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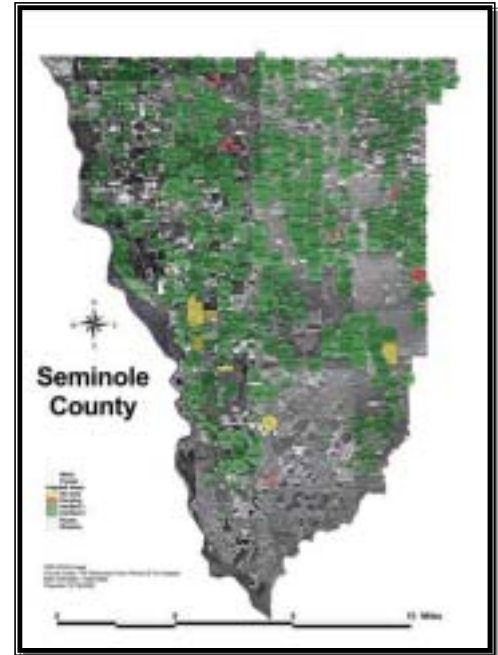
Seminole Crop E news

April 15, 2010

Farmers and Agribusiness,

Wheat is heading out about a week or so behind schedule but it's really moving now and looks good. Here's Kevin Johnson with some wheat he's growing for grain. Now's the time to apply fungicides if you decide to do so, so you'll get protection on the heads.

Some cotton has been planted this week and a lot of soil planting preparation has gone on. A lot of ripping ahead of cotton planting and deep turning ahead of where peanuts will go.



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Planting Peanuts in April (John Beasley, UGA Extension Peanut Scientist)

In order to spread out harvest and reduce the risk of an early cold snap shutting down the maturity process, it is in the best interest of many producers to plant some of their peanut acreage in April. Spotted wilt disease has forced us to plant a very high percentage of the peanut acreage in Georgia in May. During most of the past few years we have planted nearly half of our acreage in mid to late May and those acres have been exposed to cold weather by the third week of October.

In reviewing some historical information in old Extension publication related to peanut production, it was recommended to plant as many acres in April as possible. The concern with that is the cool soil temperature in early to mid April.

Remind producers to monitor soil temperature closely over the next two to three weeks. If the four-inch soil temperature remains above 65 for several days and there is no forecast for an approaching cold front, I would recommend that producers having a significant number of acres to plant consider planting some acreage in April. The cultivars to plant in April would be Georgia-06G, Florida-07, Tifguard, Georgia-07W, Georgia Greener, or Georgia-02C. All of these cultivars have significantly better resistance to tomato spotted wilt virus than Georgia Green. Avoid planting Georgia Green and AT 215 in April. AP-4 is also moderately risky for planting in April.

Besides soil temperature being at least 65 degrees or higher at the four-inch depth, there should also be adequate moisture in the seed zone. Seed should be planted 2-2.5 inches deep and you want at least an inch of moisture above the seed. DO NOT plant seed 3 inches or deeper chasing moisture.

Seeding Rate for Large-Seeded Runner Cultivars (John Beasley)

We've discussed the opportunity to help producers lower seed cost per acre without sacrificing yield potential. Research over the past two years on seeding rate of large-seeded runner cultivars indicate that you can reduce the seeding rate to 5 – 5.5 seed per foot of row without sacrificing yield potential. The cultivars we are specifically targeting for seeding rate reduction are Georgia-06G, Florida-07, Tifguard, Georgia-07W, and AP-4. These five cultivars typically run about 650 seed per pound compared to 800 – 850 for Georgia Green. If planted at 6 seed per foot of row, Georgia Green would take about 105 pounds per acre. The large-seeded cultivars would take about 135-140 pounds per acre at 6 seed per foot of row. By reducing the large-seeded cultivars to 5 seed per foot of row you would end up planting about 112 pounds per acre, which is much closer in pounds per acre to Georgia Green planted at 6 seed per foot of row.

We do not recommend planting Georgia Green or AT 215 at less than 6 seed per foot of row. Those two cultivars are the most susceptible to tomato spotted wilt virus of the cultivars available this year. Since Georgia Greener and Georgia-02C have a medium seed size they are not as costly to plant at 6 seed per foot of row compared to the large-seeded cultivars. If a producer wants to drop the seeding rate of Georgia Greener or Georgia-02C to around 5.5 seed per foot of row, that will help reduce the cost some what closer to Georgia Green at 6 seed per foot of row.

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Here's texas panicum (buffalograss). It's now coming up. We time some herbicides, especially glyphosate in corn on when this weed comes up so we won't miss it.

Thank goodness for Atrazine. This corn is being threatened by pigweed, but we can handle it with Atrazine, even if its resistant to glyphosate and ALS Chemistry, which will shortly be applied here. Pigweeds are coming strong now and if it's up in a cotton field before you plant



Pigweed

Cotton Burndown in a Glyphosate-Resistant Palmer amaranth World

For years, our greatest challenge with cotton burndown was controlling cutleaf eveningprimrose and wild radish. Although controlling these weeds is still important, managing glyphosate-resistant (GR) Palmer amaranth is more important. Ultimately, our goal is to control emerged winter annual weeds and to delay/reduce Palmer amaranth emergence.

With that in mind, developing a burndown program controlling primrose and radish while providing residual Palmer amaranth control would be optimal. The most effective burndown mixtures for emerged weeds while providing residual Palmer control would likely include Valor or Direx. Of course, residual Palmer control will be effective only if these products contact the soil and are activated prior to emergence (Palmer emergence usually occurs during mid- to late-April; however, if it stays in the 80's for long emergence will be much earlier). Although Direx or Valor alone offer residual Palmer amaranth control, they will not effectively control emerged primrose and radish when applied alone. A few potentially effective mixtures may include the following:

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Immature (no seed set) Wild Radish and Primrose, Residual Palmer Control:

1. Glyphosate + Valor + 2,4-D
2. Glyphosate + Direx + 2,4-D (Direx can reduce grass control by glyphosate if grasses are large or it becomes dry, especially grass cover crops)
3. Glyphosate + Direx or Valor (provides 75 to 85% control of radish and primrose)

Mature (seed development) Wild Radish and Primrose, Residual Palmer Control:

1. Gramoxone + Direx + Crop Oil
2. Glyphosate + Valor + 2,4-D
3. Ignite + Direx
4. Glyphosate + Valor + Crop Oil
5. Glyphosate + Direx

Emerged Small GR Palmer amaranth, Mature (seed development) Wild Radish and Primrose, Residual Palmer Control:

1. Gramoxone + Direx + Crop Oil

Regardless of the burndown mixture one selects, always read and follow label directions including planting intervals required between herbicide treatment and planting.

Plant Back Restrictions:

1. Valor:

A. Strip-till prior to Valor application: 30 days with an inch of rain

B. Strip-till following Valor application: 14 days prior to planting (*a new label is excepted any day allowing a 7 day plant back interval, I still suggest 10 to 14 days*)

2. Direx: Apply Direx 15 to 45 days ahead of planting (*I must admit, I don't know why this label suggests that we need to apply Direx 15 days ahead of planting*)

3. 2,4-D: Most, but not all, brands suggest 30 days ahead of planting or until the herbicide has dissipated from the soil.

4. Glyphosate, Ignite, Gramoxone: Apply anytime prior to planting.

Here's some more good cotton Palmer amaranth weed control info from Scott Brown in Colquitt county and Dr. Stanley Culpepper.

SUGGESTED COLQUITT COUNTY COTTON HERBICIDE PROGRAMS FOR PALMER AMARANTH (RR COTTON ONLY)

It is not a question of if you will have glyphosate resistant Palmer amaranth in your fields but when. It is going to happen to you sooner or later so be prepared. Also remember that we have many fields with ALS inhibitor resistant Palmer amaranth in them so precautions should be taken. Use the best yellow and at-plant residual program for your situation.

First Law of Cotton Weed Control: Use a yellow herbicide (Prowl, Treflan or generic equivalent) on every acre.

Second Law of Cotton Weed Control: When in doubt about using a yellow herbicide in cotton refer to First Law of Cotton Weed Control.

RESIDUAL AT-PLANT HERBICIDES: Due to the resistance issue a preemergence at-plant herbicide such as Valor, Reflex, fluometuron (Cotoran), diuron (Direx), or Staple (in some

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fields) is strongly recommended. Where possible you should irrigate to activate pre-emergence herbicides, if no rain within 5-7 days after planting. Unless you plan to cultivate all residual at-plant herbicides should be broadcast. Reflex (applied at planting) and Valor (applied preplant) are used interchangeably depending on crop rotation. It is our opinion that only one of these products should be used on the same acreage per crop year. The label does not prohibit the use of both sequentially on the same cropping system but is a UGA recommendation to help prevent PPO resistance development. Reflex should not be used where sensitive vegetables or other crops will be rotated behind treated cotton (especially brassicas such as: cabbage, collards, turnips, etc). Valor has a short rotational restriction for most crops. **Valor can only be used prior to planting: conventionally planted cotton (beds already knocked off) 30 days and a 1 inch rain event; no-till planted cotton 21 days and a 1 inch rain event; strip-till cotton 14 days regardless of rain event).** Valent recommends that Valor should always be followed by a preemergence herbicide (Prowl, diuron, cotoran, Staple) at planting. Please check the label. WHEN USING VALOR PLEASE FOLLOW THE VALENT VALOR TANK CLEANOUT PROCEDURE.

Note about STAPLE use: It is our opinion that Staple post plant treatments should not be made if a Staple at plant treatment was applied (Situation 3 below). The label does not prohibit the use of sequential treatments in the same cropping system; this is a UGA suggestion to help prevent ALS inhibitor resistance development.

SITUATION 1.) Fields with major glyphosate resistant Palmer amaranth problems but no ALS inhibitor resistance (if Valor (2 oz/A) is substituted for Reflex then it must be applied at least 14-30 days prior to planting, dependent on cropping system, as outlined above):

Step 1.) Yellow herbicide (use full label rate) PPI or at planting.

Step 2.) Reflex (12-16 oz/A) + diuron (Direx) 4L (16 oz/A) at-plant. Note: Staple at 1.7-2.1 oz/A can be substituted for diuron (Direx) at planting but this eliminates the over-the-top glyphosate + Staple option in Step 3.

Step 3.) Glyphosate (label rate) + Dual Magnum (16-21 oz/A) at 4 leaf stage if no Palmer is emerged. If Palmer is emerged then glyphosate (label rate) + Staple (2.6-3.8 oz/A).

Step 4.) MSMA (32-42 oz/A) + diuron 4L (32 oz/A) + crop oil concentrate. Note: Layby Pro or Suprend may be substituted for diuron. Check label for rates.

NOTE: If Palmer escapes occur earlier than 4 leaf then apply Staple over-the-top beginning at the 2 leaf stage of the crop but before pigweeds are 2 inches tall. This would be between Steps 1 and 2. Do not mix Staple with Dual (or any metolachlor product) or apply within 3+ days either way of a Dual application. Valor is labeled to be used at layby but it is our suggestion to not do so if Reflex was used at planting.

SITUATION 2.) Fields with major glyphosate and ALS inhibitor resistant Palmer amaranth problems:

Same as Situation 1.) but Staple is not an option in Step 2 or Step 3.

SITUATION 3.) Fields with heavy Palmer Amaranth populations but sensitive to glyphosate and ALS inhibitors (if Valor (2 oz/A) is substituted for Reflex then it must be

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applied at least 14-30 days prior to planting, dependent on cropping system, as outlined above):

Step 1.) Yellow herbicide (use full label rate) PPI or at planting.

Step 2.) Reflex (12-16 oz/A) or diuron (Direx) 4L (16-32 oz/A*) or Cotoran (2-3 pts/A) or Staple at 1.7-2.1 oz/A. If Staple is used at plant then it should not be used in Step 3 or for early escapes.

Step 3.) Glyphosate (label rate) + Dual Magnum (16-21 oz/A) at 4 leaf stage if no Palmer is emerged. If Palmer is emerged then glyphosate (label rate) + Staple (2.6-3.8 oz/A).

Step 4.) MSMA (32-42 oz/A) + diuron 4L (24-32 oz/A*) + crop oil concentrate. Note: Layby Pro or Suprend may be substituted for diuron. Check label for rates.

NOTE: If Palmer escapes occur earlier than 4 leaf then apply Staple over-the-top beginning at the 2 leaf stage of the crop but before pigweeds are 2 inches tall. This would be between Steps 1 and 2. Do not mix Staple with Dual (or any metolachlor product) or apply within 3+ days either way of a Dual application.

*To avoid potential rotational issues do not exceed 3 total pints of diuron (Direx) as a pre and post treatment per year. Further, diuron is potentially more injurious to cotton seedlings at higher rates than Cotoran. On lighter soils lower use rates of diuron should be considered. Diuron should not be used on very sandy soils due to potential injury.

SITUATION 4.) Fields with low-moderate glyphosate and ALS inhibitor sensitive Palmer amaranth problems:

Step 1.) Yellow herbicide (use full label rate) PPI or at planting.

Step 2.) Diuron (Direx) 4L (16-32 oz/A*) or Cotoran (2-3 pts/A) or Staple at 1.7-2.1 oz/A. If Staple is used at plant then it should not be used in Step 3 or for early escapes.

Step 3.) Glyphosate as needed.

Step 4.) MSMA (32-42 oz/A) + diuron 4L (24-32 oz/A*) + crop oil concentrate. Note: Layby Pro or Suprend may be substituted for diuron. Check label for rates. Can layby with Valor, since no Reflex was used.

NOTE: If Palmer escapes occur early then apply Staple over the top beginning at 2 leaf stage of crop but before pigweeds are 2 inches tall. This would be between Steps 1 and 2. Do not mix Staple with Dual (or any metolachlor product) or apply within 3+ days either way of a Dual application.

*To avoid potential rotational issues do not exceed 3 total pints of diuron (Direx) as a pre and post treatment per year. Further, diuron is potentially more injurious to cotton seedlings at higher rates than Cotoran. On lighter soils lower use rates of diuron should be considered. Diuron should not be used on very sandy soils due to potential injury.



Congratulations to the Seminole County 4Her's. This week at Regional Poultry Judging they placed 1st of 17 Junior teams. Great Job!
I'm proud of my poultry judgers that I've enjoyed coaching this year.



It's interesting what you'll see crossing the road in front of you here in Seminole county. Today it was this peacock that moved on out of the way pretty quickly.



Question of The Week

Last week I asked what were the speckles on the strawberry. Some folks said seeds, and there were seeds there but I was talking about the pollen on there between the seeds. It's been a tough time for pollen and allergies. Also what is a strawberry botanically was asked.

They are perennial, stoloniferous herbs. The strawberry is technically an accessory fruit, meaning that the fleshy part is derived not from the plant's ovaries (achenes) but from the *receptacle* that holds the ovaries.

Another botanical type question this week, is this dogwood blooming or not?

Later,
Rome

Rome Ethredge
Seminole County Extension Agent

