublicSignIn.aspx?&aat=sGUy5O53XfSirRXTXKTFB9aGx8h1oEsYe4oNaqzH3SA%3d

We wanted to let you know about an important event for community leaders and organizations across Georgia interested in supporting the mental health and well-being of rural farmers and their families. We have confirmed that Georgia Speaker of the House of Representatives David Ralston will be speaking.
From healthcare providers and nonprofits to county officials and faith leaders, the 2022 Farm Stress Conference welcomes all who want to further their efforts in combatting farm stress within our communities. The goal of this event is to learn from each other, connect communities with existing resources, and establish partnerships across organizations.
Key target audiences for this ***FREE*** event include medical providers, counselors, church leaders, extension agents, Georgia Farm Bureau members and staff, policy makers, lenders, local elected officials, county/city municipal staff, pharmacists, school system personnel, agricultural producers, and agribusiness owners/operators. In addition, 2.5 CEU general contact hours are available for social workers and other professionals, including licensed family counselors, marriage/and family therapists.

Points of contact: If you have questions on this event, please contact the conference co-chairs, Maria Bowie (mbowie@uga.edu or 706-542-3824) and Mark McCann (mmccnn@uga.edu or 706-542-1060). Partners and organizations are welcome to be a part of the summit's share fair/exhibit area (also FREE), and are encouraged to contact Maria, Mark or our office.

Summer Annual Forages **Jeremy Kichler Colquitt County Agent**

This time of year, I often get questions about what type of summer annual forages to plant in Colquitt County. Warm season annual grasses are established from seed and are productive during spring and summer. Plantings of warm season annual grasses can be made in the spring as soon as the soil temperature (at a two inch depth) warms to 65º F and can be planted as late as July without a yield penalty. Seed can be broadcast or drilled in narrow (more than 15 inches) or wide (up to 36 inches) rows. Seed should be planted at a soil depth of 1/2 to one inch. Ideally, summer annual grasses should be established on well-drained, fertile soils with good water-holding capacity. Higher seeding rates may help to decrease stem size, but it is unlikely that this will be valuable enough to compensate for the expense of the higher seeding rate. Below is a table that shows planting date and seed rate information.

Table 3. Planting dates and seeding rates for selected warm season annual grasses.

Species		Planting Dates*	Seeding Rate	
			Drilled	Broadcast
			—— lbs. of PLS/acre ——	
Pearl Millet	LV:	May 1 – July 1	10–15	25–30
	P:	April 15 – July 15		
	C:	April 1 – August 1		
Sorghum x Sudan Hybrids	LV:	May 1 – July 15	15–20	20–25
	P:	April 15 – August 1		
	C:	April 1 – August 15		
Sudangrass	LV:	May 1 – July 1	20–25	30–40
	P:	April 15 – July 15		
	C:	April 1 – August 1		
Forage Sorghum	LV:	April 25 – May 15	15–20	20–25
	P:	April 15 – May 15		
	C:	April 15 – June 1		

* LV = Limestone Valley/Mountains Region; P = Piedmont Region; C = Coastal Plain Region.

New varieties of warm-season annual grasses are released periodically, so it is important to examine the yield comparison trials in UGA's Statewide Variety Testing Program (http://www.caes.uga.edu/commodities/swvt/).

Pearl millet can be grazed or harvested as hay or silage. Growers can begin to graze pearl millet when plants reach 20 to 24 inches, but regrowth rate and animal performance is best if a nine to 12 inches stubble height is maintained. Pearl millet can make good quality hay if cut when plants reach two to three feet tall. This prevents the forage from maturing beyond the boot stage and therefore being too mature to provide high quality. The drying rate of millet hay can be sped up by the use of a roller/crimper-style conditioner.

If harvested prior to advanced maturity stages, the range of total digestible nutrients (TDN) can be expected to be 52 to 58 percent, while crude protein (CP) will range from eight to 11 percent. There is some evidence to suggest that seeding rates at the high end of

the recommended ranges will promote a higher leaf:stem ratio. This may improve forage quality, but these gains may not compensate for the expense of the higher seeding rate.

Since pearl millet does not produce prussic acid, this species has a distinct advantage over sorghum, sudangrass, and sorghum x sudangrass hybrids. This allows pearl millets to be grazed or harvested at any growth stage and during droughts without the risks associated with prussic acid poisoning. However, pearl millets can have high nitrate levels.

Hybrids of forage sorghum and sudangrass are commonly grown as a warm season annual crop in Georgia. These hybrids have the highest yield potential of any of the summer annuals, if adequate rainfall is received or irrigation is provided. However, sorghum x sudan yields are more severely affected by drought than pearl millet, and are less tolerant of poor soil conditions and soil pH values less than 5.8. Sorghum x sudans can be used for grazing or silage, but like other annual sorghums, their forage is difficult to dry to moistures suitable for hay production.

Sorghum x sudan hybrids should be rotationally grazed, allowing the forage to reach 24 inches before grazing (i.e., managed like sudangrass). At this stage, sorghum x sudans will generally have TDN values in excess of 53 to 60 percent and CP concentrations of nine to 15 percent. Brown midrib (BMR) varieties are usually preferred varieties for grazing since they have less lignin and higher digestibility than other varieties.

Photoperiod-sensitive sorghum x sudan and forage sorghum cultivars are available. These varieties are capable of sustaining more consistent growth over a longer growing season because they remain in a vegetative stage late into September (until daylength is less than about 12 hours and 20 minutes). This trait may negate or lessen the need for staggered plantings.

Various Row Crop Weed Observations and Comments from May 9 Prostko

Here are a couple of things to think about based upon recent phone calls/texts and observations from some of my current research projects.

1) If growers observe unexpected/unusual leaf injury/burn after a corn herbicide is applied, it is most likely caused by Valor sprayer contamination. See below for what this injury looks like and how it could potentially influence corn yields.

2) When evaluating the potential effects of Liberty on pigweed control, growers should wait at least 7 days before making a final decision on whether or not it worked. FYI, the colder temperatures this week (< 60 F) will slow down the activity of Liberty for sure.

3) Peanut growers will be making the decision to spray or not spray an early-postemergence (*cracking*) herbicide. If the peanut field was clean at planting and a strong residual herbicide program was used (activated with moisture), it is very likely that a cracking spray will not be needed. See below (i.e. no weeds in my standard PRE program at 12 DAP):

4) My general recommendations for early-postemergence (*cracking*) treatments in peanut are as follows:

a) Either paraquat (2 lb/gal) @ 12 oz/A or paraquat (3 lb/gal) @ 8 oz/A + either Storm @ 16 oz/A or Basagran @ 8 oz/A + one Group 15 herbicide [either Anthem Flex @ 3 oz/A or Dual Magnum @ 16 oz/A or Outlook @ 12.8 oz/A or Warrant @ 48 oz/A or Zidua @ 2.5 oz/A (liquid)].
Generally, I have no preference between the Group 15's when my suggested PRE/EPOST/POST peanut weed control programs are followed.

b) Add NIS @ 0.25 v/v when using Anthem Flex, Warrant, or Zidua.

c) If need be, growers can make their own Storm (*I call it Georgia Storm*), by tank-mixing Ultra Blazer (16 oz/A) + Basagran (8 oz/A). This is a slightly different rate than what is applied with current commercial Storm formulation @ 16 oz/A (equivalent to Ultra Blazer @ 11 oz/A + Basagran @ 11 oz/A).

d) Use at least 15 GPA and pressure/nozzle configurations to produce medium to coarse droplets (236-403 microns). Medium/coarse droplets are yellow and green on this chart.

e) Excessive dust caused by dry weather and tractors driven at Warp Speed 10 will reduce the effectiveness of paraquat.

Various Row Crop Weed Observations and Comments from May 16 Prostko
A few things from the field earlier today:

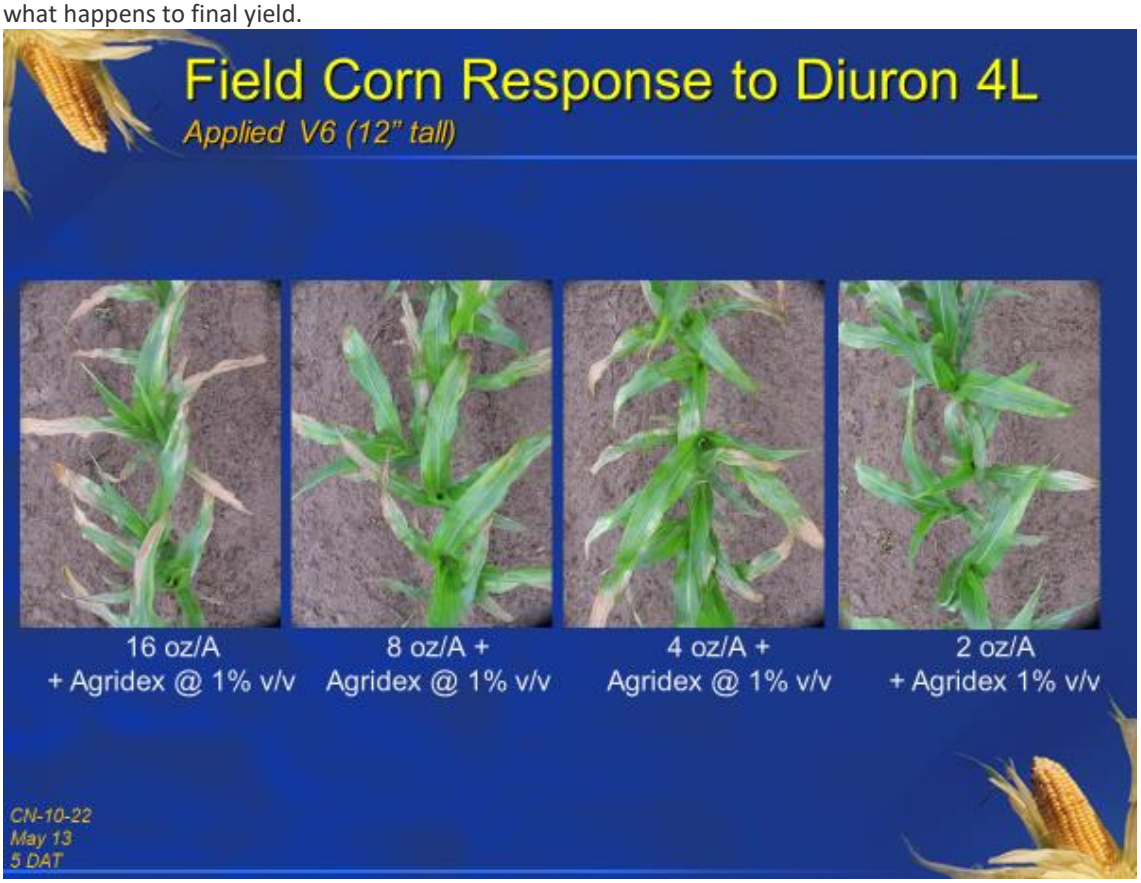
1) When you get up early, you get to see some cool stuff!

Irrigating under the "blood" moon from last night (6:31am)

Rainbows for breakfast! A great omen for the rest of the week (hopefully).

2) Check out the awesome power of a PRE herbicide (activated with moisture). These are from my grain sorghum plots. It's 2 weeks after planting and in plots that are not weedy, there were PRE applications of various residual herbicides including one of the following: Aatrex (atrazine); Moccasin II Plus (*S*-metolachlor); Parallel (metolachlor); Everprex (*S*-metolachlor); Parallel Plus (atrazine + *S*-metolachlor); or Cinch ATZ (atrazine + *S*-metolachlor). EPOST treatments were applied today. Not sure why growers, especially those with irrigation, are often reluctant to use a PRE??????????

3) Here's what diuron injury looks like on field corn. It took 3 days before the symptoms started to show up. I will let you know what happens to final yield.



4) I am seeing some good weed control results in my soybean plots with Liberty + Enlist One (applied 19 DAP, V1 soybeans, 3-6" Palmer amaranth).

5) Peanut growers who use Anthem Flex (carfentrazone + pyroxasulfone) in their paraquat "cracking" applications should expect to see more leaf injury (cosmetic) than when Dual Magnum, Outlook, Warrant, or Zidua are used. Based upon previous UGA research, this injury should not reduce yields.

Important Links and Information

- 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

Southern Cotton Growers, Inc.
REPRESENTING COTTON GROWERS THROUGHOUT ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND VIRGINIA

COTTON MARKETING NEWS

Volume 20, No. 5 May 12, 2022

USDA's May Report Numbers Shift Market Focus a Little More Toward Supply

USDA's monthly crop production and supply and demand estimates for May, released today, show revisions for the 2021 crop and are also the first such estimates for the 2022 crop. We obviously have a long way to go but the drought situation in Texas and Oklahoma is not improving and portions of the Southeast are getting worse by the day. We need rain, bad.

Here is a summary of today's major US and World numbers:

US

- The 2021 US crop was reduced 100,000 bales.
- There were no changes in 2021 crop year US exports—still pegged at 14.75 million bales.
- So, ending stocks to carry in to the 2022 crop year on August 1 are reduced 100,000 bales.
- The first projection of the 2022 crop is 16.5 million bales-down approximately 1 million bales from last year.
- Exports for the 2022 crop year are projected at ¼ million bales less than this season.
- 2022 crop year ending stocks are projected to be down ½ million bales.

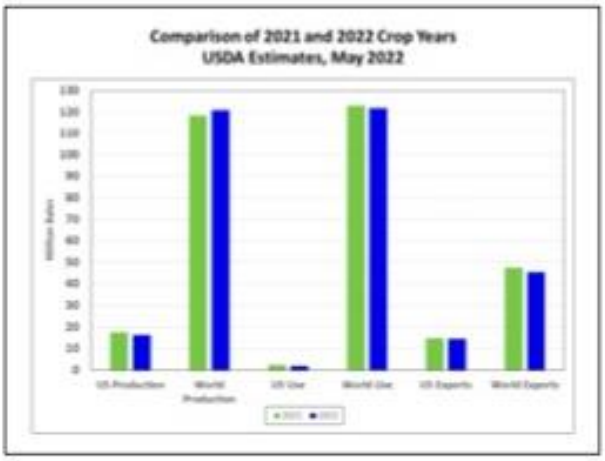
World

- The 2021 crop year World beginning stocks were raised by 720,000 bales (not good for price) but estimated production of the 2021 World crop was trimmed 1.75 million bales—a net reduction in available supply of just over 1 million bales.
- World use/demand for the 2021 crop year was reduced 1.13 million bales from the April estimate.
- 2022 World production projected up over 2 ½ million bales.
- World use/demand projected to continue to slip—almost 1 million bales lower than the just lowered 2021 crop year use.

I consider this a mixed outlook for the 2022 crop market. If price is to maintain its upward path, more focus will have to shift to the condition and size of the US crop. Because the demand outlook seems cautious.

US acres planted this year are estimated up 1 million acres and yield projected up 6%. But, due to drought conditions, acreage abandonment is projected at 25% compared to only 8.5% last season. Acres planted could be reduced.

US production concerns, coupled with reduced carry-in stocks, creates a tighter supply situation for 2022. This is supportive of prices but the demand/use situation appears to be weakening somewhat. Granted, the May numbers cut 2021 crop year use by only 1% and the forecast for the 2022 crop year is down less than another 1%-- but taken in the context that this price buildup is largely based on demand, well, it's a bit worrisome at least to me.



Growers should consider where the market is, how much of expected production you have priced, and the risk you are willing to take that prices could go even higher vs. move lower.

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

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