

Bertie County Ag News

NORTH CAROLINA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
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Foliar Feeding Insects in Peanuts

Our first major (hopefully only) moth flight is peaking now. Anticipate feeding pressure in peanut fields soon. The threshold for worm in peanuts has increased from 4 per foot of row to 8 per foot of row in July and from 8 to 12 in August. This is a lot of feeding activity, but our Virginia varieties tend to have rank growth and the ability to compensate. A couple of exceptions....if you were forced to delay planting until late May or early June, you may not have the rank growth. In that case I recommend dropping back to our original threshold levels given above. The goal should be to keep these later planted varieties growing as much as possible. There are levels of pyrethroid resistance in some populations of corn earworm (CEW). This along with the likelihood of populations of tobacco budworms (they are hard to distinguish from CEW) in peanut fields at the same time suggest that you should look at the products that will control both. These choices include Steward, Intrepid Edge, Prevathon and Exirel.



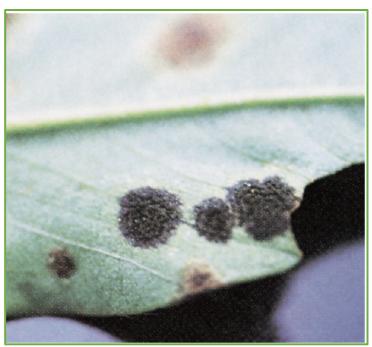
White Mold

Leafspot

From a disease standpoint our crop is looking good at this point with little leafspot disease activity. Generally late leafspot is our biggest problem. The hot dry weather gave the opportunity to extend the spray intervals by a few days, but everyone should be back on their 14 day spray schedule or using the Peanut Leafspot Advisory to monitor conditions. As of today (8.11.20), our last effective spray date was 7.27.2020. So, if your last spray has been since this date you do not need to spray at this time. You can follow these updates on our web page https://bertie.ces.ncsu.edu/. Just look for the latest update under 2020 Bertie County Peanut Leafspot Advisory. A word of caution, follow either the 14 day schedule or the Leafspot Advisory. Don't mix the two. Although conditions might be dry the humidity may be high enough to encourage leafspot development and therefore you may be unprotected if you extend spray intervals.

By now growers should be making their 3rd or 4th leafspot application depending on when planting occurred. In this application include a material to control white mold also called stem rot or Southern Blight. There are a number of products that will work when combined with a strong leaf spot material.

If you want or plan to include Miravis in your leafspot program (it has no activity on white mold), now would be a good time. It has given 21-28 days of control of leafspot. Choose a strong white mold material to mix with it (Convoy, Elatus, or tebuconazole). NCSU recommends NOT to use this product late in the season because of potential development of resistance.



Late Leafspot



NOTE: Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic we were unable to hold our annual CHROME Regional Ag Expo. However, we created a YouTube Channel with videos featuring our NC Specialist discussing relevant production information related to corn, cotton and peanuts here in Bertie County. If you go to Google and type CHROME Regional Ag Expo YouTube, the channel will come up.

Sclerotinia Blight

In general conditions have become favorable for the development of sclerotinia blight. This disease likes cooler night temperatures and high humidity. One of the best predictors for this disease is field history. Sclerotinia is a soil borne disease which tends to hang around. Scout fields with a past history of this disease. Omega, Endura and Fontelis (suppression only) are the only materials that have activity. Preventative control may begin as early as 60 days after planting. To identify this disease, it's best to scout early in the morning when there is moisture in the lower portion of the plants. A white fluffy mold similar to cotton candy or a cotton ball around the stems is a sure diagnostic sign.



Sclerotinia Blight

NC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION





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