

IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 20 Wed. May, 5 2021

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In this issue: Recent, Dicamba Label Update, 4-H Fundraisers, UPW and Paraquat Training, General Ag Thoughts, Common Row Crop Questions, 4-H Watermelon Growing Contest, Production Guides and Other Information, Residual Herbicide Activity in Vegetable Transplants

Recent



Irwin County 4-H Club Poultry Judging Team wins state contest. 4-H Team shown with 4-H Volunteer Lori Hancock, Irwin 4-H Educator Gina Graham



Yes peanuts are up in Irwin County – these were planted April 19th



Good job with this burndown in soon to be cotton field



Good looking watermelon field, but wet cool soil led to some fusarium wilt

Dicamba Label Update...

On April 26, 2021 the U.S. EPA declined Georgia's 24(C) XtendiMax label request that would have improved grower flexibility when applying this herbicide. Thus, all XtendiMax applications must follow requirements in accordance with the federal label. UGA is committed and excited to work with the GDA and the U. S. EPA to resolve this challenge. On-target pesticide applications are essential to farm sustainability. Contact your local Extension Agent if we can be of assistance.

4-H Fundraisers

We will have extra bags of Vidalia Onions (\$10 per 10 lb. bag) and Krispy Kreme doughnuts available at our office (glazed and chocolate iced) on Thursday May 6, 2021. Stop by, visit and purchase a bag of onions and/or a box of doughnuts. What a combination onions and doughnuts. Our tomato plants are ready to be planted – so when you visit we will make you a deal on our remaining tomato plants.

UPW and Paraquat Training

We are still getting farmers calling in to watch the UPW training here at our office. If you have not attended a UPW training and will be applying Dicamba (Auxin chemistries) to your cotton or soybeans then you **must** watch this training session. You will get 2 hours credit. Call ahead of time and then come and watch the training and we will get your credit submitted. Don't forget that paraquat

training is also mandatory if you will use this product. You can take the Paraquat Training at the following link: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/paraquat-dichloride-training-certified-applicators>.

General Ag Thoughts Related to Herbicides, Fertilizer and Pecan

Justin Hand Tift County Agent

With all the lightning and thunder and power outage, I saw 3/10 inch in my rain gauge this morning. This is from the Tift County Extension blog shared by Justin Hand this past Friday and I had similar calls last week. He did a great job of getting to the important stuff and I share it below.

Herbicides:

- Cotton: Any Valor and Diuron are almost certainly gone. Nothing changes. Stick to the program. 2 PREs and timely posts. Add Paraquat with PREs if pigweed is up.
- Peanuts: If you have already applied Prowl and you're reworking beds or had significant soil movement in the field, I would add an additional 16oz of Prowl in combo with Valor immediately after planting.
- Corn: If the soil washed out of the field so did your atrazine. If it didn't then you may still get some residual activity but will be probably be reduced. If the atrazine was there for at least 2 hours you will still get the post-emergent effects from it. If you would like some residual insurance you can add some more atrazine (less than 12" tall) but be mindful of the 2.5lb/ai yearly limit.

Fertilizer

- Cotton: If you haven't planted yet and have the capabilities of putting starter fertilizer in a "2 x 2" (2 inches to the side and 2 inches below the seed), you might consider putting 10 gallons of 10-34-0 in a 2 x 2. Or likely a more economical treatment would be 3-5 gallons of 28-0-0-5(S) in a 2 x 2. Don't put any fertilizer in-furrow. If you have planted, it may not be economical to replace 30 lb N/a right now, especially on large acreage, so be prepared to sidedress N at on the early side of the window (first square rather than first bloom) and maybe bump up the rate 10-25 % then. Tissue sampling right before sidedressing if possible would be a good idea.
- Corn: If you haven't finished putting N and S out yet then I would consider replacing about 25 % of your total N rate (include some S too, like with cotton). If you already had all your N and S out, maybe wait a week and take a tissue sample and see where you stand.

Pecans are coming along a little slower than usual. There is an easy explanation for this and it relates to heating units. Tifton received approximately 712 chill hours (hrs below 45 degrees) this winter, which is good, however, our heating units (hours above 65 degrees) this spring have been off. So far this year we have only had about 233 heating units. By this time last year, we had 353 heating units and in 2019 we had 631 at this point. Budbreak and crop development are coming along slow but should begin to increase as we get consistently warmer. Right now we're about 10-14 days behind due to the cooler spring. April 1st is our normal bud break but once the buds broke this year they just sat there. the late start means crop could lag behind some and it's likely that you'll have to carry some sprays later in the season to protect against scab.

Common Questions Shared by Jeremy Kichler Colquitt County Agent

Thank you, Jeremy, for sharing. This is a repeat from last week but very good information shared here. Topics includes in-furrow treatments for cotton and peanut. Nitrogen applications and weed control in corn.

Thoughts on Cotton Weed Control...

BURNDOWN: Palmer amaranth must not be emerged when planting, regardless of cotton cultivar planted.

Standard programs using Valor (before Palmer emergence), Direx, and Gramoxone + Direx are advised. Dicamba or 2,4-D would be beneficial for primrose, horseweed, and radish (2,4-D is much more effective on radish). All weeds and cover crops with the exception of cereal grains should be killed at least 14 days before planting. No plant back interval exists for XtendiMax or Engenia in XtendFlex cotton; other cultivars may be planted 30 d after 1" of rainfall. No plant back interval exists for Enlist Duo or Enlist One in Enlist cotton; other cultivars may be planted 30 d after application.

Preemergence (PRE) applications: Include 2 active ingredients for better control, less crop injury, and less herbicide resistance development. Below are some choices of preemergence treatments.

1) Brake + Reflex 2) Brake + Warrant 3) Direx + Warrant 4) Reflex + Direx 5) Reflex + Warrant

HERBICIDE RATES ASSUME TIMELY SEQUENTIAL POST APPLICATIONS AND DIRECTED LAYBY

1) Brake contains fluridone; 1 pt/A is an effective rate in mix with other herbicides. Fluridone requires significant rain/irrigation to become fully active.

2) Warrant: For most soils, 32-40 oz/A is in order. Effective on most grasses, pigweeds and is essential for spiderwort.

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3) Direx: For most soils the ideal rate is 10-16 oz/A; lower rates on sands or under intense irrigation. Avoid diuron PRE if it was applied within 14 d of planting as a burndown.

4) Reflex: For most soils, ideal rate is 10-12 oz/A when in these tank mixtures. Reflex mixtures are the most effective option for Palmer.

NOTE: Add paraquat if pigweed is emerged; a jar test is strongly advised if mixing with Brake.

Seedling Diseases in Cotton... are typically more severe during cooler and wetter weather, Why? Primarily the cool, wet soils slow germination and slow growth and development of the seed and seedling. Slow germination and emergence coupled with low vigor early on gives our most important seedling disease pathogen of cotton, fungus *Rhizoctonia solani*, the chance to attack and cause significant stand loss. *Rhizoctonia* can (and does) certainly cause losses even in warmer soils, but the impact is greatest in cooler and wetter soils.

NOTE: the key here about increasing risk to seedling diseases is less about “cooler and wetter” and more about ANYTHING that slows germination and development. Other factors include 1) poor seed quality, and 2) some considerations with herbicides and possibly other things put directly in the furrow.

NOTE 2: *Rhizoctonia* almost always causes post-emergent damping-off seedling disease. Plants come up, kind look ok, and then buckle at the knees and die, or they just stay small and fail to thrive. Dig the plants up and you should see a beautifully diagnostic lesion just below the soil line. If the plants NEVER come up, you may have *Pythium* (possibly especially in cooler soils) or other seed-rot issues.

SO, what to do? To minimize risk to seedling diseases, 1) make sure soil temps at 4 in. are AT LEAST 65F, 2) avoid planting in cooler and wetter conditions are imminent, 3) make sure you have the best quality seed (ask conditions); smaller seed is sometimes prone to greater stand problems than is larger seed, 4) insure a good fungicide seed treatment package (most commercial seed is already treated with a combination of excellent fungicides, and 5) if you are worried about higher risk to seedling diseases, consider additional treatments.

Additional treatments for cotton include 1) additional, higher-end seed treatments, and 2) liquid in-furrow fungicide. Neither additional treatment is a “general recommendation” for me as our standard cotton seed treatments are adequate to protect stand much of the time. However, when in doubt, additional treatments are good “insurance” against seedling disease, especially use of azoxystrobin (6 fl oz/A) in-furrow against *Rhizoctonia*.

Bob Kemerait answers a few questions about PEANUT Early-Season Treatments

Question 1: “Bob, do I have to use a fungicide seed treatment on my peanut seed?”

Answer 1: “Only if you want to pick peanuts at the end of the season.”

Question 2: “Bob, which peanut fungicide seed treatment should I use?”

Answer 2: “Most peanut seed will be treated with Rancona this year because it was more effective in 2020 against pathogens such as *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus niger* than was Dynasty PD. If, for some reason, your seed is treated with Dynasty PD in 2021, this does not mean you will have a stand problem, it is still a good treatment, but there will be higher risk to stand issues.”

Question 3: “Bob, does every peanut farmer in Georgia need to use an in-furrow fungicide to compliment the fungicide seed-treatment?”

Answer 3: “Great question, and the answer is “NO”. Many growers, especially those with high-quality seed, good rotation, careful planting dates and conditions, do NOT need an in-furrow fungicide. In-furrow fungicides provide additional stand insurance, that may or may not be needed. Growers MOST likely to consider use of an in-furrow fungicide product at planting are those who 1) have questions on quality of their seed, 2) are planting saved seed (but not always), 3) growers planting into cool and wet or hot and dry soils, 4) growers who are planting in a field where getting a good stand has been a historical problem, and 5) growers who will just sleep better at night knowing they put one out.

Question 4: “Bob, what about putting Azoxystrobin out in-furrow?”

Answer 4: “Azoxystrobin is inexpensive and effective against some important fungal pathogens, especially *Rhizoctonia*. It is less effective against *Aspergillus* crown rot. As an inexpensive “good but not great” fungicide, I like it. But, it may not be needed and it does have limitations.”

Question 5, “Bob, in addition to azoxystrobin, what else is there and when would we use them in-furrow?”

Answer 5: “Glad you asked, see below.”

Peanut nematodes (single row, in-furrow only) Velum 6.5-6.9 fl oz/A (Remember “VELUM” is NOT “VELUM TOTAL” and **does not include a thrips material**. To control thrips would require coupling Velum with Thimet or imidicloprid, etc. Also provides additional control of *Aspergillus* crown rot and some early-season control of leaf spot.

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Peanut nematodes (single row, in-furrow only): AgLogic, 7 lb/A also controls thrips

Peanut nematodes (single row, in-furrow only) Propulse 13.6 fl oz/A + Velum 1.5 fl oz/A. Note, this option also covers Aspergillus crown rot, CBR, early season leaf spot and some suppression of early -season white mold. **MUST ADD something for thrips control CBR and other diseases but not nematodes (single row, in-furrow only) Proline, 5.7 fl oz/A OR Propulse 13.6 fl oz/A.** Propulse is also good on Aspergillus crown rot.

Note: If you are using Velum or Propulse, there is no need to also include Azoxystrobin, unless there is some reason to be concerned about Rhizoctonia seedling blight.

FOR TWIN ROW Peanuts: All above rates are cut in half for EACH twin row. Yes, if effects efficacy, but that is the way it is.

Nitrogen Management in Corn... To increase the efficiency of nitrogen recovery during the season, split applications of nitrogen are recommended. Apply 25 to 30 percent of the projected nitrogen needs before or at planting. The remaining nitrogen can be applied sidedress and/or injected through the center pivot systems (fertigation). If all the nitrogen is applied with ground equipment, apply 50 to 75 pounds per acre at or before planting under irrigated conditions and 20 to 50 pounds per acre in dryland environments and the rest when the corn is 12 to 16 inches tall. If nitrogen is to be injected through the irrigation system, apply 40 to 60 pounds at or before planting and begin ground or injected applications of 30 to 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre when the corn is 8 to 12 inches tall. Continue on a bi-weekly basis until the total required nitrogen is applied. Three to five applications of nitrogen will be needed during the growing season. Nitrogen applications after pollination are NOT recommended unless a severe nitrogen deficiency is detected.

Can I Use Prowl Postemergence on Corn? I had a couple of questions about using Prowl POST on corn... Below are a few words from Dr. Eric Prostko, UGA Weed Scientist, on this subject.

I have heard that a few field corn growers have been reluctant to apply Prowl POST in field corn due to potential injury concerns, especially root pruning. POST applications of Prowl can cause root injury but this usually only occurs when the corn seed has been planted < 1.5" deep and seed-furrow closure is not adequate. With 21 years of data under my belt in Georgia, I am not overly worried about POST applications of Prowl causing unacceptable field corn injury (*assuming correct application rate, timing, seed depth, etc.*). Figure 1 presents some recent research data from UGA which indicated that the addition of Prowl to Roundup + Atrazine did not reduce corn yields (*note the very high yields*). In fact, the combination of Roundup + Atrazine + Prowl has been the standard POST program that I have compared all other newer herbicide programs to for many years (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Field Corn Yield As Influenced by POST Applications of Roundup (R) + Atrazine (A) or R + A + Prowl (P)

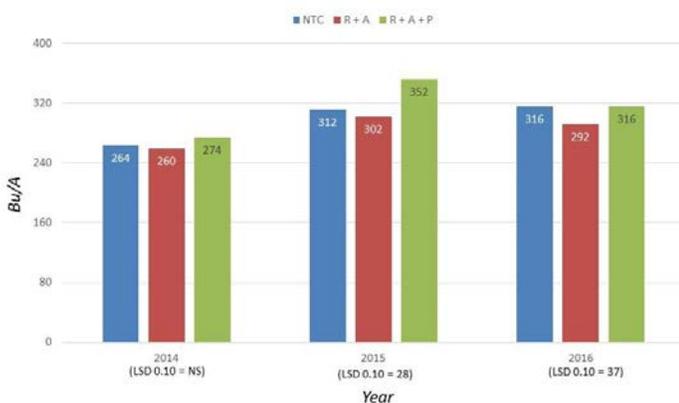


Figure 2. Field Corn Weed Control – 2019 Roundup + Atrazine + Prowl H₂O (~\$18/A)



4-H Watermelon Growing Contest

4-H members, we have Carolina Cross 180 watermelon seed known to grow a watermelon up to 200 pounds available at our office. Stop by and pick up your seed and growing information.

2021 Production Guides/Emergency Contacts and Calibration Cards Available at our Office.

When you visit our office please pick up the new production guides for Cotton, Corn and Peanut while they last. We also have plenty of calibration cards and emergency cards (similar to credit card size) for you to have and keep in your wallet. Also, please remember

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you can access both the Georgia Pesticide Handbook 2021 Commercial Edition and Georgia Pest Management Handbook 2021 Home and Garden Edition here <https://extension.uga.edu/programs-services/integrated-pest-management/publications/handbooks.html>
 Scroll down for complete listings for each.

Glyphosate Residual Activity Impacts Vegetable Transplants (Culpepper)

Over the past several years, we have been discussing how glyphosate applied pre-transplant to vegetables can be problematic depending on rate applied, time interval between application and transplanting, and rainfall amount between application and transplanting. A current graduate student's project further stresses the importance of understanding this challenge (photos below) and the importance of following our new label (below) when transplanting into bare-ground or mulch production systems.



No Roundup Pretransplant

Roundup PMAx II 64 oz/A Pretransplant 1 day

Roundup PMAx II 128 oz/A Pretransplant 1 day

MONSANTO COMPANY
 800 N. LINDBERGH BLVD.
 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63167 USA

Roundup PowerMAX® II Herbicide
Recommendations Prior to Transplanting Cucurbits and Fruiting Vegetables in Sandy Soils
 EPA Reg. No. 524-537

FIFRA 2(ee) Recommendation

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY IN THE STATES OF ALABAMA, FLORIDA AND GEORGIA

FIFRA Section 2(ee) Recommendation: This recommendation is made as permitted under FIFRA Section 2(ee) and has not been submitted to or accepted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This product bulletin is not product labeling, but is issued to clearly describe use recommendations as permitted under FIFRA Section 2(ee). Always read and follow label directions. The applicable labeling for this product must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read the product labeling affixed to the container of Roundup PowerMAX II Herbicide before applying. Use of Roundup PowerMAX II Herbicide according to this product bulletin is subject to the use precautions and limitations imposed by the labeling affixed to the container.

CROPS: Cantaloupe, Casaba melon, Crenshaw melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourds, Honeydew melon, Honey ball melon, Mango melon, Melons (all), Muskmelon, Persian melon, Pumpkin, Squash (summer, winter), Watermelon, Eggplant, Groundcherry, Okra, Pepino, Pepper (includes bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), Tomatillo, Tomato.

When applying Roundup PowerMAX II Herbicide prior to transplanting these crops in bare ground production soil with over 85% sand and/or less than 0.5% organic matter, if the soil is not tilled after application and before planting, apply no more than 32 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a single application, and allow for a minimum accumulation of 0.5 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation and wait 7 or more days between application and transplanting. Make no more than 1 application of this product within 2 weeks before transplanting.

When applying Roundup PowerMAX II Herbicide prior to transplanting these crops in mulch production where soil is over 85% sand and/or less than 0.5% organic matter, wait 3 or more days before transplanting following a single application of this product up to 32 fluid ounces per acre, or wait 10 or more days following a single application between 32 and 64 fluid ounces per acre, AND allow for a single rainfall or irrigation event of at least 0.5 inch between application of this product at any rate and transplanting. Punch new transplant holes and place plants a minimum of 3 inches from old holes or torn mulch.

Single Application Rate of Roundup PowerMAX II Herbicide	Interval Between Application and Transplanting	Rainfall/Irrigation Before Transplanting
Up to 32 fluid ounces	3 or more days before transplanting	0.5 inch or more
32 to 64 fluid ounces	10 or more days before transplanting	0.5 inch or more

For product information or assistance using this product, call toll-free 800-332-3111.
 In case of an emergency involving this product, call collect, day or night, 314-694-4000.

Roundup PowerMAX is a registered trademark of Monsanto Technology LLC.
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For a better copy of this new label:

https://s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/agrian-cg-fs1-production/pdfs/Roundup_PowerMAX_112t_Herbicide_2EE.pdf

As always for more information please contact your Irwin County Extension Office at 468-7409.

*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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