

The Terrell County Extension office mailed a post card to all growers on our mailing list about glyphosate formulations. If you did not receive it, please call the Terrell County Extension office @ 229-995-2165 so we can verify your address or add you to our mailing list.

Glyphosate Formulations (Eric Prostko)

Over the past few weeks, I have received many questions about the various formulations of glyphosate. They are becoming more numerous than the stars! Are they loaded or not loaded with adjuvants? Are they IPA or potassium salts? Rather than re-invent the wheel, I would refer you to the following sources for an updated listing of the various formulations of glyphosate:

1) 2010 UGA Pest Control Handbook – page 132

http://www.ent.uga.edu/pmh/Com_Cotton.pdf

2) North Dakota State Weed Control Guide – page 71

<http://www.ag.ndsu.edu/weeds/weed-control-guides/nd-weed-control-guide-1/wcg-files/11-Gen.pdf>

3) Mississippi State University Weed Control Guide – pages 5-6

http://msucares.com/pubs/publications/p1532/pg_1_6_intro_table.pdf

Terrell County ANR Agent:

I have talked to several area agents about this issue and none have reported any growers voicing problems. Simply be aware of the potential for mixing issues with the Potassium salt formulations for glyphosate. It may or may not occur on your farm.

I talked to the manufacturer representative about mixing their residual herbicide with potassium or isopropylamine (IPA) salt formulations of glyphosate. They have a solution in case you have the mixing problem with potassium salt formulations of glyphosate and their residual herbicide product. I will verify their recommendation with Dr. Prostko. If you need immediate help, call the Terrell County Extension office or your local Syngenta representative.

CORN and SOYBEAN DISEASE UPDATE (Bob Kermerait)

As of today, 18 May 2010, we have not found any Asian soybean rust in Georgia. We are currently scouting kudzu and will begin scouting soybean sentinel plots shortly.

As of today, we have not found any rust diseases or northern corn leaf blight on our corn sentinel plots. We are getting questions from across the state,

e.g. Wade Parker in Jenkins County this afternoon, regarding tan spots/lesions on some corn foliage. I believe that this is most probably herbicide drift injury.

Fungicides and corn: Many of you have been calling regarding the use of fungicides on corn. Here are some points to consider;

1. I feel we have sufficient data on southern corn rust, but we need much more on the control northern corn leaf blight.
2. Corn in many fields is rapidly approaching the "tasseling" growth stage when it is time to begin considering a fungicide application.
3. I believe, based upon our sentinel plots that it is too early to spray for southern corn rust.
4. We may be approaching a time needed to spray for northern corn leaf blight, NOT in every field, but in fields as higher risk.
5. Higher risk would include fields where corn is planted behind corn, fields planted to more susceptible hybrids, and fields where the grower has high inputs and wants an "insurance" policy.
6. Recent rains across the state could help to splash spores of the northern corn leaf blight pathogen on to the lower leaves of the plant, and spread will likely occur from the bottom of the plant to the top of the plant.
7. Fungicides currently labeled for corn include Headline, Quadris, Quadris Xcel, Stratego, Folicur and tebuconazole, Tilt, and maybe a few others.
8. Folicur and tebuconazole are likely the cheapest options, but may not be the best options. I am fairly confident that Folicur is "good" on southern corn rust, but a strobilurin or strobilurin-triazole fungicide may be a better choice of northern corn leaf blight. I hope to have some better data for you after this season.

Rusty Harris, Worth County Extension Agent, Sylvester, Ga.:

"Sporadic grasshopper problems are turning up in cotton. It's kind of a field-by-field call, and some people treated. Where growers had a history of grasshoppers, we encouraged them to include 2 to 3 oz/acre of Dimilin with their burndown. I think treatments now are with pyrethroids".

If experience teaches us, where grasshoppers need to be controlled in cotton, pyrethroids work very well depending upon the size of the grasshoppers and the rate of the pyrethroid. A good "rule of thumb" to use is as they grow use a higher rate of pyrethroid. They are much easier to control when they are smaller. A benefit is the pyrethroids will also knock thrips populations down quite well to. I have seen reports about grasshoppers from Alabama to South Carolina. Generally speaking, if you have never had grasshopper problems you probably won't have them. Scouts may not be looking at your cotton right now, so you need to take a **GOOD** look or have someone you trust look at your young cotton and evaluate thrips and other insect activity.

MORE on COTTON

The below information is way ahead of the time you will be thinking about Boll Weevil Eradication Program costs. Since this year will bring us a different way of assessment, I will try to give you this information a couple of times throughout the season just so you won't be surprised when you are assessed on a per bale basis by the "first handler/ginner".

"Due to changes brought about by USDA/FSA, reporting of intended acreage for the Boll Weevil Eradication Program will no longer be required. All cotton acreage will still be certified through the FSA offices by July 15th, but the collection of the assessment fees will now be done on a per bale assessment. The Georgia Department of Agriculture/Boll Weevil Program will no longer receive assistance from the FSA offices to collect intended acreage or the collection of assessment fees. There has always been legislation in place outlining the collection of assessments going to a per bale assessment if FSA services were no longer available. In 2009, upon receiving notification of the loss of FSA services effective in 2010, legislation through Senate Bill 43 (SB-43) was updated requiring the first handler/ginner of the cotton to be responsible for the collection of assessment fees. The assessment fees will be deducted in the same manner as the Cotton Board and Georgia Cotton Commission fees. Failed acreage as for USDA/FSA purposes is still required following their guidelines".

ASSESSMENT for 2010: 65 cents per bale

Example: If you grow 100 acres of cotton and the yield is 2 bales per acre, your assessment would be \$130. Your assessment would have been \$200 using the 2009 assessment of \$2.00 per acre.

Deadline to certify cotton acreage; July 15th

The Boll Weevil Eradication Program employees will begin installing traps **June 1, 2010**. Trap installation should be completed by **July 9, 2010**. Your cooperation in helping us keep traps standing and serviceable will be greatly appreciated.

If you should have a question about any phase of the Boll Weevil Eradication Program, please call 1-800-269-9926.