

IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 33 Tue. Aug 10, 2021

Phillip Edwards Irwin County Extension Coordinator

In this issue: Recent/Upcoming, Sunbelt Expo Field Day Now Virtual, Target Spot/Aerolate Mildew in Cotton, SE GA Pecan Field Day, Weather and Climate, Citrus Meeting, Improving Fungicide Spray Coverage, Cotton Entomology, Peanut Entomology, Vegetable Planting

Recent/Upcoming

Kaleb Bell, our fourth UGA Extension Intern spent the summer with us and completed his internship this past Friday – another great and knowledgeable intern. **Corn:** Much of the corn is at black layer and harvest is underway in Irwin County. **Cotton:** know your week of bloom to help determine your threshold for stink bug (week of bloom) and scout for stink bug and percent interior boll injury. Scout all cotton for corn earworm: top 12 inches of the plant additionally check square, terminal, bloom, bloom tag, and a small boll. Also target spot is easily spotted - I hope you have made a fungicide application for this disease. **Peanuts:** Stay on peanut fungicide programs for white mold and leafspot. White mold conditions are perfect. More tomato spotted wilt is showing up more as well. On the insect side, scout for three-cornered alfalfa hopper, leaf hopper (yellow V at leaf tip), lesser cornstalk borer and foliage feeders (the foliage feeding threshold is 12-24 caterpillars per three foot of row depending on canopy). Brandon Phillips just shared finding velvetbean moths and small larvae – and they are right on time for August. **Pasture and Hayfields:** Bermuda stem maggot is always a threat - timely treatment with an insecticide 7-10 days after cutting – repeat applications may be warranted. Also, be looking for fall armyworm and other pests. Please click on our website link above to search for information from past newsletters.



Scenes from yield check/harvest of Clay Harper's National Corn Entry, Wet peanut fields and peanut disease and insect issues – watch for velvetbean

Sunbelt Expo Field Day That Was Rescheduled for This Thursday August 12, 2021 is now VIRTUAL

The 2021 Field Day scheduled as an in-person event for August 12 has been changed to a VIRTUAL ONLY experience. Plot videos and descriptions will be released Thursday, August 12 at 8:00 am. Visit <http://sunbeltexpo.com/field-day> for all of the details. Also, please mark your calendar for the **Sunbelt Ag Expo October 19-21, 2021.**

Managing Target Spot and Areolate Mildew in Cotton Kemerait

Target spot (*Corynespora cassiicola*) and areolate mildew (*Ramulariopsis gossypii*) are the two most important diseases affecting cotton in Georgia later in the growing season. For both target spot and areolate mildew, judicious use of fungicides not only protects the crop, but can increase yield profitability as well. Another disease, Stemphylium leaf spot, is often even more common than either target spot or areolae mildew in Georgia's cotton crop. However, as Stemphylium leaf spot results from a deficiency of potassium within the plant, to date use fungicides has not proven to be an effective management strategy. Target spot has been found widely found in cotton growing in southern Georgia. Abundant rain, high humidity, and rank growth of some cotton all contribute to the increased importance of target spot this season. Areolate mildew is also showing up. Presented below is a slide of the fungicides currently labeled for management of target spot and results from recent on-farm trials conducted in Colquitt County with UGA Extension agent Jeremy Kichler. The two fungicides that have performed "best" against target spot have been Priaxor and

Miravis Top, close behind this pair has been Headline. Unfortunately, it seems that none of these fungicides are readily available this season to cotton growers in Georgia. This leaves azoxystrobin (sold under various trade names). Azoxystrobin is a fair-to-good fungicide for control of target spot; it is a good-to-very-good fungicide for control of areolate mildew. Amistar Top, a combination of azoxystrobin and difenconazole, is another fungicide that could be considered when Priaxor, Miravis Top, and Headline are in short supply. The use rate for Amistar Top is 8-11.6 fl oz/A. Growers should consider protecting their cotton crop from target spot between the 1st and 6th weeks of bloom IF the disease is present, or is likely to develop, and conditions are favorable for development and spread, and IF the crop has good yield potential. (As from earlier, conditions for development and spread of target spot are EXCELLENT in 2021.) Judicious use of fungicides can protect as much as 250 lb of lint where target spot is problematic. Where the crop is suffering from drought or poor growth from other causes, protection against target spot with a fungicide may not be warranted. Recently Colquitt County agent reported defoliation at already 40% in one cotton field crop that was in the 4th week of bloom.

Fungicides for Foliar Diseases of Cotton

- Headline (pyraclostrobin) (6 fl oz/A)
- Twinline (pyraclostrobin + metconazole) (7-8.5 fl oz)
- Quadris (azoxystrobin) (6 or 9 fl oz/A)
- AzoxyStar (azoxystrobin) (6 or 9 fl oz/A)
- Tebuzol 3.6F (tebuconazol) (6-8 fl oz/A)
 - Labeled for control of southwestern cotton rust
 - *Puccinia cacabata*
- PROLINE (prothioconazole) (5.0-5.7 fl oz/A)
- PRIAXOR (4.0-6.0 fl oz/A)
- MIRAVIS TOP (13.6 fl oz)
- Elatus
- TOPGUARD (flutriafol)



Southeast Georgia Pecan Field Day Set for August 18, 2021 at 9:00 AM



UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
EXTENSION



Southeast Georgia Pecan Field Day

Wed. August 18, 2021

Equipment viewing 8am. Field day starts at 9am.

334 Veal Camp Rd. Baxley, GA

912-367-8130 to sign up

Weather and Climate Update for August and Beyond

Knox

Pam Knox, Agricultural Climatologist shares that after a couple of hot days, the beginning of August is expected to be cooler and wetter than normal, especially across the southern half of Georgia, as a nearly stationary front is expected to sit over the area for a lot of the week. This means lower temperatures, especially during the day, less solar radiation, and higher humidity. Those conditions will lead to increases in pressure on crops by fungal diseases, especially once we return to higher temperatures in the second week. The rest of the month is expected to continue to be wetter than normal, although the rain will be spotty as summer rains often are. Temperatures will continue to be mild although after the first week they will stay close to normal and we may see some periods of hot weather as well. Climatologists don't see any big changes in the weather patterns for the next couple of months, so I continue to expect wetter than normal conditions and seasonal temperatures for most of the rest of the growing season. The tropics have been fairly quiet for the last month since the early flurry of storms. This is typical for July and early August, compared to last year which was not typical at all. The long-range models are starting to show storms developing in the Main Development Area of the Atlantic Ocean as dust off of Africa decreases and the waves coming west off of Africa become stronger and more frequent. The main tropical development period is August 15 through October 15, although storms can certainly occur after that. The forecasts for the season continue to be for more named storms than usual, so once the season gets going again, we can expect to see a fair

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amount of activity. Of course, we don't know where those storms will go, so they may or may not affect producers this year. We are currently in a La Niña watch. That means that even though we are currently in neutral conditions, we are expected to go back into a La Niña by late fall. This means that the late fall and winter are likely to be warmer and drier than usual, especially in southern Georgia and Alabama and northern Florida. Even though that is statistically the most likely climate for a La Niña winter, last year was an exception due to the occurrence of a Sudden Stratospheric Warming (SSW) event which drove cold air down through the central US in February. We don't often get SSW events two years in a row, so the statistics say that warmer and drier this winter is still the best bet. We often get droughts in the summer after a La Niña, but not always, as this year can attest.

Citrus Growers Summer Update

Lowndes County Extension will host the Citrus Growers Summer Update on Wed. Aug 25, 2021 with registration beginning at 11:30 am at their office. Early registration is \$20 and \$30 at the door - call (229) 333-5185 for more information. Mail your check made payable to Lowndes County Extension/4-H and mail to 2102 E. Hill Ave. Valdosta, GA 31601.

Agenda

12:00	Welcome, Lunch, Word from Sponsors Mr. Jake Price, <i>Lowndes Extension Agent/Coordinator-UGA</i>
12:45	Effect of Bloom Timing on Fruit Quality Mr. Jake Price, <i>Lowndes Extension Agent/Coordinator-UGA</i>
1:00	Leveraging UGA Resources to Develop Value-Added Citrus Products Dr. Kevin E Mis Solval, <i>UGA Food Product Innovation Ctr.</i>
1:45	Detection and Management of HLB, Phytophthora, and Citrus Canker in Commercial Citrus Dr. Johnathon Oliver, <i>UGA Fruit Pathologist</i>
2:15	North Florida Citrus Update Mr. Dan Fennemman, <i>Madison County Extension Coordinator</i>
2:30	Georgia Citrus Growers Association Update Ms. Lindy Savelle, <i>President</i>
2:45	Tour of Owari, Sugar Belle, and Tango Rootstock Trials at JL Lomax Elementary School

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2 Ways to Improve Fungicide Spray Coverage and Canopy Penetration

Virk, Kemerait

For peanut growers, timely and effective fungicide applications throughout the season are an important tool to manage and protect yield from diseases like white mold and leaf spot. Considering the recent rains and wet field conditions, peanut growers are likely already behind and may have missed few fungicide applications. Because of this, the importance of making each fungicide application count – when growers get a chance to get back in the field – is even more critical. For effective fungicide application, beside selection of a good fungicide program, attaining optimum coverage for contact type fungicides on and within the canopy is very important for good disease control. While the proper selection of every spray parameter for effective fungicide application in one way or the other is equally important, there are few that are among the top of the list and have the most effect on both spray coverage and canopy penetration. Additionally, in some cases these parameters can easily be overlooked if a grower is already behind the spray schedule and in a rush to get in and out of his fields within the narrow spray window.

1. Spray Volume: One of the most effective ways to improve spray coverage and canopy penetration is using enough spray volume.

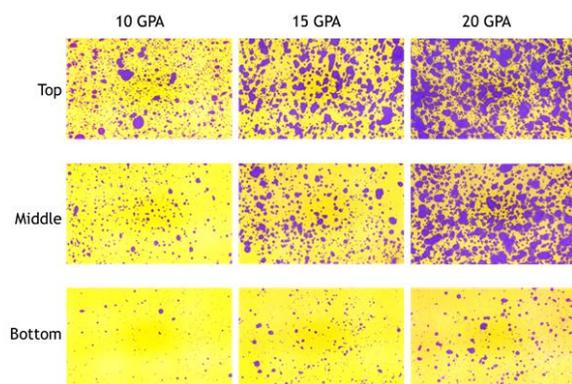


Figure 1 below shows spray coverage obtained at three different locations (top, middle and bottom) in the peanut canopy for fungicide applied at the rates of 10, 15 and 20 GPA. As observed, the higher spray volume not only increased the coverage at the top of the canopy but also helped improve the coverage at the middle and bottom of the canopy due to more volume penetrating through and into the peanut canopy. While most pesticide labels have a minimum spray volume requirement (mostly 15 GPA for ground applied fungicides) to attain adequate coverage, and increased volume can further help improve coverage, it is critical that growers do not reduce the spray volume below the minimum recommended volume as it can significantly affect both fungicide coverage and efficacy.

Figure 1. Illustration of spray coverage at three different spray volumes in the canopy.

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2. Droplet Size: Size of spray droplets is also another important consideration for maximizing the effectiveness of fungicide application as it can influence both coverage and canopy penetration. Figure 2 below shows spray coverage obtained at three locations (top, middle and bottom) in the peanut canopy for same fungicide volume (15 GPA) applied at three different droplet sizes. Again, it is clearly visible that smaller droplets provided better coverage and canopy penetration while the larger droplets, especially ultra coarse, were unable to penetrate the peanut canopy resulting in considerably low coverage at the middle and bottom of the canopy. Since only some fungicide labels list droplet size requirements, it is important that growers utilize a combination of nozzle type and pressure that produces medium to coarse droplets to maximize the product efficacy. Growers who prefer to use auxin/dicamba nozzles for spraying peanut fungicides should be extra careful considering the influence of reduced coverage and canopy penetration with larger droplets.

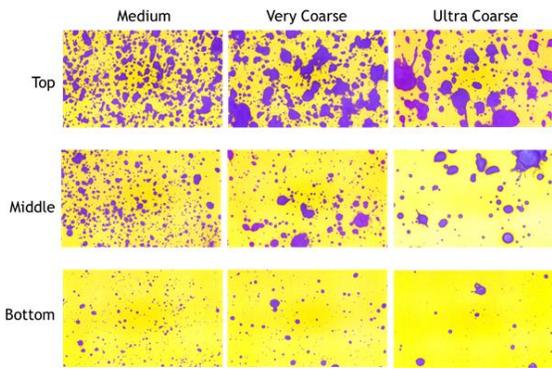


Figure 2. Illustration of droplet size effect on spray coverage in the canopy

Cotton Entomology Roberts

Hear Dr. Phillip Roberts UGA Extension Cotton Entomologist most recent pest alerts by signing up at <https://www.syngenta-us.com/pest-patrol> sponsored by Syngenta.

Decision aid for stink bug thresholds in Southeast cotton

Decision aid for stink bug thresholds in Southeast cotton

- 1 Pull random sample of quarter size diameter bolls, avoid field edges. (boll sizes between 0.9" and 1.1")
- 2 1 boll / acre, no less than 25 / field.
- 3 Sort bolls into two piles: those with and those without, obvious external lesions.
- 4 Crack and inspect bolls with external lesions for internal damage (boll wall warts, stained seed or lint).
- 5 If threshold is not met for that week, (see chart) check the remaining bolls for internal damage.
- 6 Treat field only if the threshold is met for that week.

Bolls should fit through the large hole but not the small one.

Week of bloom	Threshold (% internal boll damage)
2	20%
3	10-15%
4	10-15%*
5	10-15%*
6	20%
7	30%

*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+

Peanut Entomology Abney

The insects (and mites) that really matter in peanut are greatly affected by rainfall. In this year of pretty consistent rain, lesser cornstalk borer is unlikely to pose a serious threat to the Georgia peanut crop. If the rainfall continues we will also get a reprieve from two spotted spider mite. Unfortunately, we are never far away from drought conditions in Georgia, and spider mite infestations are simmering in some cotton fields right now ready to move to peanut if conditions become favorable (i.e. hot and dry). Should mites need to be controlled, Portal and Comite are the two miticides labeled for use in peanut. On the other side of the coin are rootworms. Rootworms are the larvae of cucumber beetles (spotted cucumber beetle and banded cucumber beetle), and

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they thrive in the moist soil conditions that have been prevalent in most peanut fields so far in 2021. Growers with high risk fields (those with heavy soil texture and irrigation) are probably scouting or have already made insecticide applications for rootworms. Due to the abundance of rain, we are almost certain to see injury in fields that do not have a history of infestation. The only proven management tactic for rootworm is the application of granular chlorpyrifos. Rootworm injury in untreated plots in UGA research trials in Plains last week exceeded 60%. That is, more than 60% of all the pods on the plants had rootworm feeding injury. An infestation of this level is not something we want to miss or ignore. August is generally the real start of “caterpillar season” in Georgia peanuts. So far, our most common mid to late summer foliage feeders, velvetbean caterpillar and soybean looper, have been relatively scarce, but a few reports have indicated numbers might be starting to pick up. We also need to be watching for fall armyworm. Correctly identifying caterpillars is important for selecting the most efficacious and lowest cost insecticide. Threecornered alfalfa hopper populations always build late in the season, and the insect tends to like wet conditions, so expect to see a lot of them in the coming weeks. The impact of threecornered alfalfa hopper feeding on yield is variable, but no one has ever documented severe yield loss in GA-06G. I think a pyrethroid application can be justified in irrigated fields where the risk of spider mites is minimal. Even with the abundant rain in 2021, I would not treat non-irrigated fields with a pyrethroid. There are no other practical insecticide options for this insect in peanut.

Vegetable Planting Chart for Garden Planting – Note Fall Planting Options

Vegetable Planting Chart

Vegetable	Days to maturity*	Cultivars**	Planting dates		Seeds/plants per 100 ft.	Spacing rows per plants	Depth to plant***
			Spring	Fall			
asparagus	2nd year	Jersey Giant, Jersey Knight, Mary Washington, Purple Passion	Jan. 15 – Mar. 15	Nov. & Dec.	50 roots	36" x 18-24"	6"
beans, bush	50-60	Bronco, Blue Lake 274, Half-Runners (State, White, Volunteer), Kentucky Runner, Roma	Mar. 15 – May 1	Jul. 5 – Aug. 10	0.5 lb	36" x 2-4"	1"-1.5"
beans, pole	65-75	Blue Lake, Dade, Kentucky Blue, Moccasin	Mar. 15 – May 10	Jul. 1 – Aug. 1	0.5 lb	36" x 4-12"	1"-1.5"
beans, lima	65-75	Henderson's Bush Fordhook 242, Jackson Wonder (Speckled)	Mar. 15 – Jun. 1	Jul. 1 – Aug. 1	0.5 lb	36" x 3-4"	1"-1.5"
beans, pole lima	80-85	Sieva, Florida Speckled	Mar. 15 – Jun. 1	Jul. 1 – Aug. 1	0.5 lb	36" x 6-8"	1"-1.5"
beets	55-65	Detroit Dark Red, Red Ace, Ruby Queen	Feb. 15 – Apr. 1	Aug. 1 – Sep. 20	1 oz	18-36" x 2"	0.5"
broccoli	60-80	Marathon, Packman, Patriot, Premium Crop, Bravo, Decathlon	Feb. 15 – Mar. 15	Aug. 1 – Sep. 1	100 plants	36" x 12"	---
butterpea	70	Dixie	Apr. 1 – May 1	Jul. 1 – Aug. 1	0.5 lb	36" x 3-4"	1"-1.5"
cabbage	70-120	A&C No. 5+, Blue Dynasty, Bravo, Early Round Dutch, Rio Verde, Green Jewel	Jan. 15 – Mar. 15	Aug. 1 – Oct. 1	100 plants	36" x 12"	---
cantaloupe	80-90	Ambrosia, Athena, Saticoy Early, Sweet	Mar. 20 – Jun. 20	---	1 oz	60" x 36"	1"
carrot	70-95	Chantenay, Scarlet Nantes, Sweetbites, Sweet Delight, Thumbelina (small)	Jan. 15 – Mar. 20	Aug. 20 – Sep. 15	0.5 oz	18-36" x 2-3"	0.25"
cauliflower	60-75	Absolute, Early Snowball, Graffiti (purple color), White Magic, Symphony	Mar. 1 – Apr. 1	Jul. 15 – Aug. 15	100 plants	36" x 12"	---
collards	55-85	Blue Max, Georgia Southern, Hevi-Crop	Feb. 1 – Mar. 15	Aug. 1 – Sep. 1	0.5 oz	36" x 8-16"	0.5"
corn, yellow	65-90	Bodacious, Golden Queen, Honey Select, Mirai 131, Seneca	Mar. 15 – Jun. 1	---	0.25 lb	36" x 12-18"	1"-1.5"
corn, white	65-90	Avalon, How Sweet It Is, Seneca Sensation, Silver King, Silver Princess, Silver Queen	Mar. 15 – Jun. 1	---	0.25 lb	36" x 12-18"	1"-1.5"
corn, bi-color	65-90	Ambrosia, Butler & Sugar, Honey 'n Pearl, Mirai 301, Peaches & Cream, Serendipity, Sweet Breed Chorus	Mar. 15 – Jun. 1	---	0.25 lb	36" x 12-18"	1"-1.5"
cucumber, slicing	50-65	Bush – Salad Bush Hybrid, Bush Crop, Fanfare Vine – Burpless Hybrid, Diva, Marketmore, Straight Eight, Sweet Slice, Sweet Success	Apr. 1 – May 15	Jul. 15 – Aug. 15	1 oz	60" x 12"	0.5"-0.75"
cucumber, pickling	50-65	Bush Pickle, Calypso, County Fair	Apr. 1 – May 15	Jul. 15 – Aug. 15	1 oz	60" x 12"	0.5"-0.75"
cucumber, gynoecious	50-65	Calypso, General Lee	Apr. 1 – May 15	Jul. 15 – Aug. 15	1 oz	60" x 12"	0.5"-0.75"
eggplant	75-90	Black Beauty, Classic, Dusky, Ghost Buster's (white), Calliope	Apr. 1 – May 15	Jul. 10 – Jul. 30	50 plants	36" x 24"	---
kale	50-70	Vates, Dwarf Siberian, Blue Armor, Blue Knight	Feb. 1 – Mar. 10	Aug. 1 – Sep. 1	0.5 oz	36" x 8-16"	0.5"
lettuce	60-85	Butterhead, Romaine, Buttercrunch	Jan. 15 – Mar. 1	Sep. 1 – Oct. 1	0.25 oz	18-36" x 8-12"	1/8"
mustard	40-50	Florida Broadleaf, Southern Giant Curled, Red Giant, Savannah	Jan. 15 – Apr. 1	Aug. 15 – Sep. 15	0.5 oz	18-36" x 2"	0.5"
okra	55-65	Annie Oakley II, Burgundy, Cajun Delight, Clemson Spineless	Apr. 1 – Jun. 1	Jun. 15 – Jul. 10	1 oz	36" x 12"	1"
onion, green	60-90	White Portugal	Jan. 1 – Mar. 15	Sep. 1 – Dec. 31	300 plants	18-36" x 3"	---
onion, dry bulb	100-120	Burgundy, Excel, Grano, Red Creole, Savannah Sweet	Jan. 1 – Mar. 15	Oct. 10 – Nov. 10	300 plants	18-36" x 3-4"	---

*Days to maturity are from planting seed or setting transplants in the garden. The number of days will vary depending on cultivar (some mature earlier than others), temperature and general growing conditions. Check catalogues for individual maturity time.
 **Cultivars listed in the chart represent a few of those recommended. There are many other good cultivars worthy of trial.
 ***Plant shallowly in heavy (clay) soil when adequate moisture is present.

Vegetable	Days to maturity*	Cultivars**	Planting dates		Seeds/plants per 100 ft.	Spacing rows per plants	Depth to plant***
			Spring	Fall			
peas, garden (English)	60-70	Lincoln, Jackson Wonder, Wando, Little Marvel, Green Arrow, Maestro	Jan. 15 – Feb. 15	----	1 lb	36" x 2"	1"-2"
peas, edible pod	60-70	Sugar Daddy, Snow Pea, Sugar Snap	Jan. 15 – Feb. 15	----	1 lb	36" x 2"	1"-2"
peas, Southern	60-70	Blackeyed – California #5 Pinkeyed – Purple Hull FVR Cream Pea – Texas Crème Crowder Pea – Mississippi Silver, Zipper Cream	Apr. 1 – Aug. 10	----	0.5 lb	36" x 3-4"	1"-2"
pepper, bell	65-80	Big Bertha, Camelot x3a, Colossal, Karma	Apr. 1 – Jun. 1	Jul. 25 – Aug. 10	50 plants	36" x 24"	----
pepper, hot	65-95	Habehero, Jalapeño, Tula, Marbles	Apr. 1 – Jun. 1	----	50 plants	36" x 24"	----
pepper, hot-sweet	65-95	Banana Supreme, Kuberille, Sweet Banana	Apr. 1 – Jun. 1	----	50 plants	36" x 24"	----
potatoes, Irish	70-90	Red (Pontiac), White (Kennebec, Atlantic, Yukon Gold)	Jan. 15 – Mar. 1	----	12 lb	36" x 12"	4"-5"
potatoes, sweet	90-120	Centennial, Georgia Red, Giant Jet, Hernandez, Red Jewel	April 15 – Jun. 15	----	100 plants	36" x 12"	----
pumpkin, tiny	85-120	Little Ironsides	----	----	1 oz	72" x 48"	1"
pumpkin, pie type	85-120	Small Sugar, Sugar Baby, Touch of Autumn	May 15 – Jul. 1	----	1 oz	72" x 48"	1"
pumpkin, small	85-120	Autumn Gold, Jack O Lantern, Jack of All Trades	(depending on maturity date)	----	1 oz	72" x 48"	1"
pumpkin, large	85-120	Aladdin, Gold Rush, Major Lantern, Merlin	----	----	1 oz	72" x 48"	1"
pumpkin, giant	85-120	Dill's Atlantic, Giant, Prize Winner	----	----	1 oz	72" x 48"	1"
radish	25-30	Cherry Bell, Scarlet Globe, Champion	Jan. 15 – Apr. 1	Sep. 1 – Oct. 15	1 oz	24" x 1"	0.5"
spinach	40-45	Melody, Winter Bloomsdale, Hybrid #7	Jan. 15 – Mar. 15	Sep. 1 – Oct. 15	1 oz	18-36" x 2"	0.5"-0.75"
squash, summer (zucchini)	40-55	Any yellow or green—all are good and easy to grow. Use compact varieties for limited-space gardens.	Apr. 1 – May 15	Aug. 1 – Aug. 25	0.5 oz	36" x 24"	1"-2"
squash, winter	85-120	Acorn, Buttercup Bonbon, Butternut	Apr. 1 – Jul. 1	----	0.5 oz	60" x 36"	1"-2"
tomato, determinate	70-90	Bush – Celebrity, Early Girl BHN 444, BHN 640, Celebrity, Mountain Fresh, Mountain Spring, Rutgers, Amelia, Mountain Pride	Mar. 25 – May 1	Jun. 15 – Jul. 15	50 plants	48" x 24"	----
tomato, indeterminate	70-90	Early Girl, Better Boy, Big Beef, Big Boy, Beefmaster	Mar. 25 – May 1	Jun. 15 – Jul. 15	50 plants	48" x 24"	----
tomato, cherry	70-90	Jolly, Sweet Baby Girl, Super Sweet 100	Mar. 25 – May 1	Jun. 15 – Jul. 15	50 plants	48" x 24"	----
tomato, grape	70-90	Grape, Juliet	Mar. 25 – May 1	Jun. 15 – Jul. 15	50 plants	48" x 24"	----
turnip	40-60	Purple Top, Royal Crown	Jan. 15 – Apr. 1	Aug. 10 – Sep. 15	0.5 oz	18-36" x 2"	0.5"
watermelon – large	80-90	Mardi Gras, Royal Majesty, Sangria	Mar. 20 – May 1	----	1 oz	72" x 36-48"	1"-2"
watermelon – round	80-90	Baby Doll, Crimson Sweet, Ice Box, Imagination, Jade Star	Mar. 20 – May 1	----	1 oz	72" x 36-48"	1"-2"
watermelon – small	80-90	Palm Melon, Solitaire	Mar. 20 – May 1	----	1 oz	72" x 36-48"	1"-2"

*Days to maturity are from planting seed or setting transplants in the garden. The number of days will vary depending on cultivar (some mature earlier than others), temperature and general growing conditions. Check catalogues for individual maturity time.

**Cultivars listed in the chart represent a few of those recommended. There are many other good cultivars worthy of trial.

***Plant shallowly in heavy (clay) soil when adequate moisture is present.



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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