



IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 31 Thu. July 29, 2021

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Recent



A good-looking field of peanuts



Stemphylium on cotton



Target Spot on cotton in Irwin County



4-H State Congress participants (not shown Ethan James)

Sunbelt Expo Field Day Rescheduled for Thursday August 12, 2021 – Arrive via Gate 2 Between 8-9 AM

The 2021 Sunbelt Ag Expo Field Day is scheduled for Thursday August 12, and farmers are invited to join us to learn practical information from the region's top agricultural scientists about the newest technologies that farmers can use to improve their operations. Chip Blalock, CEO of the Sunbelt Ag Expo, has rescheduled the Sunbelt Field Day to August 12 at the Sunbelt Farm. He said, "We appreciate your patience as we navigate the challenges presented by an overabundance of rain during the last month; we hope you can join us for Field Day on **August 12, 2021**. Researchers and company reps look forward to visiting with you then. Don't forget that America's Premier Farm Show is October 19, 20 & 21, 2021 in Moultrie, GA. The Sunbelt team looks forward to welcoming farmers and professionals in the ag industry to a Driving Tour of the Darrell Williams Research Farm located at the Expo show site at Spence Field in Moultrie, Ga. Registration is free for anyone who works in agriculture. Visitors should arrive thru Gate 2 anytime between 8:00 am and 9:00 am to begin the tour. Directional signs will direct those in attendance to a red tent where they will register, receive a welcome bag including snacks, register for CCA credits, and begin the tour. Once registered, visitors will then drive-thru the tour path while viewing pre-recorded segments featuring university researchers and company vendors. In addition, farmers can choose to pull aside at stops that particularly spark their interest to further investigate plots and visit one-on-one with the researchers. There are a few tips visitors should keep in mind to enjoy a successful tour. Bring a friend to experience the event

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with you. Be sure to have a smart phone or tablet with you to view the research videos during the tour. Videos will be accessible using the web site or YouTube channel. Connect your device to your vehicle Bluetooth before you arrive.

Cotton Fertilizer Information

Cotton planting is scattered across our planting window – some early, and some behind wheat. We today looked at a field that was between 5-6 week of bloom and no sidedress applied. Abundant rainfall has hampered and or prevent entry to many infield procedures this year. Please refer to the 2021 UGA Cotton Production Guide here <http://www.ugacotton.com/production-guide/> for details. Sidedress N between first square and first bloom depending on growth and color (toward first square if slow growing and pale green, toward first bloom if rapid growth and dark green). A portion of the sidedress N can also be applied as foliar treatments or through irrigation systems. No N should be soil-applied (either top dressed or through the pivot) after the 3rd week of bloom. Studies have shown that uptake of soil-applied N from by cotton roots is basically ineffective after this critical point.

Foliar Fertilization

Foliar fertilization of cotton should be used to supplement a good soil-applied fertilizer program. The most likely nutrients needed for foliar applications are N, B, and K. Foliar N applications can be made as part of an overall N management strategy or as determined by petiole testing. Feed grade urea is the most reliable, economical, and proven foliar N material. The standard recommendation is for 4.5 lb N/A as urea in 5 gal or more of water (5gal/A assumes aerial application). Both liquid (23 % N) and granular urea (46 % N dissolved into water) can be used. Applying all the recommended K to soil preplant or at-planting should provide sufficient K for Georgia cotton in most cases. Potassium nitrate is the most common material used for foliar K applications. The standard recommendation is for 4.4 lb K₂O /A in 5 gal or more of water. Again, 5 gal/A assumes aerial application and both liquid and granular KNO₃ can be used. If potassium nitrate is not available, there are other foliar K fertilizers available (for example, liquid 5-0-20) that can also be used to foliar feed K. However, many of these materials do not contain as much K and cannot be applied at rates comparable to potassium nitrate without causing significant leaf burn.

Based on field research trials, foliar fertilization is most effective when applied during peak bloom or the first 4 weeks of bloom. Foliar feeding during the 5th – 7th week of bloom may or may not be effective depending on the particular cotton variety grown. **How late is too late to foliar feed cotton? Once you pass the 8th week of bloom, it is too late and no foliar feeding is recommended.**

Row Crop Disease Update

Kemerait

We are in it now- growers must, emphasize “must” be making decisions regarding management of southern corn rust, soybean rust, Target spot of cotton, and white mold and leaf spot diseases of peanut. Even if the decision is “I’m not going to spray because.....” the grower has STILL assessed the situation and decided on the best course of action at this time.

First picture is most probably early leaf spot from deep in the canopy in Colquitt County where grower has had a good spray program- leaf spot percolating in the field like this indicates how tough things are now. With leaf spot in the field, grower needs to remain vigilant and aggressive. As Rome told me yesterday, it may be time for some (certainly not all) growers to tighten their spray interval.

Next 3 pictures were sent to me recently. (Tomato spotted wilt disease on peanuts and root-knot nematodes on soybean). What they share in common are two things. A) to me, the diagnosis of both spotted wilt disease and nematodes are so obvious I can’t believe they didn’t know. That is a lesson for me. “Obvious” comes from experience- I have more they have less. B) both the Tomato spotted wilt and the root-knot nematodes had to be controlled way back when the crops were planted and before the furrow was closed. Now the grower watches from the sidelines.



Leaf spot



Nematode symptoms on soybean



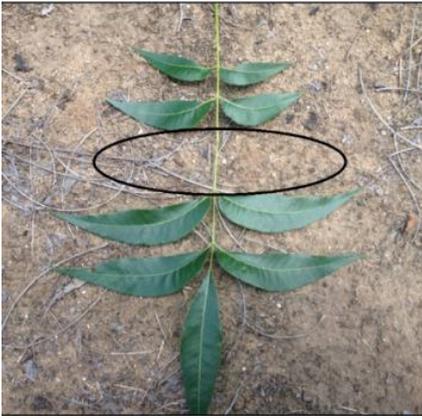
Spotted wilt in Irwin County

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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.

Steps to taking a pecan tissue sample:

Collect 50-100 middle-pair of leaflets from the middle leaf of this year's growth (See picture). 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.

Forage Links

Insecticide Options for Fall Armyworms/Scouting Video <https://www.facebook.com/GeorgiaForages/videos/3351854514873398/>

Kubota Forage Forum – August 19th

Virtual event sponsored by Kubota Tractor that is free to everyone. Register here:

<https://www.kubotausa.com/events/forage-forum>

Southeastern Hay Contest- Entries due September 1st

Results from the 2020 contest are available online. You can submit samples now for the 2021 contest! Educational flyers for hay tip n' tricks available on the website as well. www.sehaycontest.com.

Southeastern Hay Short course - September 2nd

Hands-on short course in Lake City, FL with optional virtual components leading up to the event. Details and registration may be found here:

<https://site.caes.uga.edu/sehaycontest/upcoming-events/>

Alfalfa in the South Workshop – September 16th

In person event in Tifton, GA. Details may be found here:

<https://www.facebook.com/events/298510231607777>

Georgia Forages YouTube Page <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCL6DgfaB8V2DRnGxzEBxU3w>

For specific insecticide recommendations, please contact your local County Extension Agent and refer to the Georgia Pest Management Handbook.

Chemical	Example Trade Name	Grazing Interval (d)	Harvest Interval (d)	Residual activity
Carbaryl	Sevin SL	14	14	medium
Methomyl	Lannate 2.4 LV	7	3	low
Cyfluthrin	Tombstone	0	0	low
Beta-cyfluthrin	Baythroid XL	0	0	low
Lambda-cyhalothrin	Warrior II w/Zeon	0	7	low
Zeta-cypermethrin	Mustang Maxx	0	0	low
Diflubenzuron	Dimilin 2L	---	1	medium
Methoxyfenozide	Intrepid 2F	0	7	medium
Spinosad	Blackhawk	0	3	low
Chlorantraniliprole	Prevathon	0	0	high
Chlorantraniliprole + Lambda-cypermethrin	Besiege	0	7	high

Low-0-7 d, Medium-7-21 d, High-21-28d



Risk Management Marketing Workshop

Risk Management and Marketing Workshops will start on August 9th in Fort Valley and session continue on Sept 13, Oct 4, Oct 25, and Nov 15. Contact Stinson Troutman at the Irwin County Extension Office for more information on content and registration.

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Delivery of this risk management education program will consist of two major components:

1. Workshops

Five day-long (6 hours) workshops will be conducted approximately 30 days apart. **The same producers will attend all five workshops.** Lunch will be provided.

2. Individualized Study

The educational activities in the workshops will build on each other with specific homework (individual study) assignments to be conducted following each workshop. Local Extension Educators will also attend the workshops and will provide assistance to the producers on an individual basis to ensure that homework assignments are completed.

At the end of this project, each participant will have developed a personal risk management marketing plan for their farm/ranch.

The objective of these workshops is to teach farmers how to understand and implement farm business planning principles for successful risk management decision making. In this workshop each producer will prepare their own personal plan to deal with the risks they face.

Participants in this workshop will:

1. Be introduced to the farm business planning process and learn how to:
 - Evaluate the risks the farm faces
 - Determine the current wellbeing of the farm business
 - Determine who the customers of the farm are and what utility (form, place, time, possession) these customers want
 - Make basic marketing decisions:
 - What form, grade, quality to produce
 - When, where, how to price
 - When, where, how to deliver
 2. Be introduced to five areas of risk (Production, Marketing, Financial, Human Resource, and Legal) and learn how to identify, measure, and manage risks on their farms in these areas.
 3. Understand financial management of the farm and how to use financial statements and budgets to assess the performance of the farm business and make better decisions
 - Income Statements
 - Balance Sheets
 - Enterprise Budgets
 4. Understand marketing principles and how the elements of the marketing mix (Product, Price, Promotion, Place, People) are used to create an effective plan to manage the marketing decisions on the farm
 5. Develop personal risk management plans for your farm
 - Develop goals in each of the five risk areas and for the five Marketing Mix variables
 - Identify specific actions you will take
 - Commit to follow through and implement the actions identified
 6. Network with other producers in your area and learn from them as you discuss current issues of mutual importance
 - Share best management practices
- Workshops will consist of formal instruction, group discussion, hands-on activities, and take-home assignments. Local FVSU Extension Educators will help participants complete their homework assignments.

Peanuts and Delayed Landplaster – Taken from Seminole Crop E News August 2013

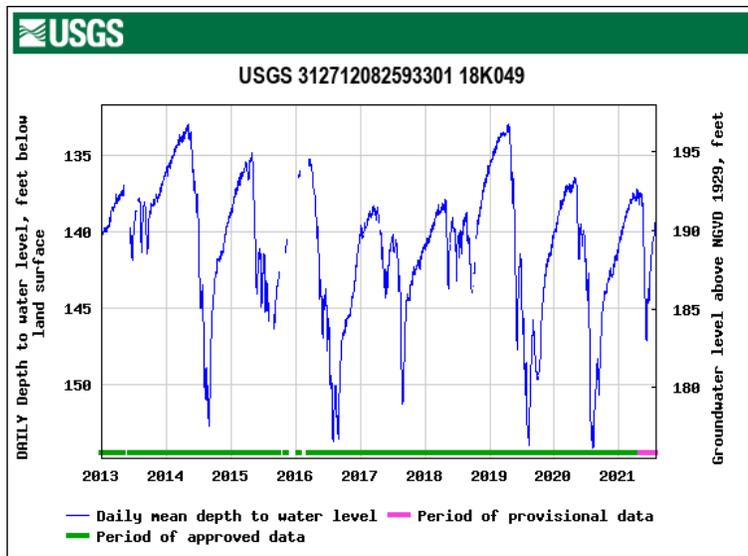
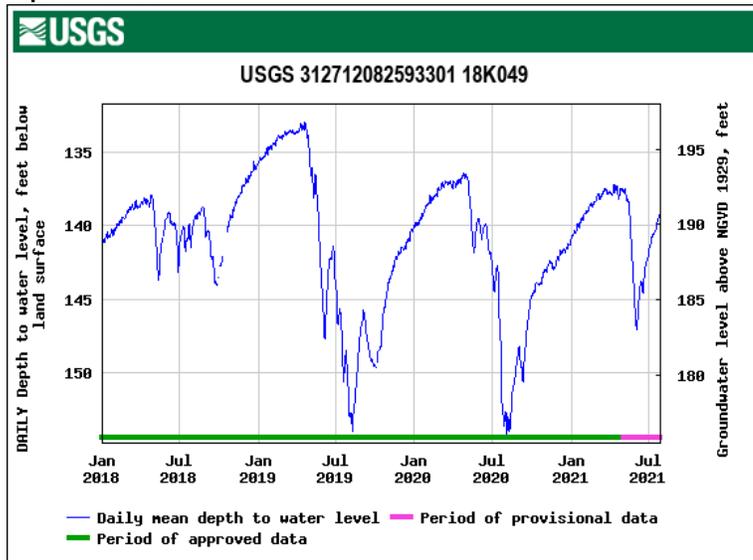
A big fertility issue with peanuts this year that is similar to another very wet year back in 2013 was caused by the unusually wet weather - was delayed gypsum (landplaster) applications. Reminder: peanut pegging zone testing lets you know what calcium level you have available.

Dr. Glen Harris, UGA Extension Soil Scientist, gives us the latest info concerning this. The recommended time to apply gypsum is early bloom, which normally occurs around 45 days after planting (or maybe as early as 30 days after planting). Many peanut fields were simply too wet to apply gypsum at this time. How late is too late to apply gypsum? Again, since the “peak pod fill” period is 60 to 90 days after planting, and this is time when developing are “sucking in” calcium dissolved in the soil solution directly through the hull, once you get to 100 days after planting, it is definitely too late to apply gypsum. What about 60 days after planting? Well, 60 days after planting is better than 70 days after planting... which is better than 80 days after planting (you get the idea).

Two other things to keep in mind if you are considering a late (60-90 days after planting) gypsum application though are 1) will you do more damage running over lapped vines than you gain by adding calcium?, and 2) Did you really need a gypsum application in the first place? Remember that if you had at least 500 lb./a of soil test calcium in the pegging zone (top 3 to 4 inches of soil) AND a calcium to potassium ratio in this soil sample of at least 3:1 or better, AND you are not producing peanuts for seed.... than you technically did not need a gypsum application at all. I hear about many soil samples being in the 700, 800, 900 even 1000 lbs of Ca/a and with all the rainfall we have had there should be plenty of soil water in the pore space to dissolve the soil calcium and get it into the nuts.

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Aquifer Levels



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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