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IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 35 Mon. Aug 30, 2021

Phillip Edwards Irwin County Extension Coordinator

In this issue: Recent, Cotton Peanut Research Day, GA Dept of Health Status for Friday, EPA Revokes Insecticide, Cotton Entomology, Peanut Entomology, Cotton Defoliation, Pulling Your Peanut Sample, Peanut Maturity Calendar, Nematode Sampling, Row Crop Disease Update

Recent

We ran three peanut samples Friday at our office. I should have taken a few pictures – they all still need some more time. With peanuts this year, don't rely completely on days after planting. With our periods of saturated soils, injury, weed control issues… we may see some early set peanuts with the majority of the crop trailing close behind. We will just see how the samples look. Also, at harvest you may need to separate those water-soaked areas from the more normal parts of the field – similar to what we would do in a dry year by separating those dryland corners – except this year those extremely wet areas. We are ready to check peanuts when you are, so please bring in the mornings so we can get out in the field after dinner (lunch). Lots of rain this year and cotton is beginning to open so remember cotton irrigation is usually halted at 10% open bolls across the field, but you have to look at the field situation such as missing positions, where the fruit set is now, and field moisture before completely stopping irrigation. Soon we will begin a soybean nematode survey – so if you have beans please let me know. Also, I am looking for a late cotton (planted after mid-June) field to determine last effective bloom date. And lastly, we are doing TSWV survey on 10 peanut fields representing a cross section of our county.

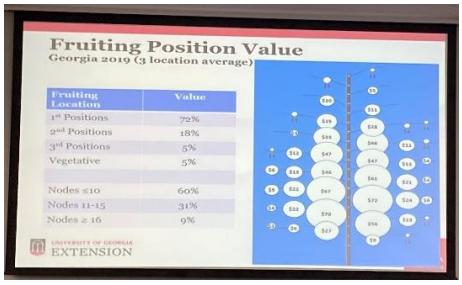
Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV) in Peanut

Looking for 10 random fields to rate for TSWV

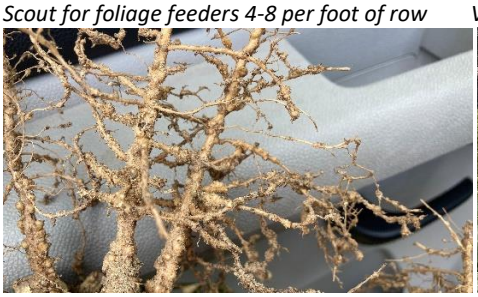
County Agent training in rating for TSWV

Scout for foliage feeders 4-8 per foot of row

Velvetbeans mostly, but corn earworm and loopers



A few open bolls – soon defoliation decisions



Peanuts behind peanuts…….. yep nematodes

Scout grain sorghum for sugarcane aphids

Be safe/share the road, yes I pulled off for photo

Cotton Peanut Research Field Day Wednesday September 8, 2021 in Tifton

PERRY/TIFTON, Ga. (Aug. 27, 2021) - The Georgia Cotton Commission, Georgia Peanut Commission and the University of Georgia Extension Cotton and Peanut Teams, will co-sponsor a joint research field day on Wednesday, Sept. 8, 2021, in Tifton, Georgia.

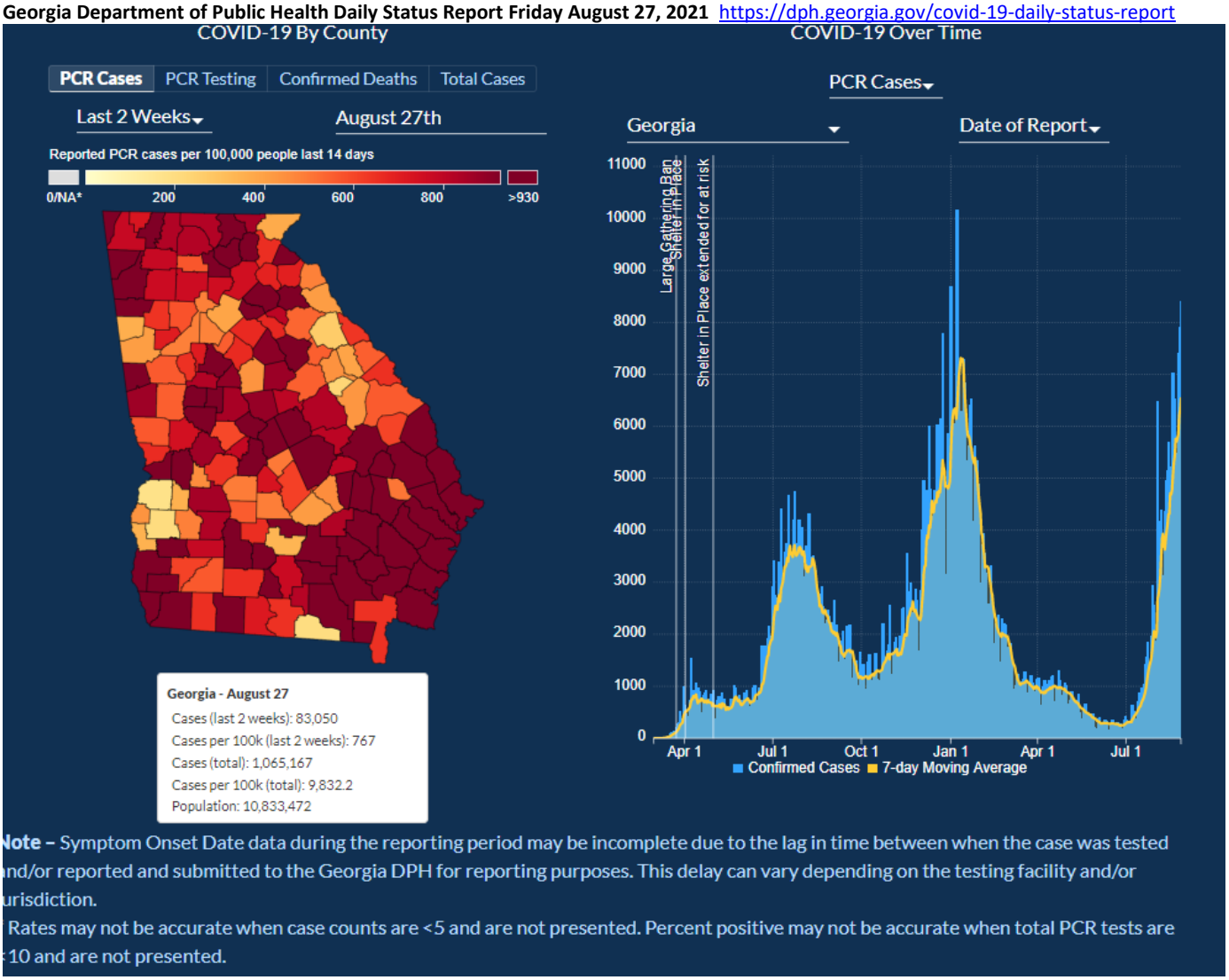
The field day will start at 8:00 a.m. at the Tifton Campus Conference Center (TCCC) in the North Parking Lot. After a brief welcome, field day attendees will visit the RDC Pivot and the UGA Lang Farm to tour several trials and hear from speakers. Attendees will return to the UGA Tifton Campus Conference Center for lunch and a short program. The field day is a free event, but attendees are encouraged to RSVP to Ashley Golden at ashley.golden@uga.edu or calling 229-386-3366 to provide an accurate count for lunch.

The purpose of the tour is to showcase current research, which is funded by the respective commissions, in plot-side presentations by the researchers themselves. The sponsors' goal is to provide an educational environment for cotton and peanut farmers and give them the opportunity to pose questions directly to the researchers and to express opinions and concerns pertinent to the production of their crops.

Chairmen of the peanut and cotton commissions, Armond Morris and Bart Davis, respectively, agree this event gives farmers the distinct opportunity to interact with the leadership of each commission, other farmers and industry representatives. It is an excellent place for farmers to observe, first-hand, the research programs funded by their checkoff investments.

To view an agenda, visit www.georgiacottoncommission.org or www.gapeanuts.com.

Georgia Department of Public Health Daily Status Report Friday August 27, 2021 https://dph.georgia.gov/covid-19-daily-status-report



Be safe

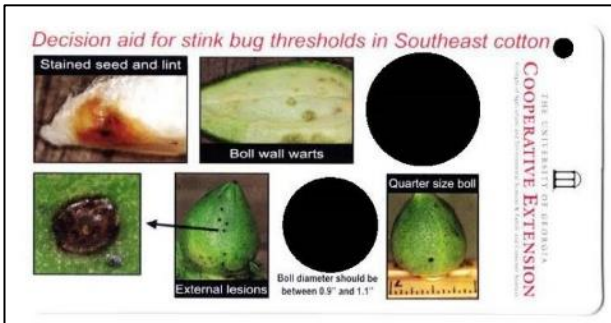
EPA is Revoking all Chlorpyrifos Tolerances for all Commodities Abney

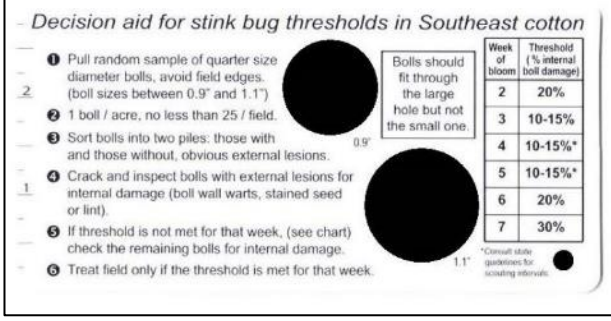
The following is an excerpt from a news release from EPA on 18 August 2021. The revocation of the tolerances for all commodities will be effective 6 months after the publication of the final rule in the Federal Register.

"**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."

Cotton Entomology Roberts

Cotton ranges from bolls opening, to really just getting started good. Keep scouting and be informed of your cotton field conditions and the week of bloom. *The table below list approximate boll age in days which bolls should be protected for selected insect pests. Cool temperatures will slow plant development and subsequent boll age values may increase in such environments. It is assumed that the field is relatively insect pest free when the decision to terminate insecticide applications for a pest is made. From UGA Cotton Production Guide.*





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+

Insect Pest(s)	Approx. Boll Age (days)
Corn Earworm Tobacco Budworm	18-20 bolls fully sized
Stink Bugs	25
Fall Armyworm	bolls near maturity
Foliage Feeders soybean looper beet armyworm southern armyworm	bolls mature
Sucking Insects whiteflies aphids	harvest (honeydew accumulation on lint)

Cotton Defoliation Decisions

Cotton defoliation is just around the corner (see photo on page of newsletter – to see where the most valuable bolls are located).

Cotton Defoliation in Georgia

Dr. Camp Hand – Cotton Specialist | **Dr. John Snider – Cotton Physiologist**

Cotton defoliation is a complex production decision with many chemical options to choose from. Harvest-aids are utilized to prepare the crop for machine harvest, and timely defoliation and harvest of cotton can reduce weathering losses (yield and quality), and decrease trash in the lint. A basic knowledge of crop development and maturity as well as an understanding of the physiology of harvest aids is necessary in making decisions concerning defoliation.

Harvest Aid Functions: Harvest aids have four functions. Based on the time of year defoliation is occurring, all processes may not be necessary for cotton harvest. An understanding of these processes is necessary to determine appropriate products and rates. These functions are: 1) Removal of mature foliage; 2) Removal of juvenile foliage; 3) Boll opening; and 4) Regrowth suppression. The first two processes are considered defoliation. Defoliation is a natural plant process; however, in a cotton crop, leaf drop does not occur simultaneously throughout the canopy. Thus, to facilitate timely harvest, producers must manipulate the plant to drop its leaves in a short period of time. Auxin and ethylene are the two plant hormones involved in defoliation. Auxin promotes growth and prevents abscission, whereas ethylene is a ripening hormone that promotes abscission. Leaves fall from the plant once ethylene moves from the leaf to the base of the petiole to activate cell wall-degrading enzymes that form the abscission layer. Auxin and ethylene concentrations in the leaf are based on leaf age. Younger leaves have higher concentrations of auxin while older leaves have higher concentrations of ethylene. This makes older leaves more conditioned for defoliation, while young leaves might be more difficult to remove. Although higher rates of defoliants might be necessary to remove juvenile growth, it could also lead to desiccation and leaf sticking. An increase in ethylene from defoliants can also hasten boll opening, and regrowth suppression is necessary to prevent follow-up applications to control regrowth. Manipulating these hormones with harvest-aids will facilitate the leaf abscission process and also allow for boll opening and regrowth suppression.

Types of Defoliants: There are two main types of defoliants for cotton: herbicidal and hormonal. Herbicidal defoliants injure the leaf, stimulating production of ethylene. Hormonal defoliants increase the ethylene concentration in the leaves without causing injury. Specific examples of each type can be found below.

Herbicidal defoliants
Tribufos (Folex) – Injures leaf below the cuticle, causing stress and stimulating ethylene production.
PPO Inhibiting Herbicides (Aim (carfentrazone-ethyl), ET (pyrafluefen ethyl), Resource (flumiclorac), Blizzard (fluthiacet methyl), Sharpen (saflufenacil), others) – Destructs cell membranes, causing ethylene production.

Hormonal defoliants
Ethephon (Prep, others) – Increases production of ethylene, leading to leaf drop and accelerated boll opening. Other ethephon containing products include Finish 6 Pro (ethephon plus cyclanilide) and FirstPick (ethephon plus urea sulfate).
Thidiazuron (Dropp, Freefall, others) – Enhances production of ethylene and inhibits auxin transport. Primarily used for juvenile growth removal and regrowth suppression. Ginstar is a premix of thidiazuron plus diuron.

Defoliation Timing: Determining when to defoliate your cotton crop is of the utmost importance, because defoliation timing can impact both yield and fiber quality. Poor defoliation reduces fiber quality, early defoliation reduces yield and micronaire, and late defoliation increases the likelihood of boll rot as well as reductions in yield and quality from weathering. Additionally, late defoliation can increase the likelihood of suboptimal defoliant performance due to lower temperatures. There are three primary ways to determine crop maturity and defoliation timing:

1. 60 to 75% open boll
   - 60% in a uniform crop ONLY
2. Sharp Knife
   - Using a sharp knife, cut into the uppermost boll that has a chance of contributing to yield. The cotton should string out when the boll is cut and the seeds should be fully developed with a brown seed coat and cotyledons inside the seed.
3. Nodes above cracked boll (NACB)
   - 4 NACB or less. There is a relationship between percent open boll and the number of nodes between the uppermost first position cracked boll and the uppermost first position harvestable boll. That relationship is illustrated in the chart to the right.

Relationship between NACB & % Open Bolls

(Bednarz et al. 2002)

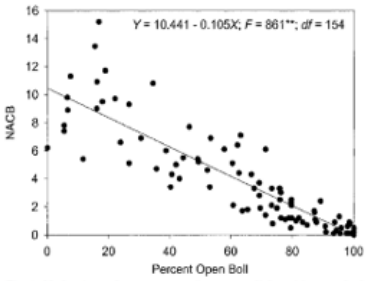


Fig. 1. Nodes from the uppermost first sympodial position cracked boll to the uppermost harvestable boll (NACB) vs. percent open boll in harvest timing studies conducted at the University of Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station in 1998, 1999, and 2000. **Denotes significance at the $P = 0.01$ level.

% Open Bolls	NACB
30	7.3
40	6.2
50	5.2
60	4.1
70	3.1
80	2.0
90	1.0
100	0

Defoliant Applications: Most defoliants do not translocate through the plant, making spray coverage extremely important. To ensure adequate spray coverage, the proper spray pressure, ground speed, and nozzle size must be used in order for the proper application volume to be applied, in accordance to label instructions. Much attention has been given to defoliation using auxin nozzles (i.e. nozzles labeled for 2,4-D and dicamba applications), and there have been concerns with adequate spray coverage. A study conducted across the cotton belt found that sprayer output (GPA) was far more important in defoliation than nozzle type. Higher GPA results in greater defoliation, with a good output target being 15 GPA. Also, many growers across the state of Georgia have participated in the Using Pesticides Wisely training over the past few years. Although this training primarily has to do with the use of 2,4-D and dicamba, these lessons should not be dismissed when applying other pesticides. Care should be taken to prevent off-target movement of defoliants, particularly around sensitive crops and homeowners, as defoliants can be extremely visible. When defoliating, only treat enough acres to anticipate harvesting in the next 10 to 14 days. Rain occurring after application can affect defoliant activity, so weather forecasts should be consulted prior to application. In Table 1, some of the more common defoliants are listed with rates, rain-free periods, PHIs, and expected activity. This table can also be found in the 2020 Mid-South Cotton Defoliation Guide written by Tyson Raper, Brian Pieralisi, Donnie Miller, Tyler Sandlin, Steve Brown, and Bill Robertson, and is at this link: https://www.uaex.edu/farm-ranch/crops-commercial-horticulture/cotton/2020%20Mid-South%20Cotton%20Defoliation%20Guide.pdf.

Table 1. Use pattern and expected activity for defoliants and desiccants (from the Mid-South Cotton Defoliation Guide).

Harvest Aid[1]	Labeled Broadcast Rate/Acre	Max. Use per Season	Rainfree Period (hours)[2]	Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)	Small Grain Re-Crop Interval	Estimated min. temp.	Mature leaves	Juvenile growth	Regrowth prevention	Boll opening
Thidiazuron SC	1.6 - 6.4 oz	9.6 oz	24	5	14 days	65 F	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	None
Ginstar	6.4 - 16 oz	16 oz	12	5	1 month	60 F	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	None
Folex 6	16 - 24 oz	24 oz	1	7	None	60 F	Excellent	Fair	Poor	None
Aim	0.5 - 1.6 oz	3.2 oz	8	7	None	55 F	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	None
Display	1.0 oz	2.0 oz	8	7	None	55 F	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	None
ET	1.5 - 2.75 oz	5.5 oz	1	7	None	55 F	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	None
Sharpen	2.0 oz	2.0 oz	1	5	None	55 F	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	None
Ethephon	21 - 42 oz	42 oz	6	7	1 month	60 F	Fair	Poor	Poor	Excellent
Finish 6 Pro	21 - 42 oz	42 oz	6	7	1 month	60 F	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Excellent
Glyphosate[3]	11 - 44 oz	44 oz	4	7	None	55 F	Fair	Fair	Excellent	None
Desiccants										
Paraquat	3.1 - 32 oz	32 oz	0.5	3	None	55 F	Fair	Excellent	Poor	Fair
Sodium Chlorate	4.5 lbs ai	N/A	24	7	None	55 F	Fair	Fair	Poor	None

[1] Addition of spray adjuvants may enhance defoliation during cold temperatures or when leaves are tough from drought conditions. However, adjuvants may increase leaf desiccation during the early season when temperatures are warm.

[2] Expected rainfree periods are estimates only and may or may not be exact. Other conditions, including temperature, moisture and crop status, will play a role in product performance.

[3] Non-glyphosate tolerant varieties only.

Table 2. UGA "Three-way" Defoliation Mixtures.

Season (Temperatures)	Ethephon (Prep 6S C)	Thidiazuron (Dropp 4S C)	Tribufos (Folex 6EC)
	BROADCAST RATE/ACRE		
Early Season (highs >90 F, lows >70 F)	21 – 24 fl oz	1.6 – 3.2 fl oz	6 – 12 fl oz
Mid-Season (highs 80<89 F, lows 60<70 F)	24 – 32 fl oz	2 – 2.3 fl oz	8 – 12 fl oz
Late-Season (highs <80 F, lows <60 F)	32 – 42 fl oz	X	16 – 20 fl oz

Ethephon – Higher rates necessary with cooler temperatures to increase boll opening

Thidiazuron – Increase rates for greater regrowth potential, less activity when lows are less than 65 F for 3 days

Tribufos – Higher rates necessary for cooler temperatures, however too high can dessicate

X = denotes product not suggested during these environmental conditions

Specific Recommendations: For particular defoliant tank-mixture recommendations, refer to the UGA Pest Management Handbook at the following link: https://extension.uga.edu/content/dam/extension/programs-and-services/integrated-pest-management/documents/handbooks/2021-pmh-comm-chapters/Cotton.pdf. In the defoliant section of the pest management handbook, recommendations are broken up by "season", or relative range of temperatures at and around application, along with expected defoliant activity. Although there are many options when choosing defoliants, one of the most common tank-mixtures is a three-way mix of ethephon (Prep, others), thidiazuron (Dropp, others), and tribufos (Folex/Def). Rate recommendations based on temperatures at and in the time surrounding defoliation can be found in Table 2. For more information on these and any recommendations and how to incorporate them into your operation, please contact your local UGA County Extension Agent.

Weed Management at Defoliation: In cases where weeds are present at harvest, some defoliants have herbicidal activity on certain weeds. Table 3 lists some of those options. These treatments should be followed by desiccants to further prepare the cotton crop for harvest, including products containing paraquat or sodium chlorate.

Table 3. Harvest aid weed management options.

HERBICIDE	BROADCAST RATE/ ACRE	REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS *The rates below are given in the broadcast amount per acre unless otherwise noted.*
carfentrazone-ethyl Aim 2.0EC	1 fl oz	Add 1% v/v crop oil. Effective on morningglory, coffee senna, and tropical spiderwort.
carfentrazone-ethyl + fluthiacet-methyl Display 2.05EC	up to1 fl oz	Limited data, adhere to label restrictions, use precaution.
glyphosate Roundup Powermax 3 5.88S, others	up to 2.5 pts	Use in combination with defoliants.
paraquat Gramoxone 3S, others	1-4 fl oz	Use in combinations with standard defoliation applications. May cause crop desiccation and damage to unopened bolls.
Gramoxone Inteon 2S	3-5 fl oz	
pyraflufen ethyl ET 0.208EC	1.5 oz	Add 0.5% v/v crop oil when temperatures are above 90°F. Add 1% v/v crop oil when temperatures are 89°F or below. Effective on morningglory. Label allows rate to be increased to 2.75 fl oz/A

Pulling Your Peanut Sample and Maturity Calendar

We are ready to go when you are. Please come from 8-12 in the morning so we can get our in the county in the afternoon if we need to. It's been a wet and a much different year so preferably bring the vines and pick off the sample at our office that way we can see the vine condition, stem strength, damage….. We need to see where the whole crop is. We had some very dry conditions early then lots of wet conditions so we may have a leading edge of more ready peanuts, with the bulk being further behind. We will just have to see how they lay out on the profile board. We will keep you posted on those first few samples.

* If you have to bring them in the afternoon – that fine too, we will check them if we are here or check them when we return.
* Go ahead and blast them put water to cover up the peanuts to keep them fresh and use the notepad and small pails that are available for you to leave a note in or under your sample. Be sure to write your name and contact information (cell phone) on your note. We may even take a picture of the sample if you are not here when we sample and text it to you.

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

PEANUT MATURITY CALENDAR (Date = Days after Planting)

Planting Date	Blooming.	First Pegs.	Critical pod-fill, water use, and white mold control period about 60- 110				Hull scrape to est. time to harvest.		*Typical maturity range for medium maturity varieties.					*Increasing risk of over-maturity and pod loss.		
	35	45	60	75	90	105	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	170
1-Apr	6-May	16-May	31-May	15-Jun	30-Jun	15-Jul	30-Jul	4-Aug	9-Aug	14-Aug	19-Aug	24-Aug	29-Aug	3-Sep	8-Sep	18-Sep
2	7-May	17-May	1-Jun	16-Jun	1-Jul	16-Jul	31-Jul	5-Aug	10-Aug	15-Aug	20-Aug	25-Aug	30-Aug	4-Sep	9-Sep	19-Sep
3	8-May	18-May	2-Jun	17-Jun	2-Jul	17-Jul	1-Aug	6-Aug	11-Aug	16-Aug	21-Aug	26-Aug	31-Aug	5-Sep	10-Sep	20-Sep
4	9-May	19-May	3-Jun	18-Jun	3-Jul	18-Jul	2-Aug	7-Aug	12-Aug	17-Aug	22-Aug	27-Aug	1-Sep	6-Sep	11-Sep	21-Sep
5	10-May	20-May	4-Jun	19-Jun	4-Jul	19-Jul	3-Aug	8-Aug	13-Aug	18-Aug	23-Aug	28-Aug	2-Sep	7-Sep	12-Sep	22-Sep
6	11-May	21-May	5-Jun	20-Jun	5-Jul	20-Jul	4-Aug	9-Aug	14-Aug	19-Aug	24-Aug	29-Aug	3-Sep	8-Sep	13-Sep	23-Sep
7	12-May	22-May	6-Jun	21-Jun	6-Jul	21-Jul	5-Aug	10-Aug	15-Aug	20-Aug	25-Aug	30-Aug	4-Sep	9-Sep	14-Sep	24-Sep
8	13-May	23-May	7-Jun	22-Jun	7-Jul	22-Jul	6-Aug	11-Aug	16-Aug	21-Aug	26-Aug	31-Aug	5-Sep	10-Sep	15-Sep	25-Sep
9	14-May	24-May	8-Jun	23-Jun	8-Jul	23-Jul	7-Aug	12-Aug	17-Aug	22-Aug	27-Aug	1-Sep	6-Sep	11-Sep	16-Sep	26-Sep
10	15-May	25-May	9-Jun	24-Jun	9-Jul	24-Jul	8-Aug	13-Aug	18-Aug	23-Aug	28-Aug	2-Sep	7-Sep	12-Sep	17-Sep	27-Sep
11	16-May	26-May	10-Jun	25-Jun	10-Jul	25-Jul	9-Aug	14-Aug	19-Aug	24-Aug	29-Aug	3-Sep	8-Sep	13-Sep	18-Sep	28-Sep
12	17-May	27-May	11-Jun	26-Jun	11-Jul	26-Jul	10-Aug	15-Aug	20-Aug	25-Aug	30-Aug	4-Sep	9-Sep	14-Sep	19-Sep	29-Sep
13	18-May	28-May	12-Jun	27-Jun	12-Jul	27-Jul	11-Aug	16-Aug	21-Aug	26-Aug	31-Aug	5-Sep	10-Sep	15-Sep	20-Sep	30-Sep
14	19-May	29-May	13-Jun	28-Jun	13-Jul	28-Jul	12-Aug	17-Aug	22-Aug	27-Aug	1-Sep	6-Sep	11-Sep	16-Sep	21-Sep	1-Oct
15	20-May	30-May	14-Jun	29-Jun	14-Jul	29-Jul	13-Aug	18-Aug	23-Aug	28-Aug	2-Sep	7-Sep	12-Sep	17-Sep	22-Sep	2-Oct
16	21-May	31-May	15-Jun	30-Jun	15-Jul	30-Jul	14-Aug	19-Aug	24-Aug	29-Aug	3-Sep	8-Sep	13-Sep	18-Sep	23-Sep	3-Oct
17	22-May	1-Jun	16-Jun	1-Jul	16-Jul	31-Jul	15-Aug	20-Aug	25-Aug	30-Aug	4-Sep	9-Sep	14-Sep	19-Sep	24-Sep	4-Oct
18	23-May	2-Jun	17-Jun	2-Jul	17-Jul	1-Aug	16-Aug	21-Aug	26-Aug	31-Aug	5-Sep	10-Sep	15-Sep	20-Sep	25-Sep	5-Oct
19	24-May	3-Jun	18-Jun	3-Jul	18-Jul	2-Aug	17-Aug	22-Aug	27-Aug	1-Sep	6-Sep	11-Sep	16-Sep	21-Sep	26-Sep	6-Oct
20	25-May	4-Jun	19-Jun	4-Jul	19-Jul	3-Aug	18-Aug	23-Aug	28-Aug	2-Sep	7-Sep	12-Sep	17-Sep	22-Sep	27-Sep	7-Oct
21	26-May	5-Jun	20-Jun	5-Jul	20-Jul	4-Aug	19-Aug	24-Aug	29-Aug	3-Sep	8-Sep	13-Sep	18-Sep	23-Sep	28-Sep	8-Oct
22	27-May	6-Jun	21-Jun	6-Jul	21-Jul	5-Aug	20-Aug	25-Aug	30-Aug	4-Sep	9-Sep	14-Sep	19-Sep	24-Sep	29-Sep	9-Oct
23	28-May	7-Jun	22-Jun	7-Jul	22-Jul	6-Aug	21-Aug	26-Aug	31-Aug	5-Sep	10-Sep	15-Sep	20-Sep	25-Sep	30-Sep	10-Oct
24	29-May	8-Jun	23-Jun	8-Jul	23-Jul	7-Aug	22-Aug	27-Aug	1-Sep	6-Sep	11-Sep	16-Sep	21-Sep	26-Sep	1-Oct	11-Oct
25	30-May	9-Jun	24-Jun	9-Jul	24-Jul	8-Aug	23-Aug	28-Aug	2-Sep	7-Sep	12-Sep	17-Sep	22-Sep	27-Sep	2-Oct	12-Oct
26	31-May	10-Jun	25-Jun	10-Jul	25-Jul	9-Aug	24-Aug	29-Aug	3-Sep	8-Sep	13-Sep	18-Sep	23-Sep	28-Sep	3-Oct	13-Oct
27	1-Jun	11-Jun	26-Jun	11-Jul	26-Jul	10-Aug	25-Aug	30-Aug	4-Sep	9-Sep	14-Sep	19-Sep	24-Sep	29-Sep	4-Oct	14-Oct
28	2-Jun	12-Jun	27-Jun	12-Jul	27-Jul	11-Aug	26-Aug	31-Aug	5-Sep	10-Sep	15-Sep	20-Sep	25-Sep	30-Sep	5-Oct	15-Oct
29	3-Jun	13-Jun	28-Jun	13-Jul	28-Jul	12-Aug	27-Aug	1-Sep	6-Sep	11-Sep	16-Sep	21-Sep	26-Sep	1-Oct	6-Oct	16-Oct
30	4-Jun	14-Jun	29-Jun	14-Jul	29-Jul	13-Aug	28-Aug	2-Sep	7-Sep	12-Sep	17-Sep	22-Sep	27-Sep	2-Oct	7-Oct	17-Oct
1-May	5-Jun	15-Jun	30-Jun	15-Jul	30-Jul	14-Aug	29-Aug	3-Sep	8-Sep	13-Sep	18-Sep	23-Sep	28-Sep	3-Oct	8-Oct	18-Oct
2	6-Jun	16-Jun	1-Jul	16-Jul	31-Jul	15-Aug	30-Aug	4-Sep	9-Sep	14-Sep	19-Sep	24-Sep	29-Sep	4-Oct	9-Oct	19-Oct
3	7-Jun	17-Jun	2-Jul	17-Jul	1-Aug	16-Aug	31-Aug	5-Sep	10-Sep	15-Sep	20-Sep	25-Sep	30-Sep	5-Oct	10-Oct	20-Oct
4	8-Jun	18-Jun	3-Jul	18-Jul	2-Aug	17-Aug	1-Sep	6-Sep	11-Sep	16-Sep	21-Sep	26-Sep	1-Oct	6-Oct	11-Oct	21-Oct
5	9-Jun	19-Jun	4-Jul	19-Jul	3-Aug	18-Aug	2-Sep	7-Sep	12-Sep	17-Sep	22-Sep	27-Sep	2-Oct	7-Oct	12-Oct	22-Oct
6	10-Jun	20-Jun	5-Jul	20-Jul	4-Aug	19-Aug	3-Sep	8-Sep	13-Sep	18-Sep	23-Sep	28-Sep	3-Oct	8-Oct	13-Oct	23-Oct
7	11-Jun	21-Jun	6-Jul	21-Jul	5-Aug	20-Aug	4-Sep	9-Sep	14-Sep	19-Sep	24-Sep	29-Sep	4-Oct	9-Oct	14-Oct	24-Oct
8	12-Jun	22-Jun	7-Jul	22-Jul	6-Aug	21-Aug	5-Sep	10-Sep	15-Sep	20-Sep	25-Sep	30-Sep	5-Oct	10-Oct	15-Oct	25-Oct
9	13-Jun	23-Jun	8-Jul	23-Jul	7-Aug	22-Aug	6-Sep	11-Sep	16-Sep	21-Sep	26-Sep	1-Oct	6-Oct	11-Oct	16-Oct	26-Oct
10	14-Jun	24-Jun	9-Jul	24-Jul	8-Aug	23-Aug	7-Sep	12-Sep	17-Sep	22-Sep	27-Sep	2-Oct	7-Oct	12-Oct	17-Oct	27-Oct
11	15-Jun	25-Jun	10-Jul	25-Jul	9-Aug	24-Aug	8-Sep	13-Sep	18-Sep	23-Sep	28-Sep	3-Oct	8-Oct	13-Oct	18-Oct	28-Oct
12	16-Jun	26-Jun	11-Jul	26-Jul	10-Aug	25-Aug	9-Sep	14-Sep	19-Sep	24-Sep	29-Sep	4-Oct	9-Oct	14-Oct	19-Oct	29-Oct
13	17-Jun	27-Jun	12-Jul	27-Jul	11-Aug	26-Aug	10-Sep	15-Sep	20-Sep	25-Sep	30-Sep	5-Oct	10-Oct	15-Oct	20-Oct	30-Oct
14	18-Jun	28-Jun	13-Jul	28-Jul	12-Aug	27-Aug	11-Sep	16-Sep	21-Sep	26-Sep	1-Oct	6-Oct	11-Oct	16-Oct	21-Oct	31-Oct
15	19-Jun	29-Jun	14-Jul	29-Jul	13-Aug	28-Aug	12-Sep	17-Sep	22-Sep	27-Sep	2-Oct	7-Oct	12-Oct	17-Oct	22-Oct	1-Nov
16	20-Jun	30-Jun	15-Jul	30-Jul	14-Aug	29-Aug	13-Sep	18-Sep	23-Sep	28-Sep	3-Oct	8-Oct	13-Oct	18-Oct	23-Oct	2-Nov
17	21-Jun	1-Jul	16-Jul	31-Jul	15-Aug	30-Aug	14-Sep	19-Sep	24-Sep	29-Sep	4-Oct	9-Oct	14-Oct	19-Oct	24-Oct	3-Nov
18	22-Jun	2-Jul	17-Jul	1-Aug	16-Aug	31-Aug	15-Sep	20-Sep	25-Sep	30-Sep	5-Oct	10-Oct	15-Oct	20-Oct	25-Oct	4-Nov
19	23-Jun	3-Jul	18-Jul	2-Aug	17-Aug	1-Sep	16-Sep	21-Sep	26-Sep	1-Oct	6-Oct	11-Oct	16-Oct	21-Oct	26-Oct	5-Nov
20	24-Jun	4-Jul	19-Jul	3-Aug	18-Aug	2-Sep	17-Sep	22-Sep	27-Sep	2-Oct	7-Oct	12-Oct	17-Oct	22-Oct	27-Oct	6-Nov
21	25-Jun	5-Jul	20-Jul	4-Aug	19-Aug	3-Sep	18-Sep	23-Sep	28-Sep	3-Oct	8-Oct	13-Oct	18-Oct	23-Oct	28-Oct	7-Nov
22	26-Jun	6-Jul	21-Jul	5-Aug	20-Aug	4-Sep	19-Sep	24-Sep	29-Sep	4-Oct	9-Oct	14-Oct	19-Oct	24-Oct	29-Oct	8-Nov
23	27-Jun	7-Jul	22-Jul	6-Aug	21-Aug	5-Sep	20-Sep	25-Sep	30-Sep	5-Oct	10-Oct	15-Oct	20-Oct	25-Oct	30-Oct	9-Nov
24	28-Jun	8-Jul	23-Jul	7-Aug	22-Aug	6-Sep	21-Sep	26-Sep	1-Oct	6-Oct	11-Oct	16-Oct	21-Oct	26-Oct	31-Oct	10-Nov
25	29-Jun	9-Jul	24-Jul	8-Aug	23-Aug	7-Sep	22-Sep	27-Sep	2-Oct	7-Oct	12-Oct	17-Oct	22-Oct	27-Oct	1-Nov	11-Nov
26	30-Jun	10-Jul	25-Jul	9-Aug	24-Aug	8-Sep	23-Sep	28-Sep	3-Oct	8-Oct	13-Oct	18-Oct	23-Oct	28-Oct	2-Nov	12-Nov
27	1-Jul	11-Jul	26-Jul	10-Aug	25-Aug	9-Sep	24-Sep	29-Sep	4-Oct	9-Oct	14-Oct	19-Oct	24-Oct	29-Oct	3-Nov	13-Nov
28	2-Jul	12-Jul	27-Jul	11-Aug	26-Aug	10-Sep	25-Sep	30-Sep	5-Oct	10-Oct	15-Oct	20-Oct	25-Oct	30-Oct	4-Nov	14-Nov
29	3-Jul	13-Jul	28-Jul	12-Aug	27-Aug	11-Sep	26-Sep	1-Oct	6-Oct	11-Oct	16-Oct	21-Oct	26-Oct	31-Oct	5-Nov	15-Nov
30	4-Jul	14-Jul	29-Jul	13-Aug	28-Aug	12-Sep	27-Sep	2-Oct	7-Oct	12-Oct	17-Oct	22-Oct	27-Oct	1-Nov	6-Nov	16-Nov
31	5-Jul	15-Jul	30-Jul	14-Aug	29-Aug	13-Sep	28-Sep	3-Oct	8-Oct	13-Oct	18-Oct	23-Oct	28-Oct	2-Nov	7-Nov	17-Nov
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10	15-Jul	25-Jul	9-Aug	24-Aug	8-Sep	23-Sep	8-Oct	13-Oct	18-Oct	23-Oct	28-Oct	2-Nov	7-Nov	12-Nov	17-Nov	27-Nov

September - October is Ideal Time to take Nematode Samples from Lanier Jordan's Baker County Extension Newsletter

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

Row Crop Disease Update **Kemerait**




1. *2.* *3.* *4.*

Picture 1- Striking foliar symptom of Tomato spotted wilt on peanut leaf.
Picture 2- White mold just beginning to flair again in peanuts in Tift County after being “shut down” by fungicide program. Pam Knox shares that weather is perfect in upcoming days (hot, wet, humid) for disease development and spread.
Picture 3- Additional picture from yesterday of tar spot on corn, our newly identified disease on corn, a disease causing great concern on corn in the Midwest. Most of our corn is made – this is one to watch for next year.
Picture 4- Underground white mold

As always for more information contact your Irwin County Extension Office.

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

CERTIFIED CROP ADVISER