



P.O. BOX 37, JAY FL 32565  
850-675-6654, Fax 850-675-8590

August, 2010

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We're on the Web:

<http://santarosa.ifas.ufl.edu>

Check out the bi-monthly  
**“Panhandle Agriculture  
Newsletter”**  
and bi-weekly **“Ag Crop Alert”**  
on our website for up-to-date  
information for northwest Florida  
producers



## Calendar of Events

### August

#### 24 Gunning' Birds

Management of Dove, Quail and Turkey  
on Your Land

9:00 a.m.—3:00 p.m.

Lowery Community Center

U.S. Hwy 52 in Lowery, AL. For more  
information call 675-6654

#### 26 Extension Farm Field Day

8:00 AM to 12:00 PM

For more information see Flyer

### January, 2011

Saturday, 15<sup>th</sup>.

UF, IFAS Bull Test Sale

Marianna, Florida

For more information call 675-6654

The Santa Rosa Ag. Sheet Newsletter is  
available at:  
<http://santarosa.ifas.ufl.edu/agriculture.shtm>

*The Foundation for The Gator Nation*

An Equal Opportunity Institution



## ***Beef Management Calendar***

### **AUGUST**

- Cut corn silage.
- Cut hay
- Apply lime for fall and winter crops.
- Harvest Bahiagrass seed.
- Check mineral feeder.
- Update market information and marketing plans.
- Check for army worms, spittlebugs, and mole crickets, and treat if necessary.
- Check dust bags.
- Wean calves and cull cow herd.
- Watch for evidence of abortions.
- Observe animals regularly for signs of disease.
- If cattle grubs were found on cattle last winter or heel flies were observed in the pasture, treat for cattle grubs this month.

### **SEPTEMBER**

- Cut hay
- Heavily graze pastures to be interplanted to cool season pastures.
- Check mineral feeder.
- Check for mole crickets, spittlebugs, and grassloopers, and treat if necessary.
- Check dust bags.
- Wean calves and cull cow herd if not already done. Remove open, unsound poor producing or over age cows.
- Train cowboys to observe normal and abnormal behavior and signs of disease.
- Be sure any replacement purchases are healthy and have been calfhood vaccinated for brucellosis.
- September or October is a good time to deworm the cow herd if internal parasites are a problem.
- When replacement heifers are weaned, give them required vaccinations and teach them to eat – then put them on a good nutrition program.
- Determine bull replacement needs, develop selection criteria, and start checking availability of quality animals.
- Review winter feed supply and feeding plans so that needed adjustments can be made before supplies tighten and prices rise.

## OCTOBER

- Plant cool season legumes.
- Plant small grain pastures.
- Check mineral feeder.
- Check for external parasites, especially lice, and treat if needed.
- Check for spittlebugs and grassloopers and treat, if needed.
- Watch condition of cow herd; maintain adequate nutrition.
- Isolate any additions to the herd for 30 to 60 days and observe for signs of disease; retest for brucellosis and leptospirosis.
- Be sure you have adequate handling facilities, and that they are in good working order.

## Leaf Spots Common on Cotton; Management Options Elusive

(Dr. Bob Kemerait, UGA Extension Pathologist)

In recent weeks, growers, consultants and county agents have reported numerous fields where spots have speckled cotton leaves, bracts, and bolls. The dramatic appearance of these spots has caused concern to many producers. The majority of the leaf spots sent to the UGA Diagnostic Clinic in Tifton have been diagnosed as ‘Stemphylium leaf spot’ thus far. As most of our producers are aware, Stemphylium leaf spot is linked to a nutritional deficiency in the cotton plant, primarily potassium, which greatly increases the cotton plant’s susceptibility to this disease. Typical symptoms include numerous medium-sized spots on the leaves, often with a purplish margin, and a tan-to-gray center that becomes brittle and may give the leaf a “shot hole” appearance. In severe cases, rapid and complete premature defoliation can occur over a matter of weeks. In my experience, Stemphylium leaf spot is typically found on the leaves and much less frequently on bolls and bracts. I believe that much of the Stemphylium leaf spot currently plaguing our cotton fields is a result of extremely hot and dry weather that is affecting the uptake of potassium in cotton.

Effective management of Stemphylium leaf spot is tied to ensuring that sufficient potassium is not only available in the soil to the cotton plant but that the potassium is also adequately transported to throughout the plant. There is some indication that a fungicide such as Headline (pyraclostrobin) could be a part of the solution in the management of Stemphylium leaf spot. However we still struggle to develop a recommendation that provides a grower with reasonable expectation of successful control with the use of a fungicide.

Corynespora leaf spot is another disease that is of particular interest and concern to producers in Georgia. This disease was first diagnosed in Georgia in 2009, though it was likely reported by consultants and agents for several years before that. Corynespora leaf spot has been again identified in Georgia in 2010 and is most common in the southwestern areas of the state. Severe outbreaks of Corynespora leaf spot were observed in Colquitt County on 2 August and premature defoliation had already occurred in some instances. Spores of the Corynespora pathogen were found associated with spots found on the bolls and the bracts in these fields.

Corynespora leaf spot appears to be much less related, if related at all, to nutritional deficiencies as are Stemphylium and Cercospora leaf spot diseases. Therefore, there is optimism that growers may one day be able to manage this disease that seems to be of increasing importance with the judicious use of fungicides. Currently,

fungicides like Headline, Quadris, and tebuconazole are labeled for use on cotton. Research continues to determine timing of applications that may provide control of *Corynespora* leaf spot.

*(Note: Most of the leaf spot identified from Santa Rosa County the past two years has been *Stemphylium* leaf spot.)*

Source: Dr. Bob Kemeraite, et.al, Georgia Cotton, August 4, 2010

## Temik Cancellation and Label Changes

Use of Temik is being cancelled on citrus and potatoes and **immediate** limitations have been implemented on cotton, peanut, and soybean. These label changes will have little impact on our north Florida crops this year but will have quite an impact next year. In particular and for the agronomic crops, rate reductions and serious drinking water well set backs have been implemented (700-1100 feet) – more than the current FDACS Florida regulations. Also for cotton, peanut and soybean, the product will be cancelled on or before the below schedule.

December 31, 2014 – the last date of sale by Bayer CropScience  
 December 31, 2016 – the last date of sales by the distribution channel to the end user  
 August 31, 2018 – the last use date by an end user

### Revised Temik 15G Label Overview August 16, 2010

The EPA's recent reassessment of aldicarb required numerous mandated label changes to be immediately implemented for Temik 15G. This document highlights the significant changes to the newly revised label. Refer to the actual label for complete details, guidelines and restrictions for the use of Temik 15G.

#### Crop Cancellations

Temik will no longer be labeled for use on **citrus** or **potatoes**. Product that is currently in the channel of trade will be allowed to be applied to those crops in the method and at the rate prescribed on the packaging label.

#### Rate Reductions and increased well set-backs:

The maximum use rates for at-plant applications of **cotton, peanut** and **soybean** have been reduced. In addition the maximum use rates for post emergence applications of cotton and peanuts have been reduced. Additional restrictions have been integrated for cotton, peanut and soybean applications made to "sensitive" soils in specific southeastern states. For certain situations where vulnerable ground water conditions exist, the label requires a 700, 1000 or 1100-foot buffer zone around drinking wells depending on crop and application rate.

#### Crop Specific Changes:

##### Cotton

New use rates are now in effect for At-plant and Side Dress applications in cotton. At-plant application rates are now limited to 7 lbs./acre and Side Dress applications limited to 5 lbs./acre. The previous maximum use rates

were 10 lbs./acre At- planting and 14 lbs./acre as a Side Dress application. The seasonal maximum use rate is now 12 lbs./acre from a previous seasonal max rate of 24 lbs./acre.

Where vulnerable ground water conditions exist in AL, FL, GA and SC, a drinking water well set-back of 700 feet is required when an At-plant application is made to cotton (see label for definition of vulnerable soils and wells). If a Side Dress application alone is made to vulnerable soils in AL, FL, GA and SC a drinking water well set-back of 700 feet is required. If a combination of an At-plant and Side Dress application is planned do not apply within 1000 feet of a drinking water well if vulnerable ground water conditions exist in AL, FL, GA and SC.

### **Peanut**

New use rates are now in effect for At-plant and Post Emergent (Pegging) applications in peanut. At-plant application rates are now limited to 7 lbs./acre, a reduction from the previous max rate of 10 lbs./acre. Pegging applications remain at 10lbs./acre, however the seasonal maximum use rate is now 17 lbs./acre from a previous seasonal max rate of 20 lbs./acre.

Where vulnerable ground water conditions exist, in AL, FL, GA and SC a drinking water well application set-back of 700 feet is required when an At-plant application is made to peanuts. If a Pegging application or a combination of an At-plant and Pegging application is planned do not apply within 1100 feet of a drinking water well. Please note that Pegging applications are not allowed in SC.

### **Soybean**

Applications of Temik to soybeans continue to be available only in the states of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. New use rates are now in effect for At-plant applications in soybean. At-plant application rates are limited to 7 lbs./acre, a reduction from the previous max rate of 10 lbs./acre. The seasonal maximum use rate is now 7 lbs/acre from a previous seasonal max rate of 10 lbs./acre.

Source: Dr. Jimmy Rich, Professor of Nematology, University of Florida

## **Corn Harvest and Storage**

**A goal for our growers is to not rely on fumigants to control insects in stored grain.**

**This is possible as growers take the right steps in storing their grain.**

A few very important steps to successful Grain Storage are:

Clean and treat empty grain bins with a residual insecticide. Treat the bins inside and outside and treat the pad for a five foot area around the bin. It is important to spray the entire surface of the bin, as far up as can be reached with the spray. There are many residual insecticides to choose from. Tempo 20 WF and **Tempo SC Ultra** are a good choice to start with. The Tempo SC Ultra is a little easier to handle than the Tempo 20 WP. Treat the entire grain mass as it is loaded into the bin. For wheat a good treatment is Storicide II. Another good choice is Pyronyl Crop Spray in combo with Diacon II. **For corn Actellic 5 EC alone, or Pyronyl Crop Spray in combo with Diacon II is a good choice. Storicide II is not labeled for corn.**

For additional information see “Stored Grains Insect Control for 2010”

<http://www.aces.edu/pubs/docs/A/ANR-0500-A/VOL1-2010/stgrain.pdf>

Source: Dr. Kathy Flanders, AU Grain Crop Entomologist

## **Peanut Pod Blasting**

Peanut Pod Blasting is being conducted by the Santa Rosa County Extension Office. Give us a call to set up a time; Office: 850 675 6654, Cell: 850 791 0605, Nextel: 186\*35\*13799

### **A Good Hull Scrape Samples Is Critical**

Five to seven plants need to be pulled from four to five representative spots in the field. All peanuts expected to be harvested need to be removed and counted from each individual plant until the sample has between 180 and 220 peanuts. An ideal sample would have 200 peanuts. The number of peanuts is very important because too few peanuts in the sample would delay the optimum harvest date prediction and too many peanuts would indicate to dig too early.

It is important to remember that the hull scrape method is not an absolute indicator of when to harvest peanuts. Other factors such as weather, acreage and equipment limitations, and poor vine condition due to disease may influence digging date. However, all factors considered, the hull scrape method will give the most accurate prediction of harvest.

For information on “A Simple, Quick, Inexpensive Peanut Blaster” go to our web page at **SANTAROSA.IFAS.UFL.EDU** Click on **Agriculture**, then look under **Articles of Interest** or contact our office. We can demonstrate how you can process your own samples or we will gladly process them for you.

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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.

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Sincerely,

Mike Donahoe  
County Director  
Santa Rosa County

John D. Atkins  
Extension Agent  
Santa Rosa County

# EXTENSION

# Farm Field Day

*West Florida Research and Education Center*

*Jay Research Facility*

*4253 Experiment Road*

*Jay, FL 32526*

**August 26, 2010**

CCA and  
CEU  
Credits  
Available

**Registration: 8:00AM**  
**Research Tour: 8:30AM**  
**Catered Lunch: 12:00PM**



Register Online: [MILTONGATORS.COM](http://MILTONGATORS.COM)

or

Call WFREC @ (850) 983-5216 ext. 113 or (850) 393-7334

## FIELD DAY TOPICS

- Peanut and Cotton Variety
- Peanut Yield Enhancer
- Cotton Seed Treatments
- Specialty Crops
- Peanut Disease Management
- Cotton Pest Management
- Fencerow Weed Management
- Corn/Soybean Disease Management
- Cotton/Peanuts Weed Management