



THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

# COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Colleges of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences & Family and Consumer Sciences

## Seminole Crop News

### [Peanut Digging Close](#)

September 2, 2011

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**Here's Dee Miller with some peanuts that he has blasted the outer hull off of and we just evaluated them for maturity. They'll get to digging a lot of goobers very soon. He said he was going to go plow up some end rows and get them picked and out of the way. Most peanuts we've tested show about normal maturity but field harvest order is surprising sometimes with earlier planted fields not needing to be plowed up in that specific order.**



**It's not hard at all to tell where the irrigation comes to in a field that has dry corners planted to peanut. In some fields like this one with deep sandy soil, the peanuts out from under the water are very stressed.**



**Peanuts being dug here in Jakin Georgia. Here's Freeman Johnson, Carey Cannon, and Scout Jimmy Miller checking on some good looking dryland peanuts. We were trying to decide when to dig them and Carey dug a round to get a better look. He said he was very grateful for the 6 tenths inch rain that made them look much better and will greatly help on digging. He plans to wait a few more days and get the rest of them on top of the ground. These are the first peanuts they've had a digger in this year. Dryland peanuts have had a tough life but we're hoping for the best on yields and grades.**

## **Corn after Corn**

September 2, 2011

**We are fortunate to live in an area with a long growing season. I was asked to look at some corn planted after a very good corn crop was harvested from this field and I was surprised at the growth we already have here and it's on track for a pretty good second crop of corn. This corn was planted on July 22 and here 40 days later, it's chin high to me. It's southern rust resistant corn, thankfully, but we still sometimes see southern rust on this variety of corn due to having different races of rust out there. Thankfully there isn't much disease apparent in this field right now except for some Northern Corn leaf Blight. The grower will make a fungicide spray soon and probably another spray later due to the fact that late in the year, disease pressure is usually high. We'll watch it close for insect problems as well although the transgenic built in insect control will help there as well and keep it wet. Our yield goal for corn planted this late is around 100 bushels or so.**





September 2, 2011

## **Here's some good cotton defoliation information from Dr Guy Collins, UGA Extension Crop Scientist.**

*Defoliation Considerations* – The majority of the early planted crop is rapidly approaching maturity and bottom bolls are beginning to open. Defoliation of early planted cotton is just around the corner (and underway in some places), and temperatures are likely to remain relatively high for the foreseeable future. Deciding on the best harvest aid program to use is often difficult to make, as even experienced agronomists do not always get it right. Considerations must be given to the goals of the defoliation program, whether it be mature leaf removal, juvenile growth removal, regrowth prevention, boll opening, or some combination thereof. Considerations should also be given to prices of harvest aids, yield potential of the crop, crop condition, weather at the time of application, and weather forecast for 10 to 14 days following application. Product selection for optimal harvest aid tank-mixes varies from situation to situation, and effectiveness of any program is strongly dependent on the prevailing environment and crop condition. Results of any program may be unpredictable and may vary as effectiveness is not always “as expected”.

The UGA Cotton Defoliant Evaluation Program was launched in 2010 (<http://commodities.caes.uga.edu/fieldcrops/cotton/DefoliationTrials.htm>), utilizing several different harvest aid products. These reports illustrate harvest aid effectiveness in both warm/hot and cooler environments (see crop condition and weather data in each report). This information is intended to illustrate effectiveness of various programs which were evaluated in these experiments, therefore it is important to remember that these data resulted from specific trials with specific crop conditions and weather patterns. Additionally, these results are not to be considered as easily repeatable, as weather and crop conditions vary widely from field to field and environment to environment. A very general guide to cotton defoliation can be found in the Defoliation section of the 2011 Georgia Cotton Production Guide (<http://commodities.caes.uga.edu/fieldcrops/cotton/2011cottonguide/2011CottonProductionGuide.pdf>)

Some very general considerations for defoliation decisions are as follows:

1. Hormonal defoliant (thidiazuron, ethephon) perform better when used in tank-mixes during warmer weather than in cooler weather.
2. The risk of leaf-sticking or desiccation increases when some herbicidal defoliant are used when weather remains warm or hot, especially when high rates are used or when some adjuvants not specified by the defoliant label are added to the tank mixture. However, when cooler temperatures prevail, efficacy of hormonal defoliant is diminished and herbicidal defoliant often perform more effectively with less risk of desiccation.
3. To realize the full potential of a defoliant application, carrier volume should be NO LESS than 15 GPA. Complaints of ineffective defoliation during 2010 often resulted from application volumes of 8 to 10 GPA, regardless of the products used.
4. Utilizing a stand-alone harvest aid product is rarely recommended, as most situations have multiple goals to accomplish.

**Crop Consultant Wes Briggs and I were looking at some cotton yesterday and this field is approaching 50% open bolls and recent open weather has the lint looking good.**



## Question of the Week – Gecko



The answer to last week's Question is Mediterranean gecko. I answered correctly. I had some other incorrect answers like "Two Step" gecko, the gentleman thought it was poisonous and you could only take 2 steps after getting bitten by it. It is not poisonous and is good because it eats insects. We've been seeing these Mediterranean Geckos in Donalsonville for a couple of years but in the past year they seem to have increased in numbers. I think maybe they like the gnats. I've had 3 brought in recently for me to identify.

Unlike any native lizard, geckos have sticky toe pads, vertical pupils, and their large eyes lack eyelids.

**Range and Habitat:** As its name implies, the Mediterranean gecko is an old-world species, most common in Southern Europe and Northern Africa. It has been introduced in many tropical areas worldwide, including many areas in the Southeastern United States. This species has been widely introduced in Florida but its distribution is patchier than that of the indo-pacific gecko. It has also been found in a few counties in Southern Georgia. In almost all areas, this species is associated with human development, and it is seldom found far from buildings with outdoor lights.

**Habits:** Introduced geckos are almost completely nocturnal. Their sticky toe pads allow them to climb walls and they are often observed perched on walls around outside lights, waiting to grab insects attracted to the light. By day, these lizards hide in cracks, crevices, and under tree bark.

**Prey:** Geckos eat a wide variety of insects, spiders, and other invertebrates.

**Reproduction:** Female Mediterranean geckos lay several clutches of two eggs throughout the summer. Instances of communal nesting have been reported, with several females laying their eggs together under bark, in crevices, or in moist soil.

**Abundance:** The Mediterranean gecko is firmly established in Florida and is spreading northward. It is almost always associated with human development and is an abundant species in suburban and urban areas.

**Notes:** This species' adaptability has made it a very successful invader. Unlike most lizards, geckos are capable of vocalizing, often making squeaking or barking noises in territorial disputes or to deter a predator

Some of the above info came from the Savannah River Site webpage.

This weeks question is, “What is this bloom on and does this plant need to bloom to be productive?”



## [Wheat Varieties for Georgia](#)

September 2, 2011

**Dewey Lee, UGA Extension Grains Scientist, provided us with this**



**list of recommended wheat varieties for this year. Also he has some recommended varieties of oats and Triticale and Barley for Georgia.**

**Wheat seed last year.**

## Recommended Wheat Varieties for Fall Planting, 2011

One of the most important decisions that growers make in growing wheat is choosing the right variety or varieties to plant. Many differences exist among the varieties and therefore it is important to assess what characteristics are most important for their production area. Growers should choose several varieties to plant to reduce risk and improve their chances of success every season. The following information is provided to understand the differences in each of the varieties that are recommended in Georgia.

### AgSouth Genetics (AGS):

**AGS 2031** has excellent yield and good test weight. It has excellent leaf rust resistance ratings however it is **susceptible to Hessian fly** and must be treated with an at-plant insecticide. In addition it is rated moderately susceptible to powdery mildew. This variety has the excellent straw strength. This variety will be dropped in 2012

**AGS 2060** is one of a handful of early maturing varieties with excellent yield potential. It has very good leaf and stripe rust resistance, fair powdery mildew resistance and very good Hessian fly resistance and test weight. It has a short vernalization requirement and matures earlier than AGS 2000 or 2031. It will lodge with high N rates.

**AGS 2026** is one of AGS's best variety recommended statewide. While this variety has slightly less straw strength than AGS 2020, it is an excellent variety with very good disease resistance and Hessian fly resistance. In addition, it is one of a very few varieties with Biotype L Hessian fly resistance. It has good soil borne mosaic virus resistance. This variety requires more vernalization than AGS 2000.

**AGS 2035** is a variety that was developed by the University of Georgia and has excellent yield with good leaf and stripe rust resistance, and good test weight, moderate hessian fly resistance but is susceptible to powdery mildew. It is medium maturing with good soil borne virus resistance.

### UniSouth Genetics (USG):

**USG 3295** is equal in yield to AGS 2000. It is similar in maturity but has better disease resistance and unfortunately is **susceptible to current biotypes of Hessian fly** and therefore must be treated with an insecticide.

**USG 3021** was developed by the University of Georgia and is sold by UniSouth Genetics. It has good resistance to hessian fly and moderate resistance to leaf rust, stripe rust and powdery mildew. It has a short vernalization requirement, flowers early and has good test weight. It is susceptible to soil borne mosaic virus.

**Pioneer 26R61** is considered one of two standard wheat varieties grown in Georgia. The other is AGS 2000. Pioneer 26R61 still has good resistance to stripe rust and soil borne mosaic virus but is susceptible to most other wheat diseases (mildew, leaf rust, glume blotch) and therefore responds well to a fungicide treatment. It has good yield and test weight. Currently, it is the only Pioneer line recommended for Georgia

#### **Syngenta Seeds:**

**Coker 9553** is a medium maturing variety with yield equal to Pioneer 26R61 and AGS 2000. It is slightly susceptible to leaf rust and glume blotch and therefore responds well to a fungicide. **It is susceptible to Hessian fly and is recommended for North Georgia only.**

**Magnolia** is a variety that is well suited for North Georgia. It has good yield, test weight and straw strength but is susceptible to hessian fly, leaf rust and powdery mildew but is resistant to stripe rust. It is recommended that an insecticide and fungicide be used with this variety.

#### **Dyna-Gro Seed:**

**Oglethorpe** has above average yield in both north and south Georgia. It has good resistance to leaf and stripe rust but only fair tolerance to powdery mildew. This variety has Biotype L Hessian fly resistance. Care should be taken with nitrogen applications as it only has fair straw strength.

**Baldwin** is a UGA release that has good hessian fly resistance, good leaf and stripe rust resistance, good yield, test weight and soil borne virus resistance. It is moderately resistant to powdery mildew. It is medium late in maturity with a moderate vernalization requirement.

#### **Southern States Seeds:**

**Southern States (SS) 8641** is a good yielding wheat with excellent disease and Hessian fly resistance. It has good straw strength and test weight. It matures later than AGS 2000 and Pioneer 26R61 and should not be planted past the recommended planting window in Georgia.

**SS 8308** has a very long vernalization requirement and is recommended for North Georgia only. It's pest resistance is fair to poor but performs well in north Georgia. Fungicides and at plant insecticides are recommended for use when planting this variety.

#### **Public varieties:**

**Fleming** is the earliest maturing wheat in Georgia. It has very little vernalization requirement and, therefore, should be planted in the later ¼ portion of the recommended planting period. In late plantings in Georgia (after recommended planting periods), Fleming provides some of the highest yields of all the varieties tested. **Caution:** Fleming has a physiological spotting that is easily mistaken for leaf disease. All lesions should be carefully examined to make sure a proper diagnosis is made when considering a fungicide.

**Jamestown** is a variety with good yield but moderate susceptible to leaf rust, good resistance to powdery mildew and stripe rust. It is susceptible to hessian fly. It is recommended that this variety be treated with an at-plant insecticide.

**Roberts** is one of the oldest public varieties still recommended however it is recommended for **forage production only**. It has good resistance to glume blotch but is susceptible to all other foliar diseases and requires a fungicide for adequate seed production. It is a late maturing variety that has a long vernalization requirement.

Others:

**AGS 2000** is considered one of two standard wheat varieties grown in Georgia. The other is Pioneer 26R61. AGS 2000 requires the use of a fungicide to maximize yields. Although this variety is resistant to hessian fly, AGS 2000 may respond to an insecticide since several new races of hessian fly are prevalent.

**AGS 2010** is an early maturing variety that has a longer vernalization requirement than AGS 2000 and therefore should only be planted within the recommended planting period. Its yield is equal to Fleming, another early maturing variety. It will lodge with high N rates.

**AGS 2020** is approximately four days earlier than AGS 2000 and has good disease resistance, fair yield, test weight and straw strength. It also has very good soil borne mosaic virus resistance. AGS 2020 has only **fair tolerance to Hessian fly** and therefore should be treated with an at-plant insecticide.

**USG 3209** has been sold in Georgia for several years. It demonstrates some susceptibility to certain biotypes of Hessian fly and therefore should be treated with an at-plant insecticide. It is an early maturing variety and well suited for the upper coastal plains. This variety responds well to a fungicide. It has very good yield if managed with pesticides.

**USG 3592** in Georgia is earlier than USG 3295 and yields slightly less than 3295 but similar to Fleming. It is susceptible to stripe rust but resistant to leaf rust and powdery mildew. It has some resistance to certain biotypes of Hessian fly. It will lodge with high N rates.

#### **Recommended Oat Varieties**

- 1) **Horizon 201**
- 2) **Horizon 270**
- 3) **Plot Spike La9339**
- 4) **Ram La 99016**
- 5) **Tamo 406**

#### **Recommended Triticale Varieties**

- 1) **Trical 342**

#### **Recommended Barley Varieties**

- 1) **Nomini**
- 2) **Price**
- 3) **Thoroughbred**

## Souffle' Soon

September 2, 2011



**Here's Yancey Trawick in his sweet potato patch. Five acres is a good many sweet potato souffle's with marshmallows on top. They are growing well and are about 60 days old. We believe they'll be ready for digging in about a month or so and he'll be selling them from the field. It's taken a lot of water and care but they really look good at this point. In the photo are Beauregards but he also has 3 other varieties; OHenrys, Peurto Ricans, and Covingtons.**

Later,

Rome

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