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IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 30 Wed. July 21, 2021

Phillip Edwards Irwin County Extension Coordinator

In this issue: Recent, Cotton Information, Stink Bug Decision Aid for Cotton, Row Crop Disease Updates – Peanut, Rain Delays and Weed Control, Peanut Rx Survey, Cotton PGR Considerations, Pecan Leaf Analysis Time is Here

Recent

Fields are saturated as of today. The below information from two of our specialists addressing peanut disease and general weed control concerns associated with our recent "rain delays".

We are ready to see you, but Mother Nature's outpouring of rain over the past few days has left the fields in an impassable condition. Regrettably, we are postponing this year's Field Day until lots of sunshine dries out the farm. Be sure to follow our social media channels and check www.sunbeltexpo.com for updates on the anticipated rescheduling of the event.

Sunbelt Ag Expo Field Day that was scheduled for Thu July 22, 2021 is POSTPONED. Check social media or go to www.sunbeltexpo.com for more information.

Congratulations to Armond Morris 2021 Farm Press Peanut Efficiency Award Winner – Lower Southeast. Congratulations to all winners.

Example of a blasted cotton square from down in the cotton canopy – scout and monitor for 80% square retention thru 2nd week of bloom

Cotton Information **Ben Reeves Berrien County Agent**

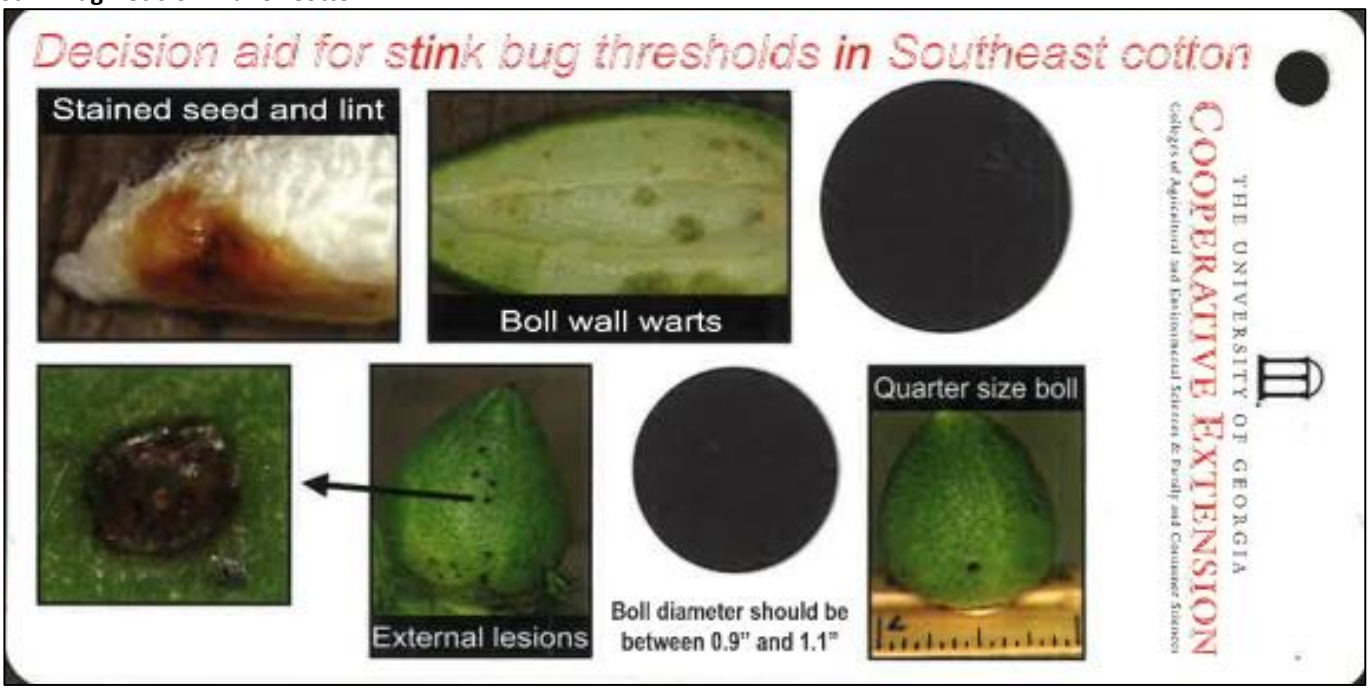
Plant Bugs- I have gotten reports of a few fields being at threshold for plant bugs this year.

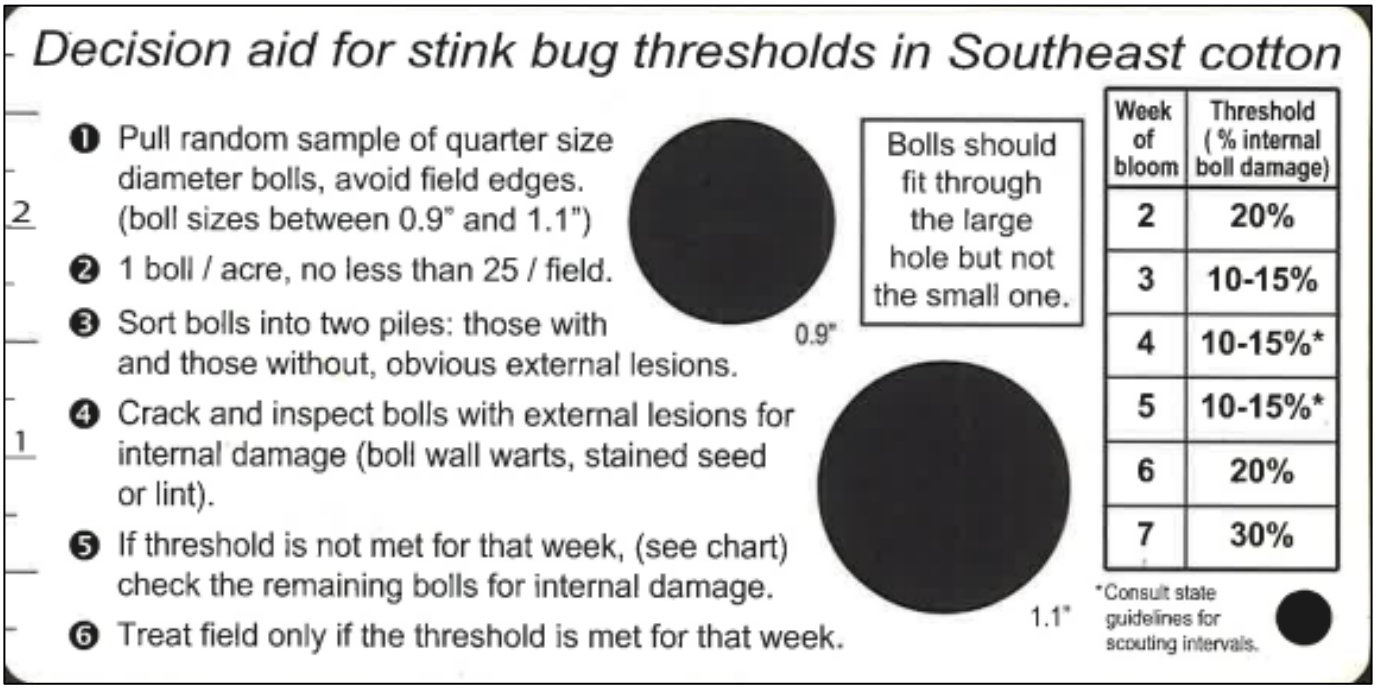
UGA recommends treating if 1 of the following occurs:

1. Plants retain less than 80% pinhead squares and numerous bugs are present.
2. **First 2 weeks of squaring**: 8 plant bugs per 100 sweeps with a sweep net or 1 plant bug per 6 foot of row with a drop cloth.
3. **Third week of squaring through bloom**: 15 plant bugs per 100 sweeps or 3 plant bugs per 6 foot of row with a drop cloth.

Sign-up for Dr. Roberts Cotton Insect updates – sponsored by Syngenta at https://www.syngenta-us.com/pest-patrol/georgia

Stink Bug Decision Aid for Cotton





2021 Row Crop Disease Update July 19, 2021 Kemerait

Greetings:

Peanut: Many of our peanut fields have reached, or are rapidly approaching, 60 days after planting. During this time of the season it is important to protect a peanut crop from white mold and from leaf spot diseases. Currently, rainfall has been abundant in many of our counties. The rainfall is beneficial to the growth and developments of the peanut crop, but also creates near-perfect condition for infection by leaf-spot pathogens and for the spread of the diseases. Moisture, humidity, and warmer temperatures

flair white mold outbreaks. It has not been particularly hot thus far in the season; however white mold is certainly active to one degree or other in many fields.

Now is the time to stay the course when deploying a fungicide program that is effective against white mold and leaf spot diseases. Growers should recognize that rain events are likely to flair disease and increase risk to losses unless adequate control measures are implemented.

Many of the questions coming from agents are in reference to recommendations for "best" fungicide programs NOW for growers who are either late on the current fungicide application or who have not sprayed the field at all, despite being 60 days after planting. **While there is not one single "best" program in these situations, there are recommendations that UGA Extension can make to help the growers. It MUST be noted that there is no "silver bullet" when a farmer gets behind in a fungicide program. The best we can do is try to suggest ways to minimize further development of disease and to reduce losses.**

Situation 1. Peanut crop is approaching 60 days after planting. Crop was sprayed for leaf spot at 30 days after planting with chlorothalonil, but grower has been unable to get back in the field since. What should we recommend to the grower for the next spray (hopefully around 60 day)?

Background: Given that field history, crop rotation, and variety all can have significant impact on the amount of disease in a field, being 30 days since the last fungicide application may mean different things to different growers, but it is not a good situation for anyone. Growers in this situation can expect that some leaf spot and some white mold are active in the field. There will likely be more leaf spot and white mold in some fields than in others, but all are threatened.

Recommended steps:

1. Apply the next fungicide as quickly as possible.
2. Applications made using tractor-mounted spray booms are likely to be more effective at this point than will be aerial applications (greater penetration of the canopy), but the important thing is to get a fungicide on the crop HOWEVER you can.
3. Growers can expect that there is some leaf spot and white mold in their fields now, though hopefully no too much.
4. Prior to 60 days after planting, the primary focus is on leaf spot; growers who can get in and spray at 60 days after planting hopefully have not lost too much on their white mold program.
5. The decision to use Miravis should be made very carefully. Miravis is an excellent leaf spot material BUT does not perform nearly as well if leaf spot is active in a field prior to application. If there is the likelihood that leaf spot is already active, it is our understanding that Syngenta does not recommend use of Miravis in that specific situation.
6. Leaf spot materials to be considered in this situation should be both curative and have protective activity. Examples would include chlorothalonil (1 pt) + Alto (5.5 fl oz), chlorothalonil (1 pt) + Domark (3.5 fl oz), Mazinga (2 pt/A) or chlorothalonil (1 pt) + Provysol (3 fl oz) tank-mixed with Excalia or Convoy. Absolute Max tank-mixed with chlorothalonil or use of Aproach Prima may also be effective. If a grower is using Elatus (especially at the lower 7.3 fl oz rate), I advise mixing additional leaf spot fungicide with it, likely Alto or Alto-Bravo. For use of Umbra, I would add chlorothalonil or other leaf spot material to reinforce the flutriafol component of Umbra. Use of Fontelis does not require addition of a leaf spot fungicide.
7. Lucento and Priaxor have strong leaf spot activity and also some activity against white mold. Given the scenario outlined above, I believe if these products are to be used, it is best to follow an application of a more robust white mold material now at 60 days after planting.
8. Perhaps the best "all round" leaf spot/white mold fungicide for this first scenario would be Provost Silver. As a "stand alone" product, Provost Silver offers a good combination of curative leaf spot activity and good white mold control.
9. Propulse: for growers fighting nematodes and planning to make a "pegging-time" application of Propulse, now would be a very good time to do it. Propulse is effective not only against nematodes, but also quite good against leaf spot and white mold as well.

Situation 2. Peanut crop is approaching 60 days after planting. Crop has not been sprayed at all and grower is looking for recommendations for the first, much delayed, fungicide application. What should we recommend to the grower for the first spray (hopefully around 60 day). As in the above situation, even more here, there is no single best answer and there is no silver bullet.

Background: Given that field history, crop rotation, and variety all can have significant impact on the amount of disease in a field, but it is not a good situation for anyone. Growers in this situation can expect that leaf spot and some white mold are active in the

field. While the grower is still basically "on time" for white mold, he is late long overdue for a leaf spot application and threat to yield loss already exists. Fungicide application should be immediate and aggressive in choice of fungicide.
Recommended steps:

1. Apply the next fungicide program as quickly as possible.
2. Applications made using tractor-mounted spray booms are likely to be more effective at this point than will be aerial applications (greater penetration of the canopy), but the important thing is to get a fungicide on the crop.
3. Growers can expect that leaf spot is active in their field now, white mold could be as well.
4. Prior to 60 days after planting, the primary focus is on leaf spot; growers who can get in and spray at 60 days after planting really have not lost too much on their white mold program.
5. In this situation where no fungicide has been applied prior to 60 days after planting, growers are advised NOT to use Miraivs. They are also advised NOT to use Provysol with Convoy, Umbra, or EXCALIA UNLESS the tank mix also includes chlorothalonil..
6. Leaf spot materials to be considered in this situation MUST be both curative and have protective activity. Examples would include chlorothalonil (1 pt) + Alto (5.5 fl oz), chlorothalonil (1 pt) + Domark (3.5 fl oz), Mazinga (2 pt/A), or chlorothalonil (1 pt) + Provysol (3 fl oz) in addition to Excalia or Convoy. If a grower is using Elatus he should use the higher rate of 9.5 fl oz/A. Also, I advise mixing additional leaf spot fungicide with the Elatus, likely Alto or Alto-Bravo. For use of Umbra, the grower must add chlorothalonil or other leaf spot material (preferable NOT another triazole fungicide alone) to reinforce the flutriafol component of Umbra. Use of Fontelis here does not require addition of a leaf spot fungicide. Fontelis will be good for white mold and does have good leaf spot activity, but more leaf spot activity may be needed.
7. Lucento and Priaxor have strong leaf spot activity and also fair white mold activity. Given the scenario outlined above (60 days and no fungicide yet), I believe use of these products is best after following an application of a more robust white mold/leaf spot combination now at 60 days after planting.
8. The best "all round" leaf spot/white mold fungicide for this scenario would be Provost Silver. As a "stand alone" product, Provost Silver seems to offer a good combination of curative leaf spot activity and good white mold control.
9. Propulse: for growers fighting nematodes and planning to make a "pegging-time" application of Propulse, now would be a very good time to do it. Propulse is effective not only against nematodes, but also quite good against leaf spot and white mold as well.

Again, delays in fungicide applications now could easily create disease management problems throughout the rest of the season. There are no "silver bullets"; however it is hoped that this information will be of benefit.

The KEYS here are: 1) get a good fungicide or tank-mix of fungicides on as quickly as possible. 2) Get as good coverages as you can. 3) Recognize disease is likely already active in the field, so be aggressive in your choice of fungicide and ensure there is both curative and protective activity.

2021 Row Crop Disease Update 21 July 20, 2021

Greetings-

Since sending out recommendations on disease management opportunities for peanut, I have been asked a couple of questions that I think will be of common interest to many, so I'll try to answer them here. It is important to remember that the recommendations were based upon two scenarios.

Scenario 1: It is now approximately 60 days after planting. Grower was able to make a leaf spot application at approximately 30 days after planting but has not been able to get back in the field until now. The grower missed a fungicide application at 45 days after planting and there is the real possibility that leaf spot diseases and white mold are now active in field.

Scenario 2: It is now approximately 60 days after planting and NO fungicide application has been made in the field. Grower should assume leaf spot and white mold are active in the field.

Subsequent questions:

1. "Bob, you discouraged use of Miravis at 60 days after planting because you view this fungicide best used PRIOR to the development of leaf spot in a field. I was planning an Elatus+Miravis application at 60 days so now what? **ANSWER:** Good

question. Miravis is an excellent leaf spot material best applied before disease appears in the field. Given early season delays in fungicide applications and the possibility for leaf spot to develop, even if undetected, I think it best not to use Miravis in the 60 day application. Use an aggressive and curative leafspot spray at 60 days, and if good scouting shows the disease is in check, Syngenta Crop Protection recommends initiating an Elatus/Miravis program no more than 14 days later. If an aggressive program is used (as noted in earlier recommendations) and leaf spot diseases are effectively managed, then it is possible to use Miravis later in the season coupled with Elatus. Bottom line: Miravis + Elatus could be an outstanding application, IF leaf spot is "shut down" before that application.

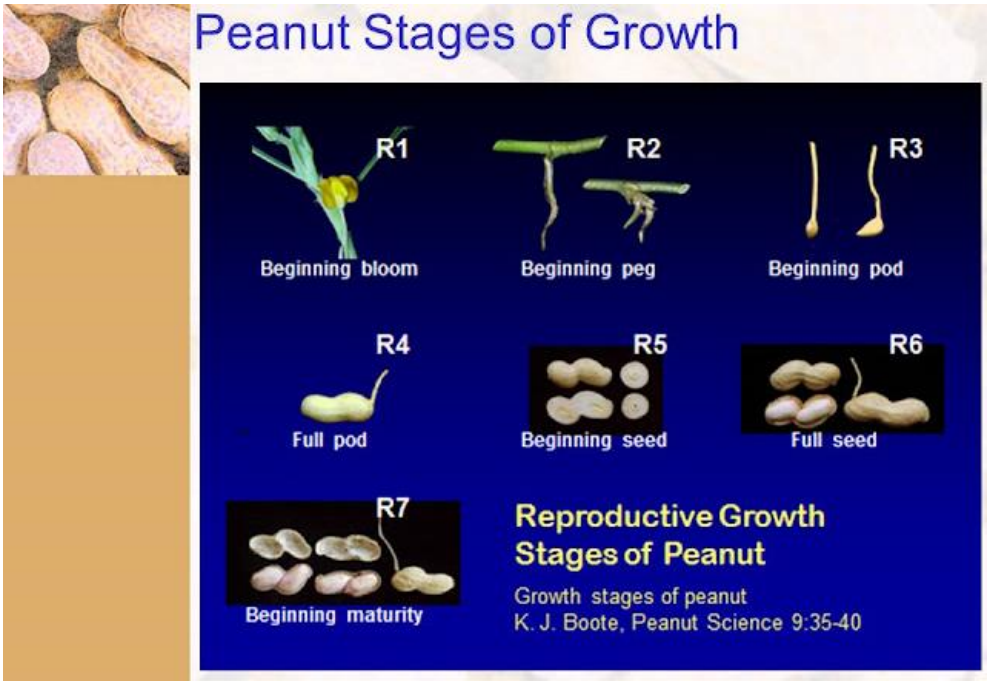
2. "Bob, you didn't mention sulfur and I had planned to mix it with my Umbra. What is your recommendation on that?"
   ANSWER: Specific formulations of sulfur at 5 lb/A have been very effective in improving leaf spot control when tank-mixed with products like Umbra, Excalia, Abound, and Headline. Specific sulfur formulations offer the grower to better manage leaf spot diseases. Given Scenarios 1 and 2, I am hesitant to use sulfur ALONE when mixed with Umbra (or other products) at 60 days after planting, as CURATIVE activity is essential and sulfur is not curative. However, including sulfur in a mix with curative fungicides at 60 days after planting would be ok. Mixing sulfur with appropriate products at later dates would be appropriate, especially if leaf spot has been effectively managed bu earlier aggressive curative applications.

Rain Delays and Weed Control Prostko

Recent rains over the last few days at the UGA Ponder Farm (1.75"+) have kept me out of the field for today so I thought it would be a good time to squeeze in a quick blog. The frequent rain showers we have had over the last month or so have caused many problems with growers who have not been able to get in the field to make pesticide applications. Since its now July 20 and getting late for just about everything, here are a few things to think about in regards to weed control in various crops:

1) The application cut-off date for all dicamba applications in tolerant soybean was **June 30** and is **July 30** for tolerant cotton.

2) If at all possible, growers need to avoid making applications of Cobra or Ultra Blazer to peanuts during the 60-80 DAP time frame. There have been yield losses (5-10%) associated with the application of these herbicides during this period (*usually R5-R6 or beginning to full seed stage*). Cobra can legally be applied up until ~100-105 DAP since it has a **45 day** PHI. The PHI for Ultra Blazer is **75 days**.



3) Yes, it is my opinion that it always a better idea to apply a POST grass herbicide at least 3 days before a peanut fungicide application rather than tank-mixing them together. However, growers in a tight bind who just have no other choice but to co-apply (fungicide + POST grass herbicide) should consider increasing the rate of the grass herbicide (5-10%) to help overcome potential antagonism. They must also realize that they still might not get optimum control especially since grasses are likely larger than desired. Growers will be wasting money on the grass herbicide if applied to large plants. ***Generally, flowering grasses are way too big to control with these herbicides.*** The POST grass herbicides (Select, Fusilade, Poast) have a **40 day** PHI. Check out page 234 of the 2021 UGA Pest Control Handbook for more information about grass control in peanut:

SUMMARY OF PEANUT GRASS HERBICIDES

	HERBICIDE					
	FUSILADE DX	POAST	POAST PLUS	SELECT/ARROW/OTHERS (2 LB AI/GAL)	SELECTMAX/TAPOUT/ INTENSITY ONE (0.97 LB AI/GAL)	SECTION THREE SHADOW (3 LB AI/GAL)
Maximum Rate/A/ Season	48 oz	40 oz	60 oz	32 oz	64 oz	21.33 oz
Maximum Rate/A/ Application	24 oz	24 oz	24 oz	16 oz	32 oz	10.67 oz
broadleaf signalgrass	12 oz (2–4")	16 oz (up to 8")	24 oz (up to 8")	6–8 oz (2–6")	9–16 oz (2–6")	3.33 oz
crabgrass	12 oz (1–2")	16 oz (up to 6")	24 oz (up to 6")	6–8 oz (2–6")	9–16 oz (2–6")	3.33 oz (1–4")
crowfootgrass	NL*	NL	NL	6–8 oz (2–6")	9–16 oz (2–6")	NL
field sandbur	12 oz (2–4")	20 oz (up to 5")	30 oz (up to 5")	6–8 oz (2–6")	9–16 oz (2–6")	NL
goosegrass	8 oz (2–4")	16 oz (up to 6")	24 oz (up to 6")	6–8 oz	9–16 oz (2–6")	NL
Texas panicum	12 oz (2–8")	16 oz (up to 8")	24 oz (up to 8")	6–8 oz (2–6")	9–16 oz (2–6")	3.33 oz (1–4")
rhizome johnsongrass	12–24 oz (1st) (8–18") 8–24 oz (2nd) (6–12")	24 oz (1st) (up to 25") 16 oz (2nd) (up to 12")	36 oz (1st) (up to 25") 24 oz (2nd) (up to 12")	8–16 oz (1st) (12–24") 6–8 oz (2nd) (6–18")	12–32 oz (1st) (12–24") 9–24 oz (2nd) (6–18")	5.33–10.67 oz (1st) (12–24") 4–5.33 oz (2nd) (6–18")
bermudagrass	12–24 oz (1st) (4–8" runners) 8–24 oz (2nd) (4–8" runners)	24 oz (1st) (up to 6" stolon) 16 oz (2nd) (up to 4" stolon)	36 oz (1st) (up to 6" stolon) 24 oz (2nd) (up to 4" stolon)	8–16 oz (1st) (3–6" runners) 8–16 oz (2nd) (3–6" runners)	12–32 oz (1st) (3–6" runners) 12–32 oz (2nd) (3–6" runners)	5.33–10.67 oz (1st) (up to 6" runners) 5.33–10.67 oz (up to 6" runners)
volunteer corn	6 oz (12–24" tall)	16 oz (≤ 20" tall)	24 oz (≤ 20" tall)	4–6 oz (4–12" tall)	≤ 12" = 6–12 oz 13–24" = 9–14 oz 25–36" = 12–16 oz	≤ 12" = 2.67–4 oz 13–24" = 4–5.33 oz 25–36" = 5.33–6.67 oz

4) 2,4-DB has a **60 day** PHI so legally it can be applied up until ~80-90 DAP (for most peanut cultivars). There are at least 8 different formulations of 2,4-DB out there and these labels can vary slightly. Late applications of 2,4-DB can be tank-mixed with most fungicides. Don't expect any home-runs here since 2,4-DB is not very effective on most weeds that are growing above the peanut canopy (*except common cocklebur*).

5) Since field corn harvest is rapidly approaching, I have gotten a few questions about the pre-harvest control of annual morningglories. My usual recommendation is to apply a combination of **Roundup + Aim within 3 days of harvest**. This treatment will not miraculously remove the running morningglory plants, but it will desiccate them enough to facilitate harvesting (i.e. makes the vines more brittle and less likely to wrap). See below for more specifics (from 2021 UGA Pest Control Handbook, page 73).

HARVEST AID					
2,4-D Numerous trade names 3.8 lb/gal	4	1–2 pt	0.48–0.96	48 H/ 7 D	Apply by air or high clearance equipment when corn reaches the hard dough stage to suppress, control or decrease seed production of cocklebur, jimsonweed, ragweed, or vines that interfere with harvesting. Observe drift control precautions noted for post-emergence use of *2,4-D*. No adjuvant is recommended. Wait 5-7 days after application before harvesting.
glyphosate Numerous trade names 3 lb ae/gal 3.73 lb ae/gal 4 lb ae/gal 4.17 lb ae/gal 4.50 lb ae/gal 4.80 lb ae/gal 5 lb ae/gal	9	32 oz 26 oz 24 oz 23 oz 22 oz 20 oz 19 oz	0.75 ae	4 H/ 7 D	Apply 7 days before harvest when kernel moisture is less than 35% and after black layer formation. Avoid drift onto sensitive crops. **Do not use on corn grown for seed if hybrid is not RR Corn 2**. Not all formulations of *glyphosate* may be labeled for use as a harvest aid. Please refer to the specific product label.
carfentrazone Aim 2EC	14	1.6–1.9 oz	0.025–0.030	12 H/ 3 D	Apply for the defoliation/desiccation of annual morningglories and pigweed. Use a COC at 1% v/v. Can be applied aerially or by ground. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. Do not graze corn stover until 14 days after application.
paraquat 3 lb/gal 2 lb/gal	22	13–21 oz 19–32 oz	0.30–0.50	24 H/ 7 D	Application must be made at least 7 days before harvest. Apply after the corn is mature and black layer has formed at the base of the kernels. Add a NIS at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gals). Can be applied aerially or by ground. Any person who intends to use paraquat must be a certified applicator and successfully complete an EPA approved training program (https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/paraquat-dichloride-training-certified-applicators).

Peanut Rx Survey – Last Request Bell

Kaleb Bell, our summer intern, has created the QR Code on the right to open a confidential survey that lets us assess the Peanut Rx disease/risk index for Irwin County. The survey is a simplified form of the survey on page 3. Please take a moment to complete the survey. If your phone allows, turn on the camera and hover over the icon to open the the survey. Otherwise, click here to access the survey. If you have not completed the survey, we may ask that you do so when we visit in person. You may also print and complete the survey on page 2, then return it to the Irwin County Extension Office. Again, *all information gathered is confidential*. *We kindly ask that you only complete the survey once.*

Please take a moment and fill out this brief survey - Thank you in advance

Peanut RX Survey: *ALL RESULTS ARE CONFIDENTIAL*

Peanut Variety or Varieties: _____

Plant Date: (Circle One) **Before May 1 May 1-10 May 10-25 May 26- June 10 After June 10**

Peanuts Acres Grown _____

Final Stand Count Average (Circle One) **Less than 3 plants/ft 3-4plants/ft. More than 4 plants/ft.**

At Plant Insecticide Use (Circle One) **Velum Thimet 20G Other None**

Twin or Single Row? (Circle One) **Twin Row Single Row**

Tillage Type: (Circle One) **Conventional Tillage Reduced Tillage**

Did you use Classic Herbicide? (Circle One) **Yes No**

Rotation Between Peanut (Circle One) **0 years 1 year 2 years 3 or more years**

Issues with disease? (Circle all that Apply) **Spotted wilt leaf spot white mold limb rot**

Is the field irrigated? (Circle One) **Yes No**

Cotton PGR Requirements Check with Your Seed Salesmen for Vegetative Growth Potential

Cotton varieties vary in their vegetative growth potential. Some varieties are very aggressive while others are not.

	Classification	PGR Recommendations
1	Varieties with the most vegetative growth potential, require intensive PGR management	Applications - MULTIPLE Initiation - PRIOR TO BLOOM Product – MC (all applications, rates vary)
2	Varieties with similar growth potential of 1st class, yet more responsive to PGRs or earlier in maturity	Applications – MULTIPLE, MOST CASES Initiation – Squaring to 1st Bloom Product - 1st application - Stance or MC - Sequential app. – MC only
3	Varieties may require PGRs, but pre-bloom initiation not typically necessary, could result in premature cutout, esp. in dryland conditions	Applications – ONE to MULTIPLE Initiation - Bloom initiation likely sufficient Product- 1st app (Stance or MC, low rates) - seq. applications - Stance or MC
4	Varieties that may need no PGR applications, or almost always not applied prior to bloom	Application – NONE to ONE Initiation - Bloom initiation almost always Product – Stance or MC (↓rates)

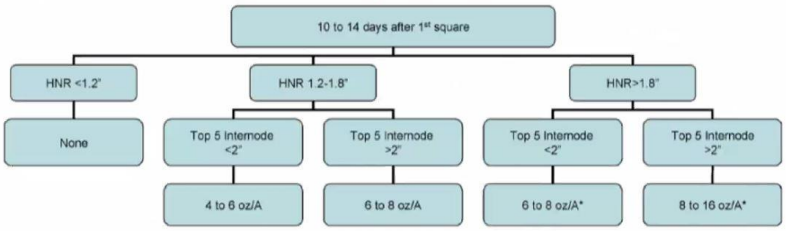
Information to Help Make PGR Decisions

- Crop Information
  - Height
  - 4th / 5th internode length
  - Height to Node Ratio
  - Fruit Retention
  - Variety
  - Nodes above white flower
  - Stress

- Environment
  - Irrigation
  - Weather Forecast
  - Fertility
  - Field History

PGR Strategies – Application Prior to Bloom

Figure 9. Flow chart for mepiquat applications for a crop 10 to 14 days after first square.

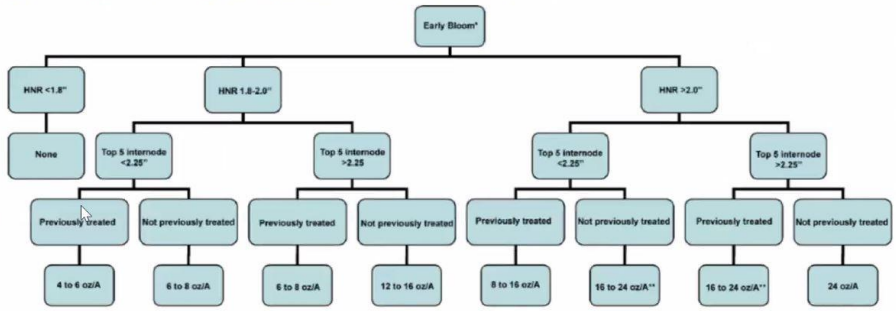


* Use higher rate if history of rank growth in field

Prior to bloom – only if particular variety and rates typically below 12 oz / A with PIX.
Would be hesitant to apply to drought stressed pre-bloom cotton.
Wait until squares are visible.
Stance is a product that could be considered in early applications (2-3 oz/A).

PGR Strategies – Applications in Early Bloom

Figure 10. Flow chart for mepiquat applications for a crop in the early-bloom stage.

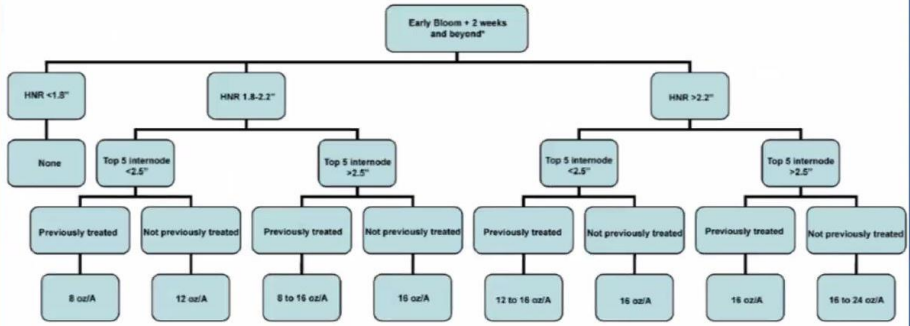


* Early bloom = 50% of plants have 1 bloom.
** Use higher rate if history of rank growth in field.

Typically, PGRs should be initiated in irrigated situations by early bloom.
Early bloom initiation often fine with most varieties (still some OK).
Rates can vary up to 16 oz/A, typically less than 16 oz/A.
Stance could be used on less aggressive varieties (2-4 oz/A).

PGR Strategies – Applications after Early Bloom

Figure 11. Flow chart for mepiquat applications for a crop 2 weeks or later past the early-bloom stage.



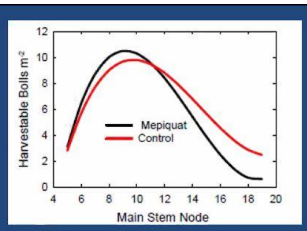
* Do not apply if NAWF is 5 or less.
** Use higher rate if history of rank growth in field.

When making applications after early bloom, higher rates are needed (16 oz/A)
Stance not likely best option.
The key with these applications is what was applied before and being sure that applications were made within 14-17 days after initial.
Be sure to know where the crop is regarding Bloom.

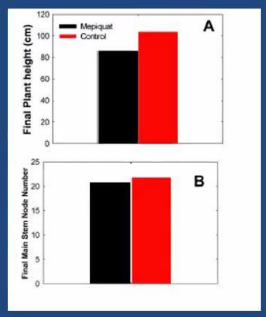
Plant Growth Regulators (Products)

- Commercial plant growth regulators
  - Mepiquat Chloride (0.35 lbs a.i. / gal) (PIX, etc.)
  - Mepiquat Pentaborate (0.82 lbs a.i. / gal) PENTIA
  - Mepiquat Chloride (0.736 lbs a.i. / gal) + cyclanilide (0.184 lbs a.i. / gal) STANCE
- ALL MEPIQUAT PRODUCTS ARE THE SAME
  - They give same effect on growth at same rates
  - Except for Stance (twice the Mep + Cyc.)
- Rain-fastness
  - Pentia – 2 hours (alone) & 1 hour (with high quality adjuvant)
  - Mepiquat Chloride – 8 hours (alone) & 4 hours (with surfactant)
  - Stance – 4-8 hours (alone) | 2 hours (with surfactant)

Effects of PGRs on Cotton



- Direct
  - Reduced plant height
  - Shortened internodes
  - Slowed terminal growth
  - Smaller leaves
  - Improved boll retention on lower nodes
- Indirect
  - Improved harvest efficiency
  - Earlier maturity
  - Reduced chance of boll rot & lodging
  - Improved canopy penetration (spray efficacy)
  - Improved drying of lint and boll (improved harvest)

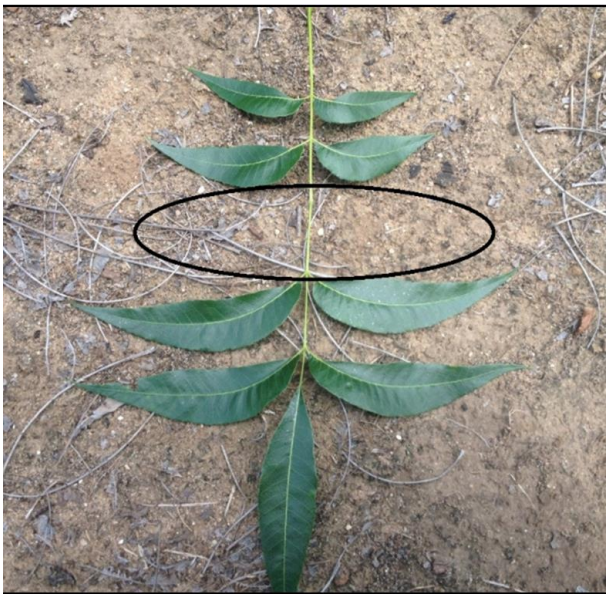


Effect on Yield?

Time for Pecan Leaf Tissue Sampling – Preferred Sampling Dates from July 7-August 7

Now is the time for pecan producers to consider collecting leaf tissue samples. While soil samples are helpful for checking soil pH and determining any potential problems with competitive uptake between nutrients in the soil, leaf samples tell you the fertility status of the actual trees. Leaf sampling is the most important tool pecan growers have for determining their fertility needs. Using soil and leaf samples together allows growers to match their fertilizer applications with the actual needs of the tree rather than just guessing. This provides an excellent opportunity to save money on fertilizer cost.

The general recommended time period for leaf sampling is July 7 through August 7. The reason for sampling from early July to early August is because during that time the least amount of change in the concentrations of mineral nutrients occurs. Leaf samples should be taken at this time because critical levels established through experimentation and observation are based on sampling done during this period.



Collect middle pair of leaflets from the middle leaf as shown.

Steps to taking a pecan tissue sample:

Collect 50-100 middle-pair of leaflets from the middle leaf of this year's growth (See figure above). Use terminal shoots exposed to the sun. Avoid twigs from the interior of the tree. Collect leaflets from all sides of the tree. Avoid leaflets damaged by insects and diseases.

Abnormal trees or trees not representative of the area should be sampled separately. A complete and accurate description of abnormalities should accompany such samples.

Sample trees of the predominant variety in a given block. If Schley is the main variety, sample Schley; if Stuart is the main variety, then sample Stuart, etc.

Immediately upon collection, wipe leaves (entire surface, both top and bottom) with a damp cellulose sponge or cheese cloth to remove dust and spray residue. Do not allow the leaves to come into contact with rubber or galvanized containers. Partially air dry and place in a large envelope for mailing.

If recent soil test data is not available, it would be advisable to collect a soil sample and have it sent to a soil testing laboratory. By sampling the same trees each year, growers can more readily see the results of any changes to their nutritional programs.

Thank You, God Bless You,
Phillip Edwards - Irwin County Agent

CERTIFIED CROP ADVISER