

## IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 22 Tue. July 5, 2022

**Phillip Edwards Irwin County Extension Coordinator**

*In this issue: Recent, FDA Ruling Vet Client Patient Relationship, GA Peanut Tour, Drought Monitoring, GA Grain News, Row Crop Update, Peanut fungicide poster 20/21, Important Links and Information*

### Recent

I hope y'all had a wonderful Independence Day on July 4<sup>th</sup>. I am so thankful for the rain, and I am continuing to pray for rain. I think most of the county received some rain (some a lot of rain), but many areas have received much less. Farmers are closing in on corn irrigation. Our cotton and peanuts are the battling the heat and dry as well - peak water demand is coming up fast for our cotton and peanuts. Corn rust found next door in Coffee County and also Appling County. Some have made fungicide applications and others have waited. We are conducting two studies comparing the product called Top Flow with Dolomitic Lime and also land plaster. Soil testing occurred prior to the application and will continue at various intervals to see the comparisons. We also have a cotton aphid study and peanut fungicide trial going on as well. What a difference a year makes.

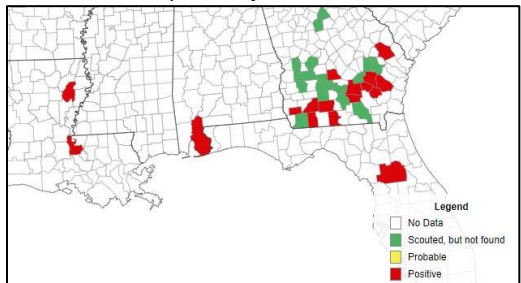
• The GA Department of AG has lifted the poultry suspension effective today. While the suspension has been lifted, GDA strongly encourages poultry owners to continue practicing strict biosecurity as HPAI remains a threat nationwide. • Coming up is the Sunbelt Expo and July 21, 2022 click here for more information <https://sunbeltexpo.com/field-day> A famous quote by Paul Harvey says "Man - despite his artistic pretensions, his sophistications, and his many accomplishments – owes his existence to a six-inch layer of topsoil and the fact that it rains." As always for more information contact your Irwin County Extension Office.



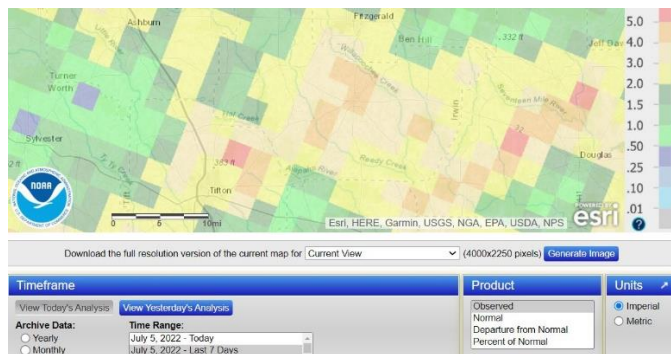
Comparisons of Land plaster, Top Flow and High Cal Lime – Phillips Farm



Farm visit to Rodney Miller's farm and I had to share this corn crib photo – wow



Current Southern Corn Rust



Access this NOAA Nat. Weather Ser. AHPS here <https://water.weather.gov/precip/>



Report rain see Knox info below <https://cocorahs.org/Maps/conditionmonitoring/>



4-H Day Camp Forestry with GM Thornton



Peanut fungicide trial plot measuring

### New FDA Ruling for Livestock Producers Effective June 11, 2023 – Having a Veterinary Client Patient Relationship

On June 11, 2023, medically important antimicrobial injectables (this actually applies to all antibiotics including mastitis tubes as well as OTC injectables) will no longer be available over the counter. They will only be available as a prescription through a veterinarian. A VCPR (veterinary client patient relationship) is going to be the standard operating procedure going forward. We have already been doing something similar over the last few years with feed through antimicrobials.

Basically, producers have a year to prepare, but we know that waiting to next June is not going to work out well. If a producer needs to give antibiotics after June 11, 2023, they will need to have a VCPR with their local vet in advance to make the prescription process much better. A vet may not need to see every animal to write a prescription, but the VCPR would be a necessity if producers want to keep antibiotics on hand to treat their livestock or horses. This includes needing prescriptions for drugs like penicillin or LA-200 that producers have previously been able to purchase over the counter. Now, it will be similar to Draxxin and others like it, for example. The earlier producers get a VCPR with a veterinarian the better. In case you are interested, here is a link to access FDA's formal documents. <https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/cvm-gfi-263-recommendations-sponsors-medically-important-antimicrobial-drugs-approved-use-animals>

### 2022 Georgia Peanut Tour set for Tifton area Crosby

The thirty-fourth annual Georgia Peanut Tour will be held September 13-15, 2022, in Tifton, Georgia, and the surrounding area. The tour brings the latest information on peanuts while giving a first-hand view of industry infrastructure from production and handling to processing and utilization. Tour stops will be made in several peanut producing counties surrounding Tifton.

Attendees can expect to see first-hand nearly every aspect of peanut production in the state. This year's tour hosts many exciting stops including on-farm harvest demonstrations and clinics, as well as, research at the University of Georgia Tifton Campus. The Georgia Peanut Commission, University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences and the USDA-ARS National Peanut Laboratory coordinate the tour. For sponsorship information, contact Hannah Jones at [hannah@gapeanuts.com](mailto:hannah@gapeanuts.com) or call at 229-386-3470.



### Drought Monitoring Knox

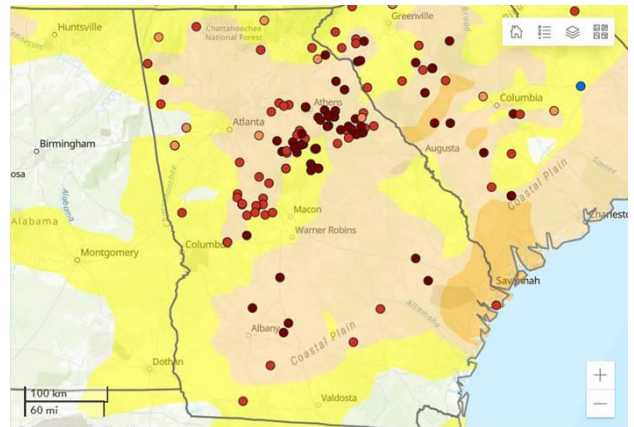
So, do you want report what you're seeing weather wise? If so go here

<https://droughtimpacts.unl.edu/Tools/ConditionMonitoringObservations.aspx>

I am getting a lot of phone calls and emails about the Drought Monitor (DM) and I want to address a few of the common frustrations and tell you how you can help, although I make no promises about what the Drought Monitor authors will do. First, I want to thank you for your work to get information into the hands of the DM authors and others who are looking at Georgia to determine how to draw the drought lines. I was in NH last week at a climate conference and spoke to a couple of current and past DM authors; they mentioned how much they appreciated your efforts to let them know how bad things are. You might think they are not paying attention, but they are, they just have to include other information, too. The best place to give them reports is by using the Condition Monitoring Reports to provide your hyper-local information. You can find instructions for how to do this at <https://site.extension.uga.edu/climate/2022/04/how-to-report-dry-conditions/>. I am so proud of our Georgia folks for stepping up and sending in far more reports than any surrounding state! The map below shows how many reports have been submitted in just the last 30 days. encouraging folks to provide these reports, as you can see from the map, but many others are also submitting reports. The authors said they especially appreciated photos, so if you can include those with your reports, fantastic! You can find it at

<https://cocorahs.org/Maps/conditionmonitoring/>. The home page has info on how to join and there is a good vendor that sells gauges at a discount at lower right. I believe Weather Your Way is in UGAMart too.

Second, let me tell you about how the Drought Monitor works, since you might not know. Here are all the steps that need to go into making the weekly map. Keep in mind that the nine rotating volunteer authors of the DM are not paid but have to shoehorn this into their regular work at a variety of federal agencies. I admire them for doing it, because it is not an easy job at all, and they are seldom recognized for their work.





1. Rainfall data across the country are collected through Tuesday. The authors use a variety of sources to look at the data, including NWS, CoCoRaHS, mesonets, and radar estimates (for example <https://water.weather.gov/precip/>). They also look at CMOR reports and CoCoRaHS condition monitoring reports to see what impacts are being caused by the dry conditions. They look at this over a variety of time scales from weekly to yearly precipitation departures. They generally weigh precipitation more than temperature, although as we know in the SE, temperature drives the ET cycle as much as precipitation. They also tend to weigh longer-term precipitation variations more than short-term dry spells. They have to do one map for the entire country of about 3,000 counties, so some weeks some counties do not get looked at in as much depth as you might like (especially if you are in one of the really dry counties). The authors try to be consistent from one week to the next, but each has their own favorite indicators so there is some variation in how they weigh different input.
2. The authors make an initial draft that is then emailed to about 500 folks across the country on the drought exploder listserv for their comments. These folks provide comments about where the lines for different levels of drought should be and if the levels should be changed based on local input. In some states like South Carolina and Alabama, there is a state drought committee or task force that has weekly meetings with multiple agency representatives to coordinate their recommendations across the state. There is no committee like this in Georgia, however, so they get individual input from a few contributors in Georgia. I work mainly with Bill Murphey, the State Climatologist, to tell them what I am hearing from y'all. If there is no coordination, they have to weigh comments from all the different contributors in a state to see which they believe most. They also have to make sure that the lines match across state borders, which is sometimes a difficult task. And they have to be aware that some people who are reporting may be trying to game the system to get the drought status they want whether or not it is based on data, which is sad.
3. The authors edit the draft to include the input from the contributors. This may go through 3-4 iterations before the deadline for production. The new map is released on Thursday morning at about 9:30 ET. Then the authors prepare a list of comments to be passed on to the next week's author highlighting areas that should be looked at more closely in next week's map and field lots of emails, phone calls, etc. to complain about the map that was released.

The Drought Monitor was never designed to be used in a regulatory sense or for providing drought relief payments to producers, but over time it has been included in legislation to do exactly that. They are only allowed to do one map for the whole country that combines both long-term and short-term drought, so rapid-onset or flash drought like what we are experiencing now is never going to be adequately represented on the map. They almost never show a category change of more than one category from one week to the next unless a big rain event like a tropical storm causes large changes in local conditions.

I believe that Georgia is especially hurt by some of the regulations and relief payments tied to the DM because they are also related to county lines. Georgia has 159 counties, a lot more than surrounding states. If the regulation says that a certain level of drought has to exist within your county or the next county over, it is going to be a smaller area covered if you have small counties than if you have counties that are very large. Maybe someday this will be fixed, but I am not holding my breath.

If you have more questions, you are welcome to contact me. I might even have answers. I appreciate so much your willingness to share what you are seeing and hearing, and I do pass all of those on so that they might be included in the weekly DM discussion, even if they are ultimately overridden in favor of other indicators.

#### Georgia Grain News 6-30-22

#### Ethredge



Lots of corn heat scald or scorch is apparent now, with the high temperatures and low rainfall. Even with irrigation it can be seen when we have dry winds and 100 degree temperatures. Many dry corners and even end gun areas, or whole fields where water was



in a little short supply showing stress now. Dryland corn in most of Georgia has “burned up” and will not yield well and will have a higher probability of aflatoxin.

We need to make plans to harvest these areas separately so the whole load of corn doesn’t get classified aflatoxin contaminated. Some folks are talking about cutting it for silage, if used for animal feed the nitrate levels in the stover need to be checked according to Forages Scientist Lisa Baxter, because if it was fertilized and it turned off dry that can cause problems. Also consider what chemicals were used in crop. Here’s some “burnt up” corn in a dry corner. The photo with the ears shows a poor ear from the dry corner where the plant population was 17,000 compared to an irrigated ear where the plant pop is 33,000 just a few feet away.



### Soybean

Wade Hutcheson, Agent in Walker County, sent me this soybean photo (left) showing poor growth. He said the pH was 5.4 which he rightly said is likely the main problem as it causes nutrients to be unavailable for plant growth and inhibits the activity of the nodules fixing Nitrogen in this legume. Why the small good area? Could be a better soil or pH area, or more organic matter there.



### Question of the Week

Last week I had an insect photo (right) and Calhoun county agent Luke Crosson answered correctly, “The **red banded stink bug**. Harder to kill and has half the threshold of regular stink bugs.” And it can damage stink bugs up until harvest. It’s a bad one we’ve had here for 10 years or so. We are seeing them now in soybeans.

From Dr. Roberts in the Ga Pest control handbook: *Stink bugs damage developing seeds with their sucking mouthparts. Southern green, green, and brown stink bugs are the most common species observed in soybean. Bloom to Mid Pod-Fill (R1–R4): Sweep Net Threshold: 3 stink bugs/25 sweeps. Drop Cloth Threshold: 0.33 stink bugs/1 ft of row. After Mid Pod-Fill (R5–R6.5 + 7 days): Sweep Net Threshold: 9 stink bugs/25 sweeps. Drop Cloth Threshold: 1 stink bug/1 ft of row. \*If soybeans are being grown for seed, 1 stink bug/6 ft of row will justify control measures.*

**But Dr. Roberts says Red banded need to be controlled at half the threshold and for longer in the season.**

### **Row Crop Update**

#### **Kemerait**

Environmental conditions like these coupled with crop development are driving our disease situation hard now.

White mold: see attached pictures from Jeremy in Colquitt County and Cale in Grady County. Note the thin, wispy development of the white mold pathogen *Sclerotium rolfsii* at the crown of the plants and on defoliated peanut leaves. The “white mold match” is



struck and smoldering in these fields and fungicides are needed to slow the development of the disease. Hot days, warm nights, and high humidity are PERFECT for white mold. Not the time to be timid with disease management.

Leaf spot on peanut- under very hot and dry conditions, peanut leaf spot diseases are less of a threat. Growers may be able to delay fungicide applications by a few days in extreme heat and dry weather, but should be prepared to pick 14 day schedule back up when rain returns.

Tomato spotted wilt- it's bad, really bad in some fields. There is nothing to do now. Everything that coulda shoulda been done was determined before the furrow was closed. Now is the time for "lesson learned" and "I won't make that mistake again."

Soybeans- hoping to post some pictures Kim in Lanier Co sent me last week of what I believe is charcoal rot on soybean. Just waiting confirmation from Jason Brock's assay. Wilted, dying soybean and corn plants in this heat may be the result of charcoal rot caused by the fungus *Macrophomina phaseolina*. There is nothing to be done about this stress pathogen except trying to use irrigation to reduce drought stress. Pictures tomorrow.

Cotton- first week of bloom is time to start looking for target spot. With this dry weather, I am hoping it will be less common this year. But wherever good growth and yield potential occur, target spot could easily follow. Timely fungicide applications can protect yield.

Corn- looking now in Piedmont for southern corn rust. I have no doubt it is there now. Let's find it. You may also find charcoal rot in the corn as well. Split the lower stalk and look for microsclerotia (black pepper grains) in the pith.

More soon. Remember that effective disease management often Requires timely, early fungicide applications. Difficult to contain a plant disease once it escapes.

## Irwin County on-Farm Trial – Peanut Fungicide Program – including Sulfur

### Assessment of Peanut Fungicide Programs and Sulfur in Irwin County, GA, 2020-2021

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#### INTRODUCTION

- Disease management is essential for profitable peanut production
- Fungicide cost is among the greatest expenses for farmers
- Selection of a fungicide program is an important consideration
- Farmers seek to reduce the incidence of white mold and leaf spot to maximize per acre yield, grade, and profitability

#### SITUATION/CONCERNS

- The objective evaluated three soil-borne and leaf spot fungicide programs and the grower program
- Conduct formal ratings on white mold and leaf spot
- Determine the yield differences based on the programs studied and the associated incidence of white mold and leaf spot



Materials Used



Trial Measuring



Mixing Fungicides

| 2020-2021 IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION PEANUT SOIL-BORNE AND LEAF SPOT FUNGICIDE TRIAL COMBINED DATA |   |                        |  |                        |                           |                           |                               |                                    |       |                      |
|--|---|------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| Treatment  | 7/11  | 7/27                   | 8/11   | 8/26                   | 9/10                      | 9/25                      | Leaf Spot/Rust FL Scale 20/21 | White Mold Hits per 200 foot 20/21 | Grade | Yield Per Acre 20/21 |
| 1  | Umbra 36 fl oz<br>Echo 1 pt.<br>Alto 5.5 oz   | Muscle<br>ADV<br>2 pt. | Umbra 36 fl oz<br>Echo 1 pt.   | Muscle<br>ADV<br>2 pt. | Chlorothalonil<br>1.5 pt. | Chlorothalonil<br>1.5 pt. | 3.19/1.06                     | 5.0                                | 75    | 5401                 |
| 2  | Umbra 36 fl oz<br>Echo 1 pt.<br>Microthiol<br>Dispers<br>Micronized 5 lb<br>Alto 5.5 oz | Muscle<br>ADV<br>2 pt. | Umbra 36 fl oz<br>Echo 1 pt.<br>Microthiol<br>Dispers<br>Micronized 5 lb | Muscle<br>ADV<br>2 pt. | Chlorothalonil<br>1.5 pt. | Chlorothalonil<br>1.5 pt. | 2.48/1.00                     | 5.8                                | 75    | 5515                 |
| 3  | Convoy 32 oz<br>Echo 1.5 pt.<br>Alto 5.5 oz   | Muscle<br>ADV<br>2 pt. | Convoy 32 oz<br>Echo 1.5 pt.   | Muscle<br>ADV<br>2 pt. | Chlorothalonil<br>1.5 pt. | Chlorothalonil<br>1.5 pt. | 3.81/1.00                     | 9.5                                | 76    | 5371                 |
| 4  | Lucento<br>5.5 fl oz<br>Alto 5.5 oz   | Elatus<br>9 oz         | Lucento<br>5.5 fl oz   | Convoy<br>21 fl oz     | Chlorothalonil<br>1.5 pt. | Chlorothalonil<br>1.5 pt. | 3.29/1.00                     | 3.1                                | 75    | 5509                 |



Rating Leaf Spot



Rating White Mold



Recording Yield

#### METHODS

- This 2-year study used field sites where land was turned, bedded then planted in a 4 single row pattern
- Rotation was peanut, then 2 years in rye/cotton followed by peanut
- Peanuts were inverted and harvested late October
- Each replication contained 12 rows; yield was taken from the outside 8 rows not the spray drive middle
- The trial was rated for leaf spot the day prior to inverting and for white mold the day after
- Plots were individually measured, harvested, weighed, recorded and grade samples submitted for each treatment



Early and Late Leaf Spot



White Mold

#### IMPACT/RESULTS

- Farmers now can compare the effectiveness of these four treatment options
- Information gained will assist farmers in their decision making program as it relates to soil borne and leaf spot control
- Interestingly growers could substitute sulfur for Echo at 1 pint per acre while slightly improving leaf spot control, and maintaining yield
- In this 2-year study it has been shown that not only are specific formulations of sulfur effective in disease management programs, but they can also reduce production cost and provide an additional tool for management of fungicide resistance.

## Important Links and Information

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

- 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 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.*

*Praying for Rain, 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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