

IRWIN COUNTY EXTENSION AGRICULTURE NEWS - Vol. 26 Tue. June 15, 2021

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Thimeth burn, thrips and budworms



Aspergillus Crown Rot



Corn Smut



Consultant Brandon Phillips shared these photos of budworms feeding in peanut and sweep net capture of plant bugs



Recent

We walked several corn fields looking for rust since it has been confirmed in Coffee and Colquitt. I hope we don't have any but I conditions are very favorable and corn is at a critical time. Plenty of stink bugs found as we looked for corn rust.

We were called out to visit a peanut field with heavy tobacco budworm pressure. So be scouting for these in your peanuts. We had this issue several years ago, but not in recent years.

Thanks to Brandon Phillips for pointing out his findings where he also is seeing tobacco budworm in peanut and pretty heavy plant bug pressure in cotton. Plant bugs usually don't require treatment but thresholds are in place and it is possible for the threshold and or square retention to drop warranting a treatment.

So, in summary, check your peanuts for caterpillars, cotton for plant bugs and aphids, soybeans for rust, corn for rust and stink bug – Call if you have questions. A very busy but fun and rewarding day yesterday.

Row Crop Disease Issues Q and A with Dr. Kemerait

1. Chemical injury on young peanut foliage. Erratic shapes and tan/faded centers of spots that are characteristic of chemical burn.
2. Wilted/dying young peanut plants, suspect Aspergillus crown rot, though it could also be 1) Diplodia collar rot, 2) pH/zinc problems, 3) Lesser corn stalk borers. Digging plants showed diagnostic characteristics of Aspergillus crown rot just below the soil surface.
3. Tomato spotted wilt on young peanut plants, - poor plant stands, among other things, increase risk to outbreaks Of tomato spotted wilt. More and more spotted wilt reported this season.
4. Rhizoctonia seedling disease - note girdling just below soil surface. So why is there cotton seedling disease when seed was planted in warm soils? Risk to Seedling diseases of cotton is higher in cooler and wetter soils when germination is slowed and growth is

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sluggish. But Rhizoctonia can affect cotton seedling at anytime, especially where rotation is short and there is cotton or peanut stubble and debris present.

5. So if nearing 45 days after planting and the grower had wanted to put out Priaxor or Lucento, but can't get either. What do you recommend?" First, I'm not sure why grower can't get Priaxor or Lucento, but it is possible. To replace the leaf spot control these two provide, I would suggest Provysol + Chlorothslonol, Alto-Bravo, Aproach Prima, Domark + chlorothslonil, or Mazinga. For the white-mold component, I would consider mixing Tebuconazole or azoxystrobin with these mixes. Do you have to mix a white mold material? Not necessarily, but it might be prudent and both Priaxor and Lucento offer some protection from white mold.

6. Question: "Bob, do you really think all of this irrigated corn in southern Georgia needs to be sprayed for southern rust?" Answer: I am sure some probably does not need to be sprayed, but I'm not sure which corn it is. Finding early outbreaks of southern corn rust in Colquitt and Coffee Counties means the disease could be broadly dispersed. Weather is favorable now for spread and corn is in the more-susceptible growth stages. Since the amount of rust confirmed is very small, growers could probably delay a little bit. Especially if they have a scout. Problem is if they delay too long.

Previous Row Crop Update

Kemerait

Obviously, there is not a lot of southern rust in Georgia now, but with our recent rains, current heat and humidity, and a lot of corn starting to tassel, it could get "REAL" really quickly.

1. Which growers are at highest risk? Because the rust (which was well established in the field) was found in Coffee County, I would say any corn in the southern Coastal Plain part of the state is at risk.

2. Should we recommend spraying?? (Bob, yesterday you told me to "wait". You are not making this easy on us...). Should a grower spray? If corn has not reached VT tassel or is at R6 hard dough, do not spray. If the field has been sprayed in the last 2 weeks, don't spray. If the field is being SCOUTED and no southern rust is found, I wouldn't spray. That's why you pay a scout.... I would recommend spraying if 1) tassel stage or beyond, 2) irrigated with high yield potential, 3) especially in SE GA around Coffee-Jeff Davis Counties, AND 4) field is not carefully scouted.

3. Do we expect spread of the rust? Yes! Weather is favorable and we have beaucoup corn this year in the state.

4. What to spray? Single mode of action products like tebuconazole, tetraconazole, azoxystrobin and pyraclostrobin are good products for about 2 weeks or so. Mixed mode of action products are better and last longer. Are there "best" products? Yes, but NOTHING works once rust is well established in a field of corn.

Peanut Rx Survey

Bell

Kaleb Bell, our summer intern, has created the QR Code on the right to open a confidential survey that lets us assess the Peanut Rx disease/risk index for Irwin County. The survey is a simplified form of the survey on page 3. Please take a moment to complete the survey. If your phone allows, turn on the camera and hover over the icon to open the the survey. Otherwise, [click here](#) to access the survey. If you have not completed the survey, we may ask that you do so when we visit in person. You may also print and complete the survey on page 2, then return it to the Irwin County Extension Office. Again, *all information gathered is confidential. We kindly ask that you only complete the survey once.*

Please take a moment and fill out this brief survey - Thank you in advance



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Peanut RX Survey:

Peanut Variety or Varieties:

Plant Date: (Circle One)
10 After June 10

Before May 1 May 1-10 May 10-25 May 26- June

Peanuts Acres Grown

Final Stand Count Average (Circle One)
plants/ft.

Less than 3 plants/ft 3-4plants/ft. More than 4

At Plant Insecticide Use (Circle One)

Velum Thimet 20G Other None

Twin or Single Row? (Circle One)

Twin Row Single Row

Tillage Type: (Circle One)

Conventional Tillage Reduced Tillage

Did you use Classic Herbicide? (Circle One)

Yes No

Years Between Peanut Rotation (Circle One)

0 years 1 year 2 years 3 or more years

Issues with disease? (Circle all that Apply)

Spotted wilt leaf spot white mold limb rot

Is the field irrigated? (Circle One)

Yes No

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Assess Disease Risk in Your Field and Develop a Peanut Rx



This worksheet will lead you through the four-step process of determining your disease risk level in order to customize a Peanut Rx for your individual field using the reverse side of this worksheet and with the assistance of your BASF representative.

For each of the risk index factors, identify which option best describes the situation for your field and add the index value associated with each choice to obtain your overall disease risk value. This worksheet does not contain all of the varieties included in the 2019 Peanut Rx or the notes that accompany each factor. To view the complete 2019 Peanut Rx, visit the University of Georgia peanut website at www.uga peanutteam.com.

Assess Your Disease Risk

Variety Selection			
Variety ¹	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Point
			White Mold
AU NPL 17 ²	10	15	15
Bailey ³	10	25	10
Florida Fancy ²	25	20	20
FloRun™ 331 ⁴	15	20	15
Georgia-06G	10	20	20
Georgia-07W	10	20	15
Georgia-09B ²	20	25	25
Georgia-12Y ⁶	5	15	10
Georgia-14N ⁴	5	15	15
Georgia-16HO ²	10	25	20
Georgia-18BU ¹	10	25	20
Georgia Green	30	20	25
Sullivan ²	10	25	15
Tifguard [#]	10	15	15
TiNV-HiOL ^{2,4}	5	15	15
TUFFRunner™ 297 ²	10	25	20
TUFFRunner™ 511 ²	20	30	15

Planting Date			
Peanuts are planted:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Point
			White Mold
Prior to May 1	30	0	10
May 1 to May 10	15	5	5
May 11 to May 25	5	10	0
May 26 to June 10	10	15	0
After June 10	15	15	0

Plant Population (final stand, not seeding rate)			
Plant stand:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Point
			White Mold
Less than 3 plants/ft	25	NA	0
3 to 4 plants/ft (3)	10 (15)	NA	0 (0)
More than 4 plants/ft	5	NA	5

At-plant Insecticide			
Insecticide used	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Point
			White Mold
None	15	5	NA
Other than Thimet® 20G	15	5	NA
Velum Total	15	0	NA
Thimet 20G	5	0	NA

Row Pattern			
Peanuts are planted in:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Point
			White Mold
Single rows	10	0	5
Twin rows	5	0	0

Tillage				
Tillage type	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced	5	0	5	5

Classic® Herbicide				
Classic usage	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Classic applied	5	NA	NA	NA
No Classic applied	0	NA	NA	NA

Crop Rotation (with a non-legume crop)				
Years between peanut crop	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
0	NA	25	25	20
1	NA	15	20	15
2	NA	10	10	10
3 or more	NA	5	5	5

Field History				
Have you had a problem controlling these diseases?	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15	10

Irrigation				
Does the field receive irrigation?	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5	10

Develop Your Peanut Rx

Once you have calculated your total risk for each fungal disease, utilize the most conservative fungicide program as your guide for customizing a per-field prescription spray program.

Programs developed through the cooperation of:



Calculate Your Severity Points

Fill in the following table to calculate your severity points for each of the four major peanut diseases given the 10 determining factors. Total each column to establish your disease index values.

	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	White Mold	Rhizoctonia Limb Rot
Variety				
Planting Date				
Plant Population				
At-plant Insecticide				
Row Pattern				
Tillage				
Classic Herbicide				
Crop Rotation				
Field History				
Irrigation				
Total Index Value				

Interpret Your Risk Total

Point total range for tomato spotted wilt = 35-155.
Point total range for leaf spot = 10-105.
Point total range for white mold = 10-95.
Point total range for Rhizoctonia limb rot = 15-75.

	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Point	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
High Risk	≥ 115	65-105	55-80	TBD
High Risk for fungal diseases: Growers should always use full fungicide input program in a high-risk situation.				
Moderate Risk	70-110	40-60	30-50	TBD
Medium Risk for fungal diseases: Growers can expect better performance from standard fungicide programs. Reduced fungicide programs in research studies have been successfully implemented when conditions are not favorable for disease spread.				
Low Risk	≤ 65	10-35	10-25	TBD
Low Risk for fungal diseases: These fields are likely to have the least impact from fungal disease. Growers have made the management decisions which offer maximum benefit in reducing the potential for severe disease; these fields are strong candidates for modified disease management programs that require a reduced number of fungicide application.				

When tomato spotted wilt virus incidence is high statewide or in your region, even fields with a low risk level may experience significant losses.

Consider the following recommendations to reduce your spotted wilt risk level:

- Use less susceptible varieties
- Adjust your planting date
- Consult the complete Peanut Rx for additional options that may also provide limited benefit

- Adequate research data is not available for all varieties with regards to all diseases. Additional varieties will be included as data to support the assignment of an index value are available.
- High oleic variety.
- Bailey has increased resistance to *Cylindrocadium* black rot (CBR) compared to other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.
- Tifguard, TiNV-HiOL and Georgia 14-N have excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.
- Georgia-12Y appears to have increased risk to Rhizoctonia limb rot and precautions should be taken to protect against this disease.

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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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