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Lee County Ag Newsletter

First Week of May 2023, Volume 23, Number 1

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 2023

Field Corn Weed Control - 2023 (Prostko)

Posted by [UGA Weed Science](#) at [Thursday, May 04, 2023](#)

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 2023

Week of April 17 -

peanut = cracking up to beginning pod development (R3)

2) How do non -Liberty (glufosinate) tolerant field corn hybrids respond to off -target movement of Liberty?

ASC and I both think that drift rates are likely around 1/100X and lower. I do not have any local data from Georgia but check out the following information from LSU. These data suggest that Liberty rates " ; Z L O O F D less than 5% yield losses.

Here is a picture of Liberty injury on field corn.

The following table is listed in the 2023 UGA Pest Control Handbook (page 280):

For additional soybean culionbean 0)n8f

Irrigation System Prep and Early Season Water Requirements for Peanut Production

‡ Wesley Porter, Extension Precision Ag and Irrigation Specialist, UGA

‡ David Hall, Extension Water Educator, UGA

‡ Jason Mallard, Extension Water Agent, UGA

‡ Phillip Edwards, Extension Water Agent, UGA

We are moving into the time when peanut planting is beginning, countless hours and many dollars have been spent on tillage, spraying and planting equipment to be prepared for another year. However, make sure that you do not overlook one of your largest investments and one that is just as important as any other, your irrigation systems. Now is an optimal time, if you have not already done so, to do routine and preventative maintenance on your irrigation systems to ensure they are in top shape. There are two important actions that need to be performed before you begin planting your peanuts. The first one is an overall irrigation system check and the second is specifically focusing on water application uniformity of your system. First look up the [Spring Center Pivot and Lateral Irrigation System Preparation | UGA Cooperative Extension \(B1452\)](#) and go through the checklist that includes all main components on your irrigation system to ensure that they are working properly. Some of these components can include but are not limited to the power unit, pumping system, pipes and drains, electrical systems (which includes cable connections for remote monitoring and GPS), safeties, tires, gear box oil level and leaks, and the switches on the auto stop feature. Once you have checked all of these components, start the irrigation system and finish checking components by documenting any clogged or partially clogged nozzles along with any visible leaks. Also, check the line pressure, flow, sprinklers, end gun arc travel and booster pump operation. A reduction in pressure and GPM from last year or brass and excessive sand in the tray may be a good indication of potential well issues. An example of the system flowrate and application rate for a center pivot irrigation system is represented in Figure 1. It is important to remember that due to increasing travel speed as we move toward the end of the pivot, the system flow rate (represented as dashed black line) will go up, but the application depth (represented as solid blue line) should remain consistent. This is achieved with properly sized sprinkler packages.

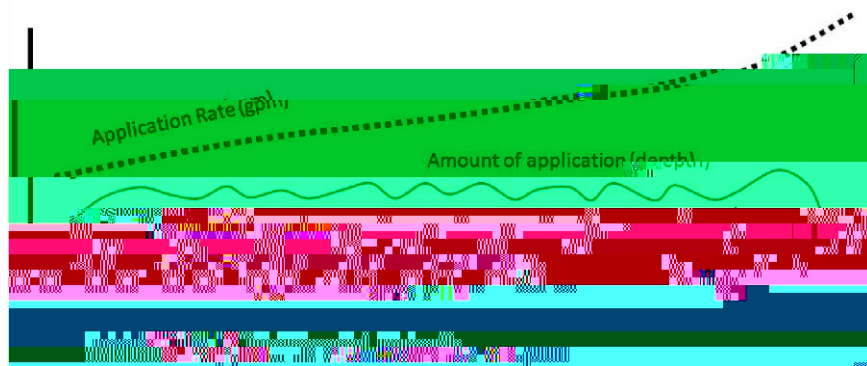


Figure 1. Application rate and depth across a pivot tower.

While it is easy to see major leaks, missing or clogged sprinklers it is important to note that it can be very difficult to find differences between individual sprinklers and banks of sprinklers on a pivot system. It is strongly recommended that an application uniformity test be performed on the center pivot to detect any discrepancies along the tower length. A UGA Factsheet titled [Evaluating and Interpreting Application Uniformity of Center Pivot Irrigation Systems | UGA Cooperative Extension \(C911\)](#) is a very good step by step guide to accomplish this process. If you need any further guidance on either these, or have interest in having an on-farm uniformity test performed, contact your UGA County Extension Agent and they can help get the process started. By following these suggestions, you should have a properly operating pivot ready to go into the upcoming production season.

Once you have the pivot up and running and are confident that it is adequately applying water uniformly with no problems, weather and soil moisture conditions as you begin planting crops, in conjunction with the local forecast. Peanuts typically do not require a lot of water in the first month after planting as exhibited by the yellow box and water use curve below. However, if it gets hot and dry again you may need to apply a few small irrigation applications. The box below represents the first five weeks after planting of peanut water requirements. Keep a track of rainfall and temperature, your irrigation efficiency (typically around 60% for high pressure systems and 90% for low pressure systems), an

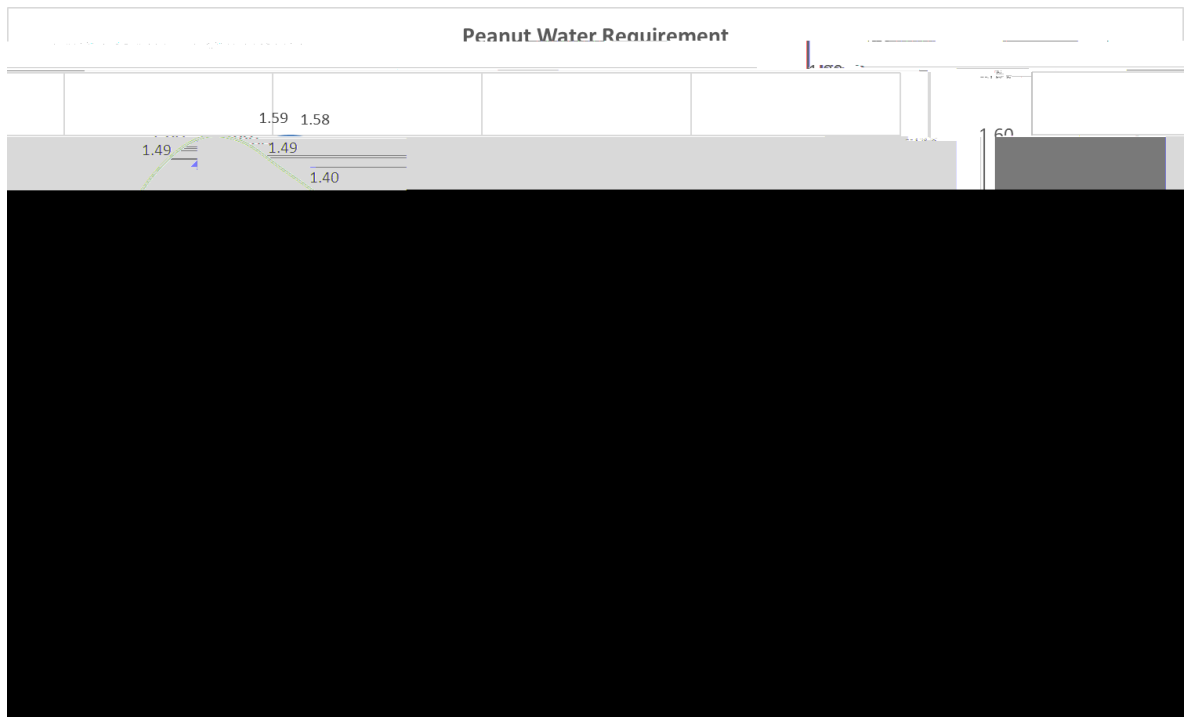


Figure 2. Seasonal Peanut Water Requirement.

established. Once the planters start rolling, farmers continue to plant as fast as possible while sufficient moisture is present to ensure good germination and stand. Once moisture begins to leave the optimum planting level, plan your planting schedule around an irrigation event the day before planting, if available. Keep in mind, you will want to be planting the next day after an irrigation event to optimize the moisture. In doing this, careful consideration to the amount of water applied must be considered using such factors as available moisture, soil type and projected weather. There is a fine line between not being able to reap the benefits of irrigation by not applying enough water or having to wait an extra day to dry out, costing time and money. If a rain event is not expected within 5 days of planting, another irrigation application will be necessary to incorporate and activate pre-emergent applied herbicides. Most labeled herbicides recommend around 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation. During extremely hot and dry weather, this post planting irrigation application can provide benefits in establishing a good start to peanut production, assisting with germination, activation of pre-emergent herbicides, keeping soil surface temperatures cooler and if soil surfaces have crusted, making it easier for peanut plants to break through for less vigorous seed. Having good soil moisture will help tremendously with keeping soil temperatures cooler and ultimately reducing the chances of aspergillus crown rot disease losses and other diseases in peanut plants.

UGA Extension has developed a quick and easy irrigation scheduling guide that is laminated and contains the four major row crops grown in Georgia. Please check with your local Extension Agent for availability. The guide can also be downloaded [Irrigation Reference Guide for Corn, Cotton, Peanuts, and Soybeans | UGA Cooperative Extension](#)

Table 1. Results from Peanut Irrigation Scheduling Studies during 2017 and 2018.

Peanut Pointers

‡ Scott Monfort

I have received several calls over the last few weeks regarding varieties. There a few key things to remember. First, a majority of the acres will still be ~~GA~~ GA. Other varieties with some acres will be GA

valuable lessons in 2022: TSWV is not gone, TSWV robs yield and money, and we can reduce the incidence of TSWV in

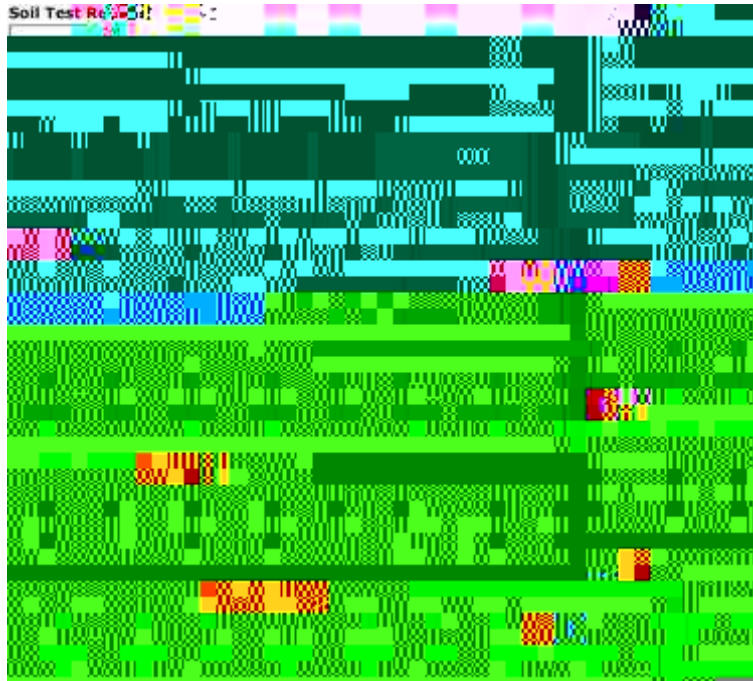


Figure 1: Soil test report and lime and nutrient guidelines for 1,000; 1,500; 2,000 lbs/ac cotton lint yield following [UGFERTEX](https://aesl.ces.uga.edu/calculators/ugferdex/), a University of Georgia Extension Windows based online system for formulating prescription lime and nutrient guidelines for agronomic crops (<https://aesl.ces.uga.edu/calculators/ugferdex/>)

Figure 1. Rainfall across Georgia on April 27, 2023 (Data from [UGA Weather Monitoring Network](#))

This rain could not have come at a better time. Many are itching to begin planting, and this rainfall asked what cotton growers in Georgia should be thinking about right now. In my opinion, what I would be thinking about right now is taking advantage of this moisture, particularly in dryland fields. We all know that May and early June tend to be dry in South Georgia, so this could be the last significant we see for a while. Although I believe that planting into adequate moisture might be the most important consideration for stand establishment right this second, there are a couple of other things to consider.

One great tool in deciding when to pl



useful in making planting decisions early in our planting window. However, from this point forward I believe the temperatures that are forecasted will show that planting conditions according to this model will be good to excellent for the vast majority of South Georgia. If you intend on planting cotton in the Northern parts of Georgia this tool can still be extremely helpful as temperatures begin to rise into May.



District, there are twelve locations evenly dispersed throughout our territory and many more on the border that could be relevant to your county.

Low air/soil temperatures and cotton seed germination can make getting a stand challenging. Early season cotton growth is accelerated when it is 86° on the hi end and 66° on the low end. Soil temperatures should be 65°F or higher with at least 50 growing degree days (DD60s) projected to be accumulated for the first five days. Upon looking at the UGA weather data from Midville (as I write this on April 28), the current soil temperatures are 60.5 and 69.9 F at the two and four inch level respectively and the predicted air temperature hi is 81° and low is 63°F. While not impossible to achieve a healthy growing stand of cotton, these conditions make it tougher as the chance of getting 50 DD60s in the foreseeable future is not as good. In fact, when the minimum and maximum temperatures for the next five days are entered into my DD60 spreadsheet calculator, the number is only 13 DD60s accumulated, which is well below the 50 needed. There is no DD60 predictor on the UGA Weather Network, but you can access past DD60s. For example, on April 27, there was only two DD60s e



The emergence stage

6LQFH ZHŹUH VR HDUO\ LQ WKH JURZLQJ VHDVRQ OHWŹV VWD



stage, the 4-leaf stage, 6 leaves on a cotton plant. The

The current cool weather is expected to stick around until early May. But after that the extended outlook shows a likely return to warmer than normal conditions for much of the growing season. We expect there will be occasional cooler periods, but the warmer conditions should help crops catch up on growing degree days and most should start developing at a more rapid pace than they are right now. The extended forecasts at the moment do not indicate any extended period of very dry conditions, so I am hopeful that we may escape a big drought this summer in spite of the warmer than normal temperatures.

The big player in the weather the rest of this growing season and next winter is the rapidly developing El Niño. El Niño is likely to be declared in the next few months. The odds currently put our chances of a strong El Niño by fall at 40%, with an almost 70% chance of at least a moderate El Niño and only a 10% chance of no El Niño at all. El Niño does not have a lot of impacts on Georgia in the summer months, but by fall it will start to impact conditions here in Georgia and surrounding areas.

The statistics and the longest

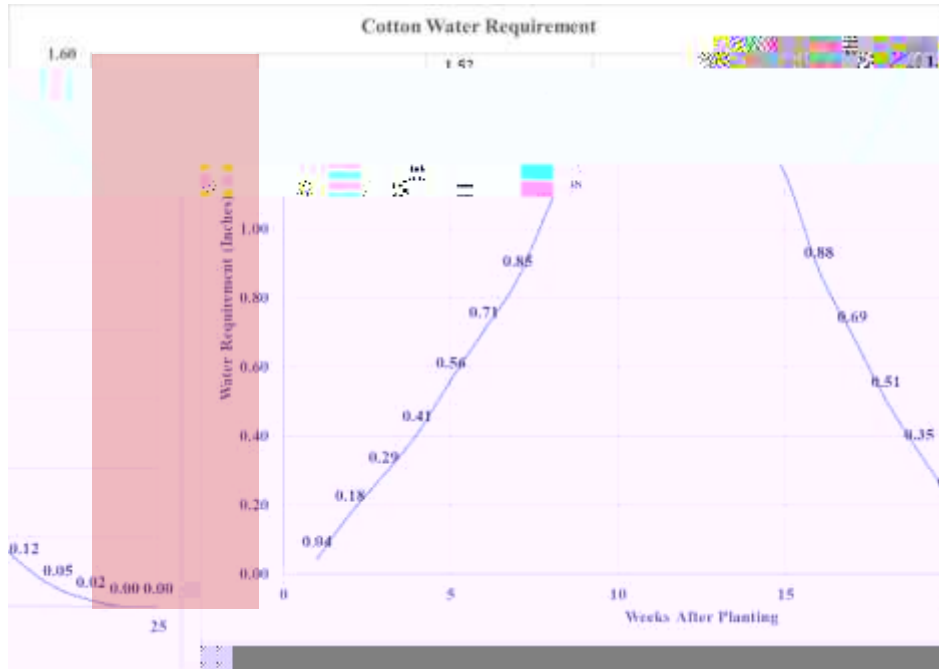


Figure 1. Seasonal Cotton Water Requirement.

For cotton farmers who utilize tools such as soil moisture sensors in their irrigation scheduling, there are a few quick reminders to keep in mind. We tend to visualize the above ground plant biomass and forget what is growing below the surface. We can sometimes be guilty of placing a sensor in the row of the cotton let it start logging data, making decisions from that data and assuming everything is good to go. Unfortunately, we need to ensure we know what is going on in the field before we blindly start following the sensor. Based on when you planted certain fields, cotton may be spread in age by several weeks while VRPH LV VWLOO LQ WKH EDJ WKL V LV D JRRG WLP H WR WKL Q depths.

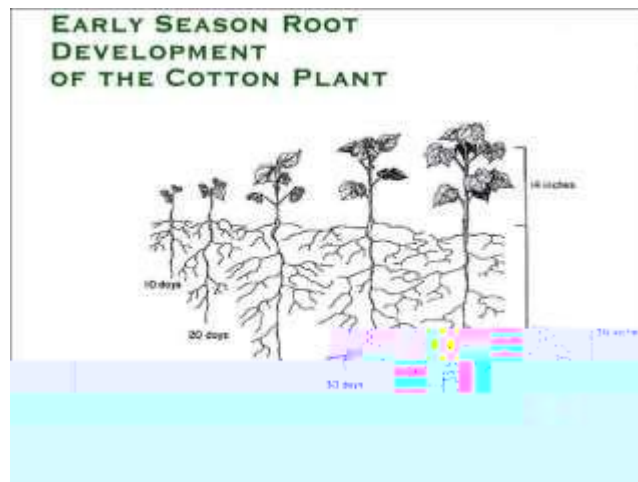


Figure 2. Visual development of root development as the cotton plant progresses in age.





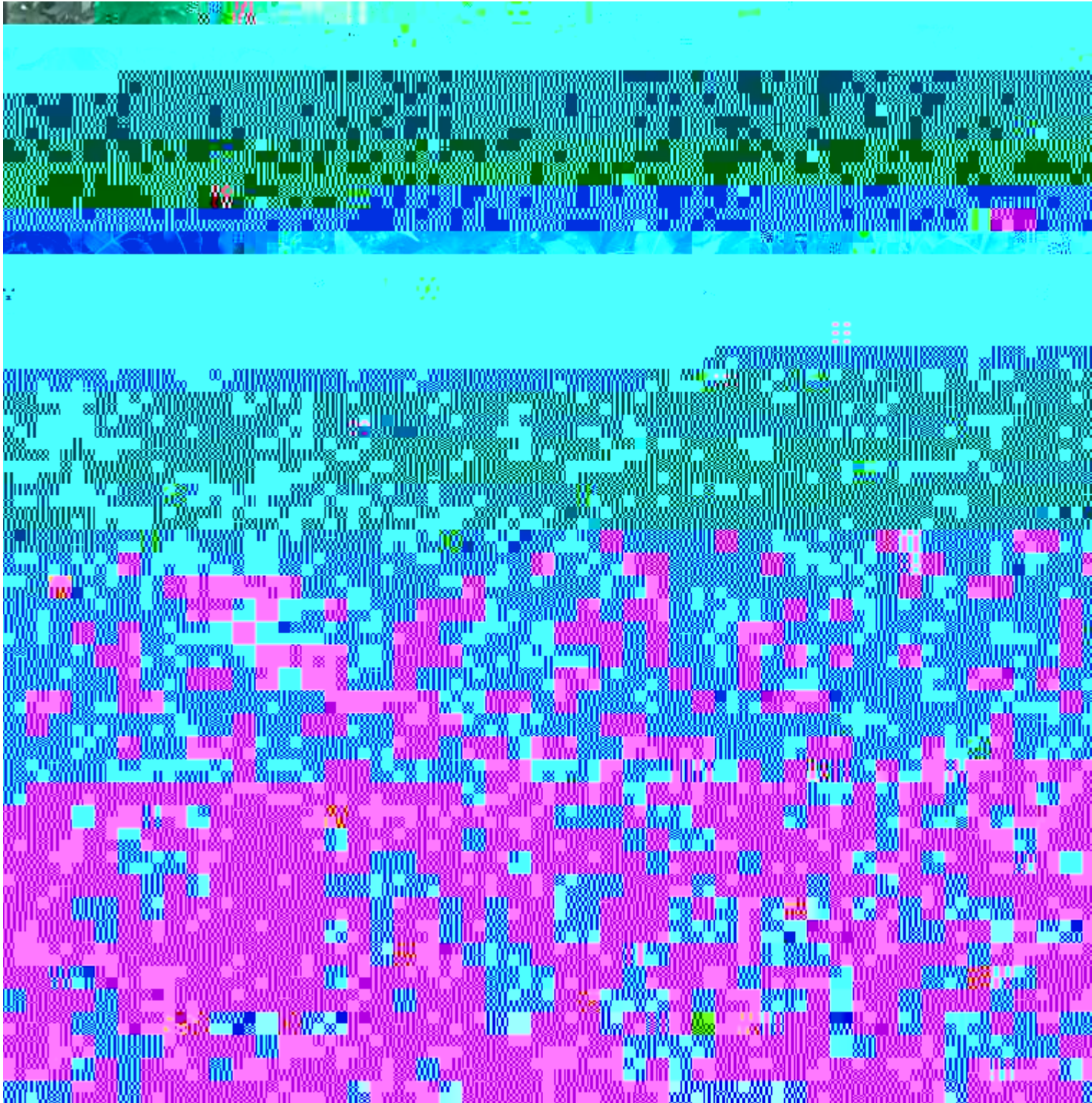
cotton growers should be careful in their plans for effective nematode management.

The peak of cotton planting is upon us and cotton growers are reminded that careful decisions made now are critical to protecting the crop and yield potential for the rest of the season. Nematodes, especially root

knot,



4. As noted above, nematode problems for corn growers have been widespread again in 2023. I

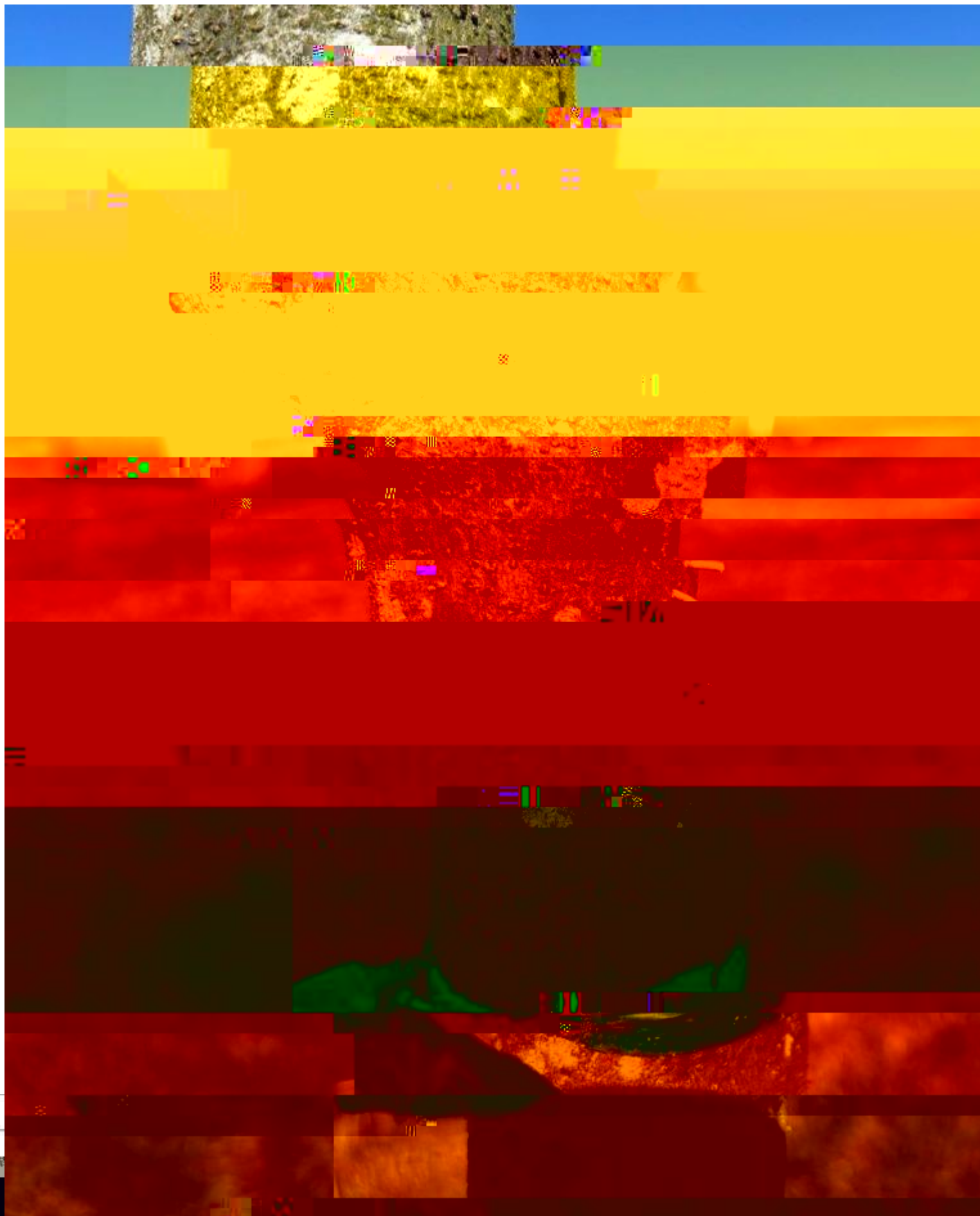


μ/DNRWD¶ SHFDQ WUHH DQG FURS ZLWK IXQJLFLGH VSUD\V

For the last 5 years, we have been conducting a study on the performance of three lowinput pecan cultivars ² Lakota, Excel, and McMillan ² at the UGA Ponder Farm near Tifton. As we have managed this particular orchard, low input in this case, refers to the ab sence of fungicide applications. The

\$0.79 per unit. But when you inject through a microsprinkler system you are covering only a small fraction of the orchard.





Over the last week there have been a number of calls on ambrosia beetles. As temperatures continue to warm up there is potential to see more activity so be on the lookout for these pests on young plantings (1-3 years old) especially. A pyrethroid spray every 710 days remains the best method of managing this pest where problems occur.

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