



IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 34 Mon. Aug 23, 2021

Phillip Edwards Irwin County Extension Coordinator

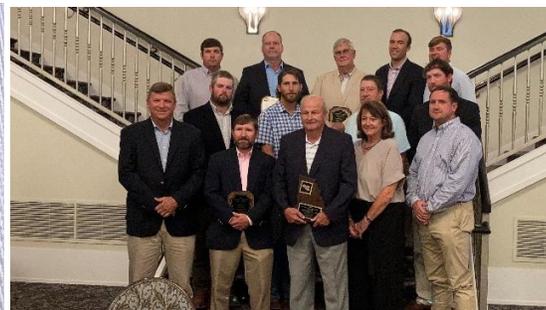
In this issue: Recent, EPA Revokes Insecticide, Citrus Meeting – today is last Day to pre-register, Cotton Entomology, Peanut Entomology, Fall Outlook, Pecan Entomology

Recent

Congratulations to the 2019 - 2020 Georgia Peanut Achievement Club winners who represented Irwin County on August 14th at the annual meeting held on Jekyll Island and received awards for their outstanding peanut production. Hulin Reeves was named state winner in his acre category. Chip Dorminy, Brenda Reeves and Bucky Tyler were all named district winners in their acre category. Thank you to all of these farmers for their outstanding efforts and for participating in this event. Thanks to the sponsors: BASF Crop Protection, Bayer Crop Science, Amvac Chemical Co. American Peanut Shellers Association, Georgia Peanut Commission, National Peanut Buying Points Association, UGA Extension Peanut Specialists and agents. All peanut farmers are encouraged to submit applications for this award – more information is available at your Irwin County Extension Office.



Irwin County peanut farmers recognized



GA Peanut Achievement Club Winners 2019-2020



Velvetbean in peanut



Walnut caterpillar in pecan

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

Cotton stage: May 1 cotton has accumulated 1914 DD-60's

EPA is Revoking all Chlorpyrifos Tolerances for all Commodities Abney

The following is an excerpt from a news release from EPA on 18 August 2021. The revocation of the tolerances for all commodities will be effective 6 months after the publication of the final rule in the Federal Register.

“WASHINGTON – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced it will stop the use of the pesticide chlorpyrifos on all food to better protect human health, particularly that of children and farmworkers. In a final rule released today, EPA is revoking all “tolerances” for chlorpyrifos, which establish an amount of a pesticide that is allowed on food. In addition, the agency will issue a Notice of Intent to Cancel under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to cancel registered food uses of chlorpyrifos associated with the revoked tolerances.”

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 on 2112 E. Hill Avenue Valdosta. Early registration is \$20 and \$30 at the door. The office phone number is (229) 333-5185. 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, *Lowndes Extension Agent/Coordinator-UGA*
- 12:45** Effect of Bloom Timing on Fruit Quality Mr. Jake Price, *Lowndes Extension Agent/Coordinator-UGA*
- 1:00** Leveraging UGA Resources to Develop Value-Added Citrus Products Dr. Kevin E Mis Solval, *UGA Food Product Innovation Ctr.*
- 1:45** Detection and Management of HLB, Phytophthora, and Citrus Canker in Commercial Citrus
Dr. Johnathon Oliver, *UGA Fruit Pathologist*
- 2:15** North Florida Citrus Update Mr. Dan Fenneman, *Madison County Extension Coordinator*
- 2:30** Georgia Citrus Growers Association Update Ms. Lindy Savelle, *President*
- 2:45** Tour of Owari, Sugar Belle, and Tango Rootstock Trials at JL Lomax Elementary School

Sponsors:

Bayer Crop Science

Plant Food Systems

Syngenta

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

Stained seed and lint

Boll wall warts

External lesions

Quarter size boll

Boll diameter should be between 0.9" and 1.1"

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College of Agriculture and Forestry, Georgia Institute of Technology, and Georgia Experiment Station

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. Three-cornered 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 three-cornered 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.

Fall outlook: September Likely Wetter Than Normal in North but no Signal After That Knox

NOAA’s Climate Prediction Center released their latest monthly and seasonal outlooks today. They show no strong signal in temperature in September but a tilt towards wetter than normal conditions in the northern parts of the region. For the fall months of September through November, all of the region except for Alabama is leaning towards warmer than normal conditions but there is no signal in precipitation, which means there are equal chances of near, below, and above normal rainfall in fall. The prediction for the winter months of December through February is for warmer and drier conditions across the region, in alignment with the expectation that La Nina will be returning in the next few months. You can see the longer-range predictions at https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/long_range/seasonal.php?lead=7.

Managing Stink Bugs and Weevil in Pecan Wells

Now that Pawnees have shell hardened and we approach shell hardening on most other varieties in the next week, it is time to start thinking seriously about managing stink bugs and weevils. Prior to shell hardening these pests simply knock nuts off the trees as they feed or lay eggs. Going forward after shell hardening, they will cause damage to the nuts that you will not be able to see until you harvest.

With this in mind, a spray or two following shell hardening is advisable where these pests are a concern. Pyrethroids are the best option for these pests. Of the pyrethroids, Bifenthrin provides the best and most long-lasting control on the complex of stink bugs we generally face and will work well on weevil.

A common question is, “When should I spray?” There are pheromone lures and traps available from various suppliers like Great Lakes IPM on-line which will allow you to monitor stink bugs closely if you wish. However, it may be getting late in the season for that. Knock down sprays can help locate stink bugs and weevil but they can be time consuming and are a shot in the dark. Circle traps on the trees or tedders traps (also available from the same sources on line) in the orchard can help you monitor weevil emergence if you want to pin-point this activity.

Weevils emerge following rain when the soil is a little more soft. Heaven knows, we’ve had plenty of that and soil conditions are ripe for weevil emergence. If you have an orchard which has had weevil in the past, you need to prepare to spray when shell hardening arrives (which should be within the next week on most varieties). Though weevils are not as much of a problem in young orchards, those young orchards adjacent to older orchards or those which used to be old orchards should be monitored closely for weevil. For most situations 2-3 weevil sprays will be plenty.

Bifenthrin has the longest residual on some of our major stink bug pests and will last 10-14 days. This is very important because stink bugs are highly mobile and fly around the landscape from field to field and orchard to orchard, which is why multiple sprays (2-3) are a good idea. If you have row crops nearby, pay attention to what is going on in those crops. When cotton cuts out and bolls open, stink bugs often look for a new home. When peanuts are dug, they can attract stink bugs which will also look around for other places to go and pecan orchards are very appealing. Timing one of your orchard sprays for stink bug with these critical periods of the row crops around you is a good idea.

Aphids and mites have been relatively light to date. Most likely because of the rain. As it turns hot and dry we will likely see these pests escalate. Bifenthrin and all pyrethroids will flare aphids and mites so be prepared for these pests following your pyrethroid sprays. This is one reason I prefer to wait until as late as possible to begin spraying for weevil or stink bug. Many growers include an aphicide like imidacloprid, Carbine, or Transform in their pyrethroid spray to minimize the blow back from aphids. But, in my

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experience you may be just as well to spray the pyrethroid and then come back with the aphicide and/or miticide if you can get back around in time because they will be coming whether you include it in with the pyrethroid or not.

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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