



IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 27 Fri. Aug 19, 2022

Phillip Edwards Irwin County Extension Coordinator

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Recent/Upcoming



The Great Georgia Pollinator Census is happening today-Monday



Rating peanuts for Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus

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



The red stem/pale leaves are often 3 corner alfalfa hopper damage

How is your cotton crop progressing?

- **The Great Georgia Pollinator Census** The Great Georgia Pollinator Census is Aug 19-20 and has been extended to August include Aug 21 and 22. This fun event is a citizen science project created by UGA. This project is designed for everyone to participate and make a difference for pollinator conservation! Go to this link to find out more and to sign up and report your findings here: <https://ggapc.org/>

- **UGA Silverleaf Whitefly Management Meeting at Turner County Extension Office on Thur. Aug 25th at 12 Noon.**

- **Cotton/Peanut Research Day** The GA Cotton Commission, GA Peanut Commission and UGA Ext. Cotton and Peanut Teams, will co-sponsor a joint research field day on Wed. Sept. 7, 2022, in Tifton, Georgia. The field day will start at 8:00 a.m. at the Tifton Campus Conference Center (TCCC) in the North Parking Lot. After a brief welcome, the tours will begin. Attendees will return to the UGA Tifton Campus Conference Center for lunch and a short program. The field day is a free event, but you're encouraged to RSVP to Ashley Golden at ashley.golden@uga.edu or calling 229-386-3366 to provide an accurate count for lunch. To find out more: go to: <http://www.georgiacottoncommission.org> or www.gapeanuts.com.

- **GA Peanut Tour Sept. 13-15 - contact Hannah Jones at hannah@gapeanuts.com or call at 229-386-3470.**

- **GA National Fair Oct. 6-16, 2022**

- **The Sunbelt Ag Expo is Tuesday October 18- Thursday October 20, 2022 at Spence Field in Moultrie, GA**

EPA Petition to Revoke Registrations for Certain Organophosphate Uses A NGO group is currently petitioning the US EPA to revoke all food use tolerances for the organophosphate class of chemistry. In peanut this means phorate (Thimet) and acephate (Orthene). This is not a good situation. The comment period is open until September 25, 2022. Click <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0490/document> to visit the EPA website to review other comments and to add one of your own if you so choose. Click on **Comment** under Petition to Revoke Tolerances and Cancel Registrations for Certain Organophosphate Uses to enter your comment. Losing Thimet would be a major blow to our efforts to reduce the impact of tomato spotted wilt disease.

Farmer Aflatoxin Testing

The Georgia Department of Agriculture can test for aflatoxin in harvested corn for farmers at the Tifton Lab. Here’s the contact information if you have a need for it.

Ametra Berry

Feed and Fertilizer Laboratory Director/ Manager

Georgia Department of Agriculture

3150 U.S. Hwy 41 South, P.O. Box 1507 | Tifton, GA | 31793

Office: 229.386.3142

ametra.berry@agr.georgia.gov

Small Grain Varieties Recommended for 2022 by UGA

Here’s the new list. Go to the UGA Variety testing website for yield and more info. <https://swvt.uga.edu/>

Recommended Grain Varieties for Winter 2022-2023			
Barley	Atlantic (P)	Secretariat (S)	Thoroughbred (S)
Oat	Graham (S) ²	Horizon 306 (S) ²	Horizon 720 (C) ²
Wheat	AP 1983 (S)	Dyna-Gro 9002 (P)	*Pioneer 26R94 (C)
	AGS 2021 (S)	Dyna-Gro Blanton (S)	SH 5550 (S) ⁴
	AGS 2024 (S) ²	Dyna-Gro Plantation (S)	SH 9310 (C)
	AGS 3015 (S) ³	Dyna-Gro Riverland (C)	*SY 547 (P) ³
	AGS 3026 (S) ³	Dyna-Gro Rutledge (C)	*SY Viper (P) ³
	AGS 3040 (S)	Go Wheat 2032 (S) ²	USG 3329 (P) ²
	AGS 4023 (S)	Johnson (S) ²	*USG 3536 (P) ²
	AGS 4043 (S)	LW2026 (C)	*USG 3539 (P) ³
	*AM 473 (P)	*LW2848 (P)	*USG 3640 (S)
	AM 481 (C)	*PGX 20-15 (C)	USG 3752 (S)
	Dyna-Gro 9701 (P) ²	*Pioneer 26R41 (P) ²	#BULLET (P)
	Dyna-Gro 9811 (P) ³	Pioneer 26R45 (P)	#TURBO (P) ³
Triticale	Trical 342 (S)	TriCal 1143 (C) ^{2,3}	

1. P = Piedmont; C = Coastal Plain; S = Statewide.
2. Consider using a labeled fungicide; highly susceptible to powdery mildew, leaf rust, stripe rust, or crown rust.
3. Susceptible to some Hessian fly; consider using an insecticide.
4. Consider using a labeled fungicide appropriate for Fusarium head blight.

* To be dropped from list for 2023-24.

August Weather & Climate Outlook

Knox

Pam Knox, Agricultural Climatologist, UGA shares the following. The temperature in July has been generally slightly cooler than normal, with daytime temperatures below normal (from clouds) and overnight temperatures warmer than normal due to the abundant humidity we have experienced this month. This is also reflected in the wetter than normal rainfall for most of Georgia in July, as several fronts have dropped into the state from the north, serving as a focus of developing thunderstorms that have produced spotty rain across the region. Some areas have seen a lot while other areas nearby have been mostly missed by the showers. Because of the rain, drought conditions in most of the state have seen significant improvements, and these are likely to continue.

In August, the pattern looks similar to July, especially in the first two weeks. We will continue to see periods of showery weather broken by occasional dry periods. Temperatures are expected to be hotter than normal early in the month but should move back towards more seasonal conditions later in August.

Precipitation in the first two weeks is expected to be near normal but is expected to increase again near the end of August, especially if the tropical season starts to ramp up. It will be scattered as we expect in summer thunderstorms, and some areas will

see more rainfall than others.

So far this year, the Atlantic tropics have been relatively quiet, with just three named storms and no hurricanes so far. This has been due in large part to large plumes of Saharan dust that affect the vertical temperature structure of the atmosphere and reduce thunderstorm development while cooling the sea surface a little. Once these subside, we should start to see the tropical waves coming off of Africa grow more quickly and turn into tropical storms and hurricanes as the peak part of the tropical season approaches in mid-September. Of course, we don't know where they will go, but the Southeast usually gets the effects of several of them.

Longer-term, NOAA and others are continuing to predict the continuation of a triple-dip La Nina, which is keeping the Eastern Pacific Ocean one of the few areas in the globe cooler than the long-term average. This is expected to last through winter, which could mean another warmer and drier than normal winter for at least parts of Georgia. Last year when this happened, it meant that some parts of the state did not see frost until well into January, allowing some pests and diseases to overwinter well into the year. This makes early treatment of potential problems, including in-furrow treatment, something of special importance in 2023. However, that is a long way off yet, and ENSO predictions in mid-summer are not always accurate for next winter, so you will need to keep an eye on this when it comes closer to planning for the next growing season.

August: A Month to Manage Diseases Both Now and in the Future

Kemerait

August is a month that is critically important for disease and nematode management for peanuts grown in Georgia. Heat, humidity, sporadic rainfall, days since planting, and growth of the peanut plants all put the crop at high risk for diseases, especially white mold and leaf spot. The heat, humidity, rainfall, and irrigation are near-perfect in August of 2022 for infection and development of fungal diseases. The dense canopy of foliage that has developed in many fields traps moisture and humidity, thus prolonging leaf wetness periods and increasing risk to diseases. The dense canopy of foliage also makes it more difficult for fungicides applied to the leaves to reach the crown of the plant for protection against white mold.

By this time of the season, much of the crop is between 90 and 100 days after planting, which is sufficient time for leaf spot and white mold to become established in most, if not all, fields. Incidence of disease is should be lower in well-rotated fields and/or in fields where appropriate and timely fungicide programs have been deployed. Where crop rotation is short, or where there have been delays in fungicide applications, or where the choice of fungicide could have been better, peanut growers may find that August is the month to fight to find some way to re-gain control of disease in the field.

For disease management in August, I have five recommendations.

1. Growers should continue to scout their fields, or to have their fields scouted for them, to ensure that there are no surprises as far as the development of white mold or leaf spot.
2. Growers should recognize that even where there is good disease control in a field NOW, there is plenty of season left until harvest. NOW is not the time to relax on a disease management program.
3. Growers should recognize that while near-perfect control of peanut leaf spot diseases is possible, though not necessary for top yields, it is nearly impossible to have "perfect" control of white mold. Initial infection for white mold is likely to occur from individual plants being infected by sclerotia in the soil close to the plant. From this initial infection, the disease can spread and burn along a row, resulting in significant yield loss. NO fungicide program will eliminate initial "dinner plate sized" hits of white mold in a field (though good crop rotation will do that). A GOOD fungicide program will stop the initial "hits" of white mold from burning down the row. If your program is not stopping the "burn", then we need to figure out why. It could be the fungicide is not reaching the intended target. It could be the fungicide is applied too late or at the wrong rate. Or, it could be that a better fungicide could be used.
4. There is significant interest in mixing SPECIFIC formulation of sulfur, remember that NOT ALL sulfur products are effective for management of leaf spot in peanut. It is my experience that sulfur in the right formulation mixed with the right product is similar to adding a pint of chlorothalonil. Adding sulfur to a fungicide for leaf spot control is not magic, but it can be a cost-effective way to improve leaf spot control.
5. Better products and systemic products. I don't look for any white mold products to be systemic, but some fungicides are better at fighting white mold than are others. Some leaf spot fungicides DO have limited systemic/curative activity against leaf spot diseases and these products can and should be used judiciously in the peanut fields. Disease problems typically become most obvious during the month of August in Georgia's peanut fields; however there are some problems that cannot be fixed now. Examples of these include damage from the Tomato spotted wilt virus and from nematodes. Opportunity to manage Tomato spotted wilt and peanut root knot nematodes largely ended when the furrow was closed at planting. Damage from these maladies is often quite evident in August as stress increases on the crop. Evidence of damage is a poignant reminder that grower should consider adjusting management strategies for the 2023 crop.

Peanut Crop Condition and Variety Maturity

Monfort

The crop condition has improved dramatically over the last month as a result of the continual rain and warm conditions. The one thing on everyone's mind is Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV). I really appreciate everyone taking the time to rate 10 fields in your county. Please have them submitted by the end of the month. Another thing grower's need to keep in mind is some of these TSWV plants might start crashing as we approach maturity. I have already starting seen this in some non-irrigated fields.

Remind the growers that they cannot spray any magical product to minimize the TSWV. All they can do is try to irrigate when needed and manage pests. With it being August 10th, we also need to start talking about maturity and maturity clinics. A majority of peanut counties have received rain over the last few weeks allowing the crop to keep moving forward. I am not sure what affect the 95-degree temperatures and dry weather had on the early blooming and pegging. It might have caused some fields to be a little behind but who knows.

Runner-Type Peanut Varieties Average Maturity

AUNP 17: is a medium maturing peanut (140 to 145 days). Good peg strength, good level of TSWV, white mold and leaf spot resistance

FloRun™ '331': This is a medium- maturing peanut (140 to 150 days). Good level of TSWV resistance

Georgia-06G: Georgia-06G is a medium maturing peanut (140 to 145 days). Moderate Level of TSWV and leafspot resistance

Georgia-09B: Georgia 09-B is a medium maturing peanut (135 to 140 days). Some peg strength issues. Susceptible to leafspot.

Georgia-12Y: This is a medium-to-late maturing peanut (150 days +) --- Good peg strength, high level of TSWV, white mold and leaf spot resistance. Very susceptible to Rhizoctonia Limb Rot.

Georgia-16HO: is a medium maturing peanut (140-145 days). We have observed slightly higher incidence of leaf spot late in the season. We have also observed some peg strength issues in wet conditions.

Georgia-18RU: is a medium maturing peanut (140-145 days). We have observed slightly higher incidence of leaf spot late in the season. This variety is more susceptible to TSWV and have seen some issues with vines crashing because of TSWV and Diplodia.

Georgia-20VHO: is a medium maturing peanut (140-145 days). This is a new variety for most growers. It is low growing variety. It has good level of TSWV resistance. The one negative for this variety is that we have observed significant pod loss in wetter years.

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

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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