

IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 28 Fri. Aug 25, 2022

Phillip Edwards Irwin County Extension Coordinator

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Recent/Upcoming

Peanut: Checked our first peanut maturity sample – just 3 so far. Some early sampling elsewhere has seen some fields getting closer to ready than expected - not sure of rotation or other factors (see article below). Rain is hindering field work and looks like rain chances for almost every day. Sample sent this week to lab was a positive confirmation on early leafspot. Also, rust was found in Tifton and Dr. Kemerait writes “little bit of peanut rust can turn into a lot of peanut rust pretty quickly. Growers should stay on a good fungicide program. Growers should recognize that neither Topsin nor Miravis will touch peanut rust, though Miravis + Elatus WILL. For growers concerned about rust SPECIFICALLY, it might not be a bad idea if using Miravis + Elatus to put a teb-chlorothalonil or Alto-chlorothalonil 14 days after application rather than stretching the full 28 day interval. Just to be safe. This may not be needed, but...” Also, still some lingering peanut foliage feeders – many fields sprayed - so be scouting. Finished Tomato Spotted Wilt ratings. **Corn:** Corn harvest post weed control is an important consideration as tropical spiderwort and pigweed are showing up. **Cotton:** Phillip Roberts gave a presentation over in Turner County yesterday on whiteflies so please continue to monitor 5th leaf down and 5 or more immatures showing up on 50% of checked leaves. **I hope to see you this coming Tuesday at Morehead Store at 8 am for our Cotton Defoliation Meeting – breakfast served and pesticide credits given - please call our office if attending.**



Field Site and Variety	Plant Date	Single or Twin	% TSWV	Insecticide: None/Thimet/AgLogic/Orthene/Admire/Vydate	Stand Skippy or Uniform
1 GA06G	4/29	Twin	13%	Thimet	Uniform
2 GA06G	4/25	Twin	7%	Thimet	Uniform
3 GA06G	5/4	Single	5.6%	Thimet	Uniform
4 GA06G	5/17	Single	3.3%	Thimet	Uniform
5 GA06G	4/27-28	Twin	17.6%	Imidachloprid	Uniform
6 16HO	5/12	Twin	1.6%	Thimet	Uniform
7 GA06G	5/16	Twin	4.6%	Thimet	Uniform
8 12Y	5/10	Twin	1%	Thimet	Uniform
9 18RU	5/24	Twin	1.3%	Thimet	Uniform
10 GA Greener	5/8	Single	5.6%	Thimet	Uniform
11 20HO	5/25	Twin	1%	Imidachloprid	Uniform
12 TifTNV	5/8	Single	8%	Thimet	Uniform
13 GA14N	5/25	Twin	2%	Imidachloprid	Uniform

1st sample from Barron Jones planted 4/18 (130 days old)

Irwin Co. Ext. Tomato Spotted wilt - to be combined with data from GA peanut belt

- **UGA Extension Cotton Defoliation and Irrigation Safety Meeting** Tue. Aug 30, 2022 at 8 am at Morehead Store in Irwinville – Come early and fix your plate – Pesticide credits and CCA credits given. Dr. Camp Hand and Dr. Wes Porter will present
- **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.
- **Ben Hill Peanut Field Day** Thu Sep 8 at 8:30 am off Evergreen Rd in Ben Hill County – look for signs
- **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** - Tuesday October 18- Thursday October 20, 2022 at Spence Field in Moultrie, GA

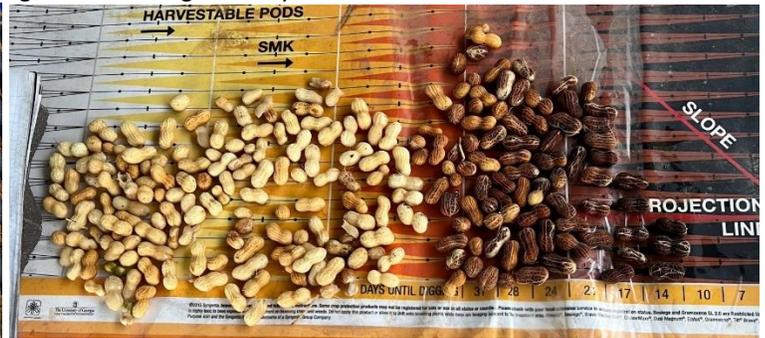
EPA Petition to Revoke Registrations for Certain Organophosphate Uses A NGO group is currently petitioning the US EPA to revoke all food use tolerances for the organophosphate class of chemistry. In peanut this means phorate (Thimet) and acephate (Orthene). This is not a good situation. The comment period 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.

Peanut Maturity Monfort

I had a visit from Brian Hayes the other day where we were talking about the possibility of peanuts being early this year. Based on the weather (minus the 95 plus temp and dry conditions in June), I was estimating most peanuts would be on-time (140-145 Days old). I had figured the 95 plus temps in June would have stopped or significantly slowed the blooming and pegging process pushing the crop back a little. Long story short, it appears I am not that good estimating maturity based on the weather.



Georgia06G



TiftNV

There are several fields planted in mid-April that appears to be ready to go at the 125-135 DAP range (see pictures above). The 125 DAP GA06G (irrigated) is from Pulaski County (Jay Porter). The TiftNV maturity board picture attached is one from Rome Ethredge. Rome Ethredge also shared some of the peanut samples he had check today. The Maturity board projected 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, and 142 maturity for the 6 samples he tested.

What does this mean? Will all fields be early? The answer is no. The main thing I want pass along is we need to start checking the peanut planted in April (irrigated and Dryland).

Peanut Sampling

Here is a reminder of how to pull a sample for maturity checking. Remember a peanut hull scrape maturity check will be as accurate as the sample that you take. Pull or dig up at least 5 to 6 adjacent plants from at least three representative parts of a field which can be dug in one day. Keep these samples from each area of the field separate. Pick ALL the peanuts off the plants until you get around 200 peanuts (a sample should contain between 180 and 220 peanut pods). Pick the vine clean. If it will be a while before you can bring the sample then pick off the sample and keep the peanut pods in a bucket of water to keep them fresh. Most just bring the vines and pick off the sample at our office. If it happens that we are not here you can just go ahead and pick off your sample and/or blast them if you wish and put them in the pail with water covering them and leave them for us to put on the profile board. This will speed things up.

* We prefer to check in the morning. We will be here in the morning and check from 8 AM -12 on most every workday and that leaves the afternoon free for us to get out in the county.

* But, if you have to bring them in the afternoon – that's fine too, we will check them if we are here or check them when we return.

* A notepad and pail is available for you to leave a note in or under your sample for you to write your name and contact information (cell phone). We may even take a picture of the sample if you are not here when we sample and text it to you.

We are here to help you. As always you can just call the office (229) 468-7409 or my cell at (229) 424-2863.

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/>

Peanut Runner-Type Variety Average Maturity Monfort

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.

Pecan Crop Needing Some Sunshine Wells

With the exception of some scab pressure throughout July, we've had pretty good growing conditions all season to this point and the appearance of the crop shows it. Growers have done a fine job of protecting the nuts from scab throughout the rainy periods. Industry forecasts currently have Georgia estimated at about 130 million lbs. But, as we have learned in years past, just because we can see the finish line, doesn't mean we've crossed it. We have been in a similar position as recently as last year when we had low solar radiation season-long. But, the most serious blow to the 2021 crop came from cloudy weather during the kernel filling stage. The sunniest part of the year in our part of the world usually runs from September 11-December 10. If you recall, crop development in 2021 was somewhat late. For these purposes, solar radiation is measured in energy units known as megajoules per square meter (MJ/m²). During that time period from July-September, anything over 20 MJ/m² represents good solar radiation on a sunny day. As we reached the final stages of kernel filling for most mid-season maturity cultivars during the 7 day period of September 16-22, 2021, solar radiation levels were, for some locations, half of what they should have been. During this period in 2021, Ft. Valley's solar radiation averaged 10.1, Cordele averaged 12.7, Tifton averaged 12.9, and Albany averaged 12.1. Thus, it appears that we simply did not get the solar radiation at the time we needed it to fill the kernels properly. This year, we had good solar radiation up through shell hardening of most mid-season harvest varieties.



For the last week, we have seen nearly continuous cloudy weather over much of the pecan producing region of the state. From August 1-August 16, solar radiation averaged 21.65, 22.33, 20.1, 19.04 MJ/m² for Cordele, Ft. Valley, Tifton, and Albany, respectively. Since August 16, these same locations have averaged 16.1, 14.7, 15.7, and 15.06 MJ/m². Our crop appears to be relatively on time this year, if not a week or so early. Pawnees have completed kernel filling. We should see a normal kernel filling period of August 15-September 15 for our mid-season harvest varieties. Kernel filling is an extremely energy demanding process. Even under optimum conditions, pecan trees can be somewhat depleted of energy during the carbohydrate manufacturing process by which the kernels are filled. However, when one of the 2 key ingredients (soil moisture and sunlight) is missing there is often not enough energy to finish out this process. The heavier the crop load on the tree, the more demanding the process. The good news at this point is that we still have some time. We still have a ways to go before the kernels are done filling and this means if we can get some clear, sunny days over the next few weeks and accumulate some better solar radiation levels, it will help to fill the crop out and leave the trees in better condition for next year.

September - October is Ideal Time to take Nematode Samples

I found this from a few years ago from a previous newsletter sent to me by Lanier Jordan in Baker County. Now is an ideal time to troubleshoot those problem areas in a field. Nematode populations should be at a peak now (when you can still identify the problem areas) or shortly after harvest. We have good moisture now which makes for good nematode samples. Take the nematode samples in the root zone and make sure they don't dry out before mailing. You may want to send off a soil sample also to make sure pH or low nutrient levels are the problem.

Nematode Sampling Procedure

Properly taken samples from small field units can reduce production costs by allowing the grower to eliminate nematode control practices where they are not needed and implement control practices where they are needed. Improper sampling can lead to poor recommendations and economic losses which could have been avoided. Both large areas and small areas should be sampled in a systemic, zigzag pattern. As nematodes may not survive in upper 1-2 inches of soil due to extreme environmental conditions (hot and cold), first remove upper soil layer and then take samples using a 2.5cm (1-inch) diameter soil probe. Take 20-30 soil cores in a zigzag pattern from regularly spaced locations throughout the field or area of concern (4-5 acre section). From each sample about 1 pint (1/2 liter) of soil should be transferred into a labeled plastic bag for nematode assay. Once sampled put in a zip-lock type bag and keep cool. Keep the sample out of direct sunlight preferably in a cooler. Label the plastic bags with sample number location and date of sampling. The assay forms are available the local Extension office.

When to sample	Sampling depth in inches (cm)	The optimum time to take samples for nematode assay from various Georgia crops is given below: Crop	Common Nematodes
Oct. and Nov.	8 inches (20)	Cotton	Lance, Reniform, Root-knot
Sept. to Oct.	8 inches (20)	Peanuts	Root-knot
Sept. to Nov.	8 inches (20)	Soybeans	Lance, Reniform, Root-knot, Cyst

Small Grain Varieties for 2022-2023

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.

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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