



May 26, 2020

Valor Injury on Peanut (Prostko)

Dr. Prostko reminded us today about the fact that we are likely to see Valor injury on peanuts. He also included the fact that 3 oz/A of valor has shown no negative yield effects.

- 1) 11 replicated field trials with reliable yield data
- 2) 11/11 trials, Valor 51WG @ 3 oz/A had no negative effect on peanut yield
- 3) 9/11 trials, no difference in yield between 3 oz/A and 6 oz/A (FYI, 6 oz/A is not labeled or recommended)
- 4) 2/11 trials, 6 oz/A caused yield losses when compared to 3 oz/A (6.9% to 8.8% yield loss).

Bottom line is that peanut fields suffering from injury, when Valor was applied at the labeled rate (3 oz/A) and timing (*no later than 2 DAP*), will very likely recover with no effects on final yield!

Cracking Time Reminders for Peanuts (Prostko)

As of May 11, 28% of the Georgia peanut crop was reported as planted. Thus, peanut growers should now be evaluating the success of their PRE weed control programs and deciding on the need for early postemergence or "cracking" herbicide applications. Here are a few reminders about cracking sprays:

- 1) If a peanut grower started clean and used a good residual weed control program (i.e. Prowl or Sonalan + Valor + Strongarm) that was activated with irrigation or rainfall, the need for a cracking spray is questionable. **Best thing in this situation is to go to the field and look to see what has escaped or not. If the field is relatively weed-free, a cracking spray may not be justifiable.** Growers might consider waiting until 30-40 DAP to pull the trigger earlier on a POST program such as Cadre + 2,4-DB + Anthem Flex or Dual Magnum or Outlook or Warrant or Zidua.
- 2) If a grower decides to use a cracking spray, I would suggest a combination of paraquat + Storm or Basagran + Anthem Flex or Dual Magnum or Outlook or Warrant or Zidua. Suggested use rates would be as follows:
 - a) 2 lb ai/gal paraquat = 12 oz/A or 3 lb ai/A paraquat = 8 oz/A
 - b) Storm 4SL @ 16 oz/A or Basagran 4SL @ 8 oz/A. If a grower wants to make his own "Georgia" Storm then use Ultra Blazer 2SL @ 16 oz/A + Basagran 4SL @ 8 oz/A.
 - c) Anthem Flex 4SE @ 3 oz/A or Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A or Outlook 6EC @ 12.8 oz/A or Warrant 3ME @ 48 oz/A or Zidua 85WG @ 1.5 oz/A or Zidua 4.17SC @ 2.5 oz/A.



- 3) If Dual Magnum or Outlook are used with paraquat + Storm or Basagran, no additional adjuvants are required. If Anthem Flex or Warrant or Zidua are used, a NIS @ 0.25% v/v is suggested.
- 4) I would prefer peanut cracking sprays to be applied in 15 GPA and tractor speeds of 10 MPH or less to improve spray coverage and reduce the production of dust (*which can greatly reduce paraquat efficacy*).
- 5) Given the option of using either an AIXR or TTI spray tip, I would prefer the AIXR tip.
- 6) If growers use higher rates of paraquat and/or delay paraquat applications past 28 days after cracking (DAC), the risk for yield loss resulting from paraquat injury is increased. Recent results from a 2018 weed-free field trial indicated that paraquat treatments applied ~35 DAC resulted in a 5.5% peanut yield reduction.

Corn & Peanut Disease Update

So far, southern corn rust has only been found in plots in Texas. You can follow scouting efforts for southern corn rust at corn.ipmpipe.org. If a county is “green” it means we have looked and not found it. If a county is “red” it means that southern corn rust was confirmed.

I’ve had a number of conversations about peanut seed/disease over the past 2 weeks. Currently, I feel like the main issue we are having is “cool”. The growing degree calculator (locate on georgiaweather.net) shows that we have only had 30 growing degree units versus the previous 3 years, which were at least twice that. Seeds are slow to emerge because of conditions. Some seed is rotting before germination, but, I’ve yet to be able to document disease issues.

The picture below is Aspergillus crown rot & was sent to Dr. Kemerait from Seminole County. Very diagnostic- not the black, sooty sporulation at the crown of the young peanut seedling and rapid plant death. Often, in addition to the sporulation, you will find that tissue is shredded as well. He made 3 main points:

1. Stand loss (in southwest Ga. planted earlier than us) in peanuts continues even several days after emergence, are largely as a result of *Aspergillus* crown rot.
 2. *Aspergillus* crown rot is most severe in hot, dry, non-irrigated fields where the tender shoot can be scalded by the hot sands.
 3. Irrigation and rainfall can help reduce incidence of *Aspergillus* crown rot, but chemical control requires a good fungicide seed treatment and, sometimes, an in-furrow fungicide.
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