

IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 17 Fri. May 20, 2022

Phillip Edwards Irwin County Extension Coordinator

In this issue: Recent, Growing Stronger – Stress, Row Crop Disease Update, External Insect Control in Cattle, Pecan Concerns, Important Links, Aquifer Situation, Cotton/ Peanut/Soybean Scout School

Recent

Irwin County Extension and 4-H Club has had a busy two weeks with many activities going on. Praying for a good rain this weekend. Several major issues with weed pressure. Start clean and stay clean. The important links below will take you to some very good information. We are excited to be a location for sentinel plots for corn rust and soybean rust. The field where our peanut fungicide trial was just planted this week and this will be our third year of data collection. As always for more information contact your Irwin County Extension office.



Young cotton and heavier thrips pressure (left) and very little thrips pressure (right).



Assisting with in-furrow insecticide calibration



Irwin County 4-H Club members assisted Veterans Billy Causey, Bill Prather, Prudy Espinosa, and Howell Taylor with Memorial Day observance at courthouse. 4-H members went on to put up American flags at once of our area cemeteries.



Irwin County 4-H Club Coke Products Fundraiser Party in Cumbee Park



Drawing for headphones – top sellers won sunglasses & t-shirts

Growing Stronger - Stress

The 2022 Farm Stress Summit was held this week in Tifton at the UGA Tifton Campus Conference Center. and Gina Graham our Irwin County 4-H Educator was able to attend. May is Mental Health Awareness Month. We live in stressful times. Stress is everywhere and no one is immune. We have many resources and we care – I care. Here are some links to find out more information or you can call us. Links: <https://extension.uga.edu/topic-areas/timely-topics/Rural.html>

Rural Georgia GROWING STRONGER

YOU are the most important asset to your farm!

Health and financial resources, local programs, and related agency resources are available at extension.uga.edu/rural.



National Suicide
Prevention Lifeline:
1-800-273-TALK
(1-800-273-8255)



Extension / Topic Areas / Timely Topics / Rural Georgia: Growing Stronger

Rural Georgia: Growing Stronger

On the **Rural Georgia, Growing Stronger** website, you'll find a wealth of information on topics such as

- Managing Stress on the Farm
- Farm Credit Rural Resilience Training
- Tips for farmers: Staying healthy on the farm
- Steps to Disaster Recovery
- Budgeting Tools and Workbooks for Farm Financial Management
- Youth Farm Stress
- And a host of other research-based articles and fact sheets



<https://extension.uga.edu/rural>

Support Resources

Georgia Crisis and Access Line:

For immediate access to routine or crisis services, please call the Georgia Crisis and Access Line (GCAL) at **1-800-715-4225**. GCAL is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and 365 days a year to help you or someone you care for in a crisis.



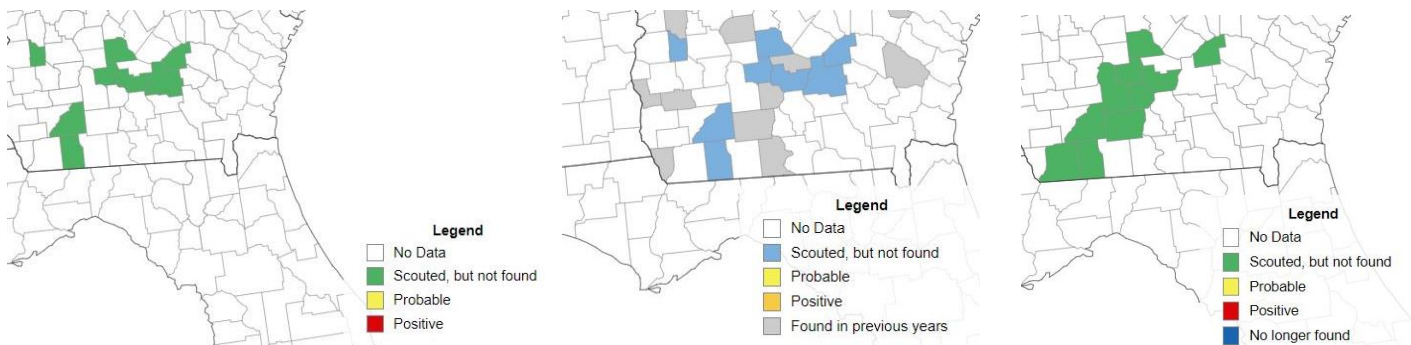
Emergency Resources from UGA Cooperative Extension:

<https://extension.uga.edu/emergencies>

Presenters:

Brian Hayes – Mitchell County Extension Coordinator – Ag and Natural Resources Agent
Jeremy Kichler – Colquitt County Extension Coordinator – Ag and Natural Resources Agent
Justin Shealey – Echols County Extension Coordinator – Ag and Natural Resources Agent





Southern Corn Rust

Irwin County is one of the counties where sentinel plot monitoring and scouting is taking place. In these counties collections of corn, soybean, and kudzu samples make up the 2022 Sentinel Plot Program. To date, we have NOT found soybean rust, southern corn rust, or tar spot on the samples collected so far. You can follow the progress of our sampling for the sentinel plot monitoring on two websites

Corn - <https://corn.ipmpipe.org/>

Soybean - <https://soybean.ipmpipe.org/>

Given the conditions we have not, quite warm, I will not be surprised if we begin to find southern corn rust in the not-to-distant future. I expect that development and spread of tar spot and soybean rust could be delayed.

As corn approaches tassel stage, remember that "VT" growth stage is a critical time to decide whether or not to make a fungicide application. Based on the data we have now, though a bit limited, I do not believe a fungicide application is warranted now UNLESS grower will have trouble getting in the field later.

Attention AgriUnity Beef Cattlemen/Cattlemen & Affiliates.

Topic: **External Insect Pest Control Updates (Cattle)**

Date: **Monday, May 23, 2022**

Time: **7:00 PM (Eastern Time)**

Presenter: **Dr. Nancy Hinkle, UGA Extension Veterinary Entomology**

Zoom (R) Meeting Link for Monday, May 23, 2022 at 7 :00 PM (Eastern Time)

<https://fvsuag.zoom.us/j/86520965496>

Meeting ID: 865 2096 5496

One tap mobile

+13017158592,,86520965496# US (Washington DC)

+13126266799,,86520965496# US (Chicago)

Dial by your location

+1 301 715 8592 US (Washington DC)

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

+1 646 876 9923 US (New York)

+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)

+1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose)



Pecans: The Heat Has Arrived and Problems Come Along with It Wells

Temperatures across Georgia have increased dramatically this week following a cool spring. The thermometer has climbed above 90 every day this week and the forecast is for 96 degrees today. Each year when this happens, we begin to get leaves scorching on young trees and see some die-back here and there. Those calls have already started coming in. If you search leaf scorch on this blog you will see posts from years past describing this.

Lateral roots and fibrous roots are very sensitive to heat and soil moisture. When you see air temperatures around 100 degrees, many shallow roots begin to die. Soil temperatures are generally about 5 degrees warmer than air temperatures down to at least 5". This is why we so often see scorching on the leaves of young trees when temperatures get up into the 90s as we've seen recently.



Ultimately, it's a result of too much tree for too little root system. First year trees are under a lot of stress from transplant shock. They lose a large percentage of the root system from digging and root pruning and are placed in a new soil environment. As a result the trees are naturally under a little stress. Those that are planted after the end of February will be in even more stress because they don't get a chance to start getting some root establishment before budbreak. Also, nursery trees that are 8' or bigger, especially with large trunk caliper, are subject to even more stress when the top is not pruned hard enough at planting because there is more tree there for the roots to support.



This issue remains very common in 2nd and 3rd year trees, which still may not have a root system developed to the extent needed to support vigorous tree growth. I have seen this in trees up to the 4th and 5th leaf.

It's natural for the trees to lose a few feeder roots, which will regrow when conditions are more favorable. Commercially managed trees get dependent on these fragile feeder roots, especially in young, vigorously growing trees. The loss of feeder roots is a bit of a shock and when they are suddenly no longer there to pick up water for the tree when they need it most, you get scorching.

As trees get older and the root system can adequately support the tree, this problem tends to disappear. Older trees can afford to lose a few feeder roots and the shade of the tree canopy offers the feeder roots protection from high temperatures.

Cold Damage Can Make the Problem Worse

Back in mid-March, we had sub-freezing temperatures throughout Georgia, which likely damaged some young trees. This type of damage often does not show up until we see high temperatures because the vascular system, though damaged, can keep up until high temperatures increase the water demand. Once that happens, trees can suffer die back or, if the damage is extensive enough, crash and die. Such trees are especially attractive to ambrosia beetles, of which we have seen more this year than in the last couple years. I think the increase in ambrosia beetle attacks this year is directly related to this injury from the March freeze. Again, cold damage may not be noticeable to the naked eye until foliage begins to scorch/weaken or die back begins or the tree crashes.

How Much Should You Water?

With the arrival of high temperatures, especially amid the dry weather, many growers logically think about increasing their irrigation. But, if you are already irrigating adequately there is no need to get too heavy handed with the irrigation. It seems to make sense that if the tree is having trouble getting enough water you would increase the irrigation, but in this case, it's not that you aren't applying enough water, it's that the tree doesn't have enough root or vascular system to take it up, so applying extra doesn't solve the problem.

On loamy sands, young trees (1-3 yrs.) should generally get 100 gallons per tree per week. This should be distributed over the week by irrigating every other day. Drip irrigated trees should get 50 gallons per week. **It is important to distribute this evenly over time.** You want to maintain consistent soil moisture. Even on days in which you are not irrigating, you should still easily find the soil moist to the touch. Watering really heavy a couple days a week and letting it get bone dry in-between encourages problems.

Young trees on deep sand soils need a little more and should probably get water daily (3-4 hrs. per day). Heavy clay soils retain more water but get rock hard when dry. Water these soils about twice per week at 4 hrs. each time for young trees.

Mature/Bearing trees should follow the guidelines for our normal irrigation schedule below.

A full cycle = 3600-4000 gallons per acre per day

Drip/Micro Schedule for Mature/Bearing Trees

Month	% Cycle
April	18
May	27
June	36
July	45
August	100
September	100
October	40

Solid-Set Irrigation uses more water because you are watering a larger area and must account for more evaporative loss and loss to competing vegetation

Solid-Set Schedule for Mature/Bearing Trees

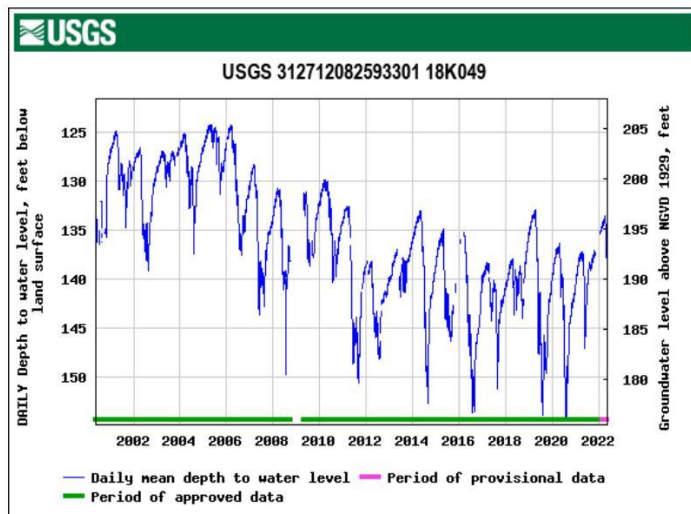
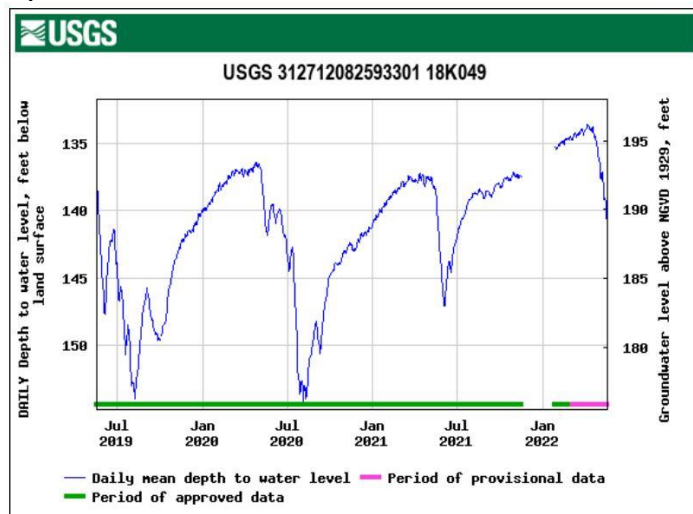
Month	% Cycle
April	60
May	70
June	80
July	90
August	100
September	100
October	90

For all situations (young and old trees) when you get 1" rain from April-mid-August, turn the irrigation off for 3 days and then resume the schedule again. From mid-August-September, turn irrigation off on mature/bearing trees if you get 2" rain and then resume the schedule again. Otherwise, stick to the schedule season-long.

Important Links and Information

- UGA Extension Publications <https://extension.uga.edu/publications.htm>
- 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

Aquifer Levels



The abundant rains of last year show up well with an increase in our water level. Note how the low level of 2021, 2019, 2015 and 2013 in years where more rainfall fell. This is taken from the USGS test well in Tifton.

Cotton, Peanut, and Soybean Insect Scout Schools

Roberts

Insect scouting schools will be conducted on June 6, 2022 in Tifton and June 14, 2022 in Midville. Crops to be covered include cotton, peanuts, and soybean. These programs offer basic information on insect pest identification and damage, natural enemies, and scouting procedures. The training will serve as an introduction to insect monitoring for new scouts and as a review for experienced scouts and producers. Program topics include, Bug and Larval Insect Pests, Beneficial Insects, Scouting Procedures, Safety, and an In-Field Review. Each program will begin at 9:00 a.m. and conclude at 12:30 p.m.

Location	City	Date	Time	Contact for additional information
Tifton Campus Conference Center	Tifton GA	June 6, 2022	9:00 am -12:30pm	Tearston Adams (229) 386-3374
Southeast Research and Education Center	Midville GA	June 14, 2022	9:00 am -12:30pm	Peyton Sapp (706) 554-2119

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.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES, COLLEGE OF FAMILY AND CONSUMER SCIENCES, WARNELL SCHOOL OF FOREST RESOURCES, COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SCIENCES
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