

IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 25 Fri. Aug 5, 2022

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In this issue: Recent, Update, Late Season Pecan Considerations, Peanut Insect Pest, Peanut Disease, Important Links and Information, Cotton Marketing News, Peanut Fungicide Options

Recent



Junior McDonald with some excellent looking tobacco on their farm



Irwin County 4-H Watermelon entry submitted for 4-H State Contest – good job!

Decision aid for stink bug thresholds in Southeast cotton

- 1 Pull random sample of quarter size diameter bolls, avoid field edges. (boll sizes between 0.9" and 1.1")
- 2 1 boll / acre, no less than 25 / field.
- 3 Sort bolls into two piles: those with and those without, obvious external lesions.
- 4 Crack and inspect bolls with external lesions for internal damage (boll wall warts, stained seed or lint).
- 5 If threshold is not met for that week, (see chart) check the remaining bolls for internal damage.
- 6 Treat field only if the threshold is met for that week.

Week of bloom	Threshold (% internal boll damage)
2	20%
3	10-15%
4	10-15%*
5	10-15%*
6	20%
7	30%

*Consult state guidelines for scouting intervals.



Target Spot in cotton

Stink bug thresholds – if abnormal fruiting pattern use 20%



Aerolate mildew (photo by crop consultant Brandon Phillips)



Stinson, Allison Randell Premium Peanut, and Ashley Smith Coffee Co. Agent

Update

Peanuts: We have started rating peanut fields for Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus. Several calls on Tomato Spotted Wilts – lots showing up. The first two fields had 13 and 7 percent respectively and both were twin row and had Thimet applied in-furrow. Several calls on foliage feeders in peanuts. Make sure of your threshold counts (4-8 per foot of row. So, by straddling two rows slap from your elbow to fingertips each side of the row into the middle which is 1.5 foot on each side and together is close to 3 running foot of row and that threshold would be 12-24 worms per site. We recommend checking 10 spots in a peanut field. Some finding feeding signs but no

worms so that could be redneck peanut worm. Cotton: Saw some target spot in cotton yesterday, but did not see Areolate mildew but it has been reported being seen in cotton. Its August so pay closer attention to stink bugs and count your damaged internal bolls and determine threshold depending on week of bloom. Also, some whiteflies reported so count down 5 leaves from terminal and look at the underside. The threshold is 5 nymphs on 50% of leaves. Again, if you do not get my text messages and would like to please call, email or text. ● GA Peanut Tour Sept. 13-15 - contact Hannah Jones at hannah@gapeanuts.com or call at 229-386-3470. ● See attached: Aug UGA Cotton Newsletter. ● See attached: Managing Silverleaf Whitefly. ● Please consider enrolling in the America's Farmers Grow Communities from Bayer Fund. Find out more: <https://www.americasfarmers.com/enroll-now/> ● As always for more information contact your Irwin County Extension Office.

Late Season Pecan Considerations Wells

As we enter August shell hardening is upon us for Pawnee and other varieties are only a few days to weeks behind. This means that for Pawnee we are shifting from nut sizing to kernel filling. As a result there are two things to keep in mind: 1) You should be about done with fungicide sprays on Pawnee; 2) Move up to 100% on irrigation of Pawnee.

For our more traditional cultivars with October maturity dates you need to keep irrigation at about 50% until mid August. This will be enough for sizing if your system has the appropriate capacity. In mid-August you should turn irrigation up to 100%, which is the recommended equivalent of 3600-4000 gallons per acre per day in order to fill the pecans.

You probably need at least one more scab spray on moderately susceptible cultivars like Stuart, Schley, Cape Fear, Kiowa, etc. but you can end scab sprays around mid August on those varieties if they are relatively clean. You will likely need at least 2 more sprays on Desirable but by the latter part of August you can end those as well if they are relatively clean. The exact timing will depend on when exactly Desirable is done sizing. Desirable has a habit of waiting until the last minute to size the nuts and within a period of just a few days it will all of a sudden increase dramatically in size. They will be vulnerable to scab until that sizing is complete and the shells harden.

Additionally, if you are considering mechanical fruit thinning, now is the time to do so on most cultivars. It may be nearing the end or even a little late to thin Pawnee at this point, but most other cultivars should be thinned within the next 10-14 days if you are considering this.

You will likely see water stage fruit split begin on many cultivars over the next few weeks. Don't panic. The trees will drop some nuts. The heavier your crop load is, the more it will appear you are losing but this will only last a few days and it will end without significantly impacting your crop.

Don't forget about shuckworm sprays in mid August and be on the lookout for aphids (especially black aphids) and mites. They will be arriving this month! August is the month that makes or breaks a pecan season and determines the possibility of a return crop the next year.

It Started Raining. What do we do Now for Peanut Pest? Abney

The July rain in South Georgia will reduce the severity of lesser cornstalk borer infestations in many fields and will at least buy us some time before spider mites become a serious concern. If the rain continues through the remainder of the season, we will likely not have to battle either of these pests over a large area. A return to dry conditions, however, will mean we need to keep a close eye on our non-irrigated peanuts to ensure pests are discovered and managed in a timely manner.

Foliage feeding caterpillars are making an appearance in peanuts across the state, but there have not been any widespread "outbreaks". Folks are reporting a mix a several caterpillar species, and while populations in most fields have not reached threshold, some have. Peanut can tolerate a lot of defoliation without suffering significant yield loss, but defoliation during pod fill is more likely to result in economic loss than at any other time.

Thresholds are 4 to 8 caterpillars per row foot...that is per ONE foot. Use the lower end of the range if vines are small or growing poorly and the higher threshold value when plants are vigorous and rank. Finding caterpillars by the fence row, field path, pivot point, etc. does not necessarily mean a field needs to be treated. If the average number of caterpillars per foot of row from at least 10 random samples is less than the threshold, it will **not pay** to treat.

Is it OK to use a pyrethroid in peanuts now that it has been raining? I personally don't like to put a pyrethroid in a non-irrigated peanut field unless it is absolutely necessary. We need to weigh the risks. What pest are we trying to manage, and does it really need to be managed? Are there alternatives to pyrethroids? Is the risk of yield loss from the pest we are treating greater than the risk of flaring and battling spider mites? The answers to these questions are not always obvious or even knowable, so we will make our choices based on what we do know and hope for the best.

We can expect to see increasing numbers of velvetbean caterpillar, soybean looper, redneck peanut worm, and threecornered alfalfa hoppers in the coming weeks. There will almost certainly be a surprise or two as well. As always, the best practice is to scout regularly and make management decisions based on good quality, real time information from the field.



Peanut Disease Kemerait

What growers should be doing now.

1. Scout fields for detection of white mold. Growers or scouts should check crown of wilted plants for presence of active white mold.
2. Stay on a timely fungicide program. The choice of “best” product to use is a combination of level of risk to white mold in a field and cost of material.
3. Time fungicide applications to capture irrigation or rainfall within 8 to 24 hours following application.
4. Recognize that no fungicide program will eliminate individual “hits” of white mold but an effective fungicide program must stop white mold from spreading. An effective white mold program includes a) choice and rate of product, b) timing of application, and c) timing of irrigation or rainfall following the fungicide application.
5. Best white mold products include Elatus, Excalia, Umbra, and Convoy then Fontelis and Provost Silver and then followed by Lucento, Priaxor, azoxystrobin and tebuconazole.

Cotton Foliar Disease Control Kemerait

COTTON FOLIAR DISEASE CONTROL

FUNGICIDE TREATMENT	RATE/ACRE	REI/PHI (Hours/Days)	REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
<i>azoxystrobin</i> AzoxyStar	6–9 fl oz	— 45D	
<i>azoxystrobin</i> Quadris	6–9 fl oz	4 H/ 45 D	Maximum rate is 27 fl oz/A/season.
<i>azoxystrobin + benzobendiflupyr</i> (solatenol) Elatus	5–7.3 fl oz	12 H/ 45 D	Do not apply more than 14.6 fl oz/A per season.
<i>azoxystrobin + difenconazole</i> Amistar Top	8–11.6 fl oz	— 0 D	Do not apply more than two sequential applications before alternating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
<i>difenoconazole + pydiflumetofen</i> Miravis Top	13.6 fl oz	12H/ 45D	
<i>flutriafol</i> Topguard	7–14 fl oz	12 H/ 30 D	
<i>flutriafol + azoxystrobin</i> TopGuard EQ	5–7 fl oz	12H/ 45 D	
<i>prothioconazole</i> Proline	5.0–5.7 fl oz	12H/	Do not make more than three total applications per season.
<i>pyraclostrobin</i> Headline	6–12 fl oz	12 H/ 30 D	
<i>pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad</i> Priaxor	4–8 fl oz	12H/ 30 D	Do not apply more than 24 fl oz/A per season.
<i>pyraclostrobin+ metconazole</i> Twinline	7–8.5 fl oz	12 H/ 30 D	Maximum rate is 26 fl oz/A/season.

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/>
- 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

Cotton Marketing News

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

COTTON MARKETING NEWS

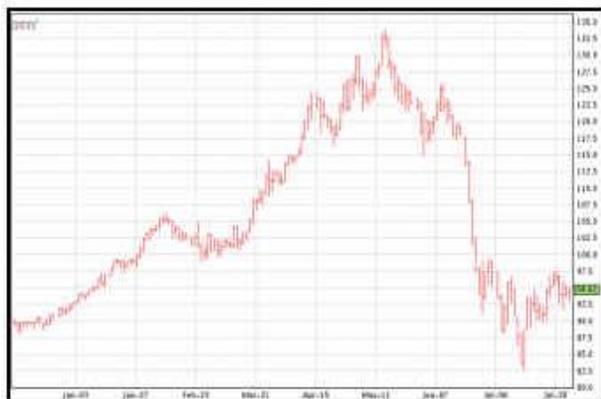
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Prices Should Begin to Find Direction Soon

Prices have recovered—it's not yet as high a recovery as we hope for but we're currently up over 10 cents from the low.



Prices seem to be "wobbling" mostly between 90 and 96 waiting for more definitive signals to verify direction. Higher price opportunities (98 or better) are possible and downside risk (below 87) seems limited. BUT, anything is possible. We're in a balancing act between US crop uncertainty on the supply side and economic and recession worries on the demand side.

Exports. This week's export report (for the previous week ending July 28) was horrible. Yet, and I'm surprised, the market seemed to either not notice or was more focused on other factors.

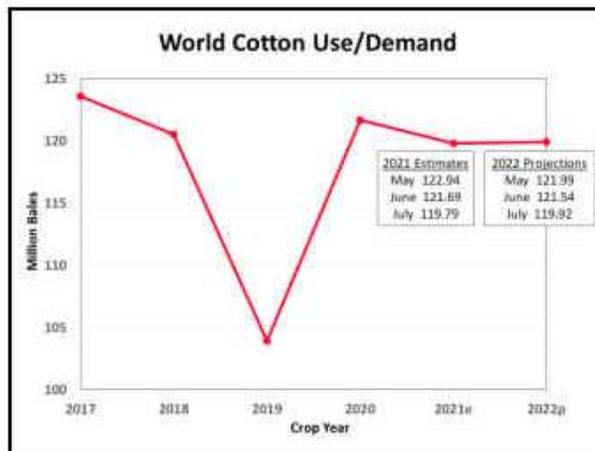
The 2021 crop marketing year ends July 31. USDA's projection is we'll export 14.75 million bales for the year. Through July 28, exports are 13.92 million. It looks like we'll come up around 670,000 bales short of USDA's projection.

If realized, we'll carry 670,000 bales more old crop into the 2022 marketing year beginning August 1. It seems to me a larger carry-in could take at least some pressure off crop condition concerns. But as I've already said, the market hasn't yet reflected this.

Demand. Prices seem to switch back and forth, sometimes focused on supply side, sometimes demand side. Recent price hemorrhaging was caused largely by economic/demand concerns.

USDA's monthly USDA world use/demand numbers show the erosion in demand. Use for the 2021 crop year has been revised

down 3.15 million bales or 2.6% since May. Projected Use for the 2022 crop year has been lowered 2.07 million bales or 1.7%.



August Report. The 2022 US crop is projected at 15.5 million bales. Many expect the crop to get smaller beginning with USDA's August estimates. The latest crop conditions show improvement but a less than 15.5 million crop seems to be the expectation. A smaller crop could be offset by a larger carry-in and/or a reduction in expected US 2022 crop year exports due to demand.



Prices. Price direction should begin to take a firmer path over the next few weeks.

Don Shurley

Don Shurley

Cotton Economist-Retired/Professor Emeritus of Cotton Economics



Department of Agricultural
and Applied Economics
College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Peanut Fungicide Applications from 2022 Peanut Guide (Laminated copies still available at our office)

FUNGICIDE APPLICATIONS								
Days After Planting	Planting (0)	30	45	60	75	90	105	120
Basic full season fungicide program		Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt/A	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt/A	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A Chlorothalonil 1.0 pt/A	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A Chlorothalonil 1.0 pt/A	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A Chlorothalonil 1.0 pt/A	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A Chlorothalonil 1.0 pt/A	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt/A
Sipcam		ANDIAMO ADV 32 fl oz	ANDIAMO ADV 32 fl oz	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt/A	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt/A	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt/A	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt/A	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
SipCam		ANDIAMO ADV 32 fl oz	ANDIAMO ADV 32 fl oz	Elatus 7.3 oz Miravis 3.4 fl oz/A	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt/A	Elatus 7.3 fl oz Miravis 3.4 fl oz	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt/A	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Bayer Nematode	Velum 6.5 fl oz		Absolute MAX 3.5 fl oz	Propulse 13.7 oz	Provost Silver 13 fl oz	Elatus 7.3 oz	Provost Silver 13 fl oz	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Bayer Foliar Only		chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	Absolute MAX 3.5 fl oz	Elatus 7.3 oz	Provost Silver 13 fl oz	Elatus 7.3 oz	Provost Silver 13 fl oz	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Nichino			Priaxor 6 fl oz/A	Umbra 36 fl oz Echo 1.0 pt	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt/A	Umbra 36 fl oz Echo 1.0 pt	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt/A	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Nichino sulfur			Priaxor 6 fl oz/A	Umbra 36 fl oz Microthiol Disperss Micronized 5 lb	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt/A	Umbra 36 fl oz Microthiol Disperss Micronized 5 lb	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
FMC			LUCENTO 5.5 fl oz	Convoy 32 fl oz chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	LUCENTO 5.5 fl oz/A	Elatus 9.5 oz	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
CORTEVA		Aproach Prima 6.8 fl oz	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt	Fontelis 16 fl oz	Fontelis 16 fl oz/A	Fontelis 16 fl oz	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Syngenta		chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	Chlorothalonil Alto 5.5 oz	Elatus 9.5 fl oz Miravis 3.4 fl oz		Elatus 9.5 fl oz Miravis 3.4 fl oz		chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Syngenta		chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	Elatus 7.3 fl oz	Elatus 7.3 fl oz Miravis 3.4 fl oz		Elatus 7.3 oz Miravis 3.4 fl oz		chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Syngenta		chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	Elatus 7.3 fl oz	Elatus 7.3 fl oz Miravis 3.4 fl oz	chlorothalonil 1.0 pt tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz	Elatus 7.3 oz Miravis 3.4 fl oz	chlorothalonil 1.0 pt Alto 5.5 fl oz	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
BASF			Priaxor 6 fl oz/A	Convoy 32 fl oz Provysol 5 fl oz	Priaxor 8 fl oz/A	Convoy 32 fl oz Provysol 5 fl oz	Muscle ADV 2 pt/A	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
BASF			Priaxor 6 fl oz/A	Excalia 3 fl oz Provysol 5 fl oz	Priaxor 8 fl oz/A	Excalia 3 fl oz Provysol 5 fl oz	Muscle ADV 2 pt/A	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
BASF			Priaxor 6 fl oz/A	Convoy 32 fl oz Echo 1.5 fl oz	Provysol 5 fl oz Teb 7.2 fl oz	Convoy 32 fl oz Echo 1.5 fl oz	Provysol 5 fl oz Teb 7.2 fl oz	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Valent		Leaf Spot Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide	Excalia 4 fl oz/A LS Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide	Excalia 4 fl oz/A LS Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Valent		Leaf Spot Fungicide	Excalia 2 fl oz/A LS Fungicide	Excalia 2 fl oz/A LS Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide	Excalia 2 fl oz/A LS Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Gowan		Domark 2.5 fl oz	Domark 2.5 fl oz	Standard*	Standard*	Standard*	Domark 5.25 fl oz	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
*white mold product as needed		chlorothalonil 1.0 pt	chlorothalonil 1.0 pt/A	white mold program	white mold program	white mold program		

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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



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