

## IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 19 Fri. June 3, 2022

### Phillip Edwards Irwin County Extension Coordinator

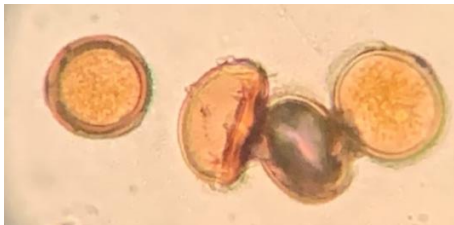
*In this issue: Recent, High Path Avian Influenza, Row Crop Disease Update, Cotton/ Peanut/Soybean Scout School, Weed Control Observations, GA Grain News, Wheat Harvest, Important Links and Information*

#### Recent

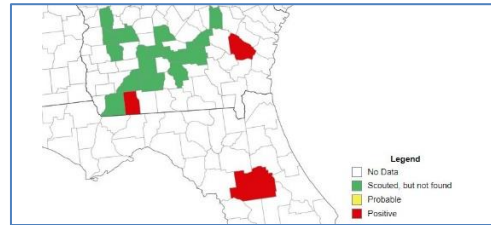
●Scout School in Tifton Monday June 6<sup>th</sup> UGA Tifton Campus RDC starts at 9 am ●Corn rust now is confirmed in 2 south Georgia counties. please consider a combination type product with a mixed mode of action. Several options are available. ●Many of our peanuts are approaching the time for a leafspot application and Dr. Kemerait shared "Young peanuts + hot weather can also sum to equal early onset of white mold. You are encouraged as you start your leaf spot programs at 30 and 45 days after planting to consider using a product that also has some white mold activity (examples Priaxor or Lucento) or starting the early-season lower rate Elatus or Excalia program, or mixing 7.2 oz Teb with your leaf spot program. Getting an early start on white mold can be a good thing in a year like this". ●Peanut response to tank-mixtures will vary based upon many factors including time of application, GPA, air temperature, humidity, overall plant health, irrigated/dryland. The more products in the tank, the more likely that crop injury will occur. When in doubt, leave it out! ●As always for more information contact your Irwin County Extension Office.



Skippy peanuts – replant decisions yes or no???



Our microscopes can help to confirm southern rust



Southern corn rust moves into Georgia



Agent pecan training - sprayer calibration, visit to low input orchard, and hedging demonstration



Irwin County aphid study with Dr. Phillip Roberts

#### High Path Avian Influenza Identified in Toombs County, Georgia (Ag Dealers: please share attached information on your counters)

High Path Avian Influenza was identified earlier this week in Toombs County, Georgia, in a non-commercial poultry flock. Information regarding HPAI is available on UGA Avian Flu webpage and on a number of other state agency webpages as well as attached to this newsletter. Small flock producers please implement biosecurity measures on your property and curtail interactions with other birds both wild and domestic to minimize the spread of this disease. In particular please don't underestimate the importance of foot ware – use cleanable foot ware that you can disinfect or disposable boots and footbaths at your chicken coops.

#### Row Crop Disease Update

##### Kemerait

Question 1: Bob, do you expect the spread of southern rust to continue?

Answer 1: Absolutely I do. Southern rust loves hot. It is dry, but irrigated corn will certainly be a good habitat for southern rust. UV radiation from clear blue skies could hamper survival of spores in long-range spread, but certainly spread will continue in Georgia and the southeast.

Question 2: Bob, you sure like to spend my money. Your fungicide applications are cutting into my profits that are already crippled by diesel prices. How sure are you that spraying my corn at tassel is going to make me money?

Answer 2: obviously I can't be 100% sure and ultimately to spray or not to spray is your decision. (That's what William Shakespeare told me) But I can tell you 3 things. 1) we have now found southern rust earlier than I have ever found it. 2) I believe conditions are quite favorable now for spread. 3) the key to controlling rust is to protect against it before it is present, or at least well-established

in a field. Never has a grower who has lots of southern rust in his field late in the season but who didn't spray tell me he will do that again.

Question 3: So, Bob, you tell us who "should spray". Is there anyone who can wait to spray?

Answer 3: I would not spray non-irrigated corn if yield potential is low. I would not spray corn in South Georgia that is not at least starting to tassel. I would hesitate to spray corn where you have a good scout in the field who has not found rust. Every day you can safely delay an application is a day closer to needing one but maybe not two fungicide applications.

For peanuts: We will be hot. Very hot. What likes hot? White mold likes hot. Hotter and drier can bring on underground white mold. Our "big gun" programs may begin at 60 days, but including something at 45 days for white mold to supplement leaf spot is prudent I think.

### 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

### A Few Things for You to Consider, Fresh from the Field **Prostko**

1) New technologies are great but you can control weeds without it. Nothing beats starting clean, using a strong residual herbicide (*activated with moisture*) at planting, followed by a timely POST (*with more residual*). The Palmer amaranth population in these soybean plots is both glyphosate and ALS-resistant and was at an initial density of 40+ plants/sq. ft. Boundary is a combination of metribuzin + s-metolachlor.

## Soybean Weed Control Without New Technology - 2022



SB-01-22  
June 2  
50 DAP

2) These peanuts weed control programs have worked for me for more than 20+ years (*started clean*). Once again, I have not observed any differences between Prowl or Sonalan based programs. If you don't like Dual Magnum, you can substitute Anthem Flex, Outlook, Warrant, or Zidua. If you don't like Cadre, use Ultra Blazer or Cobra but lower your weed control expectations, especially if nutsedge and/or sicklepod are present.



**Peanut Weed Control - 2022**

NTC

PE-12-22  
May 31  
34 DAP

Sonalan HFP 4EC @ 32 oz/A  
Valor EZ 4SC @ 3 oz/A  
Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A  
**Applied PRE (1 DAP)**  
Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A  
2,4-DB 2SL @ 16 oz/A  
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A  
**Applied POST (27 DAP)**

Prowl H<sub>2</sub>O 3.8SC @ 32 oz/A  
Valor EZ 4SC @ 3 oz/A  
Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A  
**Applied PRE (1 DAP)**  
Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A  
2,4-DB 2SL @ 16 oz/A  
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A  
**Applied POST (27 DAP)**

3) Don't expect to see much from Cadre on yellow nutsedge for at least 21 days after application. Cadre must be absorbed by both the leaves and roots for it to be the most effective. POST applications of Cadre in dryland peanut fields that have not gotten much rain after application will likely provide less than optimum control.



**Yellow Nutsedge Control with Cadre @ 4 oz/A + Agridex @ 1% v/v - 2019**

May 31  
9 DAT

June 3  
12 DAT

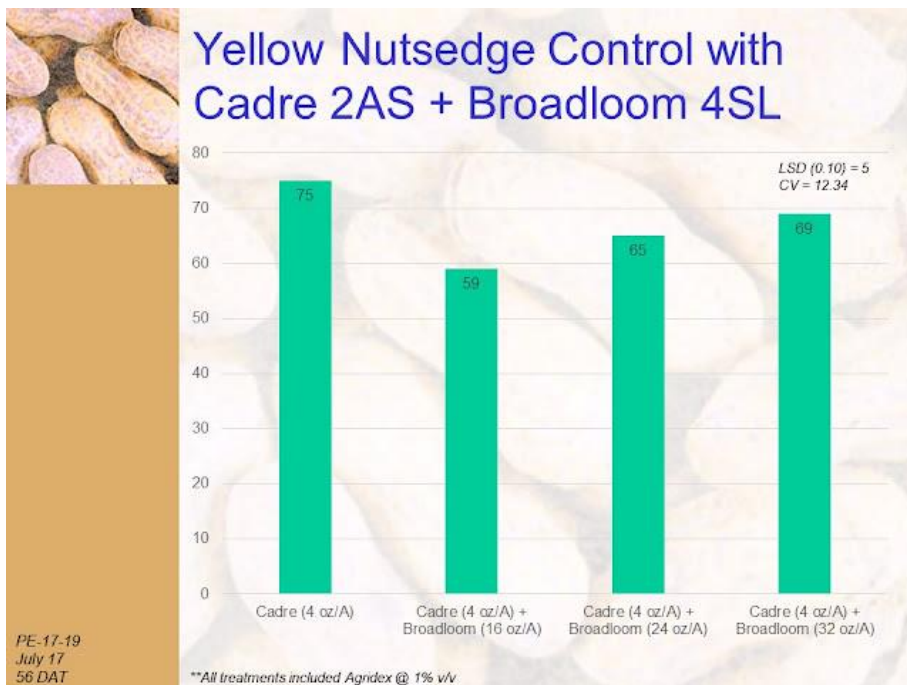
June 12  
21 DAT

June 24  
33 DAT

July 16  
55 DAT

PE-17-19  
Applied May 22

4) Tank-mixes of Basagran/Broadloom (bentazon) with Cadre will **NOT** improve the control of yellow nutsedge. In fact, it could cause antagonism.



## Georgia Grain News 6-3-22

## Ethredge

We are seeing a lot in corn fields this week. Corn is tasseling and silking and some of the oldest is at the end of pollination, and it looks pretty well pollinated in most cases. Blister stage (R2) marks the end of pollination and we quickly thereafter enter the Milk stage (R3).

Stink bug numbers are on the increase and with Southern rust being found in Georgia this early in the season, many growers are spraying fungicides and insecticides once the corn tassels, see below article concerning stinkbugs and Dr. Buntin's info in the Corn guide and Pest management handbook and Dr. Kemeraite's info in Corn Guide, Pest Management handbook and his communications. Corn next to small grains needs to be closely watched for stinkbugs.



Purple Leaf Sheath is common to see but really not a problem, blotch usually has a tan interior and purplish margin. Thought to have to do with pollen caught under plant parts. Can make you think of stalk rots but cut into the area to see that decay doesn't go into or come from the stalk.

Here's a link to my old blog post concerning it <https://seminolecropnews.wordpress.com/2015/05/28/purple-leaf-sheath/>

Thrips are still causing whitish leaf areas especially at field edges, sometimes small necrotic areas too but not a real concern.

We had some high winds in the 40 mph+ range after lots of rain and got some lodging in spots. Worse where plant population and soil fertility is high.

## Wheat Harvest

## Ethredge

Wheat combining was interrupted in many areas by rains recently, some folks got 4 inches over a few days and we are seeing a little sprouting of the wheat in the head. This isn't much of a problem in feed wheat but for milling wheat for flour it is a problem and of course for wheat for seed it is a problem, as those grains that sprout won't sprout again when planted.

The point of my story is that we need to get wheat out of the field quickly once it's ready. See the sprout and the long roots in my photo I took this week in Southwest Georgia.



### 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

*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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