Seminole Crop News

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The University of Georgia
College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences
Cooperative Extension Service
PUTTING KNOWLEDGE TO WORK

Hooded Sprayer Use in Cotton

Lots of new Hooded Sprayers are around for use in cotton fields so we can do a better job controlling pigweeds. Here's Clint Mims covering some ground with this hooded sprayer. He's spraying under the hood with a good mix of herbicides and directing another set of chemistries at the base of the cotton plant for optimal weed control and residual.

Some reminders: Go slow, keep hood tight on ground, keep pressure low under hood (under 25 psi) , turn spray off before raising hood (Don't laugh, it's been done), after turning off spray , keep hoods on ground for a little bit, just a little hesitation before raising hood helps.

See above where a hooded sprayer using paraquat sprayed end rows, and killed some cotton in the cross rows. Other cotton in the field was not affected and weed coverage looked good.

WEED	HERBICIDE, FORMULATION, and MODE OF ACTION CODE[1]	BROADCAST RATE/ACRE		REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
		AMOUNT OF FORMULATION	POUNDS ACTIVE (AI or AE)	
POSTEMERGENCE-HOODED SPRAYER				
Controls most annual weeds; exceptions include glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth, dayflower, doveweed, Florida pusley, tropical spiderwort, and hemp sesbania. Timely application is critical for controlling morningglory and purslane.	glyphosate 4.0 SL (3 lb a.e.) 5.4 SL (4 lb a.e.) 5.0 SL (4.17 lb a.e.) 5.5 SL (4.5 lb a.e.) 6.0 SL (5.0 lb a.e.) MOA 9	 32 fl oz 24 fl oz 23 fl oz 22 fl oz 19 fl oz	0.75 (lb a.e.)	For perennial weeds, increase rate according to label. In non-Roundup Ready cotton, hoods should be kept as close to the ground as possible. Do not allow the spray to contact stems or foliage of non-Roundup Ready cotton. Apply in 5 to 10 GPA at a maximum of 25 PSI. Do not exceed 5 MPH. Suggest that cotton be at least 8 inches tall. Glyphosate is especially effective for prostrate, running species such as citron, burgherkin, and annual grasses. See label of brand used for adjuvant recommendations and use of ammonium sulfate. Other herbicides such as Aim, Caparol, diuron, ET, or Valor may be mixed with certain glyphosate formulations to improve burndown in larger cotton. Caparol, Valor or diuron will also offer residual weed control for several troublesome weeds. Grass control may be reduced with tank mixes of glyphosate plus Caparol or diuron. **Glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth continues to spread rapidly. Programs including preemergence herbicides, tank mixes with glyphosate, and layby options other than glyphosate MUST be utilized.**
Annual grass and broadleaf weeds; suppression of nutsedge. *Mixtures with diuron would be the most effective option to control emerged pigweed in row middles.*	paraquat (Gramoxone Inteon) MOA 22	19 to 38 fl oz	0.3 to 0.6	DO NOT CONTACT COTTON STEMS OR FOLIAGE. Apply in a minimum of 10 to 15 GPA at a maximum of 25 PSI Do not exceed 5 MPH. Hoods should be kept as close to the ground as possible. Cotton should be at least 8 inches. Add nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gal. of spray mix or crop oil concentrate at 1 gal. per 100 gal spray mix. Caparol or diuron (Direx, diuron) may be mixed with paraquat. Tank mixes are usually more effective.
Timing for pigweed and grasses are critical. Control of pusley, spiderwort, and goosegrass is not consistent. In general, broadleaf weeds should be 3 inches or less and grasses no larger than 2 inch. Excellent control of morningglory including moonflower morningglory.	glufosinate-ammonium (Ignite 280 SL) 2.34 L MOA 10	29 to 43 fl oz	0.53 to 0.78	DO NOT CONTACT COTTON STEMS OR FOLIAGE IN NON-LIBERTY LINK COTTON. Apply in a minimum of 15 GPA at a maximum of 25 PSI Do not exceed 5 MPH. Hoods should be kept as close to ground as possible. Suggest cotton be at least 8 inches. Adjuvant not needed, but ammonium sulfate may increase control in certain situations. Do not apply within 2 hours of sunset. Rainfast in 4 hours. Control is improved with warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight. Mixtures with residual herbicides are often needed to assist in the control of grasses, pusley, and pigweed. **For Palmer amaranth, apply at least 29 fl oz/A. Palmer should be less than 3 inches when treated with 29 fl oz.**

[1]**Mode of Action (MOA) code can be used to delay weed resistance by increasing herbicide diversity in a management program.**

This chart is in the 2011 UGA Cotton Production Guide, here's a link to it.

http://commodities.caes.uga.edu/fieldcrops/cotton/2011cottonguide/2011CottonProductionGuide.pdf

How To Set Up A Post-Emergence Directed and Shielded Herbicide Sprayer for Cotton

Paul E. Sumner, Biological and Agricultural Engineering
Stanley Culpepper, Crop and Soil Sciences

This publication is at the following link:

http://www.caes.uga.edu/applications/publications/files/pdf/B%201069_1.PDF

Peanuts Podding

Here's some older, irrigated, podding peanuts.

Peanut Disease

UGA Extension Plant Pathologist Bob Kemerait says, "Because white mold has been observed and the hot conditions are favorable for early
outbreaks of white mold (especially underground white mold), growers across the
state should be prepared to begin their white mold program earlier this year
(perhaps as early as 45 days after planting)."

I've not seen any white mold as of yet but I've seen a little Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV) as in this photo taken this week.

Question Of The Week

Last week I asked what type of tracks were in the photo and I had one smart guy say they were truck tracks, and yes there was a tire track in the photo but I was asking about the animal tracks. They were turtle tracks, most likely Gopher tortoise tracks crossing the sandy field road.

This week I'd like to know what is the problem with the cotton in the photo. Is it the new variegated cotton?

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