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Lee County Ag Newsletter

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Soybean Update-Rome Ethredge, Interim Grains and Soybean Agronomist

Insects

Red banded stink bugs are a dangerous pest of soybeans and I saw a couple of fields this week that needed treatment although leaves were already beginning to yellow. Dr. Phillip Roberts says that this bug affects beans until R7, which is the beginning maturity stage where at least one pod per plant, (not just a few plants in stressed areas of the field), is a mature brown or tan color and seed pods are full. Leaves are now yellow and about half the leaves have dropped. Check with us for treatment options. They're harder to kill than other stinkbugs and threshold is half that of other stinkbugs.



Photo by Angus Catchot.

Adult and immature redbanded stink bugs

Soybean Desiccation

We started desiccating the Early system soybeans a few years ago due to them being mature during a rainier time of year and needing to get them out during a busy time, also some of those varieties seemed more susceptible to problems if not harvested quickly.

Dr. Eric Prostko and I have been discussing this and he has a section in the Pest Control handbook concerning it, see below. Folks are asking about desiccating full season and other beans, It can be done and may help to dry the plants out to get them through the combine more efficiently and speed up harvest overall. Could help with green stem problems, maybe.

Most of these comments pertain to using Paraquat as a desiccant, see below from pest control handbook for information concerning use of other chemistries. One issue is that you need to be ready to combine within a few days to keep from losing beans, but remember that paraquat has a 15 day PHI. Another problem is if desiccation is done too early you can still have green color in the beans at harvest and these are sometimes refused by the buyers.

Best to spray after plants have reached R7 stage, details about this stage are above, and take a moisture test of beans from top 4 nodes to see that they are 40% or less.

HARVEST AIDS						
Harvest Aid	<i>glyphosate</i> Various trade names 3 lb ae/gal 3.73 lb ae/gal 4 lb ae/gal 4.17 lb ae/gal 4.50 lb ae/gal 5 lb ae/gal	9	32-64 oz 26-52 oz 24-48 oz 23-46 oz 21-42 oz 19-38 oz	0.75-1.5 ae	4 H/ 7 D	Apply after soybean pods have lost all green color 14-21 days before harvest. May be aerially applied. Only formulations of <i>glyphosate</i> are labeled for use on soybeans.
	<i>paraquat</i> 2 lb/gal 3 lb/gal	22	16 oz 10.7 oz	0.25	24 H/ 15 D	Indeterminate Varieties: Apply when at a mature brown color or when seed moisture is 40% or less. Determinant Varieties: Apply when soybean is at R7 development, 50% leaf drop, and the rest of the plant is brown. Mature cocklebur and drought stressed soybeans do not respond to this treatment. Do not apply to immature soybeans at 0.25% v/v. May be ground or aerially applied. Tank-mix with Aim if annual morningglow or smallflower). Users of paraquat must be certified applicators. See EPA approved paraquat training (https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-training/paraquat-dichloride-training-certified)

STAGE OF APPLICATION	HERBICIDE	MOA	BROADCAST RATE/ACRE		REI/PHI (Hours or Days)	REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
			AMOUNT OF FORMULATION	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT		
<i>HARVEST AIDS (continued)</i>						
Harvest Aid <i>(continued)</i>	<i>carfentrazone</i> Aim 2EC	14	1.5 oz	0.023	12 H/ 3 D	For the pre-harvest desiccation of pigweed species). Can be applied by ground or air. Use tank-mixed with <i>glyphosate</i> or <i>paraquat</i>
	<i>saflufenacil</i> Sharpen 2.85SC	14	1-2 oz	0.02-0.04	12 H/ 3 D	Apply when soybeans have reached physiological maturity. Could take 7-10 days for optimum desiccation. Use tank-mixed with 60% MSO and AMS (8.5 lbs/gal). Do not apply to indeterminate varieties. Indeterminate Varieties: > 65% brown pods at harvest. Determinate Varieties: soybeans are fully dehydrated and yellowing. Crop Rotation Restrictions: corn/sorghum/soybeans—1.5-3 months; peanuts—4-5 months. Rain-Free Period is 1 hour.

Wheat Varieties

Folks are starting to plan for wheat for grain for this year.

This year's UGA Small grains plot data is preliminary, no booklet yet with recommended varieties like you can go to here for last year , link here <https://swvt.uga.edu/content/dam/caes-subsite/statewide-variety-testing/docs/performance-trials/2020/wheat-prelim-test-2020.pdf> , but you can look at the yields and head date, etc, for 2021.

Go into Winter Crops then Consolidated reports. Dr Mailhot says the booklet for this year with recommended varieties and more info will be done soon.

2021 Preliminary Wheat Info at this link <https://swvt.uga.edu/content/dam/caes-subsite/statewide-variety-testing/docs/performance-trials/2021/Winter-20-21-Preliminary-Results.pdf>

UGA Recommended Grain/ Forage Variety list

Recommended Grain Varieties for Winter 2021-2022

Barley	Atlantic (P)	Secretariat (S)	Thoroughbred (S)
Oat	Graham (S) ²	Horizon 306 (S) ²	Horizon 720 (C) ²
Wheat	AP 1983 (S)	Dyna-Gro 9002 (P)	SH 5550 (S)
	AGS 2021 (S)	Dyna-Gro Blanton (S)	SY 547 (P) ³
	AGS 2024 (S)	Dyna-Gro Blanton (S)	SY Viper (P) ³
	*AGS 3000 (C)	Dyna-Gro Plantation (S)	USG 3329 (P) ²
	AGS 3015 (S) ³	Dyna-Gro Rutledge (S)	USG 3536 (P) ²
	*AGS 3030 (S)	Go Wheat 2032 (C) ²	USG 3539 (P) ³
	AGS 3040 (S)	LW2848 (P)	USG 3640 (S)
	AM 473 (P)	PGX 20-15 (C)	*USG 3895 (P) ³
	AM 481 (C)	Pioneer 26R41 (P) ²	*#BERKELEY (C) ²
	*Dyna-Gro 9701 (P) ²	Pioneer 26R45 (P)	*#FURY (C) ²
	Dyna-Gro 9811 (P) ³	Pioneer 26R94 (C)	#TURBO (C) ²
Triticale	Trical 342 (S)	TriCal 1143 (C) ^{2,3}	

1. P = Piedmont; C = Coastal Plain; S = Statewide.

2. Consider using a labeled fungicide; highly susceptible to powdery mildew, leaf rust, stripe rust, or crown rust.

3. Susceptible to some Hessian fly; consider using an insecticide.

* To be dropped from list for 2022-23.

Recommended Annual Forage Varieties for Winter 2021-2022

Oat	Horizon 306 (S)	Legend 567 (C) ³	*NF402 (S) ³
	Horizon 720 (S)	RAM LA99016 (S)	
Wheat	AGS 2024 (S)	*Dyna-Gro Plantation (C)	*Pioneer 26R10 (S)
	Johnson (S)	*GrazeAll (S)	*Pioneer 26R41 (S)
Rye	Bates RS4 (S)	Florida 401 (C) ²	Wrens Abruzzi (S)
	Elbon (S)	Kelly Grazer III (S)	
Triticale	Trical 342 (S)	TriCal Merlin Max (S)	
	TriCal 1143 (C) ²	TriCal Surge (S)	

1. P = Piedmont; C = Coastal Plain; S = Statewide.

2. Suitable for early planting.

3. More tolerant to crown rust

* These forage varieties have performed well in the past, but not been recently evaluated.

Recommended Ryegrass by Region and Growth Timing

Variety	Coastal Plain			Piedmont			Limestone Valley		
	Early	Late	Season Long	Early	Late	Season Long	Early	Late	Season Long
Bigbang	yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centurion	yes	-	-	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Diamond T	yes	yes	yes	-	-	-	-	yes	-
Double Diamond	yes	-	-	yes	-	yes	-	yes	-
Earlyploid	yes	-	yes	yes	-	yes	yes	-	yes
Flying A	yes	yes	yes	yes	-	yes	-	yes	-
Fria	-	yes	yes	yes	-	yes	yes	-	yes
Grits	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	-	yes
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	yes	-
Lonestar*	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	-	yes
Nelson	yes	-	yes	yes	yes	yes	-	yes	yes
Prine	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	-	-	-
Ranahan	-	yes	yes	-	yes	-	yes	yes	yes
TAMTBO	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Tetrastar	yes	yes	yes	yes	-	yes	yes	-	-
Triangle T	yes	-	-	-	-	-	yes	-	yes
Wax Marshall*	-	yes	-	yes	yes	yes	-	-	-
Winterhawk	-	-	-	-	yes	-	-	yes	yes

* Should not be planted within 100 miles of the Gulf of Mexico or 50 miles of the Atlantic Coast because of the risk of severe yield declines from leaf rusts or other fungal infections.

Early is defined as above average yields observed prior to March 1.

Late reflects above average yields accumulated after that time.

Season-Long reflects above average yields for the growing season as a whole.

Assessments above are based on a minimum of 2 years of data, and 3 years when available.

Wheat Top 10 Revised-Rome Ethredge, Interim Grains and Soybean Agonomist

Also, we've done some revision and updating to the Wheat Top 10, 4 page fact sheet for high yield Wheat production. Its attached as well.

Critical Management Inputs for High Yield Wheat Production
Rome Ethredge, CEA-retired and Dewey Lee, Professor-retired
University of Georgia

1). Use deep tillage to disrupt hard pans.

Wheat responds well to deep tillage when hard pans are present in our soils, particularly sandy soils. Prepare soils for planting by first tilling with a V-ripper, chisel plow, paraplow or subsoiler. Firm the seed bed with a cultipacker or small, light disk to reduce deep ruts from planting. Till the soil only to a depth necessary to break the hard pan. Simple disking is not as effective as deep tillage but it is preferred over no-tilling wheat. No-till wheat can be productive (mostly on heavy, clayey soils) but the yields, in general, are 5 to 25 bushels per acre less than conventionally tilled wheat.

2). Plant high yielding, pest resistant, well adapted varieties.

Yield data for all the recommended varieties for Georgia are found in the current Georgia Wheat Production Guide or Georgia Small Grain Variety Performance Test Bulletin (www.swvt.uga.edu). Be sure to note each of the variety characteristics of the variety you choose such as vernalization, maturity, lodging resistance, pest resistance so as to manage each variety properly for highest yield.

Check with your local county Extension office for the latest information on recommended varieties. While some may perform to satisfactory levels, others have characteristics that may be too difficult to overcome with good management.

3). Plant the appropriate seeding rate for your planting method.

Wheat can be successfully established by either drilling or broadcasting the seed and incorporating into the soil to a shallow depth of 1 to 1.5 inches. In general, drilling wheat yields 7 to 8% more yield. If incorporation of broadcast seed is poor, then yield differences are even greater. In a drill, plant 22 to 25 seeds per row foot (7.5- inch drill width). This is equivalent to approximately 35- 40 seeds per square foot. Use 10 to 15% more seed when planting after the recommended planting window. When broadcasting the seed, calibrate the equipment to plant 40 seeds per square foot. If broadcasting, be careful in covering seed. Disk harrows can easily bury seed too deeply, and vertical tillage can leave seed on top of the ground. Field cultivators provide shallow incorporation and are more dependable in depth. When possible, always use high quality, certified seed and save a tag of each separate lot for good record keeping. Remember, bin-run seed can present more of a problem with contamination, loss of germination and/or mix up in varieties. Also be aware that fungicide seed treatments are helpful during warm, wet fall temperatures. See UGA pest control handbook for labeled treatments and rates.

4). Plant during your recommended planting period.

Post-Harvest Weed Control (Prostko)

As you have heard many times before, Culpepper and I have been encouraging growers to consider the use of post-harvest (field corn) tactics (tillage, mowing, herbicides) to help manage the soil seedbank for weeds such as Palmer amaranth and tropical spiderwort. The pictures below are from one of my corn fields that I recently treated with a combo of Gramoxone (paraquat) + Tricor (metribuzin) + NIS. The green, untreated strips are there by design (checks). This is one of my preferred post-harvest herbicide treatments especially for Palmer amaranth. In many fields though, it might be too late if weeds have already produced seeds and/or if younger plants are likely to get terminated (before producing seed) with the first frost (about a month away in many locations).

FYI, current Tricor label would allow field corn or soybean planting next spring but cotton and peanut rotations are 18 months. We are trying to get the label changed to allow for a shorter rotation interval for these important Georgia row crops.

Post-Harvest Weed Control

Gramoxone 2L @ 3 pts/A + Tricor 4L @ 8 oz/A + NIS @ 0.25% v/v



09/24/21
Day of application

Post-Harvest Weed Control

Gramoxone 2L @ 3 pts/A + Tricor 4L @ 8 oz/A + NIS @ 0.25% v/v



09/27/21
3 DAT

Post-Harvest Weed Control

Gramoxone 2L @ 3 pts/A + Tricor 4L @ 8 oz/A + NIS @ 0.25% v/v



10/11/21
17 DAT

Cotton Harvest Considerations to Ensure Quality Yield Data-Simerjeet Virk



Yield maps are considered as a year-end report card for a farm that shows us what worked and where. Many consultants and growers utilize cotton yield maps at the end of the year to evaluate field performance and to determine how certain management practices can be adjusted in the next season to maximize productivity across the whole field. Therefore, quality of yield data is important to make sound and well-informed crop management decisions. Errors in yield data can occur at various stages of cotton harvest, so below are some considerations for growers to ensure quality yield data is collected during harvest and utilized for analysis:

- Before beginning harvest, make sure all yield monitoring components are working properly. Check if mass flow sensors are clean and free of debris, wiring harnesses are not damaged and connected properly, GPS receiver and other sensors are installed and functioning as intended.

- Check if the GPS receiver and in-cab display has the latest firmware and software updates installed. Confirm that GPS correction service subscription is active and paid for the rest of the year or until the end of the harvest season.
- Make sure to export and make a copy of yield data from previous year's harvest and save it on an external data storage device or in a cloud-based storage.
- Verify that the GPS Offsets and other machine settings are entered correctly in the in-cab display/yield monitor.
- Calibrate the yield monitor to ensure yield estimates are accurate. Perform a multi-point calibration (at least three loads of varying weights) instead of single- or two-point calibration.
- During harvest, continuously monitor sensor readings and yield estimates to verify if all sensors are functioning properly and yield data is being recorded and/or mapped properly.
- Start a separate harvest job for each field to avoid combining yield data into a single file for multiple fields and for an easier yield analysis separately for each field later.
- Take notes about any changes in crop or field conditions within and among the fields. These will be helpful when analyzing yield data or comparing yield between the fields.
- If using an app and/or cloud-based application during harvest to view and wirelessly transfer harvest data, make sure that data is being properly transferred and stored in the cloud, and is available to download and analyze later.
- If yield data is not being transferred wirelessly during harvest, make sure to export and copy the yield data immediately after finishing harvest to prevent any unexpected data losses. Do not let that data sit in the yield monitor until next harvest or forever.
- Before analyzing yield maps, clean the yield data appropriately to remove any unwanted errors that may have occurred during harvest. There are few free software's/tools available online to edit and clean yield data.
- When analyzing yield data, keep management zones to two or three and focus on understanding low, medium and high yielding zones/areas within a field instead of getting overwhelmed by the actual yield numbers or creating too many zones

across the field.

- If unsure about what all options are available to analyze and use yield data, check with your equipment manufacturer, technology provider or local county extension agent to learn about different software and data management tools available for yield mapping and data analysis.

Again, remember that yield maps are only as good as the yield data quality and they only point towards low and high yielding areas within a field. To completely understand which and how management practices can be adjusted to maximize yield across the field, it is important to record and analyze other data layers as well (such as soil type, planting, fertilizer and spray application maps), and implement a fully integrated data management approach at the farm.

This week should be a great one to knock the leaves off some cotton. Statewide this week we are looking at highs in the mid-80s and lows in the 60s. Dependent upon the day and the situation, the rates I am thinking for this week are **3 to 4 oz Dropp, 10-12 oz Folex, and 32-40 oz Prep.**

Cotton Defoliation Update-Dr. Camp Hand, UGA Extension Cotton Specialist

One of the main concerns I have this week is regrowth. With the amount of rainfall many of us got last week and the sun coming out this week, our crop is primed for regrowth issues. One thing to keep in mind is that in a single application of Dropp a grower can apply 6.4 oz/A, and in a season a grower can use 9.6 oz/A/year. This is important because some places may need a “second shot”. Depending upon the needs and the situation, other products can be used as a part of a second shot to help clean up a little bit. If you have questions don’t hesitate to call.

Sorry to be short, on the way to get some data. One final thing: although we may not all pull for the same football team, I’m sure we can all agree on one thing - watching Alabama lose is always good!

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