

Lee County Telephone (229) 759-6025
P. O. Box 589 Fax (229) 759-3302
Leesburg, Georgia 31763

uge4177@uga.edu

Lee County Ag Newsletter

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Georgia Grain News -Rome Ethredge

This week (this was written October 20) in the field we are seeing some red banded

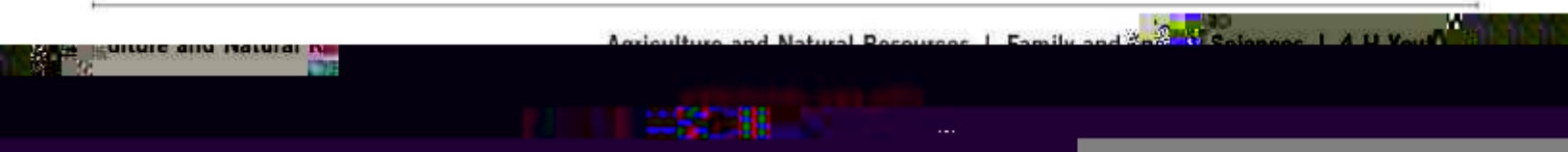
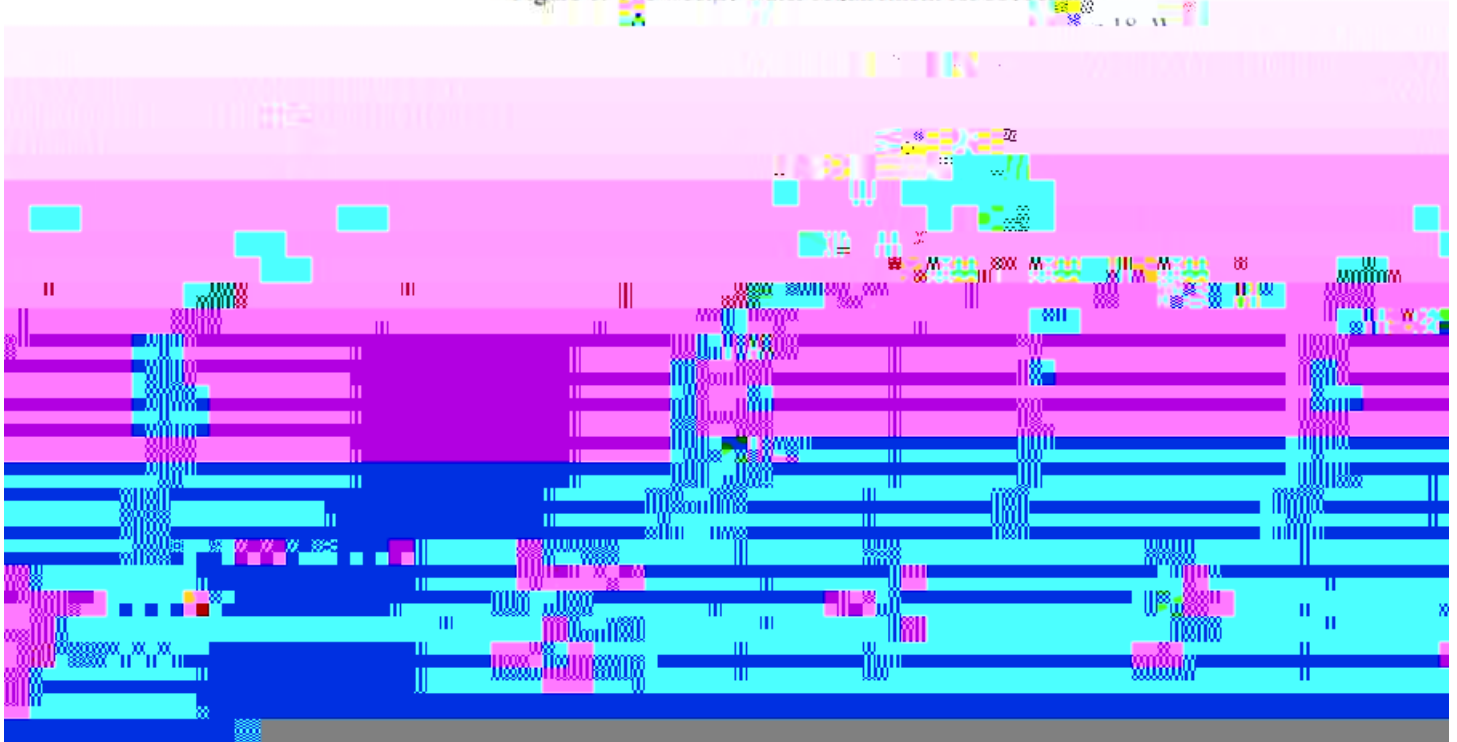


Figure 1. The weekly water requirement for soybeans.

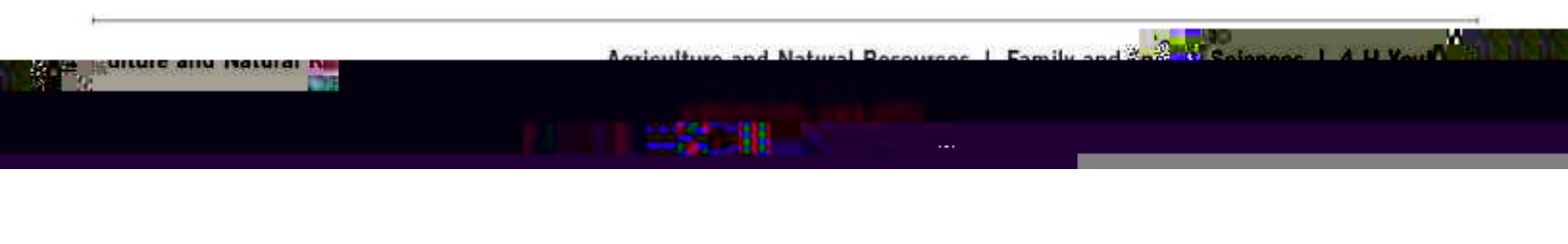


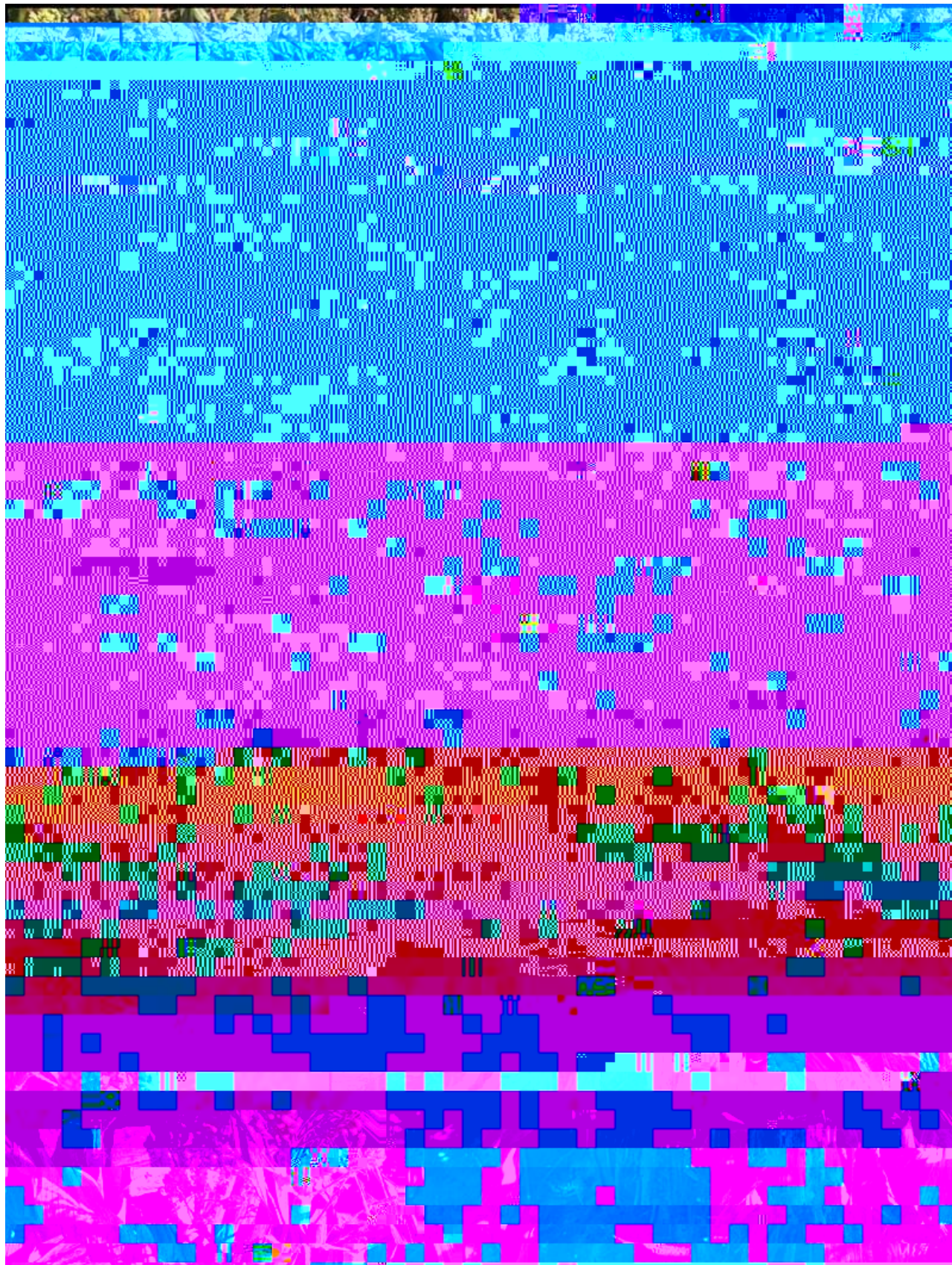
Milo Disease

We are seeing a continued bad year for anthracnose disease in Milo. Now seeing some move to the grain head. Fungicide applications are helping the situation.

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this disease : Anthracnose can attack all aerial parts (leaves, sheath, stalk panicle and seed) and can cause severe epidemics, reducing grain yields of 50% and more. Anthracnose can be severe after extended periods of cloudy, humid and wet weather, especially when these conditions occur during early grain-filling periods. Most common and economical control for anthracnose is the use of resistant A 2-year rotation with plant species other than sorghum and/or corn will help to minimize the amount of inoculum in the field.

Clean cultivation, elimination of probable weed hosts (e.g. Johnsongrass) and enhancement of the conditions that hasten decomposition of host residue also help to control the disease. Fungicides are also helpful ³



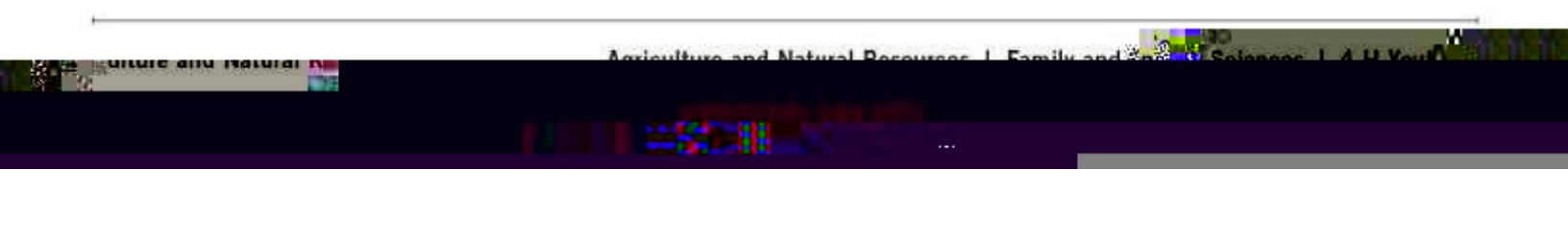


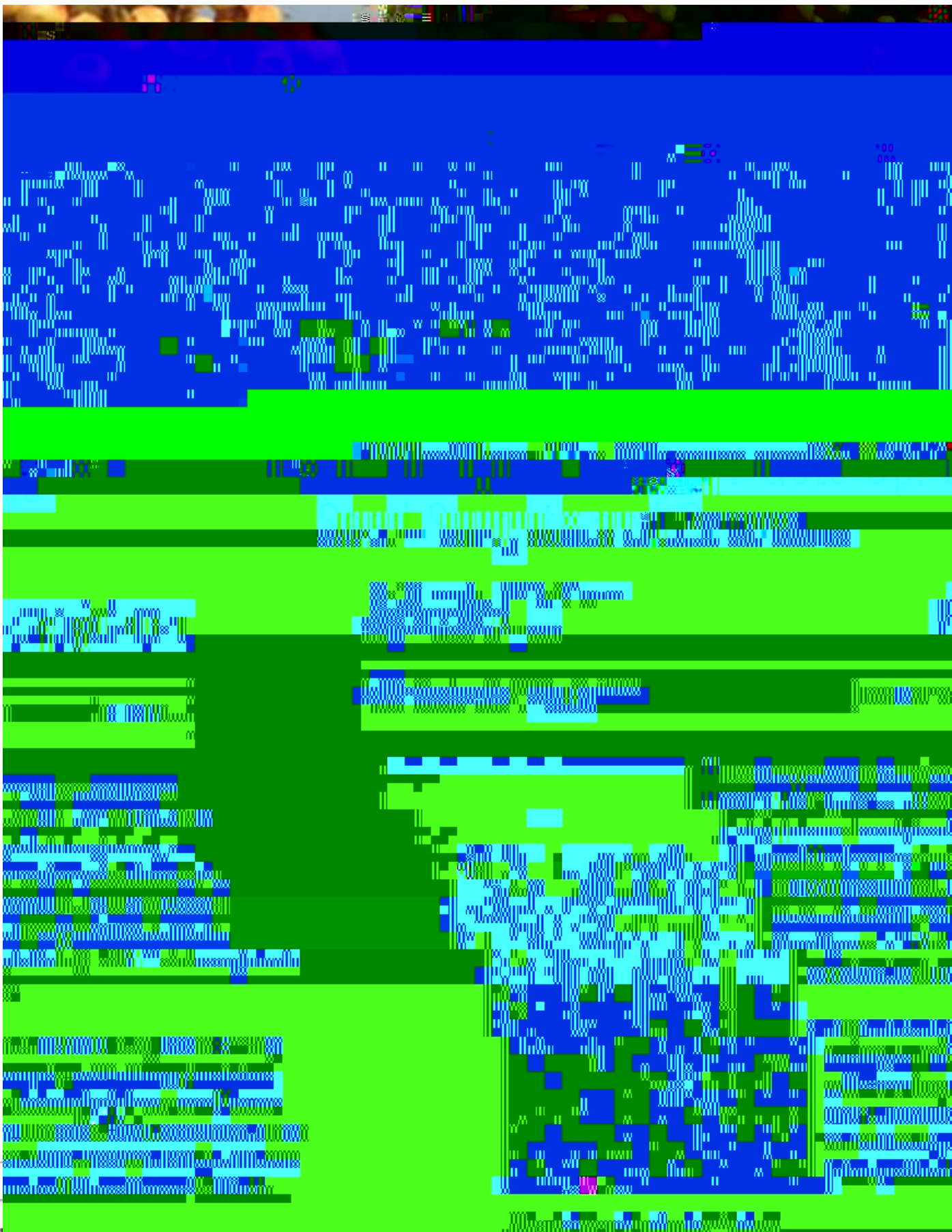
Elimination of volunteer plants (they can harbor inoculum. Weed control is important as weeds compete for water and nutrients; johnsongrass management greatly limits disease incidence. ³

Milo aka Grain Sorghum has a place on many farms

Milo can be planted up to July but yields can get lower the later we get. This may be a good choice for folks for replanting on failed dryland corn fields. Later plantings can have more bird predation problems at harvest time. Yields vary a good bit but we can grow it. <https://site.extension.uga.edu/worthag/files/2019/03/Georgia-Grain-Sorghum->

Here's an excerpt and a Link to an article I wrote about Milo, the dog and milo the crop, <https://www.growingamerica.com/features/2019/04/whether-he-sleeps-or-gets-seed-sprouts-and-grows>





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

Scott Monfort

There is a misconception that temperatures will slow the maturation down but it will not cause it to stop.

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.

Inverted peanuts less than 48 hrs before a frost or freeze there is a high risk for frost damage.

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.

For several mornings in a row will cause the plants to shut down and further development and maturation is over the end of the week and first part of next week. In these areas the peanuts may not mature further. The question is what do I need to do.

If you are in these areas, a grower could go ahead and dig 2-3 days ahead of the low temperatures/frost or wait until after the cold temps have passed and then dig. Either way they should be okay. Other places in the state can leave them and let them continue to slowly mature. All of which is really dependent on the health of the vines and disease pressure.

