

Worth County Extension Ag Update

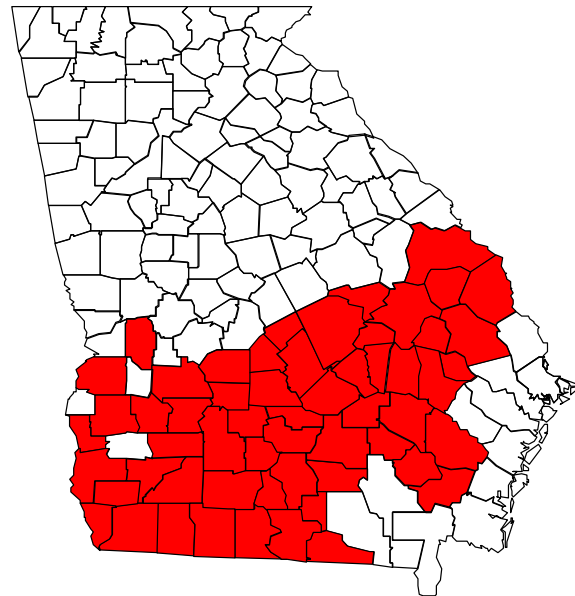
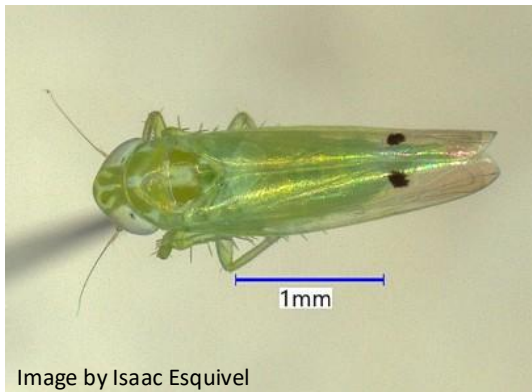
In this Issue – *(Cotton Jassid, Cattle Information, Late-season considerations)*

New Cotton and Vegetable Insect Pest – The Cotton Jassid

There is a new pest that has moved into Georgia this year. The Cotton Jassid was first confirmed in Seminole County by county agent Justin Odom on July 9, 2025. Since that time, it has been detected throughout southern Georgia. Following is information from Dr. Phillip Roberts, UGA Cotton Entomologist.

Cotton Jassid County Detections

As of August 29, 2025



In Worth County, we have scouted and found Cotton Jassids in many fields. This insect has increased in number very quickly. Note in the next slide, the foliage color change in the cotton field with heavy infestation. If you have questions or concerns, please contact your local county agent at 229-776-8216.

DO NOT underestimate this pest!

Cotton Jassid Plant Damage



Early symptoms of "hopperburn" left.
Severe symptoms middle and right.



Treatable infestations continue to spread, **BE SURE YOU ARE MONITORING THIS SITUATION CLOSELY IN YOUR COUNTY!**

Jassid infestations and plant injury symptoms are higher on field margins. Symptoms can show up quickly, we have observed fields to crash in 2 weeks.

Symptoms will continue to develop when jassids are killed. This is likely due to the toxins injected into the plant when jassids feed.



NEW UPDATED THRESHOLD

Scouting Cotton Jassid



- Count jassid nymphs on the 3rd, 4th, or 5th mainstem leaf below the terminal (they are most commonly found on the 4th).
- **NEW Preliminary Threshold:**
 - 1-2 nymphs per leaf.
 - Or early symptoms (slight hopperburn) commonly observed in inner portion of field and jassids present.
 - Zoom in pic on right and you will see cast skins (exoskeleton where nymphs molted).



Insecticide Selection

- Bidrin has been a consistent performer on commercial fields and in small plots.
- Argyle and Assail have not be as consistent as Bidrin but are good options when whiteflies are present.
- Carbine continues to look good in small plot trials and one 12 acre block sprayed in Tifton.
- Centric, Transform, Sefina, and Sivanto are options, we are continuing to learn as much as we can.
- Bifenthrin (I would expect pyrethroids in general) do not provide acceptable control.



Opportunities for Cattle Producers

The **Worth County Cattlemen's Association** is meeting again on September 15th at the Worth County Ag Pavilion. Contact Hardy Goodman, the chapter President, at 229-402-4806 to get connected. Also, they are on Facebook (see the page header below):



The UGA Beef Team is putting on a **Master Cattlemen's Program** at the Warren County Extension Office (in person) & online. The program is an 8-week series that will be on Thursdays from 6:30-9:00 p.m. beginning the week of September 16th. For more information, go to: [Master Cattlemen's Program | UGA Beef Team](#)

Late-season Considerations in Peanuts and Cotton – UGA Water Team

(Wesley Porter, David Hall, Jason Mallard, Phillip Edwards)

Peanuts

For weekly peanut water requirements, please refer to the graph in figure 1 (the UGA Checkbook). Keep in mind that these requirements are for peanuts that were planted between mid-April and mid-May and that they are to be considered for both irrigation and rainfall. This graph should give you a good idea of where we stand for peanuts on August 25 according to approximate planting date windows. Most growers that planted in this time frame have already reached peak water use during the month of August and the daily water use has already started to decline. DO NOT get behind on irrigation as the weather can just as easily become hot and dry over the month of September. If you fall behind with hot and dry weather it is difficult to catch up with irrigation only.

Water Requirements: Peanuts water use for August 25

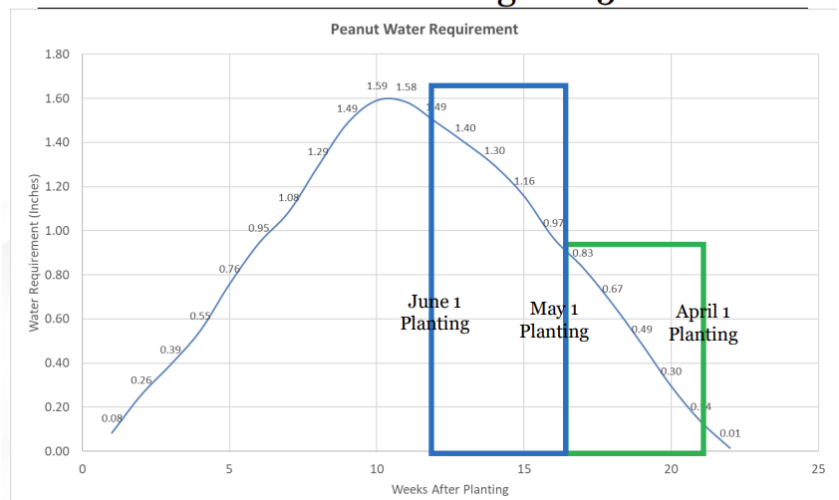
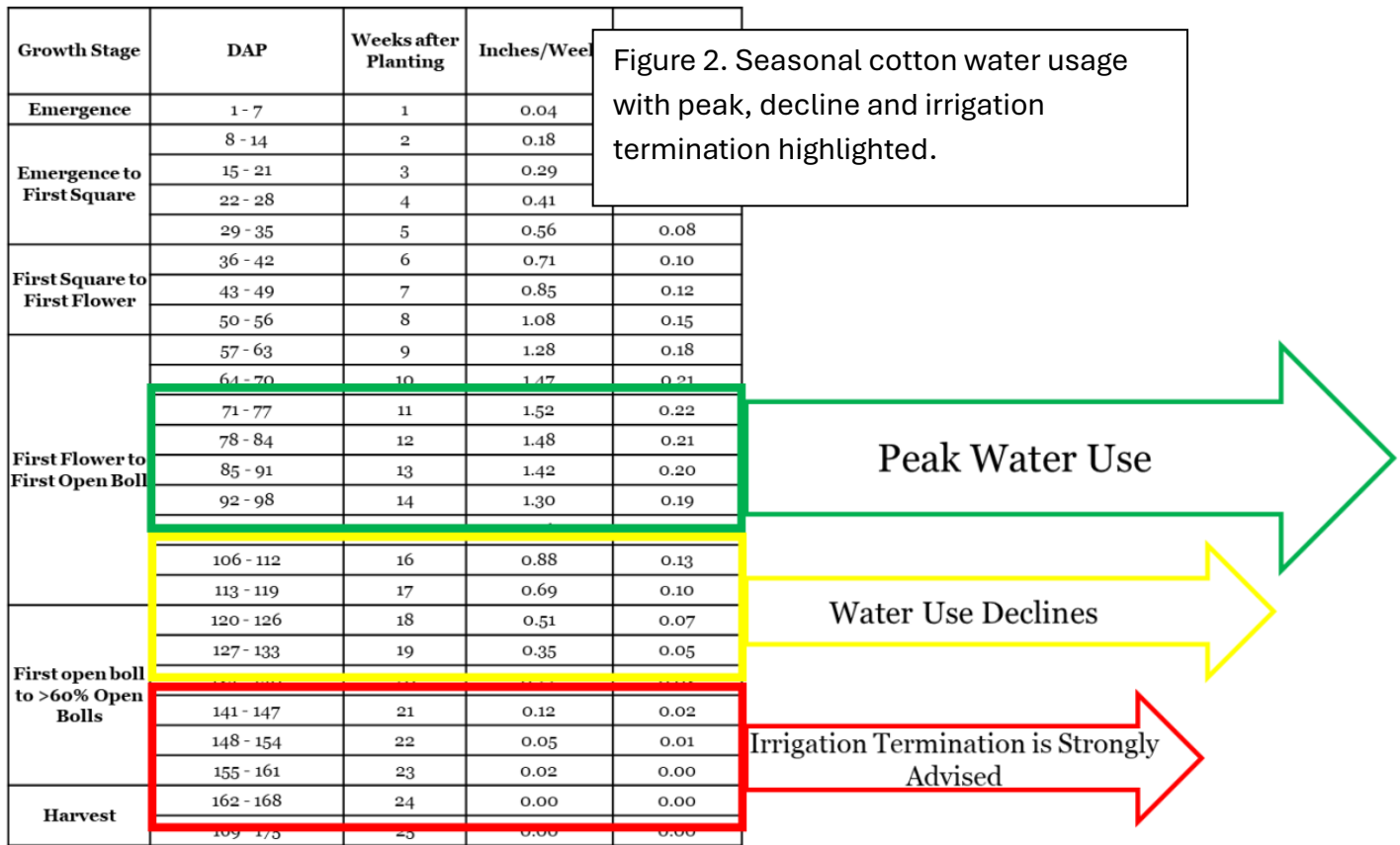


Figure 1. UGA Checkbook for Peanuts with the estimated August water requirements highlighted.

Cotton

As water use declines, it is necessary to closely monitor your fields for cotton bolls that are beginning to open. UGA's official irrigation termination recommendation for cotton is at an average of 10% open boll across a field. When you consider the math, 10% open is not a high number of bolls on a plant that are open to start considering irrigation termination. A plant with 12 to 15 harvestable bolls means you need to be looking at the available soil moisture if 1.2 to 1.5 bolls are open. See Figure 2 below for cotton water use by growth stage.



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