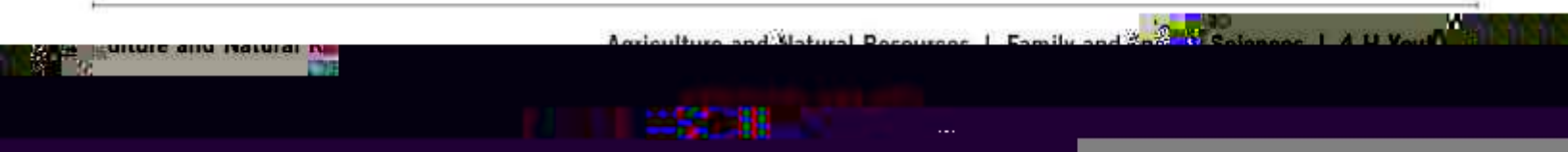


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tillage, this will be easy to see especially prior to full canopy closure. Visible bands drying out quickly or bands staying wet for longer periods are signs of poor uniformity. Go to these areas of your pivot and address them now. As the peanut canopy develops and laps, the obvious signs will not be visible. Hot dry weather makes it easy to see if your pivot was working properly due to the extreme heat and drought. The under applying nozzles are easy to see by the evidence presented as stressed crops in bands under the pivot. Doing the same thing twice expecting different results is never good.

Lastly, if you are using soil moisture sensors there are a few things to consider early on. Many times, sensors are field conditions. Keep in mind that we begin to use the individual sensors on the probe as the roots reach the particular depths, therefore sensor readings should be weighted in making decisions early during the season. If you have

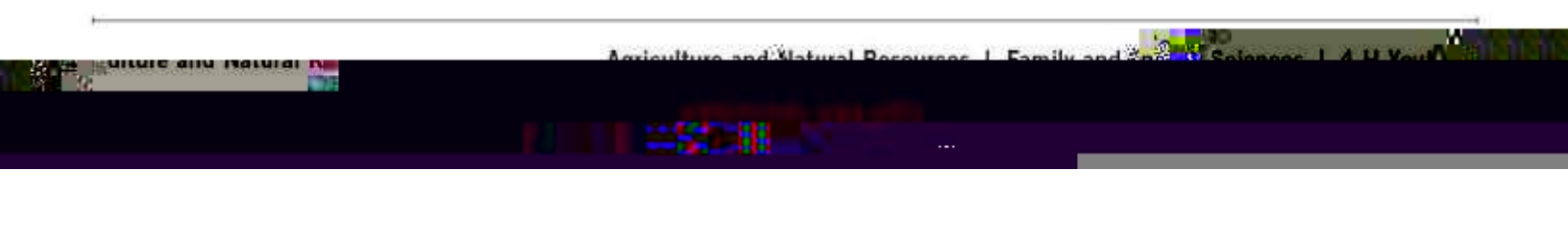
conjunction with your moisture sensors. Irrigator Pro (<https://irrigatorpro.org/>) integrated with a soil moisture sensor system through UGA trials has repeatedly shown higher yields than the Checkbook method. For more assistance and information on Irrigator Pro usage or any other irrigation scheduling tool for peanuts, contact your local UGA Extension ANR Agent.



Climate outlook for June and beyond

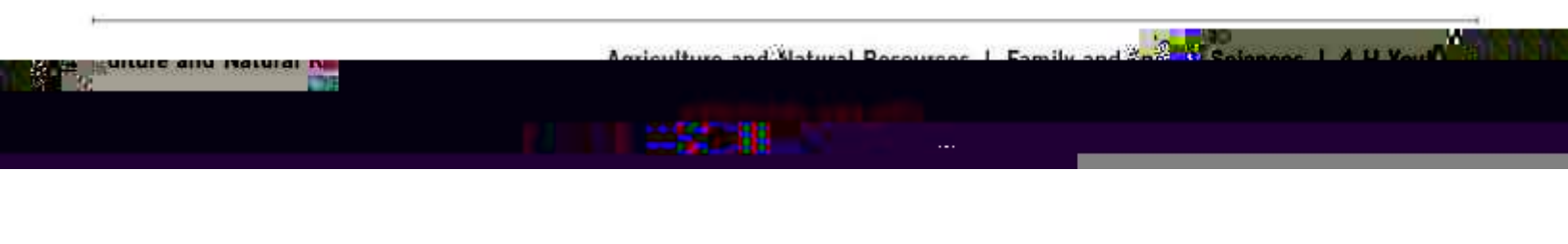
- Pam Knox, Agricultural Climatologist

We are starting June relatively dry with seasonal temperatures. Next week, I expect to see cooler and wetter than normal conditions. After that, a pattern shift is likely to bring warmer than normal temperatures for the rest of June



I wanted to express my thanks for all the agents that put in a variety trial this year. For many of the trials, I was able to provide the newest releases for you to evaluate in the counties. I am sharing the county and variety list planted in each county for your information. I would be up to doing a tour at some of these trials for the newer agents in the latter part of June or in July. Please let me know if a group of you are interested.

Madison Warbington - Macon	Florun 331, AUNPL-17, GA-12Y, GA-16HO, GA-18RU, GA-06G
Jeremey Kichler - Colquitt	FloRun -T61, GA-21GR, TiftNV-HG, GA-22MPR, GA-06G
Cody Powell - Miller	Florun-52N, TifNV-HG, GA-22MPR, GA-06G
Brian Cresswell - Early	FloRun-T61, GA-21GR, GA 22MPR, FloRun 52N, GA-06G, TIFNV-HG
Jay Porter - Pulaski	Aunpl-17, GA-16HO, GA-18RU, GA-06G, GA-12Y
Cole Moon - Bleckley & Twiggs	GA-06G, GA-20VHO, GA-18RU, AUNPL-17, GA-12Y
Bill Tyson - Bulloch	GA-16HO, Ga-06G, GA-21GR, TifNV HG
Derrick Bowen - Tattnall	GA-06G, GA-20VHO, GA-18RU, FR-331
Cale Cloud - Grady	GA-06G, GA-12Y, GA-18RU, AUNPI-17, TiftNV-hiol
Ashley Smith - Coffee	FloRun T61, Aunpl-17, GA-20VHO, GA-21GR, TifNV-



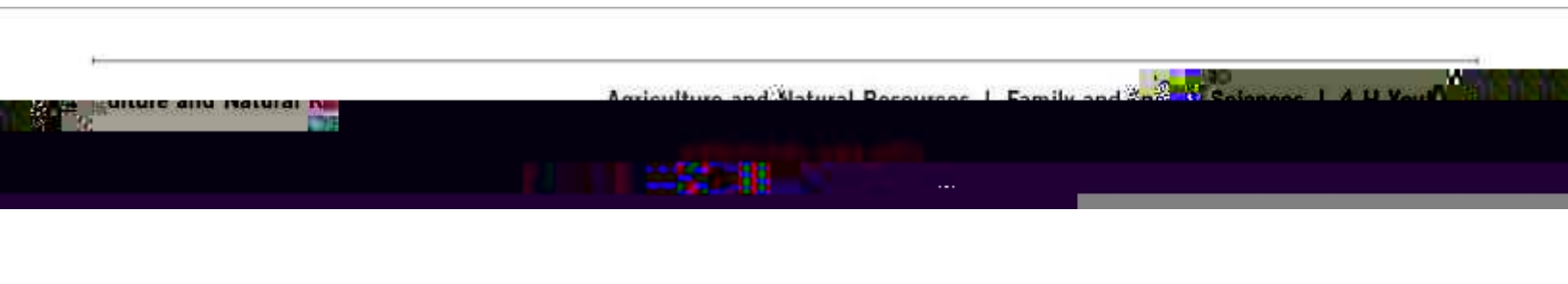
Braxton Crews-
Marion/Webster

FloRun 52N, TifNV-HG, GA-22MPR, TifNV-hiol

Ga-06G, GA-12Y, Ga-16HO, Ga-18RU, GA-20VHO, GA-21GR, GA-22MPR,
TiftNV-HG, FloRun-331, FloRun-

Wade Parker, Midville Station

2. _____ and _____ leaf spot diseases cause significant yield loss in many cotton fields across Georgia each year. As Dr. Glen Harris will tell you, the secret behind _____ of either disease) but by maintaining good soil fertility, especially with regards to potassium. Potassium deficiencies in a cotton plant make it much more susceptible to both diseases. _____ and _____ leaf spots commonly occur in sandy areas of a field where potassium is more prone to leaching and where plant-parasitic nematodes are a problem. Damage from nematodes can affect uptake



Cotton aphid fungus present and aphids are crashing. Note the gray fuzzy aphids which is indicative of the fungus. Also note the aphid cast skins which are white in color; aphids molt or shed their exoskeleton (skin) as they grow.

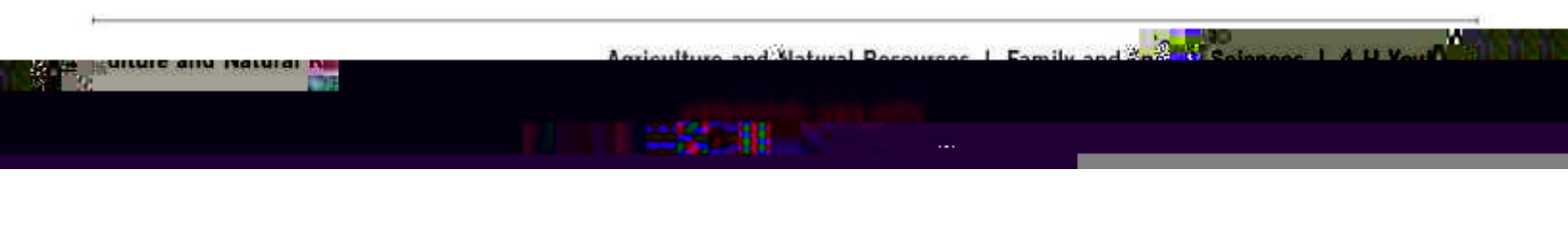
Plant bugs are a sporadic and inconsistent pest of Georgia cotton. However, all fields should be scouted for tarnished plant bugs and square retention. Only treat fields for plant bugs if thresholds are exceeded, as many plant bug insecticides also disrupt beneficial insects. Sweep nets are a good tool for monitoring adult plant bugs prior to bloom. Ideally sweep nets should be used in addition to monitoring square retention. Our goal when managing plant bugs is to retain 80 percent of first positions when we enter bloom. After bloom, drop cloths are the preferred tool to monitor plant bug infestations. Drop cloths detect immature plant bugs much better than sweep nets. Black drop cloths are preferred over white as it is easier to see the immature plant bugs on the black cloth after shaking the plants. We have thresholds for both sweep nets and drop cloths as well as square retention to detect immature

Adult tarnished plant bug. Image by Russ Ottens, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org.

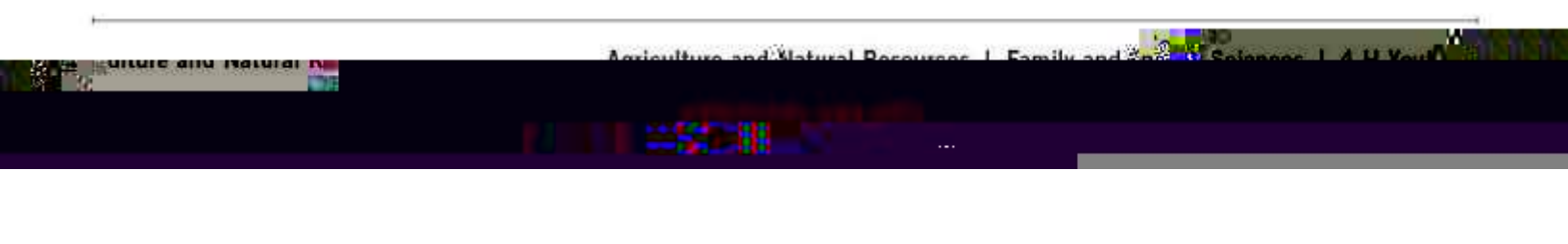
Although the actual date may vary depending up location in the state, cotton planted after the first week of June often creates the potential for reduced yields.

The entire state experienced below average temperatures and some areas received large amounts of rain in May. These two weather scenarios have resulted in many acres still needing to be planted. With temperatures warming up, grounds drying, and the insurance deadline passed (June 5th), keep the planters rolling! However, once the first week of June has arrived, here are some management practices to remember that will help growers achieve acceptable cotton yields for late planted cotton. We can advise, and growers can do everything to be proactive, but weather will be the main variable that will affect the final outcome, specifically timely rain and date of first frost.

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With regards to pest management, it is very important to eliminate as much weed pressure as possible, control thrips, and manage foliar diseases later in the season. Thrips pressure can delay maturity and could impact yields



These are not all of the variables to remember when it comes time for late planted cotton, but hopefully it will give you a good guide and talking p

May 2023 was different for Georgia growers compared to the last few years. Historically, it has gotten hot and dry towards the middle to end of May, and that did not happen this year. It stayed relatively cool and rainfall was more frequent than usual good in some cases and unwanted in others. The frequent rainfall was just what the

Because of the cool and wet conditions in May, our crop is off to a slower start than usual. However, with some heat and sunshine we will be off to the races.

A few things I have been getting calls about lately:

1. Replants Our conditions for stand establishment in May were as good as anyone could ask for. However, as we are entering the last bit of our planting window I am getting some questions about replanting for point it is a gut decision. However, identifying and remedying the reason for needing to replant prior to

2. Deer I have gotten a lot of calls about deer damage in cotton this week, and I have even seen a lot in the cotton we have planted around Tifton. Deer have become a recurring issue in cotton fields, so if you are a deer hunter and are reading this, the bag limit on deer each season is 12 total, with the limit on antlered deer being 2.

The calls this week have been around replanting due to deer damage. As long as the deer has not bitten the cotton off below the cotyledons, then we still have a chance. However, they will likely come back and keep eating what regrows. Additionally, if you replant due to deer eating your seedling cotton, they will likely come and eat the fresh seedlings a few weeks after emergence. So what can we do? I hear of a lot of deer repellents being utilized in cotton that are sprayed on the foliage, and my experience with these products is minimal. However, I have seen them buy some time for the cotton to get into bloom

programs should be reserved for later plantings (to hasten maturity). Keep this in mind for cotton planted this and next week, as Wade mentioned in his article.

I hope everyone finishes out planting without any trouble, and as always, if you have questions please reach out



Importance of the squaring stage

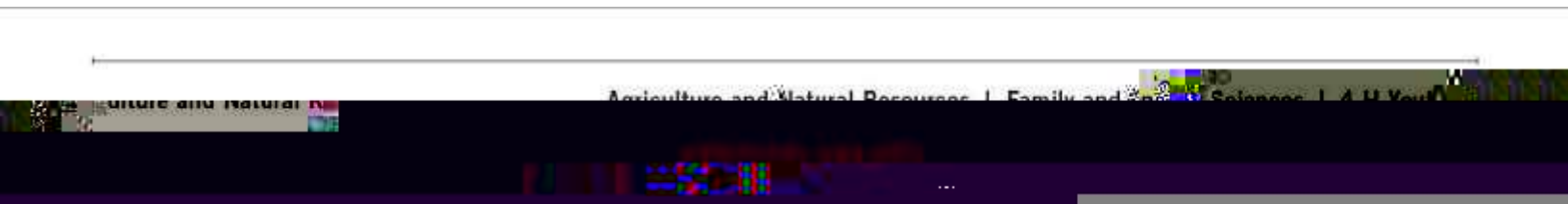
Just as emergence and early vegetative stages come with a unique set of challenges and management considerations, so does the squaring stage. For example, the start of squaring is an important stage from an insect scouting perspective as young squares can be fed on by multiple pest species. Side-dress applications of nitrogen should also occur in the squaring phase of crop development to ensure N availability prior to rapid crop growth and nutrient uptake by the crop. In the event that growth thresholds are met, the first PGR applications may also occur during this stage. At this moment, management practices are almost always tied to crop development, so knowing what to look for is key.

Pinhead square with the bracts removed to show the floral bud (A), and a side-by side image of a pinhead square (left) and a match head square (right) with bracts still covering the floral bud (B).

Wild radish, a member of the mustard family, has historically been a challenge for the cotton grower at burndown prior to planting the crop, as

Obviously, the weed does not warrant the status of Palmer amaranth or tropical spiderwort but it is a dynamic plant and one to watch. Wild radish is our number one broadleaf weed infesting small grains as well as numerous winter vegetable crops including onions, greens, and cole crops. Although radish has not traditionally been an issue infesting summer crops, things appear to be changing rapidly. In Australia, the weed is a major pest with resistance developed in six herbicide mechanisms of action which include some very important herbicides such as 2,4-D, atrazine, glyphosate, and many more.

Residual activity of herbicides such as Treflan, Warrant, and Dual provide little benefit in controlling this weed, while Reflex is extremely effective providing both residual control and removing small emerged plants. Neither Liberty nor dicamba are effective controlling 4 to 6 inch plants. Roundup is an excellent tool to control young plants just after cotton emergence. However, your choice of tank mix partner
k
this



Soil-Applied Dicamba and Peanuts - Uh-Oh! (Prostko)

In the past week, I have been involved with 3 field situations where dicamba was inadvertently applied to peanut prior to planting. The results were not good. **Dicamba is NOT labeled for preplant use in peanut.** With that said, here is all I know about how peanuts respond to soil-applied dicamba.

1) This is what soil-applied dicamba injury on peanut looks like. I had to pinch hit that day for Bill "Bob Never Gave Me a Cool Nickname" Starr. I cannot remember for sure but I think Bill was hunting Sasquatch in Montana or Wyoming????



2) Field studies that I and several others conducted with preplant applications of dicamba way back in the early 2000's indicated the following:

a) Dicamba at 0.25 lb ae/A (i.e. Clarity @ 8 oz/A or Engenia @ 6.4 oz/A or Xtendimax @ 11 oz/A) applied 7, or 15, or 30 days before planting (DBP) had no effect on yield in 7/7 trials.

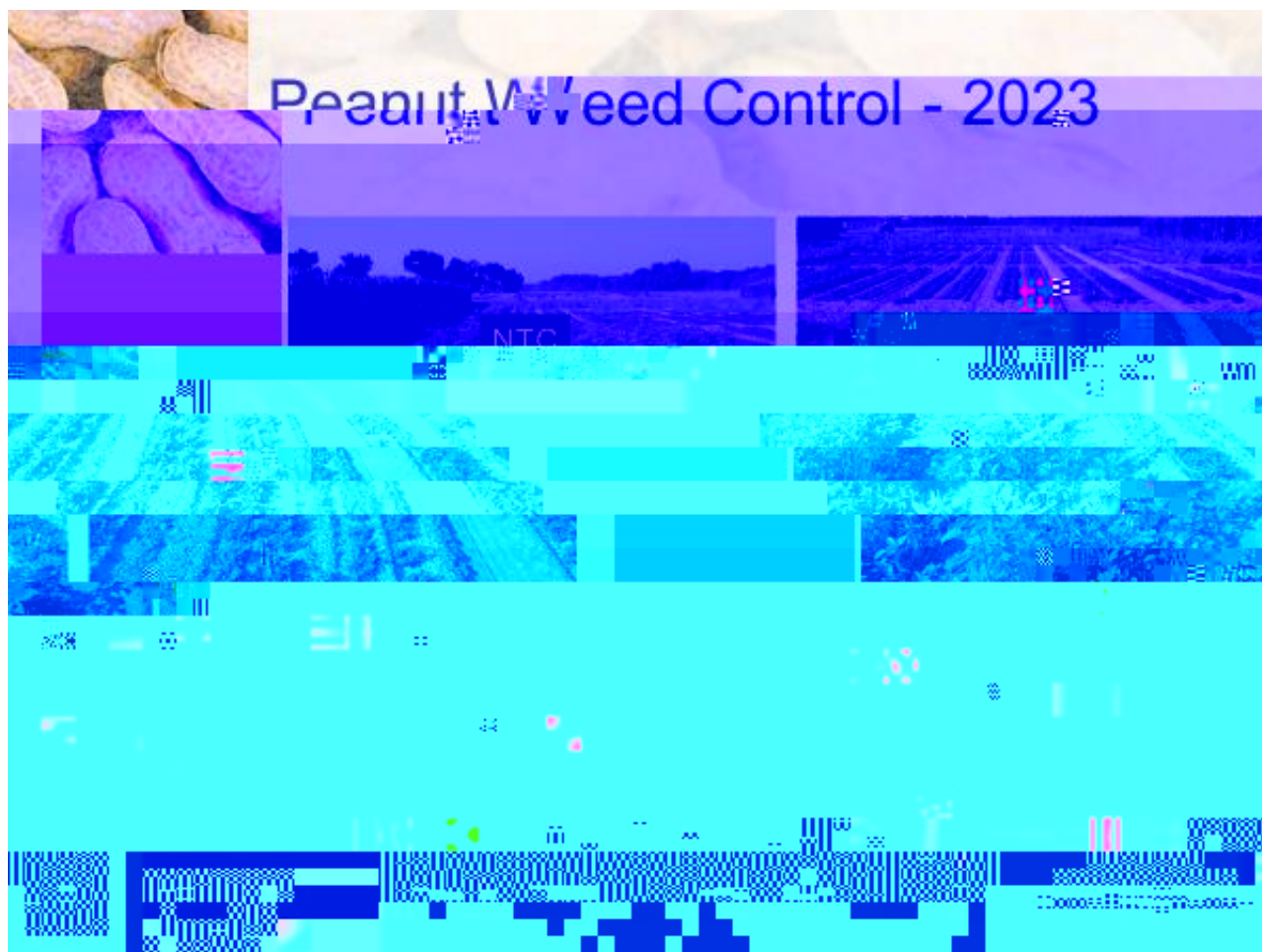
b) Dicamba at 0.25 lb ae/A applied 0 DBP (i.e. PRE) caused significant peanut losses in 2/7 field trials. Peanut yield losses in those 2 trials ranged between 36%-76%.

c) Source: Prostko, E.P., T.L. Grey, W.C. Johnson III, D.L. Jordan, W.J. Grichar, B.A. Besler, K.D. Brewer, and E.F. Eastin. 2003. Influence of preplant applications of 2,4-D, dicamba, tribenuron, and tribenuron plus thifensulfuron on peanut. Peanut Science 30:18-22.

3) From Blanchett, B.H., T.L. Grey, E.P. Prostko, and T.W Webster. 2015. The effect of dicamba on peanut when applied during vegetative growth stages. Peanut Science 42:109-120.

4) The most important factors that influence how peanuts will respond to soil-applied dicamba are application rate, soil type, the time interval between application and planting, and irrigation/rainfall. Based upon my experiences with dicamba on peanuts and soybeans, peanuts could be safely planted 14 days + 1" rainfall/irrigation (0.25 lb ae/A) or 28 days +1" irrigation/rainfall (0.5 lb ae/A) after a preplant application of dicamba. ***But, I need to stress***

Picture #1:



Comments about this picture:

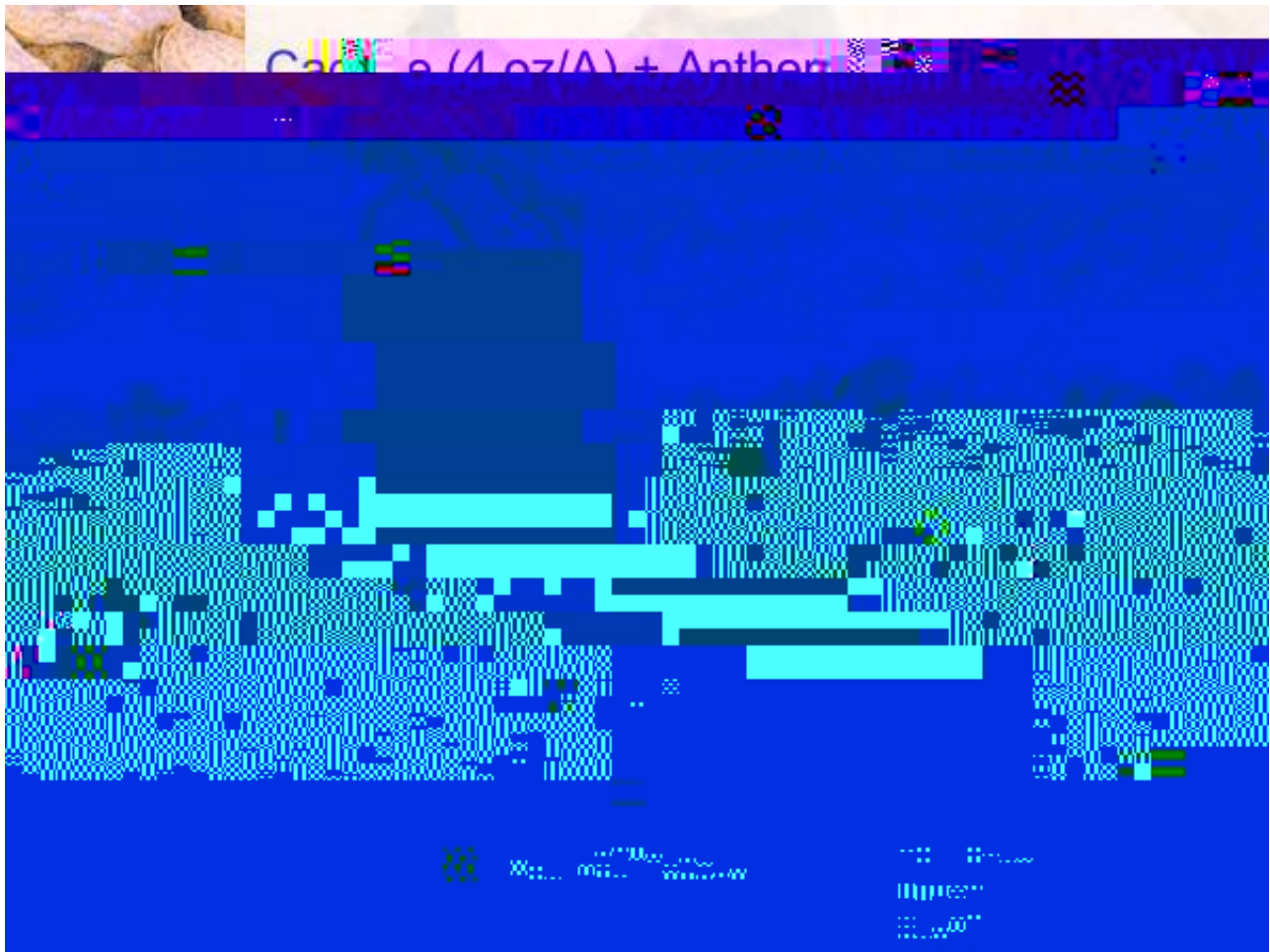
- 1) No "cracking" herbicides were applied. I prefer to get Cadre out around 30 DAP. Not sand-bagging "cracking" treatments. Gramoxone (paraquat) should be used when needed.
- 2) My original intention in this test was to just apply Cadre + 2,4-DB + Dual Magnum POST but the lack of a PRE activating moisture event forced me to add some Cobra, especially when PRE's did not include Valor.
- 3) If a grower has pigweed and is not sure if it is ALS-resistant or not (*most likely will be*), it would be a good idea to add either Cobra or Ultra Blazer to the Cadre + DB + Dual Magnum tank-mixture. Other than price (*Cobra is more expensive by about ~\$5-10/A*), no difference between Cobra or Ultra Blazer when pigweeds are small (<3"). But, Cobra would be preferred if pigweeds are bigger.
- 4) Growers can also use Anthem Flex, Outlook, Warrant, or Zidua instead of Dual Magnum. Anthem Flex will cause more leaf burn because it contains a small amount of Aim (carfentrazone). Here is what that looks like 12 DAT.



Picture #3

Comments about this picture:

- 1) Despite the lack of a timely rainfall/irrigation event, Valor performed very well.
- 2) No "cracking" herbicides were applied. I prefer to get Cadre out around 30 DAP. Not sand-bagging "cracking" treatments. Gramoxone (paraquat) should be used when needed.
- 3) Really no need for an NIS wit



Picture #4

Comments about this picture: