January 2012

Decatur County Extension News
Corn/ Cotton/ Peanuts Livestock

A Newsletter for Farmers

The University of Georgia
Cooperative Extension Service
College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences

This newsletter published by:
Decatur County Extension Office
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L. Mitchell May
Decatur Co. Extension Coordinator

Decatur County Production Meetings

- **Peanut Production-January 23, 2012**
  11:30 a.m. - Lunch meeting - Cloud Livestock Building Classroom
  Speakers –
  John Beasley-UGA Peanut Agronomist
  Bob Kemerait- UGA Extension Plant Pathologist

- **Corn Production-February 7, 2012**
  11:30 a.m. - Lunch meeting - Cloud Livestock Building Classroom
  Speakers-
  Dewey Lee-UGA Grains Agronomist
  Nathan Smith-UGA Extension Economist

- **Cotton Production-February 20, 2012**
  8:00 a.m. Breakfast meeting - Cloud Livestock Building Classroom
  Speakers-
  Guy Collins-UGA Extension Cotton Agronomist
  Stanley Culpepper-UGA Extension Weed Scientist
  Phillip Roberts-UGA Extension Entomologist

2012 GA AG FORECAST BREAKFASTS

Jan. 23	**Macon Georgia Farm Bureau**
Jan. 24	**Tifton – Campus Conference Center**
Jan. 25	**Statesboro- Nesmith Lane Conference Center**
Jan. 26	**Gainesville- Georgia Mountain Center**
Jan. 27	**Carrollton- Carroll County Ag Center**

Itinerary

- Coffee and onsite registration will begin at 9 a.m.
- Ag Forecast Seminar to be from 10 a.m. to noon.
- The networking luncheon to last from 12 to 1 p.m.

Registration - The deadline to register is 5:00 PM January 19, 2011. Limited onsite registrations will be accepted on a first come, first serve basis-$30 individual seats - $200 Table of 8.

Corn Situation 2012

Darrel Good Agricultural Economist University of Illinois

For corn, it appears that 2012 will begin with a continuation of weak export demand. While China has purchased 95 million bushels of U.S. corn and Mexico has bought more U.S. corn than a year ago, total sales are lagging, the relatively slow pace needed to reach the USDA projection of 1.6 billion bushels for the marketing year. For the four weeks ended November 24, sales averaged 10.4 million bushels per week, compared to the average of 18 million needed. Abundant supplies of wheat and feed grains in the rest of the world are providing stiff competition for U.S. corn. The current year is ending with very strong demand for corn for ethanol production, but demand after the first of the year is much more uncertain due to the expiration of the blender's tax credit. Longer term, the rate of growth in corn based ethanol production will likely be limited due to peaking renewable biofuels mandates and limited production capacity. Domestic feed demand for corn remains uncertain until the USDA's quarterly stocks estimates are released, but consumption could exceed the very low forecast.

2011 Decatur County Variety Trials

Jerry Jones Corn Trial

Planted 3-17-11, seed count 28,800, harvested August 11

Variety	Yield bu. /ac.
Pioneer 1456	230.00
Terral Rev 25HR39	239.00
Pioneer 31D59	244.00
DeKalb 66-96	248.00
Pioneer 31D59	247.00
DeKalb 64-69	254.00
Pioneer 31D59	229.00
Terral-Rev 28HR20	260.00
Pioneer 31D59	234.00
N78N311	235.00
Pioneer 31D59	223.00
Pioneer 31P42	232.00
Pioneer 31D59	237.00
N823000GT	249.00
Pioneer 31D59	237.00
Pioneer 1814 HR	235.00
Pioneer 2023HR	244.00

Jud Greene Corn Trial

Planted March 16, seed count 29,120, harvested August 17

Variety	Yield bu. /ac.
Pioneer 31P42	196.40
Pioneer 31D59	201.00
Terral-Rev 28HR10	203.00
Pioneer HR 2023	202.00
Dynagrow 52R73	162.00
DeKalb 69-71	163.00
Pioneer HR1814	175.00
Pioneer 31D59	180.00
Terral-Rev 25HR39	170.00
DeKalb 64-69	180.00
Pioneer HR1456	175.00
Terral-Rev 28HR20	189.00
Pioneer 31D59	181.00
DeKalb 66-96	189.00

Decatur County Dryland Cotton Variety Trials

Climax Area - Planted May 18, Harvested October 26

Variety	1.	2.	3.	AVG
PHY 499	1843.116	1590.1917	1708.8674	1714.058
FM 1740	1824.418	1564.924	1365.966	1585.103
ST 5458	1741.075	1355.113	1499.825	1532.004
DP 1050	1662.142	1439.430	1485.722	1529.098
ST 4288	1552.137	1394.501	1539.711	1495.450
DP 1137	1795.721	1203.176	1486.659	1495.185
PHY 375	1746.02	1279.805	1410.430	1478.752
DP 1048	1414.49	1480.838	1506.784	1467.300
PHY 565	1431.49	1273.360	1438.505	1381.118
			AVG	1519.785

Bainbridge Cotton OVT Trial Early Maturing (Jud Greene Farm)

Variety	Lint Yield	Percent Lint
DP 1028 B2RF	1942	46.8
DP 1133 B2RF	1928	46.5
AM1511 B2RF	1886	45.1
PHY 499 WRF	1877	46.4
DP 0912 B2RF	1847	43.3
CG 3787 B2RF	1781	45.7
Dyna-Gro 2570B2RF	1761	43.4
BRS286	1707	42.4
GA2006106	1691	42.0
PHY 375 WRF	1684	44.6
BX 1252LLB2	1681	42.1
BX 1262B2F	1667	43.3
DP 0949B2RF	1655	44.6
PHY 367 WRF	1640	43.8
BCSX 1150B2RF	1626	39.6
GA2004143	1617	44.5
ST 4288B2F	1606	40.3
All-Tex ATX3039 B2RF	1593	43.7
FM1740B2RF	1580	42.9
ST 4145LLB2	1566	42.7
BRS293	1542	42.0
AM 1550 B2RF	1526	42.5
All-Tex LA122	1524	43.8
SSG CT310 HQ	1522	41.3
DP 0920 B2RF	1507	43.8
All-Tex 7A21	1503	44.2
All-Tex ATX81144	1481	42.7
DP 0924 B2RF	1468	41.9
SSG HQ 210 CT	1399	40.6
GA2008057	1302	40.0
SSG CT Linwood	1185	41.4
Average	1622	43.2

LSD 0.10 190 0.8
CV % 10.0 1.6
Planted: May 11, 2011
Harvested: October 17, 2011
Soil Type:
Fertilization:
Management:
May June July Aug. Sept.
Irrigation (in): 1.60 4.80 1.60 3.20 0.80
Rainfall (in): 2.10 1.35 9.10 2.35 5.05
October 17, 2011.
Bainbridge, Georgia:
Earlier Maturity Cotton Variety Performance, 2011, Irrigated

Bainbridge Cotton OVT Trial Late Maturing

Variety	Lint Yield	Percent Lint
PHY 499WRF	1932	45.3
10R052B2R2	1782	46.6
ST 4145LLB2	1774	42.4
BX 1262B2F	1771	42.5
MON 10R051 B2RF	1749	44.9
DP 1137 B2RF	1727	45.5
BX 1252LLB2	1708	44.0
ST 5288B2F	1708	43.1
DP 1050 B2RF	1693	45.3
AM1511 B2RF	1665	43.7
GA2007095	1663	41.2
DP 1133 B2RF	1636	44.7
GA2004230	1636	42.0
GA2008083	1631	44.8
DP 1048 B2RF	1584	43.1
DP 1034 B2RF	1537	46.3
PHY 565 WRF	1519	42.9
PHY 375 WRF	1505	44.8
ST 5458B2RF	1484	43.8
BX 1261B2F	1433	41.4
BX 1254LLB2	1394	43.6
PHY 440 W	1193	41.2

Average 1624 43.8
LSD 0.10 157 1.0
CV % 8.2 2.0
Planted: May 11, 2011
Harvested: October 17, 2011
Soil Type:
Fertilization:
Management:
May June July Aug. Sept.
Irrigation (in): 1.60 4.80 1.60 3.20 0.80
Rainfall (in): 2.10 1.35 9.10 2.35 5.05
October 17, 2011.
Bainbridge, Georgia:
Later Maturity Cotton Variety Performance, 2011, Irrigated
*** A random quality sample was taken on the picker during cotton harvest.**
Bolding indicates entries not significantly different from highest yielding entry based on Fisher's protected LSD (P = 0.10).
May 11, 2011.
180 lb. N, 71 lb. P_2O_5, and 122 lb. K_2O/acre.
Temik applied 5 lb./acre.
Trials conducted by Larry Thompson.

2011 Georgia SWVT Trials

Irrigated

Cultivar	Tifton	Plains	Midville	AVG
Georgia-06G	5345	6207	6814	6122
FloRun™ '107'	5433	5492	6912	5946
Georgia-07W	5115	5554	7161	5943
Florida-07	5260	5218	6707	5728
Georgia-09B	4949	5333	6888	5723
Georgia Greener	5185	5236	6590	5670
Tifguard	5061	4532	6768	5454
Georgia-02C	4604	5469	5994	5356
Georgia-10T	5273	4127	6458	5286
Georgia Green	4483	4893	5919	5098

Planting Date Trial

Planting Date	Georgia-06G	Georgia-07W	Georgia Greener	Georgia-10T
April 19	6251	6641	6576	6463
April 26	7129	6362	6691	6902
May 3	7012	6296	5878	6503
May 10	7221	6500	5359	7026
May 17	6904	6011	4983	6913
May 24	6741	6469	5933	6209
May 31	6309	5789	5069	6278

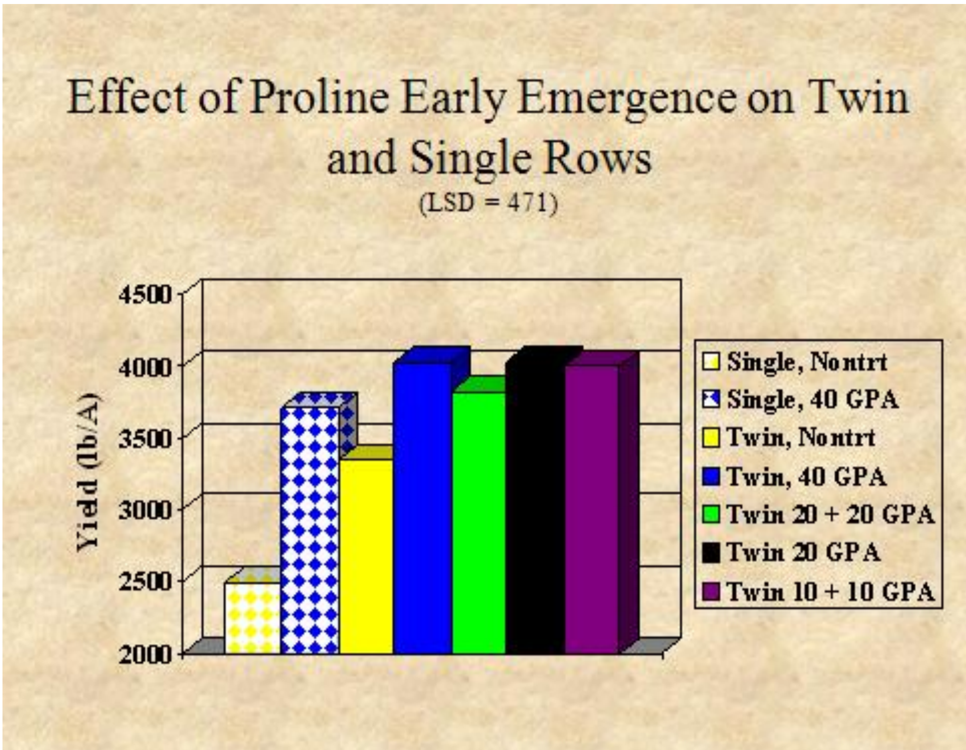
Peanut Fungicide Update

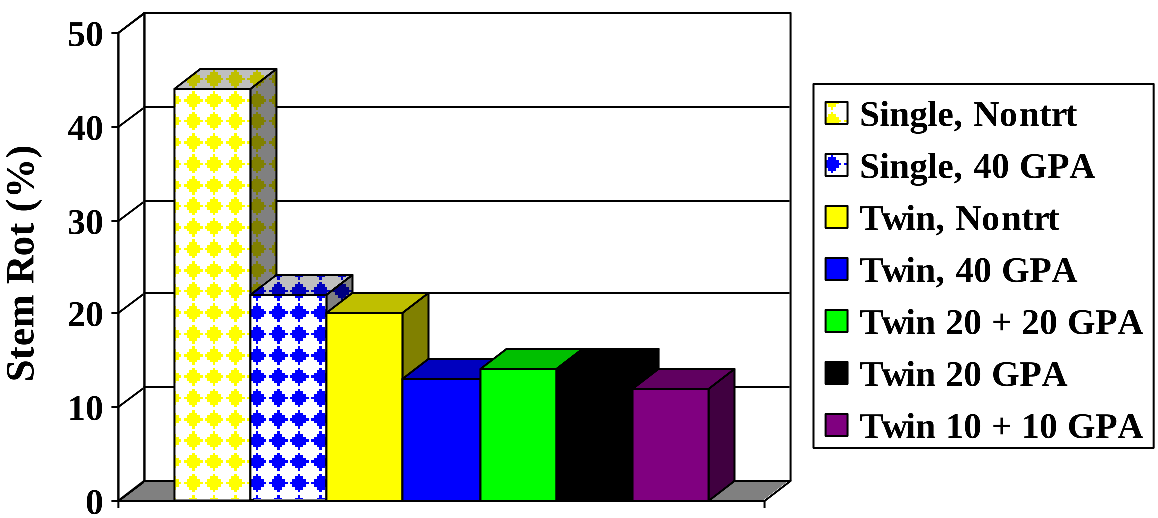
Proline 480SC – Previously, Proline 480SC at 0.4 fl. oz. per 1000 row ft. (5.7 fl. oz. /A) was labeled as an in-furrow treatment for the control of CBR in peanut. UGA field trials at Tifton, showed early post applications of the above rate of Proline 480SC when applied on a band over recently emerged peanuts gave a significant boost in the level of white mold control to peanut treated mid-season with recommended rates of Provost 433SC, which is a product that has good activity against this disease. Current UGA trials recently confirmed these observations.

Bayer Crop Science has received a 2ee label for the banded application of Proline 480SC at 0.4 fl. oz. per 1000 row ft. for the early season control of white mold (*Sclerotium rolfsii*) at 100% emergence (late cracking) in peanut. To move the fungicide into the crown and root area, apply Proline 480SC on a 4 to 6 inch band in 20 gallons of spray volume per acre. Follow up the banded cracking time Proline 480SC treatment with a 4-block spray program of 7 to 10.5 fl. oz. of Provost 433SC per acre or an equivalent white mold fungicide. This at-cracking Proline 480SC application alone will not give late season control of white mold in peanut.

Generally, white mold pressure in a well rotated field is too low to justify the use of an early post application of Proline 480SC. There are, however, a fair number of fields, particularly those under irrigation, where white mold is always threat to greatly reduce pod yields and these may benefit from the above treatment. In addition, hot weather and irrigated peanuts or fields with good rain create excellent conditions for the development of early season white mold in peanut. In contrast, this treatment probably would not pay off in late May or early June planted-peanuts because pod fill will pushed back into October when soil temperatures have cooled.

Dr. Tim Brenneman, a University of Georgia plant pathologist conducted research using early applications of Proline on twin and single row peanuts for evaluation of white mold control.





January 19, 2012
James H. Gray Civic Center
Albany, Ga.

Farm Show schedule

8:30 a.m. — Show opens with door prize registration

9:00 a.m. — University of Georgia (UGA) Peanut Production Seminar

9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. — Georgia Peanut Commission & Southeastern Community Blood Center Blood Drive

11:15 a.m. — Georgia Peanut Commission presents short program and presents awards including Distinguished Service Award, Peanut Research Award, Media Award & Outstanding Young Peanut Farmer of the Year

Noon — Lunch

1:15 p.m. - National Peanut Board Report

1:30 p.m. — Peanut Seed Seminar

3:30 p.m. — Announcement of Grand Door Prize winner

3:45 p.m. — Show closes

Georgia Cotton Commission's 5th Annual Meeting – February 1, 2012

UGA Tifton Campus Conference Center

Program speakers confirmed

The speaker line-up for the Georgia Cotton Commission's 3rd Annual Meeting is confirmed as follows: **Mike Tate**, President, Southern Cotton Growers, Inc.; **Bill Gillon**, CEO, Cotton Board; **Mike Watson**, Vice President Fiber Quality Research, Cotton Incorporated, *"Keeping US Cotton*

Competitive in World Markets" and **John Maguire**, Senior Director of Governmental Relations, National Cotton Council, *"Washington Report."*

Producers present are eligible for drawings during lunch.

Following on-site, late registration at 7:30 a.m., the UGA Cotton Production Workshop sessions will take place and will be repeated following the lunch program. Workshop details to be announced at a later date.

Registration is FREE. Please pre-register online from December 1, 2011 through January 18, 2012, at www.ugatiftonconference.org or by phone 229.386.3416. Your early registration will help us get a count for the sponsored breakfast, breaks and lunch.

Annual meeting questions may be directed to: Richey Seaton (gactn@windstream.net) or Karen Nikitopoulos (cotton@windstream.net) at the Georgia Cotton Commission office (phone) 478.988.4235.

Beef Market Outlook for 2012
Curt Lacy UGA Extension Livestock Economist

Total beef production will be reduced by 4-5% due to drought-driven herd liquidations and high feed costs. USDA currently projects that US beef production will decline to just barely 25 billion pounds, the lowest in quite some time. As a result, cattle and beef prices should be the same or higher in 2012. However, there are several factors including macroeconomic factors, weather and the corn market that could stymie price increases and profits.

The domestic and global economies continue to weigh heavily on consumer's minds and ultimately their pocketbook. In mid-November 2011, there were growing concerns about the potential for debt contagion from Greece and other countries within the European Union (EU). While the EU imports very little US beef, any debt default by major EU members could cause significant trauma to the world's banking and finance industry thus resulting in a drop in demand for all beef products.

In the US, continued high unemployment and the uncertainty created by deficit and debt reconciliation committees in Congress continued to cast a shadow over consumer's confidence. The implication being that until consumers have more actual money to spend and feel more comfortable about the US economy, it will be hard for beef prices to increase much at the retail level.

Dry weather had major implications on the industry in 2011 and those effects will only increase in 2012. Currently, all publicly available weather forecasts predict below normal precipitation for the Southeastern US and the Southern Plains at least through June 2012. The implications of these predictions if realized are dire because cattlemen have already tapped hay reserves fairly extensively during recent months and little hay was accumulated this year. As a result, feed stocks are razor thin with no room for additional needs.

In addition to weather-related cattle concerns, there is also much risk associated with feed-grain prices. A smaller than expected 2011 corn crop combined with increasing usage of corn for ethanol and exports combined to keep prices upwards of $7.00 per bushel in 2011. Currently, USDA projects steady to slightly improving corn stocks headed into 2012. However, there is also not much room for error in these forecasts either. As a result, any positive news for the corn markets (increased exports, higher fuel prices, etc.) will have negative effects on southeastern calf prices.

In spite of all the doom and gloom, there is quite a bit of good news in the beef industry. While a smaller cow herd with resulting smaller calf crops and fewer feeder cattle are symptomatic of challenges in the beef industry, the implications are generally favorable. Basically, supplies of cattle are so tight that any favorable demand news (i.e. an improved economy, increased exports, etc.) could result in an extreme escalation of prices.

Also, one of the major bright spots for the beef industry in 2011 was increased exports. Through October, US exports of whole muscle cuts were besting 2010 exports for the same period by 32 percent. This trend is expected to continue into 2012 as USDA projects US beef exports to remain steady or slightly increase in 2012 at 2.76 billion pounds or 11 percent of total US beef production.

The combination of these two factors along with other favorable demand developments will be very supportive of cattle prices in 2012.