

IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 26 Wed. Aug 17, 2022

Phillip Edwards Irwin County Extension Coordinator

In this issue: Recent, Update, Cotton Concerns, August Peanut Insect Management, Late Season Pecan Considerations, Water Split in Pecan, Important Links and Information, Peanut Fungicide Options, Cotton Stink Bug Decision Aid, Cotton Marketing News, Cotton Progression

Recent



GA Peanut Achievement Club winners were recognized at Jekyll Island for their 2021 peanut yields – Representing Irwin County was state winner Hulin Reeves who won in his acre category, and District winners Chip Dorminy and Brenda Reeves won in their acre categories – congratulations!!!



Seeing way more boll rot than we would like to see



We are also seeing cotton leaf roll dwarf virus in spots across many fields



Immature whiteflies



Peanut foliage feeding on left being done by this worm pressure on right in 3 foot of row - mostly velvetbean

Update

Peanuts: Several calls on foliage feeders in peanuts – be checking. Make sure of your threshold counts (4-8 per foot of row !2-24 per 3 foot of row). So, by straddling two rows slap from your elbow to fingertips each side of each row into the middle which is about 1.5 foot on each side and together is close to 3 running foot of row and start counting – seeing lots of velvetbean too. We recommend checking 10 spots in a peanut field. Consider if you have irrigated and dryland as some insecticide applications could flair spider

mites. I am still rating peanut fields for tomato spotted wilt this week. Thus far TSWV percentages range from 3% to 13%. Also, May 1 planted peanuts are 108 days old today.

Cotton: UGA Silverleaf Whitefly Management Meeting at Turner County Extension Office on Thur. Aug 25th at 12 Noon. Also, some whiteflies are here and fields are at threshold and getting insecticide applications for whitefly, so be sure to check your fields and count down 5 leaves from terminal and look at the underside. The threshold is 5 nymphs on 50% of leaves (see attachment). Seeing lots of boll rot as well as target spot and areolate mildew is being seen as well. Scout carefully for stink bugs and count your damaged internal bolls and determine threshold depending on week of bloom. As stated in the last newsletter - if you do not get my text messages and would like to please call, email or text and I will add you. ● GA Peanut Tour Sept. 13-15 - contact Hannah Jones at hannah@gapeanuts.com or call at 229-386-3470. ● As always for more information contact your Irwin County Extension Office.

Cotton Concerns

Kemerait



Cotton Leaf Roll Virus, Boll Rot, first picture is one I took last week in Colquitt County of what is almost assuredly a plant infected with the Cotton leafroll dwarf virus. For those of you who have been here since 2000, yes, I know this looks just like “bronze wilt”, and I can’t tell you that bronze wilt and Cotton leafroll dwarf disease aren’t the same thing, but we just don’t know.

Picture 2- cotton boll rot sent to me by Jeremy in Colquitt County. As far as I know and my colleagues across the cotton belt know, there is NO product, fungicide or otherwise, that can be sprayed to control boll UNLESS you are talking about an insecticide

applied to manage stink bugs which damage pods and allow entry of secondary pathogens. Boll rot is a very difficult problem and there is beaucoup Boll rot in Georgia cotton now. This is because current conditions- high humidity, sporadic rainfall and irrigation, thick canopy of leaves, all favor the rots. Boll rots are caused by a complex of fungal pathogens and also, we have bacterial boll rot likely present as well. Anything, such as a stinkbug, that creates a wound in the boll may also allow entry of a host of secondary pathogens. The immature developing fiber within the boll is like cotton candy to the pathogens and rot occurs quickly. Fungicides, even broad-spectrum fungicides, have not been effective in managing boll rot largely because of problems with a) coverage and b) timing of application. Boll rot is usually most severe in the lower bolls because they have been there the longest (exposure), are in an area with prolonged wetness and humidity, and are easily accessible to rain splash for spores from the soil. There is very little chance that a fungicide applied to the cotton plant will provide the coverage and protection needed to manage boll rot.

The bottom line for me on boll rot for me

1. Use of fungicides is unlikely to help in management of boll rot, but will add expense to a program.
2. Managing stinkbugs will help to reduce certain types of boll rot.
3. Anything that increases airflow in the canopy can reduce humidity and leaf wetness periods- this may help in reducing risk to boll rot.

Hope this helps. Boll rot is a TOUGH problem and growers are understandably frustrated.

August Peanut Insect Management

Abney

The peanut insect management talk in August will most likely revolve around foliage feeding caterpillars. There are soybean loopers, velvetbean caterpillars, redneck peanut worms, a variety of armyworms, corn earworm and tobacco budworm, and a few odd ball species out in the peanut patch this week. Just the talk of caterpillars is enough for some growers to add an insecticide to their next fungicide spray. Scouting and treating at threshold remains the best strategy for managing caterpillars. That does not mean that we don’t understand why some growers are quick to make a “preventive” application or to spray when pest populations are below threshold.

As agents, you are likely to start getting calls about stories/rumors of insecticides not performing as well as expected on caterpillars. As of this writing, I have heard of no confirmed cases of resistance. If and when we know something definitive, I will make you aware of it; in the meantime, call me if you have any questions.

If you have reports of control failures in your county, please try to collect the following information: 1. Active ingredient used, 2. Rate, 3. Date of application, 4. Spray volume, 5. Caterpillar species present, 6. # and general size of the caterpillars present (samples should be taken at random from 10 locations in the field). If you believe there was a control problem, please contact me so that we can document the incident and try to determine the cause.

Dimilin remains a very good choice for velvetbean caterpillar, but it is not effective against loopers even with good coverage.

Loopers tend to feed low in the canopy (especially at first). It is difficult to get insecticides down in the canopy, and many control problems with loopers and “premium products” can be linked to application and coverage issues.

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.

Water Split on the Way in Pecan Wells



This is just a reminder that given the recent rain and the stage the pecans are in, if you have not seen it already, you will likely be seeing water stage fruit split on many varieties over the next couple weeks.

Water stage fruit-split of pecan is often a major problem exhibited by thin-shelled pecan varieties (e.g., Schley, Caddo, Oconee, Sumner, Wichita, Frotscher, and Farley) and, to a lesser degree, by certain relatively thick-shelled cultivars (e.g., 'Cape Fear' and 'Elliott'). The problem occurs when water pressure builds up rapidly inside the nut, causing the shell, seed coat, and sometimes the shuck to split about the time of the initiation of kernel filling and shell hardening, resulting in abortion and drop of damaged fruit about 7 days after splitting.

Water split is highly erratic, with incidence and severity varying depending on cultivar, location, and year. Crop loss can be severe in certain years and nearly absent in others. It occurs during the "late water stage"; a time when turgor pressure inside the nut is high and the shell is beginning to harden. This typically occurs during mid-August for susceptible cultivars growing in the southeastern U.S.

Water split is associated with rainfall occurring at the initiation of shell hardening. There are usually 2 episodes to water split. The major episode is usually triggered by rainfall (or potentially irrigation) and a relatively minor event triggered by "high humidity/low light". Irrigation schedule, shading, and crop load also factor in.

Often, the split is inside the nut and you will simply see green nuts on the ground, which will stain a few days later. Other times when the incident is particularly violent you will see an actual longitudinal split in the shuck itself.



By the time you see water split, there's little that can be done. Crop loss to water split is minimized, but not totally prevented, by managing soil moisture to minimize the severity and duration of water stress during the last two weeks of fruit sizing, and by crop-load thinning. Certain varieties will always have a potential for it under the right conditions. It seems to be worse when there's been a dry spell and you suddenly get a heavy rainfall or crank up the irrigation all of a sudden.

Water split also appears worse when the trees are bearing a heavy crop load. Therefore it will likely be more noticeable in most orchards this year. Trees with a heavy crop load appear to kick off more nuts with water split but often, the percentage of nuts you lose from a heavily loaded tree is no higher than what you see in "off" trees, you just have more nuts to lose. Don't panic when you see water split. It is a normal physiological response of the tree to environmental conditions and it will end with much less reduction in yield than it at first appears.



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/UCL6DgfaB8V2DRnGxEXBxU3w>
- Search find and like us on Facebook UGA Extension – Irwin County and also Irwin County 4-H Club

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	Elatius 7.3 fl oz Miravis 3.4 fl oz/A	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt/A	Elatius 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	Elatius 7.3 oz	Provost Silver 13 fl oz	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Bayer Follar Only		chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	Absolute MAX 3.5 fl oz	Elatius 7.3 oz	Provost Silver 13 fl oz	Elatius 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	Elatius 9.5 oz	Muscle ADV 2.0 pt	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
CORTEVA		Approach 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	Elatius 9.5 fl oz Miravis 3.4 fl oz		Elatius 9.5 fl oz Miravis 3.4 fl oz		chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Syngenta		chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	Elatius 7.3 fl oz	Elatius 7.3 fl oz Miravis 3.4 fl oz		Elatius 7.3 fl oz Miravis 3.4 fl oz		chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Syngenta		chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	Elatius 7.3 fl oz	Elatius 7.3 fl oz Miravis 3.4 fl oz	chlorothalonil 1.0 pt tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz	Elatius 7.3 fl 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		

This guide was funded by:



Georgia Peanut Commission



College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Annual Publication AP-118

Cotton Stink Bug Decision Aid

Decision aid for stink bug thresholds in Southeast cotton

Decision aid for stink bug thresholds in Southeast cotton

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

*Consult state guidelines for scouting intervals.

Assumes normal fruiting pattern.

Week of bloom	Threshold % Damage
1	Retention
2	20
3	10-15
4	10-15
5	10-15
6	20
7+	30+



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

COTTON MARKETING NEWS

Volume 20, No. 11 August 15, 2022



Market Shocked and Direction Confirmed

Ten days ago, in this space my headline said "Prices Should Begin To Find Direction Soon". Direction has now been realized as prices have gained significantly—giving growers new hope after we were in the upper 80's just a few weeks ago. Dec futures gained 12.46 cents last week and were up the limit of another 5 cents today.



Crop concerns, speculative buying, and USDA's August crop production and supply/demand estimates provided the fuel for last week's run. This great run presents pricing opportunity for growers who are confident enough in their crop and wish to add to previous sales.

Let's remember, the previous dramatic decline in price was largely the result of economic and demand concerns. It seems these concerns have faded somewhat and taken a backseat. Weather concerns have taken front and center. Strong demand optimism was the reason for the increasing market last winter and spring. How far can weather concerns alone take us this time?

Last week's USDA August forecasts for the 2022 crop year trimmed the crop by almost 3 million bales. This magnitude of reduction was totally unexpected. Dec futures stand today at \$1.18. Prices could continue to move higher with "resistance" around \$1.18. As we saw with the previous run up, speculative interests can move the market to levels not supported by supply and demand fundamentals, eventually subject to "adjustment".

Based on the June Acres report estimate of 12.48 million acres planted, acres to be harvested are forecast at only 7.13 million—an "abandonment" of 43%. Looking closer inside the numbers,

Monthly USDA Forecasts, 2022 Crop		
	July	August
Acres Planted (million)	12.48	12.48
Acres Harvested (million)	8.55	7.13
Yield (lbs/acre)	870	846
--- million bales ---		
Beginning Stocks	3.40	3.50
Production	15.50	12.57
Imports	0.01	0.01
TOTAL SUPPLY	18.91	16.08
Use	2.50	2.30
Exports	14.00	12.00
TOTAL USE	16.50	14.30
ENDING STOCKS	2.40	1.80

the "abandonment" in Texas is 69%— 7.12 million acres planted vs 2.22 million acres to be harvested. We've had some large abandonment years in Texas historically and this would be among the highest. I wonder if the acres planted are less—which would lower the percent abandonment? Nevertheless, harvested acres and yield are what counts and this clearly shows that the situation in Texas is much worse than most observers thought.

Going forward, our attention should also be on other factors that will come into play that have been pushed to the background for now. In last week's USDA report, World Use/demand for the 2022 crop year was reduced once again—this time by 830,000 bales.

Also, US exports for the 2021 crop year ended July 31 were trimmed 100,000 bales resulting in higher beginning stocks for the 2022 crop year beginning August 1. 2021 crop year exports are likely to get revised down further in subsequent reports. Again, this will raise beginning stocks.

There's a saying that short crop get shorter. Will the US crop be cut further? August was such shocker and such a large one-time reduction, I wonder if the old saying will hold true this time.

This recovery had and has several pricing "targets"—first around \$0.95 to \$1.00, then around \$1.05 to \$1.10, and next around \$1.15 to \$1.18 and higher.

Don Shurley

Don Shurley
 Cotton Economist-Retired/Professor Emeritus of Cotton Economics



Cotton Progression – Where are you at with your 2022 cotton crop?

Heat Units (DD-60's) and Days to Cotton Growth Stages and Points of Development		
Planting To:	DD 60's	Days
Emergence	50	4 to 14
Pinhead Square	550	35 to 45
1 st Bloom	940	55 to 70
Peak Bloom	1700	85 to 95
1 st Open Boll	2150	115 to 120
Harvest	2500 to 2700	140 to 160

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
The University of Georgia and Fort Valley State University, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and counties of the state cooperating, The Cooperative Extension Service offers educational programs, assistance and materials to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, gender identity, sexual orientation or protected veteran status." An equal opportunity/affirmative action organization committed to a diverse work force.*