

IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 39 Mon. Sep 27, 2021

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Recent



Be on lookout for leaf spot



Prior to sunrise Friday and 56° Fahrenheit (photo credit Amelia Edwards)



Lots of peanut sampling - A few finally getting close



Irwin Co. Cotton Defoliation/Peanut Update Meeting Fri. at CASE Farm

UGA Cotton Defoliation Update Video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OaNIxsYkvMM>

Pecan Field Day at Vidalia Onion Research Center October 7th from 10-12 Sawyer

This short field day is at the onion center where we planted our Low-Input Variety Trial this year. Since the trees are brand new, most of our discussion is young trees management. If anyone is looking to plant trees, or have newly planted trees, this is definitely for you. This will be an outside meeting. **Please email agsawyer@uga.edu if you plan to attend or call the Irwin County Extension Office and we will sign you up.** Lunch details are still in the works and will follow the meeting.

Date: **October 7th**

Time: **10:00 – 12:00**

Location: **Vidalia Onion Research Center (8163 Hwy 178 Lyons)**

Topics Include:

- Terra-Sorb-UGA Fertilizer Trial
- Insecticide Drench Trial
- Pecan Budmoth Efficacy and Timing Trial
- Drip vs. Microsprinkler Irrigation Set Up
- Soil Moisture Sensors
- Low-Input Varieties
- Herbicide Options for Young Trees
- Ambrosia Beetle Monitoring/Control

Sunbelt Expo: North America's Premier Farm Show is Scheduled for October 19-21, 2021

EXPO IS BACK. THE FUTURE IS NOW <https://sunbeltexpo.com/> The Sunbelt Ag Expo is open Tuesday through Thursday, October 19-21, from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm each day except Thursday when the gate closes at 4:00 pm. Admission at the gate is \$10 per person per day. Advanced and discount tickets can be purchased online beginning August 1.



Peanut Disease Update Kemerait

1. At least for now, cooler and drier weather is here. Our friend Pam Knox can share with us the “whats” and “whys” and “for how longs”, but I’ll take it while we have it. Drier weather will help our growers get back in the peanut fields- either to dig or perhaps a final fungicide application.
2. Cooler weather will slow and stall the developments and spread of white mold on peanut and also southern rust on some late corn still out there. I don’t think the cooler weather will have much impact on peanut leaf spot diseases or cotton areolate mildew disease.
3. There is a lot of leaf spot in our peanut crop, a lot of defoliation. Things growers have learned or relearned:
 - A. Chlorothalonil alone as a season-long stand-alone leaf spot material may not be enough in a tough year.
 - B. Tebuconazole + Alto is NOT a great mix for late-season leaf spot control. Both are same mode of action and alone, or together, are not strong enough to fight the onslaught of late season leaf spot.
 - C. Late starts, rain delays, rains too soon after application, and stretched intervals add up over time and have resulted in some real leaf spot problems this year.
 - D. Leaf spot is a major issue this season on peanut, but many growers have it well under control. Beaucoup growers. Secrets? Timeliness, maybe shortening intervals, fungicide selection, and good rotation.

Approaching Peanut Harvest: Pulling Your Peanut Sample

Bring your samples in the morning from 8-12 (I will make every effort to be here unless I have a prior obligation) so we can get out in the county in the afternoon if we need to. A quart of peanuts is sufficient. 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 etc. 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 these 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. Include your name and cell phone on your note. If we are not here please call our office at 468-7409 and let us know that you dropped a sample off – we may put them in our refrigerator. We may send a picture of the sample if you are not here and text it to you. Proper maturity means optimum yield and fewer losses.

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 for your other field samples.

So, each sample will have three bunches of peanuts. Pick one plant from one location and pull off all peanuts from that plant; then pull from the next bunch and then the last bunch – go back to the first bunch and repeat the process if you don’t have enough peanuts. Keeping picking until you have around 200 peanuts (a sample should contain between 180 and 220 peanut pods and usually about a quart of peanuts). 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 Monfort

There are several factors that can affect maturity like temperature, moisture, diseases, and production practices. You can have the same or two different cultivars in the same maturity group planted on the same day in different fields mature at different rates due to difference in soil type, rainfall, or pest problems. Therefore, do not assume that a cultivar will always mature at its “normal” rate, especially this year with most areas in Georgia being slightly cooler than normal and having weekly rain events/cloudy weather. The excessive rain this season also caused growers to have to be more aggressive in their weed control potentially setting their peanut crop back a week to 10 days. On the flip side - there is also potential for some fields to be early this year. I have received several texts and calls on a few fields that looked ready on the maturity board at 130 to 135 days old. I admit these fields surprised me a little with all of the 145 to 150 day maturity board samples I have seen so far. In these situations, I would suggest taking another

sample to make sure it is correct. Remember to collect as much information on a field as you are laying the peanuts out on the maturity board. Knowing the health of the vines, disease levels, etc. is needed to accurately determine maturity. We keep a log book of all samples ran at our office. You may want to do the same for your fields. Some questions I want you to consider and I will try to ask these when you bring a sample is Keep a maturity clinic log book – It would be helpful for you to keep a Maturity log of all of the samples you run. This will help you keep track the progression of some fields over time. Below are a few questions you need to consider and I will try to ask when you visit with your samples. So many just bring the peanut sample picked off and ready to blast however, if vine condition is a concern please bring some vines so we can take a look.

- 1.) Date planted
- 2.) Irrigated/non-irrigated
- 3.) Disease/Insect issues
- 4.) When was the last spray fungicide application?
- 5.) Peg issues?
- 6.) Did they have any valor injury or did they apply gramoxone or other herbicides that set the crop back?
- 7.) Level of TSWV

Additionally, be aware of areas of the field that were extremely wet for prolonged periods of time – There are fields all over Georgia where prolonged wet periods caused peanut to turn yellow. These areas never seem to green back up even after the rains have diminished. This is largely due to a significant decline in root viability or decline. For the most part, the roots and in some cases the pods are rotten. You need to try to exclude these areas (if they are bad) instead of mixing with the good quality peanuts in the field. This does not mean every yellow area will have bad peanuts --- Growers will need to make that distinction as they are dug. The areas I am talking about are the low lying areas. I am not talking about the normal late season yellowing of the crop.

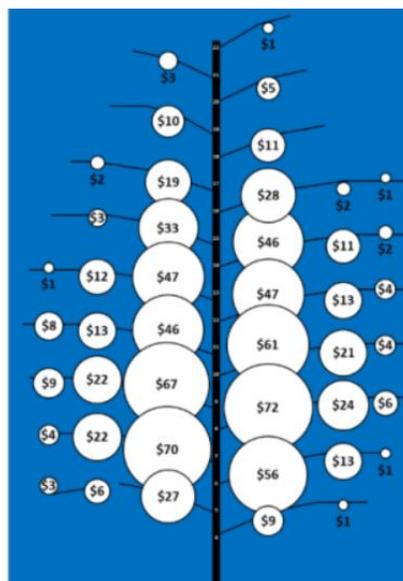
How does Late Season Temperatures affect peanut maturity and decision on when to dig

- a. Typically, minimum temperatures in the upper 30's and lower 40's happen around the third week of October.
- b. Temperatures in the lower 40's and lower for several mornings in a row will cause the plants to shut down and further development and maturation is over.
- c. There is a misconception that temperatures in the upper 40's and lower 50's shut down the plant. Those temperatures will slow the maturation down but it will not cause it to stop.
- d. The "normal" minimum temperature at Tifton is 61 degrees on October 1st and 51 degrees on November 1st.
- e. If there is a risk of a frost/freeze the best thing to do is leave the peanuts in the ground. They are insulated in the ground.
- f. inverted peanuts less than 48 hrs before a frost or freeze --- there is a high risk for frost damage.
- g. Inverted greater than 48 hrs before a frost or freeze --- less risk of Frost damage. Please call me if you need any help or have questions.

Cotton Boll Position and Corresponding Value

An updated boll positioning value has been produced by Jared Whitaker showing the importance of those lower and first position bolls.

Fruiting Location	Value
1 st Positions	72%
2 nd Positions	18%
3 rd Positions	5%
Vegetative	5%
Nodes ≤10	60%
Nodes 11-15	31%
Nodes ≥ 16	9%



Boll position and value of boll position along the cotton plant, courtesy of Jared Whitaker.

This new value tree really emphasizes the importance of first setting those high dollar bolls early in the season with proper management. Nearing the end of the growing season, overwatering and irrigating your crop with a higher than 10% open boll in an effort to make young upper position low value bolls open in the top will lead to losing or damaging your most valuable bolls and reducing yield and profitability. Not to mention, those young bolls probably will not mature enough to be harvested. If you have questions about terminating irrigation make sure you reach out to your local UGA County Extension Agent.

Selected Forages Programming and Updates

Baxter

Grassmasters Spotlight Series

Our next Grassmasters Spotlight Series is Tuesday September 28th at 6:30 pm. This quarter's topic is Options for Extending the #Grazing Season. Click here to register: https://ugeorgia.ca1.qualtrics.com/.../SV_eFOfm2u7gh9yF6u

Georgia Forages YouTube Channel

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCL6DgfaB8V2DRnGxzEBxU3w>

Kubota Forage Forum Resources

This virtual event was sponsored by and aired on 8/19. They have made the resources and will soon have full recordings available here: <https://www.kubotausa.com/events/forage-forum>

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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