



Santa Rosa County Ag. Sheet

P O Box 37, 5259 Booker Lane
Jay FL 32565
850-675-6654, Fax 850-675-8590

March, 2006.

Dates to Remember

Core, Ornamental & Turf Pesticide Review and Testing.....March 29, 2006
Milton Extension Office 8:00 PM (For more information call 623-3868)

Wildlife Food Plot Field Day.....April 6, 2006
Jay Community Center, 5259 Booker Lane 10:30 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.

Forest Stewardship Workshop.....April 20, 2006
West Florida Research & Education Center (REC) Jay 9:00 A.M. – 3:30 P.M.
(For more information call 850-983-5216)

9th Annual Emerald Coast Flower & Garden Festival.....Friday, March 31 – 12 to 4 pm
Pensacola Junior College Milton Campus Saturday, April 1- 10 am to 4 pm
(For more information call 850-983-5216 ext.111 Sunday, April 2- 10 am to 4 pm

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Beef Cattle Management Calendar

March

- Prepare land for summer crops.
- Begin grazing warm season permanent pastures.
- Check and fill mineral feeder.
- Observe bulls for condition and success. Rotate and rest if needed.
- Deworm cows as needed.
- Make sure calves are healthy and making good weight gains.
- Hang forced-use dust bags by April 1st for external parasite control or use insecticide impregnated ear tags.
- Identify, vaccinate, implant and work late calves.
- Put bulls out March 1st for calving season to start December 9.
- Remove bulls March 22nd to end calving season January 1.

April

- Plant Warm season annual pastures.
- Plant corn for silage.
- Check and fill mineral feeders
- Check dust bags or apply treated ear tags.
- Check for external parasites and treat if necessary.
- observe cows for repeat breeders
- Deworm cows as needed if not done in March
- Vaccinate against blackleg and brucellosis after 3 months of age and before 12 months of age.
- Market cull cows and bulls.
- Update market information and refine market strategy for calves.

PEANUT VARIETY PERFORMANCE IN FLORIDA 2002 - 2005

Variety choice is a critical management decision for peanut production. There are several good peanut varieties to choose from today. We strongly recommend planting more than one variety on your farm, especially if you plant more than 100 acres of peanuts. Planting more than one variety can help to spread risk of losses from diseases and weather. For example, if you have fields with a history of white mold, there are varieties that have good resistance to that disease compared to some others. We recommend using the University of Georgia Disease Risk Index, or the University of Florida Plant Protection Pointers to evaluate variety resistance to diseases. Your county agent can help you find these resources. For convenience, we have included a summary table from the University of Georgia Disease Risk Index in this article ([Table 5](#)).

When you try a new variety for the first time, we recommend planting a relatively small "test" plot (20-50 acres) to make sure you see the differences first-hand. There are significant differences among varieties, so it is important to consider disease resistance, maturity, seed supply, and anticipated planting dates as well as the primary consideration of pod yields and grade.

The potentially devastating effects of tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) in the southeast makes variety choice very important. Compared to previous years, TSWV was more prevalent and severe in the 2005 growing season. All of the factors that create favorable conditions for TSWV are not known, but we do know that variety resistance is one of the most effective control measures. Among the tests grown in Florida, TSWV is most severe in Marianna, so variety performance in that location will give a good indication of the TSWV resistance of a given variety. Results often are very different between Marianna, Gainesville, and Jay, depending on TSWV and other disease pressure. The varieties that are most resistant to TSWV are AP-3, C-99R, Hull, Carver, ANorden, Andru II, Georgia Green, Virugard, Georgia 01R, Georgia 02C, Georgia 03L, VC-2 and Gregory, based on Florida data, and the University of Georgia TSWV Risk Index.

This report provides data from University of Florida trials conducted at Gainesville (Citra), Marianna, and Jay research centers from 2002-2005. Tests in Marianna and Gainesville were grown mostly with irrigation and the tests at Jay are not irrigated. All tests are managed for optimum production, including the use of pesticides to control various pests. In furrow insecticides (Temik or Thimet) were used in Gainesville and Jay, but not in Marianna.

What Varieties Have the Best Resistance to TSWV and Other Diseases?

Disease resistance is a very important factor in choosing a variety. The reaction of several peanut varieties to some diseases that are present in Florida is presented in [Table 5](#) . In order to optimize the benefit of these varieties, it is important to choose based on their disease resistance. From this table, it is relatively easy to find a variety with the right disease package for your situation. If white mold is a problem in some of your fields, AP-3, C-99R, or Georgia-01R would be good choices. Similarly, if you are interested in a late maturing variety, C-99R, Georgia 01R, and Tifrunner have good leafspot resistance and could allow a reduction in the frequency of fungicide sprays needed for leafspot compared to susceptible varieties.

Table 2. Performance of runner market-type peanut varieties in two or three Florida locations over the past four years (2002-2005). Entries are sorted by maturity and the four year average yield (in descending order).

Name	Maturity*	YIELD				TSMK				TSWV***			
		lbs./acre				%				1-10			
		2005	2-YR [†]	3-YR ^{††}	4-YR ^{†††}	2005	2-YR	3-YR	4-YR	2005	2-YR	3-YR	4-YR
Andru II**	ME	2430	3124	3264	3358	70.8	71.5	71.7	72.9	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.9
Virugard	E	2127	2734	2849	2935	71.6	74.3	75.5	75.9	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
AP-3	M	3177	3950	4094	4162	71.6	72.5	73.0	73.9	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.2
Carver	M	2320	3272	3519	3595	71.4	73.6	73.6	74.2	4.4	3.2	3.0	3.1
Georgia Green	M	2390	3263	3407	3450	73.9	75.4	76.5	77.0	4.7	3.7	3.4	3.4
ANorden**	M	2537	3165	3350	3428	69.3	71.6	72.5	73.0	5.1	3.9	3.5	3.4
AT201**	M	2291	2973	3070	3103	72.4	75.0	75.7	76.3	5.5	4.3	4.5	4.5
Florunner	M	1739	2357	2461	2569	71.6	72.9	74.1	72.9	6.9	5.4	5.1	4.8
SunOleic 97R**	M	1603	2260	2340	2450	68.8	71.0	73.0	73.9	6.6	5.6	5.5	5.2
Georgia-03L	M	3926	4255			74.5	74.8			3.8	3.1		
AT3085A**	M	3276				72.9				3.0			
AT3081B	M	2899				69.7				4.4			
Georgia-01R	L	3968	4426	4600	4631	76.9	78.2	78.7	79.6	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.1
C-99R	L	4107	4478	4458	4349	75.3	76.1	76.5	77.2	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
DP-1	L	3320	3875	3983	3953	73.6	74.7	74.7	75.3	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.0
Hull**	L	3134	3678	3780	3579	73.6	74.7	74.9	75.6	4.2	3.1	2.9	2.8
Southern Runner	L	2706	3280	3452	3436	72.9	74.4	75.1	75.2	5.0	3.6	3.3	3.2
Georgia-02C**	L	3089	3660	3647		76.0	77.4	77.4		4.0	2.9	2.6	
C.V.		16	13	13	13	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.9	23.1	22.3	22.4	20.7
LSD		351	276	239	209	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3

*Maturity: E = early, M = medium, L = late; **High oleic oil chemistry. [†]2 YR= average of 2004 and 2005, ^{††}3 YR= average of 2003, 2004 and 2005; ^{†††}4 YR= average of 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. ***Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus ratings (1-10, 1 = no disease)

Table 5. Disease resistance of major peanut varieties in the southeastern U.S. Fewer points = better resistance.

Variety ¹	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	White mold points
SunOleic 97R ²	50	30	30
Flavorrunner 458 ²	50	not rated	not rated
NC-V 11	35	30	25
NC12C	35	not rated	not rated
AT-201 ²	35	30	20
Georgia Green	30	20	20
Virugard	30	25	20
Gregory	30	30	20
VC2	30	not rated	not rated
Anorden ²	25	25	25
Andru II ²	25	30	20
C-99R ⁴	20	15	15
Hull ²	20	10	15
Carver ³	20	30	20
GA03L	15	15	10
GA02C ^{2,3}	15	20	10
GA01R ³	10	10	15
DP1 ⁴	10	5	10
AP3 ⁴	10	25	10
Tifrunner	10	15	25

Adapted from the 2006 University of Georgia Disease Risk Index.

1-Adequate research data is not available for all varieties with regards to all diseases. Additional varieties will be included as data to support the assignment of an index value are available.

2-High oleic variety.

3-Varieties Carver, GA-02C, and GA-01R have increased resistance to *Cylindrocladium* black rot (CBR) than do other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.

4-Varieties AP3, DP1, and C-99R are less resistant to CBR and are not recommended for fields where this disease is a problem.

QUESTIONS ABOUT ABOUT AVICTA COMPLETE PAK

As the result of an increased awareness of the damage caused by nematodes and a blitzkrieg of an ad campaign, cotton growers and county agents continue to ask questions about the seed treatment combination, Avicta Complete Pak, from Syngenta. As growers rush to finalize their seed orders, there has been a frenzy of questions about Avicta and Temik.

From an educational standpoint, the Avicta advertisements have done a service to the cotton growers in the United States by raising the consciousness of nematodes in their fields. However, growers should recognize that these advertisements are carefully designed to sell a product. Growers must do their “homework” in order to make the best decision for selection of a nematicide (and thrips control) for their field.

Here are my specific thoughts regarding the great Avicta-Temik debate of 2006. I have based these thoughts on the results from more than a dozen field trials that I have coordinated over the past three years.

1. The hugely successful ad campaign for Avicta Complete Pak has created an impression that the efficacy of the seed treatment for management of nematodes is universally accepted. In fact, there is still considerable uncertainty among many of my nematologist colleagues across the cotton belt about just how good Avicta Complete Pak really is.
2. I often hear from growers that “Avicta Complete Pak is as good as 5.0 lb/A Temik 80% of the time”. To their credit, Syngenta is drawing from a very large data base of field trials conducted across the country. Although I am not sure how the 80% figure has been gleaned from their data, it is important to know whether a) the studies were conducted in fields infested with sufficient nematode populations (I assume they were) and more importantly, b) how did the response of Avicta and Temik compare to the Cruiser seed treatment alone. If Avicta and Temik both produce similar yields, but the yields are not different from Cruiser-treated plots where there is no nematode control, have we really assessed the power of the nematicide?
3. In our trials at the University of Georgia in 2004 and 2005, yields from plots treated with Avicta Complete Pak were typically not statistically different from 5.0 lb/A of Temik. In about 50% of these trials, Avicta Complete Pak numerically out-yielded Temik, and in a little over 50% of the trials, Temik numerically out-yielded Avicta. This tends to support the Syngenta claim of efficacy. However, where Temik out-yielded Avicta, the yield advantage to Temik was typically greater than when Avicta out-yielded Temik, though again, differences were often not statistically different.
4. Although our field trials in 2004 and 2005 were conducted in “nematode” fields, we really never saw a significant difference between the Avicta and Cruiser yields. As discussed above, have we REALLY assessed the efficacy of Avicta?
5. For growers who have a severe problem with nematodes in at least some of their fields, they should recognize that they need to use products like Telone II or perhaps Temik at plant and side-dress to effectively manage the problem. For such fields, I do not recommend the use of Avicta, at least as a “stand alone” product.
6. For growers with low-to-moderate levels of nematodes, Avicta Complete Pak may be an option that they want to consider. If a grower chooses to use Avicta Complete Pak in a field with low-to moderate nematode pressure, I would recommend that they include side-by-side comparisons with their standard treatment, e.g. Temik 5.0 lb/A. I do not recommend that a grower switch COMPLETELY from Temik to Avicta; we still have much to learn!

7. Although Avicta Complete Pak has gained tremendous momentum, growers need to remember that it is at best, as good as 5.0 lb/A Temik. There is no need to rush to change completely from a practice that has been effective in the past. The 2006 season will be a great test for Avicta. If the product stands up to the “nematode test”, more growers will adopt the practice in the future. However, if Avicta does not perform as advertised over a wide range of fields, cautious growers in the 2006 season may end up as the real winners.
8. Finally, Avicta Complete Pak does contain Dynasty as one of its components. Although the addition of this fungicide certainly won't hurt, we rarely see any yield advantage for Georgia's cotton growers where fungicide “overcoats” are used in addition to the standard fungicide seed treatment package already applied to the seed.

Source: Kemerait, Georgia Cotton, February 15, 2006



COTTON VARIETY SELECTION

Cotton variety selection is a key management decision that represents an ever-increasing part of production costs. It sets the limit for yield and quality in a field. This season the available technology is as numerous as variety options themselves. In general, technology is saddled to genetics, that is, BR does not always equal BR, etc. The following summary points were made at our winter meetings by Dr. Philip Jost, University of Georgia Extension Agronomist and Dr. David Wright, UF/IFAS Extension Agronomist.

Bottom line on the "old" BR options:

- DP 555 BGRR still leads the pack.
 - Doesn't win every trial but not far behind.
 - Management issues.
 - How much do can you stand?
- DP 444 BGRR and DP 449 BGRR good alternatives.

Bottom line on the "new" BR and WR options:

Based on performance.....

- Early Season
 - PHY 370 WR
- Mid-Season
 - DP 445 BGRR
 - DP 454 BGRR
 - ST 4575 BR

Bottom line on the "new" RR options:

Based on performance.....

- Early Season
 - PHY 310 R
- Mid and Full Season
 - Nothing spectacular
 - ST 4686R (early-mid)
 - ST 6848R (full)

Bottom line on the "new" B2RF and WRF options: (All in limited supply)

Based on performance.....

- Early to mid-season
 - ST 4554 B2RF
- Mid to full-season
 - DP 143 B2RF
 - CG 4020 B2RF
- Full season
 - ST 6611 B2RF

Bottom line on the "new" RF options: (All in limited supply)

Based on performance.....

- Early to mid-season
 - ST 4664 RF
- Mid to full-season
 - DP 147 RF
- Full season
 - ST 6622 RF

What should you use? Use what has worked and try some new ones.

- DP 555 BGRR will still dominate
- Unwise to plant all acreage to one variety.
- Try the RF, B2RF and WRF – most likely the future...
 - Split fields to try these
- Try what works best in your system.

2005 COTTON VARIETY TRIAL RESULTS – TOP 5 VARIETIES (lint lbs/acre)

<u>Early-Maturity</u>		<u>Mid/Full Maturity</u>	
<u>Mickey Diamond Farm – Jay, FL (Strip Till)</u>			
DP 434 RR	1048	DP X170 (515) BR	1091
FM 960 RR	1035	DP X648 B2R	1074
FM 960 B2R	1010	DP 555 BG/RR	1063
FM 960 BR	993	DP 455 BG/RR	976
DP 424 BG2R	983	ST 5303 R	940
<u>WFREC – Jay, FL (Conventional Till)</u>			
FM 960 R	931	DP 488 BR	974
FM 960 BR	897	ST 5599 BR	943
DP 444 BG/RR	842	DP 555 BG/RR	929
PHY 470 WR	835	DP X170 (515) BR	893
DP 434 R	801	DP 455 BB/RR	832
<u>WFREC – Jay, FL (Strip Till)</u>			
FM 960 R	929	ST 5599 BR	923
FM 960 BR	862	DP 555 BG/RR	849
DP 444 BG/RR	797	ST 5303 R	842
DP 454 BG/RR	797	DP 494 R	828
PHY 470 WR	781	PHY 510 R	804
<u>Marianna, FL</u>			
DP 445 BG/RR	1137	DP 555 BG/RR	1312
PHY 485 WRF	1092	ST 6622 RF	1278
ST 5242 BR	1086	DP 543 BG2RR	1278
DP 117 B2RF	1068	DP 164 B2RF	1257
ST 4664 RF	1062	ST 6848 R	1201
<u>Fairhope, AL</u>			
HY 310 R	1105	DP 454 BG/RR	1141
ST 5242 BR	1016	DP 455 BG/RR	1024
FM 960 RR	1012	DP 543 BG2/RR	989
ST X0416 B2R	1010	DPLX 04Y170 BR	969
FM 966 LL	1001	FM 989 BR	949
<u>Bainbridge, GA</u>			
DP 393	1301	DP 445 BG/RR	1343
DP 454 BG/RR	1131	ST 6636 BR	1340
UGA 161	1129	SP 555 BG/RR	1278
ST 4575 BR	1108	DPLX 04Y170 BR	1251
PHY 310 R	1090	DP 454 BG/RR	1188

Contact the Extension office for complete trial report results.

The use of trade names in this publication is solely for the purpose of providing specific information. It is not a guarantee, warranty, or endorsement of the product names and does not signify that they are approved to the exclusion of others.

Sincerely,

Mike Donahoe
County Director
Santa Rosa County

John D. Atkins
Extension Agent
Santa Rosa County



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Wildlife Food Plot Field Day



April 6, 2006
10:30 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.

Santa Rosa Extension Office
5259 Booker Lane
Jay, FL



Tour Food Plot Demonstration Site

**Discuss Adaptable Food Plot Material for Northwest
Florida and South Alabama**

**See how expensive, pre-packaged blends stack up
under Florida conditions**

**Look at cost comparisons of seed mixtures and how
to get the most food plot for your dollar**

Presenters:

Dr. Stephen Olsen, North Florida Research and Education Center, Quincy FL
Gerald Edmondson, Okaloosa County Extension
John Atkins, Santa Rosa County Extension
Libbie Johnson, Escambia County Extension

Presented By: Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Escambia County Extension Offices

**Please pre-register by calling: Santa Rosa County Extension at 850-675-6654 or
Okaloosa County Extension at 850-689-5850 or
Escambia County Extension at 850-475-5230**

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