Terrell County Extension

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Terrell County Extension Newsletter Contents

The Local Food Impact: What if Georgians Ate Georgia Produce?

A study just released by the Center of Agribusiness and Economic Development shows if every Georgia household purchased $10 of Georgia grown fruits and vegetables each week, $1.9 billion would be reinvested back into the state. This is an exciting opportunity for consumers to make a low emissions decision by buying local food to support Georgia's economy and farmers.

Sponsors: Georgia Organics, CAES Office of Environmental Sciences, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Center of Innovation for Agribusiness.
An additional study will assess the impact of eating local meats and diary on Georgia's economy. Stay tuned.

Terrell County is fortunate to have several citizens that have gone through the Master Gardener Program. The Terrell County Extension office has asked them to share some of the information they learned while students of the program. Mr. Joe Clift, one of the counties Master Gardeners has adapted some of the information presented to them. Below is some very informative information that reminds us everyone can be good stewards. His article is very timely for our homeowners and all citizens of Terrell County. There is a Landscape Sustainability Checkup Test that is part of Mr. Clift's article. The Checkup test is very useful. It will make you think about what you do around your property and it will help you discover some things you need to do. ***The Landscape Sustainability Checkup Test can be found on the Terrell County Extension Web Site;***

http://www.ugaextension.com/terrell

I took the test. WOW! I thought I was doing a pretty good job on my property. I can use a lot of improvement. Look on the Terrell County Web Site and you will see my score.

I (Rex) took the test and only scored a 45. Looks like I need to do more to create a more sustainable landscape around my property.

Landscape Sustainability Checkup

Adapted by Joe W. Clift, Master Gardener Intern

Everyone has responsibilities for the future of our planet. This includes responsibilities at home, work, and in society in general. It is incumbent on each of us to take positive actions toward the common goal for being socially, environmentally and economically responsible where we live, work, and recreate.

Sustainable landscaping practices can produce significant economic and environmental benefits. Savings include reduced labor, water, and fertilizer cost, lower hauling expenses and disposal fees. Grasscycling, composting, and mulching return valuable organic material to the soil, which increases the water-holding capacity of soil, reduces erosion, and conserves water. Proper watering, fertilizing, and pruning along with Integrated Pest Management (IPM) can encourage healthier, disease-resistant plants and can reduce the amount of pesticides, fertilizers, and other toxic runoff entering storm drains and polluting creeks, lakes, and rivers.

When landscapes require excessive amounts of water, energy, labor, and other resources, environmental and economic costs outweigh many of the natural benefits of urban landscapes. In contrast, sustainable landscapes feature healthier, longer-lived plants that rely less on chemical pesticides and fertilizers, minimize water use, and reduced waste generation and disposal. They also require less maintenance and alleviate groundwater and air pollution problems.

You will find below a Landscape Sustainability Checkup adapted from the Oregon State University Extension Service. The Checkup has been revised in order to be in keeping with the landscape issues we face in South Georgia and checked for relevance by the Dougherty County Extension Service, James Morgan, Extension Agent. You must score at least 50 on the checklist in order to claim that your landscape is a sustainable one.

Check your answers below and total your points. Use your own judgment for scoring each question. Some questions have a value of 1. For those you either score a 1 or a 0. Other values range from 2, 3, or 4 points. Evaluate yourself and choose a value that best represents your current level of participation for that question.

WATER EFFICIENTLY

(Subtotal:_____)

____ 4 Design a waterwise landscape that does not need water after plants become established. These landscapes often use native plants.

____ 2 Group plants in the landscape by irrigation need.

____ 3 Mow lawns at proper height for attractive turf, encouraging a deeper and more drought tolerant root system. Centipedgrass 1"-2", St. Augustinegrass 2"-3", Bermudagrass 1"-2".

____ 3 Calibrate sprinkler systems to apply enough water to soak the soil to a depth 5 to 7 inches for turf and 12 to 18 inches for woody ornamentals.

____ 2 Having a rain gauge where you water will help you track irrigation amounts.

____ 2 Start in ground irrigation systems during Spring green-up and stop during the dormancy period in Fall.

____ 2 Use drip lines or micro-sprinkler systems where practical.

MULCH (Subtotal: _____)

____ 2 Use 3 to 4 inches of organic mulch over tree roots, around shrubs, and over plant beds, while leaving a 6-8" space between plant stems or trunks and the mulch.

____ 1 Create self-mulching areas under trees and shrubs where leaves can remain.

____ 1 Use by-product mulches like pine straw or recycled mulches.

____ 1 Replenish mulches at least once a year to maintain the 3-4" depth.

RECYCLE (Subtotal: _____)

____ 2 Recycle grass clippings by leaving them on the lawn. Use a mulching mower.

____ 2 Use your leaves or pine needles as mulch.

____ 2 Create and maintain a compost pile with yard trimmings, leaves (brown), kitchen scraps (green).

____ 2 Don’t burn yard waste. Recycle organic material into mulch or compost.

WILDLIFE (Subtotal: _____)

____ 3 Plant native vines, shrubs, and trees to provide cover, nesting sites and food for birds, pollinators and other wildlife.

____ 1 Provide a water source such as a birdbath or a small pond for wildlife.

____ 1 Provide wildlife shelters such as a bat house, bird houses, or brush pile.

____ 2 Identify five kinds of wildlife (birds, reptiles, insects) that live in your yard.

YARD PESTS (Subtotal: _____)

____ 2 Learn to identify 10 beneficial insects that provide natural control of harmful pests.

____ 2 Check your landscape weekly for signs of pest or disease problems.

____ 3 Learn the primary pests for your plants and when to target these pests. Avoid indiscriminate spraying.

____ 3 Use Integrated Pest Control (IPM) such as pruning to open plants, hand removing insects, sanitation and planting disease resistant plant selections.

____ 2 If necessary, use environmentally friendly pesticides such as insecticidal soaps, horticultural oils, and spinosad as your first choice.

____ 2 Store pesticides in a water tight container and a fire proof structure away from kids. Never leave sprayers with pesticides still in them. Always read the label.

RIGHT PLANT-RIGHT PLACE

(Subtotal: _____)

____ 2 Ensure the landscape does not contain plants identified as non-native and invasive. (e.g. Chinese privet, Mimosa, Japanese honeysuckle, English ivy, etc.)

____ 2 Replace problem prone plants with low maintenance natives or non-natives.

____ 2 Create landscapes that are drought tolerant on the perimeter and more moisture loving near your activity areas of the home.

____ 3 Determine how much lawn you need for pets, children, and recreation. Group plants with similar water needs together in order to reduce the use of lawn grass (Xeriscaping).

____ 1 Use trees and shrubs to shade the east and west walls of your home.

____ 2 Use deciduous trees on south and west exposures to shade your home in summer and allow more sun in winter.

____ 2 Reduce yard waste by using plants that don't require frequent pruning at maturity.

____ 3 Preserve native trees when building on a new site. Maintain an undisturbed area under the tree out to at least the edge of the tree canopy (drip line).

FERTILIZING

(Subtotal: _____)

____ 2 Create healthy soil with composts and minerals to promote hardier plants.

____ 2 Fertilize to maintain healthy plants; do not promote excessive growth that attracts insects.

____ 2 Use fertilizers based on the pH of the soil (proper mixture of NPK and micronutrients). Choose those that prevent plant injury and contamination of the environment.

STORMWATER RUNOFF (Subtotal: _____)

____ 3 Direct downspouts and gutters to drain onto the lawn, plant beds, or containment areas away from foundations.

____ 3 Use groundcovers or mulch on thinly vegetated areas to decrease erosion.

____ 2 Use porous surfaces for walkways, patios and driveways.

____ 3 Collect and use rainwater from a rain barrel to irrigate plants.

____ 1 Pick up after pets to reduce bacterial and nutrient pollution in storm drain systems.

____ 2 Clean up oil spills and leaks with cat litter.

____ 3 Sweep grass clippings, fertilizer, and soil from driveways onto the lawn instead of a storm drain system.

STREAM SIDE (Subtotal: _____)

____ 2 Remove invasive exotic plants in space between your lawn and the stream.

____ 3 Establish or maintain a border of low maintenance native plants between your lawn and the stream side to absorb nutrients and hold the soil during times of high water.

____ 2 Establish a 30 to 60 foot “no fertilizer zone” between your lawn and the stream.

____ 2 Know what pesticides are toxic to fish and should not be used near a stream side.

TOTAL SCORE: _____ (100 points possible)

CROP INFORMATION

Row Crop Information

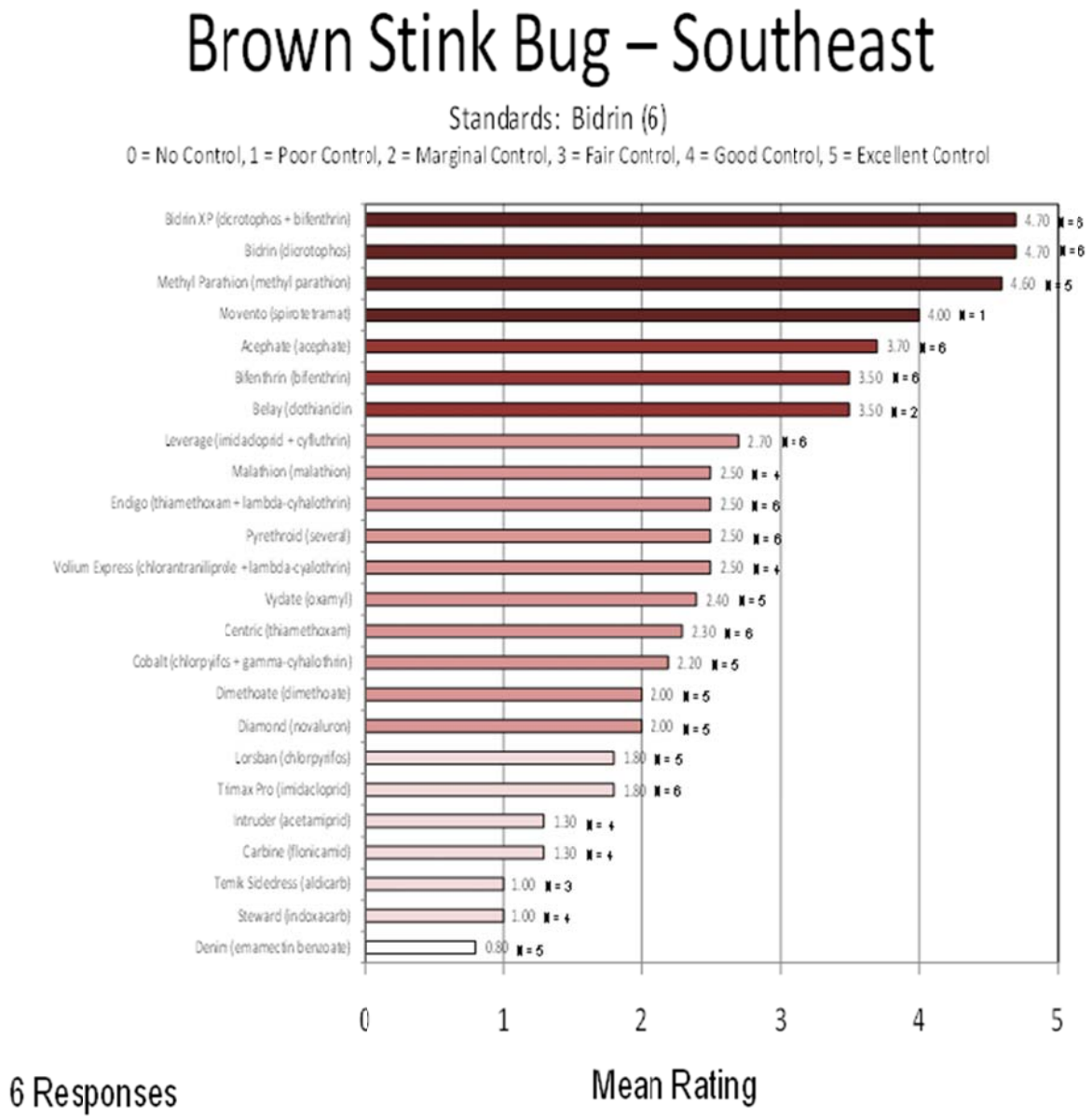
Terrell County 2010 Crop Acres Planted

FSA Report

Corn	**10,481 acres**
Cotton	**24,225 acres**
Peanuts	**9,216 acres**
Soybeans	**7,917 acres**
Grain Sorghum	**389 acres**
Wheat	**2,911 acres**
Oats	**29 acres**

COTTON

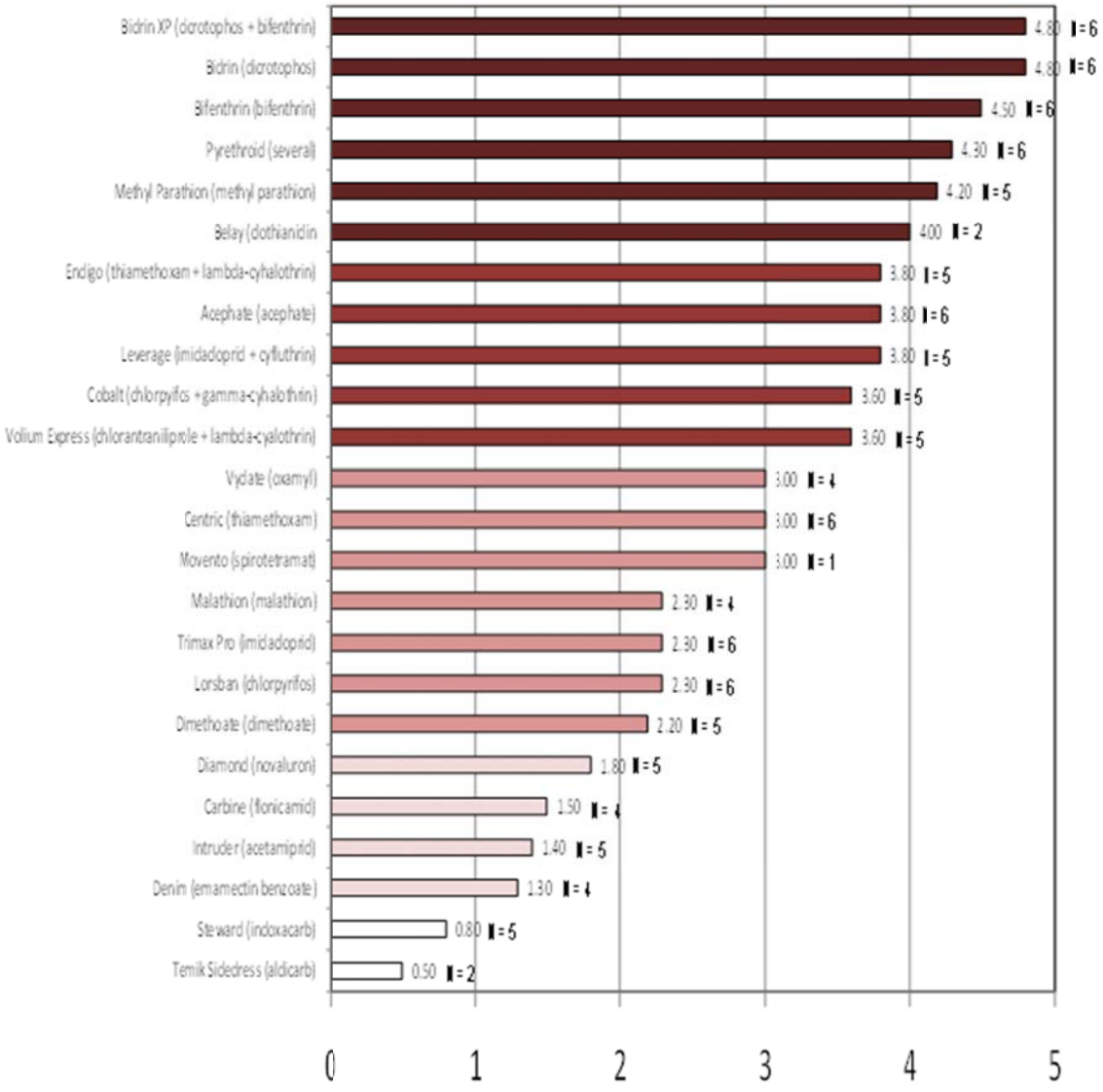
Recently 22 cotton entomologist representing 14 states across the cotton belt responded to a survey on insecticide performance in cotton. Below find the responses from 6 southeastern entomologists (one of which is our own Phillip Roberts UGA Extension Cotton Entomologist) on brown stink bug and green/southern green stink bugs. It is also in the July 15 edition of the Cotton Pest Management Newsletter #4.



Green/Southern Green Stink Bug – Southeast

Standards: Pyrethroid (4), Bidrin (3)

0 = No Control, 1 = Poor Control, 2 = Marginal Control, 3 = Fair Control, 4 = Good Control, 5 = Excellent Control



6 Responses

Below is information from Dr. Phillip Roberts, UGA Extension Cotton Entomologist, on corn earworm in Bt cotton.

Corn Earworm and Bt Cotton: Corn earworm (CEW) moths have been active in South Georgia. Reports of eggs and small larvae have been common. ***The threshold for treating CEW in Bt cotton is when 8 larvae (1/4 inch or greater in length) are found per 100 plants.*** It is extremely important to correctly "size" CEW larvae when scouting fields. Get a ruler and calibrate yourself to a ¼ inch. Once larvae reach ¼ inch in length their likelihood of surviving when feeding on a Bt cotton plant is greatly increased. When CEW larvae are observed in Bt cotton they are generally found in the area of the plant near the uppermost white bloom; be sure to monitor blooms, bloom tagged bolls, and small bolls for larvae. The 2-gene Bt cotton technologies (Bollgard II and WideStrike) provide improved control of CEW compared with the single gene Bollgard technology. However both Bollgard II and WideStrike cottons should be scouted and treated if threshold infestations are observed. The 2 gene Bt cottons are not immune from economic damage (especially if beneficial insects are removed with a broad spectrum insecticide during or just prior to heavy CEW pressure). During 2009, some fields utilizing 2-gene Bt cottons required treatment for caterpillar pests. In general WideStrike fields were most commonly treated for CEW, and Bollgard II fields were most commonly treated for fall armyworm. When comparing the 2 gene Bt cottons, Bollgard II provides better control of CEW and WideStrike provides better control of fall armyworm.

Escape Morningglory in Cotton

A response from Dr. Stanley Culpepper to a question from Terrell County

If the morningglory plants are climbing the cotton then they won't be controlled effectively with any option. The most economically effective option is Aim or ET as a preharvest treatment.

If you can cover the morningglory with a directed spray then use Valor mixed with Roundup or an Aim/ET mixture with Roundup or Direx + MSMA. Direx + MSMA alone is not very good once morning glory begin to vine. However, the idea of cutting plants into with any of these treatments will most often be futile with much wasted money, need to cover at least 85% of the morningglory.

If you are in LL cotton then Ignite is the best option by far.

If you are in non LL cotton and all you have done is applied one regular application of Suprend then you can use more Envoke, especially since the Suprend was directed. Envoke is the better option unless smallflower morningglory is your pest where Staple is better; of course, neither product will kill morningglory running out the top of cotton. Add surfactant; avoid applications within 60 days of harvest. I hate spraying Envoke overtop and it won't kill the morningglory but it will knock them for a loop.

PEANUT FUNGICIDE PROGRAMS for 2010

Selected Fungicide Programs for Peanut Disease Management in Georgia, 2010

Compiled by Dr. Bob Kemerait, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Georgia

For questions: Contact your local Extension office.

Questions concerning fungicide programs from growers are very common these days. In the table presented here, a number of common fungicide programs for the control of diseases of peanut have been listed. It would not be possible to list all of the possible combinations. The programs that are listed are based upon a 7-spray program beginning approximately 30-35 days after planting and continuing on a 14-day spray schedule. Only fungicides that we feel are compatible from a fungicide resistance management perspective are listed here. This table should be used only as a guide. **Growers should carefully read all fungicide labels before applying them to their crop.**

NOTE: "PEANUT Rx"/reduced risk fungicide programs are NOT included in this document, but can be found by contacting your local Extension Office. For an automated format of Peanut Rx, please use www.ugapeanuts.com.

Note the following for the table below: "Chloroth." and "chlorothalonil" represent any formulation of chlorothalonil, including Bravo WeatherStik, Bravo Ultrex, Equus 720, Equus DF, Echo 720, Echo 90 DF, etc.

ELAST (dodine) is a new "protectant" fungicide for peanuts and provides control of leaf spot diseases if applied BEFORE disease occurs. **Note:** In charts below, ELAST (15 fl oz/A alone or 12.8 fl oz/A when tank-mixed with tebuconazole) can be substituted for chlorothalonil and chlorothalonil/tebuconazole mixes. In 3 years or small-plot data, efficacy of ELAST has been comparable to chlorothalonil. We learned in 2009 that Elast is better used earlier in the season and some other product be used later in the season.

Echo Eminent: Eminent (tetraconazole, 7.2 fl oz/A) and Echo (chlorothalonil, 1.0 pt/A) is a new co-pack for leaf spot control from SipCam Agro. Because it is a mixture of a triazole fungicide and chlorothalonil, Echo Eminent will be used for leaf spot control in a fungicide program much the same as would fungicides like Tilt/Bravo (propiconazole + chlorothalonil) and Echo-PropiMax (propiconazole + chlorothalonil). Also, the resistance management concerns for Echo-Eminent are identical to those for Tilt/Bravo and Echo/PropiMax.

Convoy and **Moncut** must be tank mixed with another fungicide (chlorothalonil, Stratego, Tilt, PropiMax, etc.) to control leaf spot.

QUASH (metconazole) is a new fungicide from VALENT and is labeled at a 2.5 oz- 4.0 oz rate to be used in a 4-blck program like tebuconazole. I have not updated the tables for the inclusion of Quash, but the 4-block Quash program would be identical in terms of fungicide resistance management. The 2.5 oz rate is the standard rate; where white mold is severe the rate can be increased to 4 oz/A. Where growers

have had a problem with use of tebuconazole for leaf spot control, they should also consider tank-mixing 1.0 pt/A chlorothalonil with the Quash.

Note: Even though Tilt/Bravo, Stratego, or Echo + PropiMax may be listed as being applied once or twice in the first two sprays in the table below, a grower may decide to use these products only once, rather than twice, or on the second rather than the first application. Growers may also choose to apply the fungicides later in the season, rather than earlier. This may be especially appropriate if conditions become very favorable for the development of leaf spot later in the season.

AU-pnut Rules for Peanut Leaf Spot Control

Growers can register for FREE usage of the Doppler-radar generated AU-pnut at www.AWIS.com.

The AU-pnut advisory is designed to help growers time fungicide applications for control of leaf spot in peanuts. Research at the University of Georgia has shown that the advisory also is effective in control of soilborne diseases such as white mold and Rhizoctonia limb rot IF soilborne fungicides are applied appropriately beginning approximately 60 days after planting. The AU-pnut advisory uses the number of rain events and the 5-day forecast to stretch or shrink the time between fungicide applications.

The advisory is generated based on the number of "rain events" (24-hour period with more than 1/10th of an inch of rain and/or irrigation or fog beginning before 8:00PM). It also uses the 5-day average rain probability forecast and the rain forecast for each day within that 5-day average.

If you do not use the Doppler radar, automated AU-pnut program (www.AWIS.com), you may still use AU-pnut by monitoring rain gauges on your farm. Since rain may be patchy in distribution, it is important to monitor rainfall in individual fields.

The AU-pnut advisory can be used in irrigated fields. Substitute a rainfall probability of “100%” on the day the irrigation will be applied and take the average of the 5-day forecast with this substitution.

Note regardless of what the advisory says, apply the first fungicide application *immediately* if leaf spot is seen (two or more spots per plant) in lower leaves of the plant.

This is how it works...

Timing for the First Spray of the Season*:* From true cracking, count the number of rain events. Spray if you have counted four rain events since cracking, and the 5-day forecast calls for a 50 percent or greater chance of rain. **OR,** you have counted five rain events since cracking, and the 5-day forecast calls for a 40% or greater chance of rain, **OR,** immediately after six or more rain events.

Timing for the Second and all Later Sprays: Ten days after your last leaf spot spray, begin counting rain events and check the 5-day average forecast. The spray day is day 0, the day after, day 1, and so on. Spray if no rain event has been recorded and the average chance of rain for the next 5 days is 50% or greater. **OR,** One rain event has been recorded and the average chance of rain is 40 percent or greater for the next 5 days. **OR,** Two rain events are recorded, and the average chance of rain for the next 5 days is 20% or greater. **OR,** Immediately after three rain events.

Table of selected fungicide programs for the control of diseases of peanut. NOTE: these are a selection of programs that meet the Georgia Extension guidelines for fungicide resistance management. In this table, "1" is approximately 30-35 days after planting and each subsequent number, e.g. "2" is approximately 14 days later. In periods of wet weather or increased disease, grower should shrink interval between applications.

Table of Selected Fungicides for Georgia

Spray	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	chloroth.	chloroth.	Abound	chloroth.	Abound	chloroth.	chloroth.
	Echo/PrpMx	Echo/PrpMx	Abound	chloroth.	Abound	chloroth.	chloroth.
	Tilt/Bravo	Tilt/Bravo	Abound	chloroth.	Abound	chloroth.	chloroth.
	chloroth.	chloroth.	EVITO (5.7 oz/A)	chloroth.	EVITO (5.7 oz/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.
	Echo/PrpMx	Echo/PrpMx	EVITO (5.7 oz/A)	chloroth.	EVITO (5.7 oz/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.
	Tilt/Bravo	Tilt/Bravo	EVITO (5.7 oz/A)	chloroth.	EVITO (5.7 oz/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.
	Chloroth.	Chlorothal.	PROVOST 8-10.7 oz	PROVOST 8-10.7 oz	PROVOST 8-10.7 oz	PROVOST 8-10.7 oz	Chlorothal.
	Headline (9 fl oz)		PROVOST 8-10.7 oz	PROVOST 8-10.7 oz	PROVOST 8-10.7 oz	PROVOST 8-10.7 oz	Chlorothal.
Note: Generic tebuconazole products such as Tebuzol 3.6F, Tebustar 3.6F, Orius 3.6F, etc. etc. can be							

interchanged below with Folicur.							
	chloroth.	chloroth.	Folicur	Folicur	Folicur	Folicur	chloroth.
Where there is increased risk of leaf spot diseases, consider tank-mixing an additional ½ rate of a leaf spot material with Folicur whenever it is used in a program, ESPCIALLY if using a reduced-input program.							
	cloroth.	chloroth.	Folicur + ½ rate leaf spot fungicide	Folicur + ½ rate leaf spot fungicide	Folicur + ½ rate leaf spot fungicide	Folicur + ½ rate leaf spot fungicide	chloroth.
Use of fewer than four Folicur applications in a disease program will not be in accordance with the product label and MAY be inadequate for control of soilborne disease.							
	Stratego	chloroth.	3 X Folicur + 1 chlorothalonil				chloroth.
	chloroth.	chloroth.	Folicur	Stratego (14 oz)	Folicur	Stratego (14 oz)	chloroth.
	Stratego (7 oz)	Stratego (7 oz)	2X Folicur + 2X chlorothalonil or 2X Folicur + 2(Moncut + chlorothalonil)				chloroth.
	Tilt/Bravo	chloroth.	3X Folicur + 1X chlorothalonil or 3X Folicur + 1X Headline or 3X Folicur + 1X Abound or 3X Folicur + 1X (Moncut + chlorothalonil)				chloroth.
	Tilt/Bravo	Tilt/Bravo	2X Folicur + 2X chlorothalonil or 2X Folicur + 2X Headline or 2X Folicur + 2 X Abound or 2X Folicur + 2X (Moncut + chlorothalonil)				chloroth.
	Echo/PrpMx	chloroth.	3 X Folicur + 1 chlorothalonil or 3X Folicur + 1X Headline or 3X Folicur + 1X Abound or 3X Folicur + 1X (Moncut + chlorothalonil)				chloroth.

	Echo/PrpMx	Echo/PrpMx	2 X Folicur + 2 chlorothalonil or 2X Folicur + 2X Headline or 2X Folicur + 2X Abound or 2X Folicur + 2X (Moncut + chlorothalonil)				chloroth.
	chloroth.	chloroth.	Artisan (26 or 32 oz/A)	chloroth.	Artisan (26 or 32 oz/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.
	Headline 6 fl oz	Headline 6 fl oz	Artisan (26 or 32 oz/A)	chloroth.	Artisan (26 or 32 oz/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.
	Headline 9 fl oz		Artisan (26 or 32 oz/A)	chloroth.	Artisan (26 or 32 oz/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.
Spray	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
	Echo/PrpMx	Echo/PrpMx	Artisan (26 or 32 oz/A)	chloroth.	Artisan (26 or 32 oz/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.
	Tilt/Bravo	Tilt/Bravo	Artisan (26 or 32 oz/A)	chloroth.	Artisan (26 or 32 oz/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.
	Stratego	Stratego	Artisan (26 or 32 oz/A)	chloroth.	Artisan (26 or 32 oz/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.
	chloroth. or Headline	chloroth. or Headline	Artisan (13 or 16 oz/A) + 1 pt chloroth.	Artisan (13 or 16 oz/A) + 1 pt chloroth.	Artisan (13 or 16 oz/A) + 1 pt chloroth.	Artisan (13 or 16 oz/A) + 1 pt chloroth.	chlorth.

NOTE BELOW: CONVOY AND MONCUT are both Flutolaonil; however Moncut will no longer be sold on peanut. Growers who still have Moncut should insert insert in to this cart for Convoy. The rate of Moncut for 4 applications is 0.55 lb/A, for 2 applications is 1.07 lb/A. *Both Convoy and Moncut require mixture with a second fungicide for control of leaf spot.							
	chloroth.	chloroth.	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Chloroth.
	Headline (6 fl oz)	Headline (6 fl oz)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	chloroth.
	Headline (9 fl oz)		Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	chloroth.
	Echo/PrpMx	Echo/PrpMx	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	chloroth.
	Tilt/Bravo	Tilt/Bravo	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	chloroth.
	Stratego	Stratego	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	Convoy* (.5-1 pt/A)	chloroth.
	Echo/PrpMx	Echo/PrpMx	Convoy* (1-2 pt/A)	chloroth.	Convoy* (1-2 pt/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.
	Tilt/Bravo	Tilt/Bravo	Convoy* (1-2 pt/A)	chloroth.	Convoy* (1-2 pt/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.
	Stratego	Stratego	Convoy* (1-2 pt/A)	chloroth.	Convoy* (1-2 pt/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.
	chloroth.	chloroth.	Convoy* (1-2 pt/A)	chloroth.	Convoy* (1-2 pt/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.
	Headline (9 fl oz 40 DAP)		PROVOST (8-10.7 oz)	Headline (12 oz)	PROVOST (8-10.7 oz)	PROVOST (8-10.7 oz)	chloroth.
	Headline (9 fl oz 40 DAP)		Folicur	Headline (12 oz)	Folicur	Folicur	chloroth.
	Headline (9 fl oz 40 DAP)		Convoy* (1-2 pt/A)	chloroth.	Convoy* (1-2 pt/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.

	Headline (9 fl oz 40 DAP)		Artisan (26 or 32 oz/A)	chloroth.	Artisan (26 or 32 oz/A)	chloroth.	chloroth.
	Headline (9 fl oz 40 DAP)		Folicur	Folicur	Folicur	Folicur	chloroth.
	Headline (6 oz)	Headline (6 oz)	Folicur	Folicur	Folicur	Folicur	chloroth.
	chloroth. (+ Cadre?)		Headline (12 oz)	Folicur	Folicur	Folicur	chloroth.

Topsin M can be successfully integrated as a PART of a leaf spot fungicide program. Topsin M has been successfully tank-mixed with Folicur (5 fl oz/A) or applied as the final 1 or 2 leaf spot sprays in any fungicide program (10.0 fl oz/A). Topsin M (10.0 fl oz/A) + chlorothalonil (1 pt/A) makes a very good leaf spot "salvage" treatment, if the need should arise. Use of Topsin M alone throughout the entire season will likely lead to a loss of leaf spot control. This is not observed when the fungicide is either 1) tank-mixed with another fungicide with leaf spot activity, or only used for a 1 or 2 of 7 sprays where leaf spot is controlled.

*** Convoy and Moncut must be tank mixed with a fungicide to control leaf spot.**

In terms of spectrum of diseases controlled (leaf spot and soil borne disease) the Bayer CropSciences fungicide Provost is considered to be among the best peanut fungicides. Data and information from specialist and researchers in Tifton back this statement up. However, there have been many questions about the potential for "spray burn" when Provost is tank mixed with another material. Keith Rucker, Technical Service Representative Bayer CropScience, has provided the following statement on this subject and the use of Provost:

Runner Type Peanut Recommendations:

Tankmixes: When applied alone, there have been no reported cases of Provost damaging peanut leaves. However, Provost may facilitate the uptake of tankmix partners, resulting in an increase in the potential for crop injury. In tank mixtures with EC formulations, there may be leaf speckling, which is typically minor and has not affected yields. Because of the potential for injury, Bayer CropScience does not recommend the use of adjuvants/surfactants with Provost. Spraying with higher water volumes (20+ gal water/acre), night time applications, as well as avoiding spraying during periods of intense heat and sunlight has shown to decrease the risk of injury.

Compatibility Agents: Physical incompatibility of some tankmixes requires the use of a "compatibility agent" to pre-treat the spray tank water. Some known incompatibilities that can be resolved with compatibility agents are tankmixes with Baythroid® XL, Tombstone™, Orthene®, and liquid fertilizers.

Please contact your local Bayer CropScience sales representative with additional questions

SOYBEANS

REFLEX + CLASSIC TANK-MIXES (*Prostko*)

Over the last few days or so, I have received many questions about tank-mixing Reflex + Classic. This mixture could be warranted in soybean fields that contain pigweed and sicklepod (coffeeweed). Here is what I know:

1) Both the Reflex label and Classic label indicate that these products can be tank-mixed.

2) A single application of Classic would rarely provide acceptable control of sicklepod. A sicklepod management program must include the use of a residual herbicide such as Python (flumetsulam) or metribuzin applied at planting.

3) I would anticipate significant soybean injury in the form of leaf-burn and stunting from this tank-mix.

Figure 2. Soybean response to an application of Reflex (16 oz/A) + Classic (0.5 oz/A) + Clethodim (20 oz/A) + 80/20 (0.25% v/v). Pictures taken 3 days after application.

WARRANT HERBICIDE (*Prostko*)

Monsanto recently announced the release of a “new” herbicide, sold under the trade name of WARRANT, for use in cotton and soybeans. Warrant has been tested under the name of MON 63410. The active ingredient of Warrant is acetochlor. Acetochlor has been sold for numerous years under the trades names of Harness or Surpass. The only thing “new” about Warrant is that it is an encapsulated formulation. Encapsulation is the incorporation of the herbicide into very small capsules or polymer shells, generally 10 µm or less. Encapsulation has the potential to extend the period of weed control of an herbicide.

I have only had the opportunity to conduct 1 weed control trial with Warrant. For all intents and purposes, Warrant performs much like Dual Magnum (*S*-metolachlor). This makes sense since they both are members of the same herbicide family (chloroacetamide). A copy of the Warrant label can be obtained from the following link: **http://www.cdms.net/LDat/ld9KA000.pdf**