



THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
Colleges of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences & Family and Consumer Sciences

Seminole County Extension
207 E. Crawford St.
Donalsonville, Ga 39845

Phone: (229) 524-2326
Fax: (229) 524-2856
E-mail: ethredge@uga.edu

<http://www.ugaextension.com/seminole>

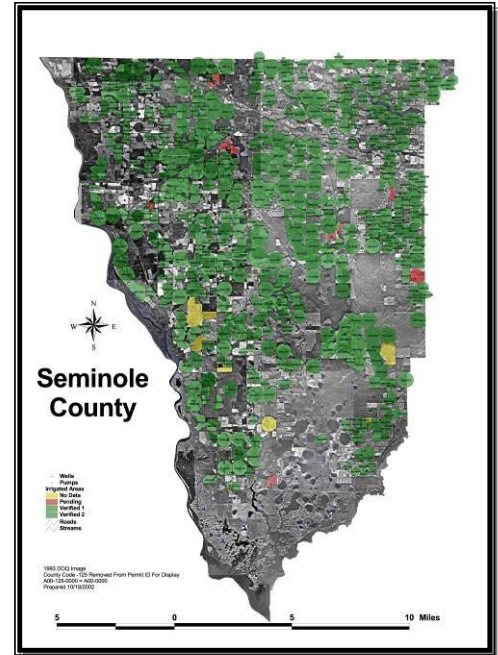
Seminole Crop E news

April 8, 2011

Farmers and Agribusiness,

It was a difficult week in the cornerstone of Georgia. Early Tuesday morning a serious lightning storm hit and set our downtown on fire and caused some more damage to structures and irrigation systems and crops.

Here are a couple of systems that were torn up at JW Warriner's farm. We also had some small grains and vegetables blown down.



Learning for Life

Agriculture and Natural Resources · Family and Consumer Sciences · 4-H Youth

ugaextension.com

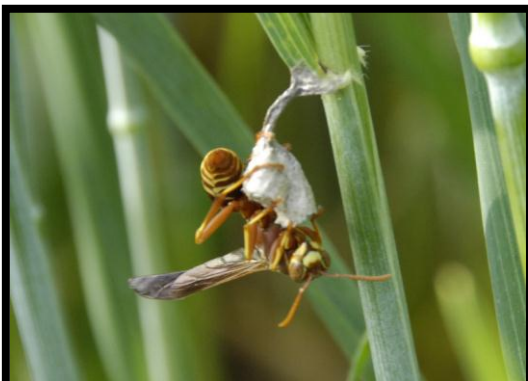
An Equal Opportunity / Affirmative Action Institution



Fire started by lightning caused a lot of damage in Donalsonville.



Wheat is heading out and lots of fungicide applications are going on.



This paper wasp is building a nest
In the wheat field.



4H'ers are learning a lot about poultry, eggs and science this week, as a part of Poultry Judging. They'll go to Tifton next week to compete with other counties.

2011 Randolph County Forestry Meeting

The forestry meeting is for all landowners, forestry industry members and any interested persons in southwest Georgia. **Lunch will be provided.** The meeting will be addressing issues that arise following tree establishment, insect pests and how to deal with them, best management practices, herbaceous weed control and several other silviculture topics. The meeting will be led by Dr. Phillip Dougherty & Dr. David Moorhead who are leading specialist in the industry. The Randolph County UGA Extension office will be partnering with Arborgen Supertree Nursery to sponsor this fine event. So Please come join us **Thursday April 28th, 2011, Noon to 2:30** at the Randolph County Agricultural Education Building in Cuthbert to attend the training

1.5 Hours CFE Forestry, Master timber Harvester & Pesticide credits available.

THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR THIS MEETING ONLY RSVP REQUIRED BY
APRIL 26, 2011

TO REGISTER BY PHONE OR EMAIL

Call the Randolph County UGA Cooperative Extension Office at
(229) 732-2311
bhaddock@uga.edu

Learning for Life

Agriculture and Natural Resources · Family and Consumer Sciences · 4-H Youth

ugaextension.com

An Equal Opportunity / Affirmative Action Institution



Kaleigh Beth Johnson is here showing us some palmer amaranth that's going strong and even starting to flower. They're killing it in this field with cold steel. We need to make sure we start clean when dealing with this weed.

Planting into a Pigweed Free Seedbed.....do it or pay dearly!

_Dr Stanley Culpepper UGA Extension Weed Scientist

Georgia growers should be well aware that there is no chance for economic sustainability if they decide to plant cotton into fields infested with emerged glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth. The use of diuron or Valor preplant can assist growers in avoiding this concern. For diuron, mixtures with paraquat (Gramoxone, other) provide the most effective control of emerged Palmer amaranth . When applications using the appropriate water volume and spray tips are made, Palmer (5 in or less) control is excellent. Diuron, if activated by rainfall or irrigation, will also provide two to three weeks of residual control.

Valor is less effective than diuron in controlling emerged plants but Valor is far superior to diuron in providing residual control. In fields that will not be planted for an extended period of time or in fields with tremendous pressure, Valor will provide greater residual control and this control will last for a longer period of time.

Regardless of the burndown program, scout fields prior to planting and control all emerged pigweeds before planting. Remember that waiting until after planting to control emerged pigweed often leads to escaped plants due to soil from the planting process covering these pigweeds.

Be certain to follow plant back intervals as suggested on respective labels.

[Learning for Life](#)

Agriculture and Natural Resources · Family and Consumer Sciences · 4-H Youth

ugaextension.com

An Equal Opportunity / Affirmative Action Institution

Cotton Planting Conditions and Soil Temperatures

Dr Guy Collins and Dr Jared Whitaker, UGA Extension Crop Scientists

The first five to seven days after seed imbibe water is generally the period when cotton is sensitive to cool temperatures, with the greatest sensitivity occurring during the first two to three days after imbibition. In general, cotton should be planted when soil temperatures are 65°F or greater and 30 to 50 DD60's (preferably the latter) are expected to accumulate within five days of planting. Remember that soil temperatures in no-till systems are generally a little bit cooler at any given time than what is usually observed in conventional tillage systems. Even though we may experience some high daytime temperatures, we must not forget the impact that low nighttime temperatures could have on germination, emergence, and seedling growth. If a cool spell occurs in the next few weeks, waiting a short time for suitable planting conditions to return is still feasible, as we are only at the beginning of our cotton planting window in Georgia. The urge to plant into moisture in dryland fields often takes precedence over waiting for optimal soil temperatures for some growers. Close observation of expected rain events and high/low temperatures within five days of the anticipated planting date can aid growers in making these decisions. More importantly, observing soil temperatures at the 2, 4, and 8-inch depths (www.georgiaweather.net), and any steady changes or fluctuations in soil temperatures that occur over several days, can provide useful information in determining when it is safe to plant. Temperatures at the 4 and 8-inch depths could also be an indicator of the warming capacity of the soil, or the likeliness of temperature fluctuations or rapid cooling when encountering a short-lived cool spell. Vast differences in soil temperatures between the shallow and deeper depths may indicate that the soil is just beginning to warm but could cool down rapidly if low nighttime temperatures or a cool spell is expected. However, if soil temperatures are relatively warm in both the shallow and deeper depths, then the soil may have some level of temperature "buffering capacity" which may somewhat protect against drastic temperature fluctuations or rapid cooling depending on the intensity and duration of an expected cool spell.

Some growers, especially dryland growers, may also want to utilize or capture available soil moisture by deep planting. Cotton in Georgia should be planted at depths between 0.75 and 1.25 inches but not greater than 1.25 inches. Planting on the shallower end of this spectrum is advised when encountering unfavorable soil or environmental conditions (cool wet weather), or if surface crusting is likely. Deep planting in unfavorable soil temperatures, or in soils that tend to crust, could lead to germination and emergence problems. Planting at depths closer to 1.25 inches is only appropriate when planting in good soil moisture, warm soil temperatures, and in well-drained soils without the potential for crusting.

For more timely cotton information, go to the UGA Extension Cotton site at <http://www.ugacotton.com/>

Peanuts join red wine, blueberries as power food

Eating peanuts with their skins on is not only less messy, it's much healthier for you, too, according to a University of Georgia food scientist.

Peanut skins have high levels of resveratrol. The popular bioactive compound is often associated with red wine and the "French paradox," a phenomenon noted in France where deaths from coronary heart disease are low despite the prevalence of fatty diets. "Resveratrol is associated with reduced cardiovascular disease and has anti-aging, -cancer and -inflammatory factors," said Anna Resurreccion, a food scientist with the UGA College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences.

Skins boost resveratrol three fold

After red wine, red grape juice and dark chocolate, roasted peanuts are one of the important sources of resveratrol. "And when consumed with skins, they provide about three times more resveratrol" compared to leaving off the skins, she said.

"Roasted peanuts with skins also have antioxidant properties equivalent to blueberries, but more than in red wine, green tea or cocoa drinks," said Resurreccion, who has studied peanuts for 25 years.

Full of good fats, too

Peanuts were once frowned upon for their high fat content, she said. But they are full of healthy fats like monounsaturated oleic and other polyunsaturated fatty acids.

Americans eat peanuts primarily as a snack food, but in underdeveloped countries peanuts serve as a major protein source.

A 2002 Nurses' Health Study found that daily intake of two tablespoons of peanuts, or just a handful, reduced the risk of type 2 diabetes in women by 21 percent. The study also shows women with type 2 diabetes reduced their risk of cardiovascular disease by 44 percent by consuming the recommended daily allowance.

Full of vitamins

"Regular peanut intake has been shown to improve the diet quality of consumers as evidenced by higher intake of vitamins A and E, folate, calcium, magnesium, zinc, iron and dietary fiber," Resurreccion said.

Peanut oil has healthy benefits, too. Phytosterols found in peanut oil can reduce cholesterol, inhibit colon, prostate and breast cancers and protect against atherosclerosis, she said.

"To date, we have only scratched the surface of this area of research, and scientists are discovering more bioactive compounds with beneficial effects," Resurreccion said.

(Sharon Dowdy is a news editor with the University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences.)

Learning for Life

Agriculture and Natural Resources · Family and Consumer Sciences · 4-H Youth

ugaextension.com

An Equal Opportunity / Affirmative Action Institution

Question of the Week

Last week's question was concerning a Fighter Jet. I also asked what it had to do with agriculture. Jimmy Clements gave a good answer, "*F 22 out of Tyndall AFB, technology from this and others has made farming easier*"

Another thing I was thinking is that they are both important for our national security. We need to produce our own food and fiber perhaps energy, especially as time goes on and we have more people to feed and clothe and less good land to grow crops on.

What is this crop that's growing on several hundred acres in Seminole County this year? I took this photo yesterday.



Later,
Rome

Rome Ethredge
Seminole County Extension Agent