

Seminole County Extension

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New Peanut Herbicide

February 22, 2014

Warrant recently received both federal and state approvals for use on peanuts in Georgia. Here are a few of Dr. Eric Prostko's, UGA Extension weed Scientist, thoughts regarding its potential use in 2014:

- 1) The current supplemental label only permits PRE and/or EPOST applications (before flowering).
- 2) Of these 2 timings, he would prefer to see EPOST applications of Warrant tank-mixed with Gramoxone + Storm + NIS.
- 3) At this point in time, Dr. Prostko has NOT observed any real differences in weed control between Dual Magnum and Warrant based peanut weed control programs. However, there is some data that suggests that Warrant might be a better choice for non-irrigated fields.

Question of the Week – Saucer or Japanese Magnolia

February 27, 2014

Last week I had a photo of the imported, early blooming Saucer Magnolia aka Japanese or Chinese magnolia. It blooms very early and then is a pretty much non-descript small tree the rest of the year.

Here's another couple of photos of it that I took last week.



This week I want to ask you a planting equipment question. What is the purpose of the circular coulters in front here and why are they to one side?



Wheat – Time running out for Herbicides

February 27, 2014

Our wheat is at full tiller and entering the jointing stage in some cases. By jointing time we need to have our fertilizer out and most herbicide applications done. Rain has held us out of some fields and this has been a problem that is getting critical. Phenoxy herbicides like MCPA can cause damage to the plant and hurt yields if sprayed on late.

Mark Hanna and I were checking some of his wheat today to see what stage it is in and we saw that it will soon be jointing. Herbicides have gone out already in most of his fields and he will get his final herbicide in this field on in a day or 2 to prevent injury and possible yield loss. The final sidedress fertilizer has already gone on and the wheat looks very good with good tillering. The closeup in the second photo shows the tiny developing grain head he's pointing at with the knife. You can see the beginning of a hollow stem developing just below

the grain head. We want to keep ground equipment out of fields after jointing as well because we get more damage to the plant after this point.





Here's a chart from the UGA Wheat Production guide that shows how much injury we can get at different growth stages.

Table 13. The Effect of Stage of Growth on Wheat Injury by Various Herbicides.

Percent Injury by Stage of Growth ^{1, 2}				
Herbicide	0-1 tiller	2-3 tillers	full tiller	Jointing
2,4-D	>70%	35%	0-10%	70-90%
MCPA	>30%	0-5%	0-5%	50-70%
Peak	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%
Express or Harmony Extra	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%
Express or Harmony + MCPA	>30%	10%	0-5%	50-70%
Express or Harmony + 2,4-D	>70%	35%	0-10%	70-90%
Osprey	0-15%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%
PowerFlex	0-15%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%

¹Refer to Figure 1 and the small grain production guide for growth stages.

²Percent injury (visual chlorosis, necrosis, tiller malformation, and/or stunting).

Wheat Disease – Powdery Mildew Seen

February 28, 2014

We are seeing some powdery mildew in wheat. Thomas and Randolph County agents reported it earlier this week and I've seen it in a couple of fields here. Some varieties have less resistance to it so it's worse in them.

It's not a disease that usually causes much yield loss so we are not too concerned about it. The general rule is to control it if it climbs within a couple of leaves of the flag leaf. Here are some photos taken yesterday.



Fertilizer Spreader Evaluation

February 28, 2014

We are spreading a lot of fertilizer in preparation for corn planting and its important to make sure you are getting a good pattern in the field. Most newer spreaders calculate the rate per acre for you, in other words, you may know how many pounds of material you are putting out per acre.

But we are also concerned with the spread over the area. We want an even spread with no heavy or light streaks. This UGA publication at the link below covers how to evaluate your fertilizer spreader in detail. Also most spreaders come with a good guide to help with this process.

http://www.caes.uga.edu/applications/publications/files/pdf/C%20798_1.PDF

Last week we checked out this spreader with Brad Thompson and with a few adjustments it is spreading evenly and doing a good job. We put out containers to catch fertilizer behind the spreader and put grates in them to keep bouncing out down to a minimum and then later poured them into vials so that we could line them up and see if there were problems.

We also ran the next through to see how much fertilizer came from next door to the run we were measuring, overlap.



Here, below we see how much overlap we have.



Fertilizer flying out onto the field.



Empty the pan into vials according to location of the pan.



Checking out the levels in the vials to see how good our spread is.



Later,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rome Ethridge".

Rome

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