

## Colquitt County Extension Ag Update 4/12/18

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**Peanuts:** I have been getting a question or two about peanut varieties. Georgia -12Y is a high yielding, medium -late maturing runner-type variety with a medium seed size. This variety was released in 2012. It is also TSWV resistant and white mold resistant. Due to later maturity, 12Y is less suitable for later planting dates (after May 15<sup>th</sup>). **They are susceptible to Rhizoctonia Limb Rot.**

**Maturity Ranges:** Georgia Greener, Georgia-O6G, and Tifguard, have a medium maturity range of approximately 135 to 145 days after planting. Georgia 14N, Georgia 13-M, Georgia -12Y, Florida -07, and TUFRunner<sup>TM</sup> 727 and TUFRunner<sup>TM</sup> 511 all mature about 7-14 days later than Georgia Greener. More info on [PEANUT VARIETIES](#)

**Inoculant Reminders:** Consider using a commercial inoculant, preferably liquid, every field, every year according to Dr. Glenn Harris, UGA Peanut Agronomist. Inoculants especially need to be considered if a field has been out of peanut production for 3 years or more. Below are more points to consider for peanut inoculants from Dr. Scott Tubbs, UGA Peanut Agronomist.. [READ MORE](#)

### **2018 UGA Cotton Budgets**

Below are links for the 2018 UGA Cotton Budgets developed by Don Shurley, Amanda Smith, and Yangxuan (Serinna) Liu. [READ MORE](#)

### **SELECTING A PREEMERGENCE (PRE) HERBICIDE - ALL COTTON CULTIVARS**

**For all cotton technologies:** residual at-plant herbicides are required to grow cotton in Georgia. Research consistently shows maximum control is achieved with two effective residual herbicides applied in mixture within 24 hours of planting; include Gramoxone if Palmer is up. Georgia research has shown four consistently effective options including Warrant + Reflex, Direx + Reflex, Warrant + Direx, and Brake F16 (Table 3).

Reflex (fomesafen) is the most effective herbicide for residual Palmer amaranth control and can be used at planting. It requires very little rainfall/irrigation to activate, often activated with 0.3", and it will lay on the soil for several weeks with minimal degradation. When comparing Warrant vs Direx as a Reflex tank mix partner one should consider 1) Warrant offers more residual Palmer control and will sit on the soil longer waiting on an activating rainfall but 2) Direx offers the greatest ability to control emerged weeds, especially Palmer amaranth. A three-way combination of Reflex plus Warrant plus Direx rarely provides greater residual control when compared to the two-way combinations but may provide more control of emerged plants at planting. Brake F16 is a combination of fomesafen and fluridone providing excellent Palmer control once activated. Additionally for the grower frustrated with Reflex injury, a mixture of Warrant + Direx has proven effective. Always, include Gramoxone + adjuvant with the PRE if any Palmer is emerged.

**Table 3. Most effective herbicide options to apply preemergence (PRE) in cotton.**

Preemergence Option	Comments
1. Warrant + Reflex	1. Cotoran can be used to effectively replace Direx in fields with minimal Palmer infestations or for improved control of other broadleaf weeds.
2. Direx + Reflex	2. Use 8-12 oz/A of Reflex for most soil types except when using the split Reflex program where 8 oz/A PRE following 10-12 oz/A PPI is in order.
3. Warrant + Direx	3. Warrant rate is typically 48 oz/A for a Roundup system. If timely with Liberty or auxin-based systems, rates of 32-40 oz/A are often in order.
4. Brake F16	4. Direx use rate is typically between 10 and 20 oz/A with lower rates on lighter soils and in conditions where heavy rainfall/irrigation is expected. 5. Brake F16 contains fomesafen and fluridone; 1 pt/A is an effect rate for most soils. Fluridone requires significant rain/irrigation to become active.

**UGA Peanut, Soybean and Corn Weed Control Recommendations**

Below are recommendations for Peanut/Corn/Soybean from Dr. Eric Prostko, UGA Weed Specialist.

**[UGA Peanut, Soybean and Corn Weed Control Recommendations](#)**

Four important Things to consider:

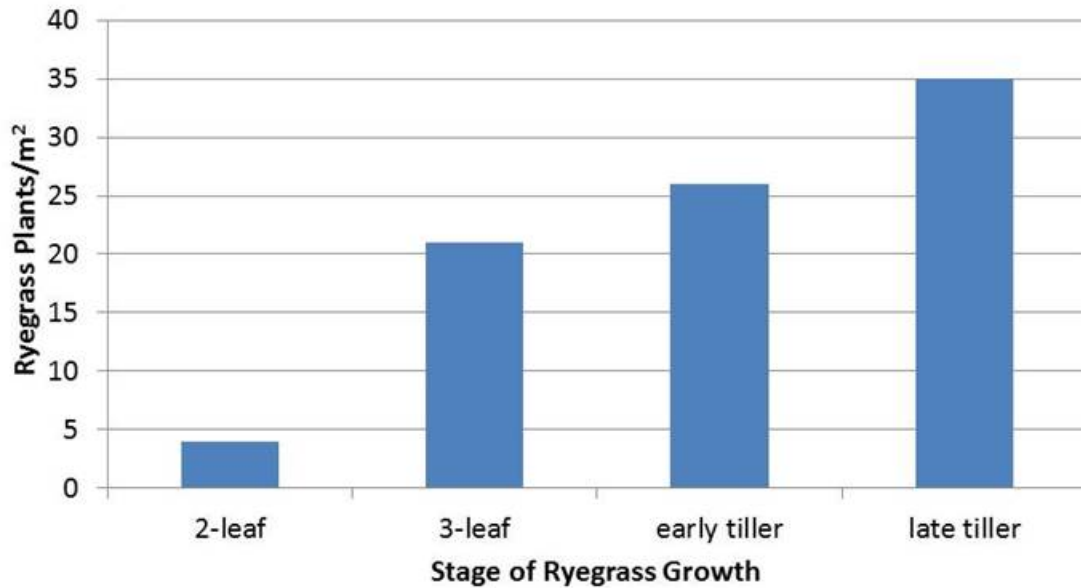
1. Start clean using a combination of tillage, cover crops, and/or herbicides.
2. Use at least 2 residual herbicides in system.
3. Make timely postemergence applications (weeds less than 3 inches tall)
4. Hand-remove weed escapes before seed is produced.

I have received a call or two about ryegrass control. Below are comments from Dr. Eric Prostko, UGA Weed Specialist about controlling ryegrass prior to planting peanuts.

**How do I control ryegrass prior to planting peanuts if I suspect that I might have glyphosate resistance?**

Select 2EC @ 8 oz/A or Select Max 0.97EC @ 16 oz/A (or generic equivalents) + 1% v/v COC would be a good choice for this problem. Remember that ryegrass stage of growth is important (Figure 1) and that temperatures below 50 F can significantly reduce control. Higher rates of paraquat (3.5-4.0 pts of 2 lb ai/gal) can also be effective but 2 applications (10-14 days apart) may be needed.

## Influence of Clethodim Timing on Ryegrass Control



Source: Cosgriff and Moloney. 2016. Altering timing of clethodim application and using angled nozzles can improve annual ryegrass control in canola.  
<https://thestubbleproject.wordpress.com/2016/04/22/altering-the-timing-of-clethodim-application-and-using-angled-nozzles-can-improve-annual-ryegrass-control-in-canola/>

Below is a link to a grain sorghum quick guide and list of varieties.

[Grain sorghum quick guide and resources](#)

Have a good day,

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