

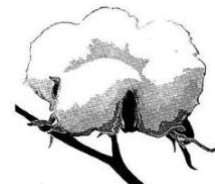
Jarette's Farm Journal

Jarette Hurry

June 2021



For more information regarding any of your farming needs, please feel free to contact the Bertie County Cooperative Extension Office at (252) 794-5317. Your questions and comments are important to us.



Late Planted Cotton – Dr. Guy Collins

Timeliness of management can improve the odds of success with later planted cotton. This applies to PGRs, plant bug management, bollworm management, proper fertility, irrigation, etc. Growers cannot afford to be late on needed PGR sprays, however this point is not to be confused with “growers should be aggressive with PGRs”.....**timeliness of PGR applications is much more important than using high rates, especially if high rates are not needed. Plant bug, stink bug, and bollworm pressure is higher in late-planted cotton.**

Management of Plant Bugs on Pre-Square Cotton- Dr. Dominic Reisig

1. Sweep cotton fields and count adults. Realize that bugs will be heavier on field edges, so be sure to move into the field. A sample of 25 sweep per location using a sweep net should be adequate. Where you sweep, look for black flag, wilted leaves, or injured terminals. If you see this injury, and have plant bugs present, spray if the number of injured terminals is greater than **1 plant in 10 feet of row**. My recommendation is to use the neonicotinoid **Centric as a first insecticide prior to blooming**. Do not spray neonicotinoids as stand-alone treatments after June.
2. Monitor the situation after the spray. Visit the field 24 hours following the spray and take 25 sweeps to get an idea of knockdown. About 4-5 days later you should visit the field again to see if plant bugs have migrated in again and if the terminal damage is holding steady or increasing.
3. Once you hit squaring, you need to use a threshold that incorporates plant bug numbers with square retention measurements.

Scouting for plant Bugs- Dr. Dominic Reisig

Weekly checks of upper square retention are the most efficient way to assess if plant bugs can either be ruled out as an economic concern at that time or if sweeping for the adults and nymphs is needed. **An upper square retention rate of 80% or more usually indicates that plant bugs are not present at damaging levels.** If upper square retention is less than 80%, you should sweep six to eight or ten locations in the field away from the edge, looking for live adult and immature plant bugs. In most years in North Carolina, square retention is very high – often in the mid 90's. **A threshold of eight plant bugs per 100 sweeps usually indicates that a spray is needed at that time.** Remember that when cotton is approximately one week into blooming, a five-foot black beat cloth is a more accurate sampling device than the sweep net for plant bug, especially immatures.

Plant Bug Control options

In the Midsouth, they have found that mixing Diamond with pyrethroids has lengthened their spray intervals. Note we have documented pyrethroid resistance in North Carolina; therefore, pyrethroids alone should be used with **caution**, but they will be more effective when tank-mixed with other insecticide classes. Transform at 2-2.5 oz should be the insecticide of choice prior to a bollworm flight. Finally, don't forget about other insecticides and mix combinations that might be helpful later season, such as Bidrin, Vydate, and tank mixes of pyrethroid and Orthene, etc. Pesticide rotation is a major key to long term success.

Stink Bugs Moving Into Corn

Corn is most susceptible to stink bug injury pre-tassel during ear formation. Stink Bugs pierce the stalk and feed on developing ears, which can cause ears to be deformed. Stink bugs can also be a problem post tasseling however at that point they are feeding on kernels rather than developing ears. NCSU Entomologist Dr. Dominic Reisig explains that we can tolerate a lot more kernel feeding than feeding on developing ears. Remember that most stink bug infestation occur on field edges. Our recommendation is to scout, apply an insecticide when the stink bugs reach threshold (temporarily set at one per ten plants from V8 to VT, then one per two plants VT to R3, and one per plant R3+), and to re-scout to see if any might have moved back into corn.

Dr. Reisig also explains that aerial applications of insecticides are often ineffective because of the low volumes used and stink bugs ability to hide in leaf folds near the stalk.

Double Crop Soybeans

According to Dr. David Holshouser Virginia Tech Soybean Specialist the biggest mistake growers make with double crop planting may be to exclude a burndown herbicide. It is very important that a burndown herbicide be applied as soon as possible after planting. There are fewer choices for burn down herbicides in double crop soybeans. Dicamba or 2,4-D should not be used as a burndown due to the potential for injury to soybeans and susceptible crops nearby. Be sure to remember many weeds are hard to control if they exceed the recommended height listed on herbicide labels, so timely post applications are necessary. With increased incidence of resistant weeds, it is important to include residual herbicides (Dual Magnum, Warrant, Flexstar, Prefix, Valor, Envive, Outlook etc.) into burndown and or post applications.

Suggested Soybean Plant Populations for North Carolina

Row Width	Planting in May			Planting in June			Planting in July		
	Plants per Foot *	Seeds per Foot **	Pounds of Seed per Acre ***	Plants per Foot *	Seeds per Foot **	Pounds of Seed per Acre ***	Plants per Foot *	Seeds per Foot **	Pounds of Seed per Acre ***
7"	2	2.2	43 - 60	2.25	2.5	48 - 67	2.5	2.8	53 - 75
15"	3.9	4.3	39 - 54	4.6	5.1	46 - 64	5.3	5.9	52 - 73
20"	4.9	5.4	36 - 51	5.9	6.6	44 - 62	6.9	7.7	52 - 72
30"	6.4	7.1	32 - 45	8.3	9.2	41 - 58	10.1	11.2	51 - 71
36"	7	7.8	29 - 41	9.5	10.6	39 - 55	12	13.3	50 - 70

* Assumes determinate varieties. For indeterminate varieties, increase target populations by 20%.

** Assumes 90% emergence. If 85% emergence is anticipated, increase planting rate by 5%.

If 80% emergence is anticipated, increase planting rate by 10%.

*** Range is pounds of seed per acre with seed lots averaging 3500 seeds per pound (first number in range) to 2500 seeds per pound (second number in range).

CS-SB-21
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06/10



Submitted by: **Billy Barrow, Bertie County Extension Director**
 N.C. Cooperative Extension



Peanut Disease Control Programs

Peanut growers should begin leaf spot control programs in well-rotated fields when peanuts reach growth stage R3. This is when about half the plants in a particular planting have at least one pod starting to develop. In most years, peanuts planted will reach R3 50 days after planting. For those planted May 1 that will be around June 20.

If planting was May 20, then 50 DAP would be July 10. Don't wait after mid-July to begin a preventive leaf spot program. Continue on a regular spray program every 14-21 days, depending on the material. The first spray can be delayed by 2 weeks with newer varieties but not later than July 15. There are a number of good leafspot controls. The **key** to good control is to **start early**. Remember most materials are preventative although some have limited curative ability. Rotate materials to avoid building resistance in our fields. If you have the ability, the first spray could be banded directly over the row to reduce cost.

Take a look at the Chart below, developed by Dr. Barbara Shew to get an idea about disease development and spray application timing:

Peanut leaf spot control calendar and objectives

Approx. Date	July 5	July 19	Aug 2	Aug 16	Aug 30	Sep 13
Approx. DAP	45 - 50	60 - 65	75 - 80	90 - 95	105 - 110	120 - 125 (see advisory)
Objective	Leaf spot control, curative activity, and resistance management	Leaf spot and stem rot control	Leaf spot and stem rot control	Leaf spot and stem rot control, curative activity; Sclerotinia blight suppression	Leaf spot control and resistance management if last planned spray	Leaf spot control and resistance management
Objective	All sprays: alternate fungicide groups to prevent resistance development					
Critical periods for control						
Leaf spot	5 or 6 sprays total needed for control unless advisories indicate otherwise					
Stem rot		Midseason: 1 to 3 sprays total needed for control				
Sclerotinia blight			Mid to late season: 1 to 3 sprays needed for control Follow advisories to determine critical times			

Dates are approximate. Dates can be earlier for early planted peanut and/or peanut planted in North Carolina's southern counties.

Assumes a good rotation and a history of normal disease pressure

- Start no later than **R3 (approx. 50 DAP) or July 10, whichever comes first**
- After the first spray, stay on a 14-day schedule or use advisory

Application Timing of Gypsum on Peanuts

Peanut producers generally get the best results from the application of gypsum when applied in **late June or early July**. There are concerns that excessive rains might leach the gypsum from the soil. Instead, Dr. David Jordan, NC State Peanut Extension Specialist, is concerned that it might be washed from the bed into the row middles and not be as available when the plants start to peg. One way to lessen this is to wait until the plants have a considerable amount of growth before making the gypsum application. Our crop should be growing fairly rapidly now that we have good moisture and the temperatures are back to normal. Plants will respond to gypsum applications on into July.

Manganese and Boron Use Recommendations on Peanuts

Soil test reports generally recommend 0.5 pounds of elemental boron per acre for peanuts. A general recommendation is to apply 0.5 pounds of actual boron as a foliar spray in early July.

A deficiency of manganese (Mn) can be corrected by a foliar application of 0.5 to 1.0 pound of Mn per acre.

Peanut Weed Control

As we move to late June the window for the use of Paraquat (28 days after planting) is closing quickly. If you are able to use Paraquat remember to include a preemergence such as Dual, Dual Magnum, Outlook or Warrant. Use Basagran at .5 pt per acre to reduce injury. If the window has closed for you, weed escapes can be treated with Storm plus 2,4-DB but if Palmer Amaranth is present additional Ultra Blazer (1 pt. per acre) is needed with the Storm. Cobra is another good option in many fields. Cadre continues to give good control of sicklepod, nutsedge, morningglory and in some fields, pigweed. However, in some cases you will have to assume ALS resistance and include Ultra Blazer with Cadre or Cobra. Remember Cadre alone does not control ragweed, lambsquarter, croton or eclipta very well.

With the dry spell in late May and early June followed by an extended period of rain there are sure to be some grass escapes. Clethodim is the go-to for grass control. It gives a broader spectrum than Poast or Poast Plus. The addition of Clethodim or Poast with Cobra, Ultra Blazer, Storm or Basagran will reduce the grass control. To prevent this, apply the grass herbicide first followed by the broadleaf weed herbicide 3 days later. An alternative is to increase the grass herbicide by 50% to help overcome the antagonism. The addition of a crop oil concentrate has shown the most consistent weed control. There will be a little more burn with this over the surfactant, but the crop will grow out of it without any yield loss.

Finally, if grasses are small, Cadre will take care of a number of grasses (not goose grass) and could be used and save the cost of the grass herbicides.

**2021 CHROME Regional Ag Expo
Peanut Belt Research Station in Lewiston, NC**

June 30th 8:30 am to 3:00 pm



The CHROME Expo is a joint effort between Bertie, Northampton, Halifax and Hertford Counties to focus on common problems in an area with similar crops, climate and soils. Our goal is to bring research-based information to growers and the ag businesses on topics identified by local growers.

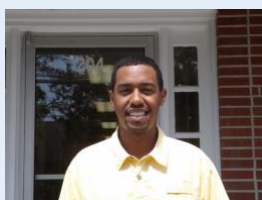
Our focus will be on Precision Ag: Planter settings and their effect, early season management in peanuts, narrow row spacing and starter materials for corn, soybean fungicide seed treatments and cotton fertility. fertility practices in corn and thrip control treatments for cotton and peanuts.



JARETTE'S FAREWELL



As many of y'all know my last day with Bertie County Extension is July 9th. It has truly been a pleasure to serve the farming community and the citizens of Bertie County over the past 7 years. I am grateful for all of the knowledge I've gained and the relationships I've built in my time here. Bertie County will forever be in my heart and be the place I call home. When folks in Pennsylvania ask where I'm from I'll be proud to tell them I'm from Bertie County, North Carolina! Thank y'all and I am forever grateful for everything I've gained from Bertie County. If you ever want or need to get in touch with me my Personal contact information is 601-214-7319 jarettehurry@gmail.com



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