

FIELD CROP NEWS



July 2007

Cotton Insect Update

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The use of brand names and any mention or listing of commercial products does not imply endorsement by North Carolina State University nor discrimination against similar products or services not mentioned

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Spider Mites and Cotton Aphids

Spider mites and cotton aphids could occur just about any time from now to well into the bloom period. Outbreaks associated with Orthene insecticide sprays (especially following seed treatments) will occur sooner rather than later, so scouts should watch for these pests. Because of beneficial insects and fungal pathogens, we do not typically treat for either of these pests until levels are high and are potentially damaging economically. The good news is that these infestations are easy to spot. The cautionary note is that you have to be there to spot these infestations. That means walking, however quickly, over a significant part of cotton fields.

New Wheat Varieties

It is important to keep up with newly released varieties. NCSU monitors wheat variety tests and the NC Small Grains Official Variety Testing Program every year to help you do that. The information in the fact sheet is based on wheat yield data for the 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 growing seasons. The new wheat variety recommendations for 2007 have been released by North Carolina State University. The recommendations can be found in [Small Grains Fact Sheet No. 13, July 2007](#).

Once you have reviewed the variety performance data given, you might also want to fine-tune your selection for specific pests. For example, powdery mildew can hurt wheat especially in the Coastal Plains. Growing high yielding varieties that are rated resistant (R), or moderately resistant (MR) to this disease can help. A second yield "robber" has been Soilborne Wheat Mosaic. It may also be a good idea to grow at least one variety rated R or MR to this disease.

Soybean Rust Update

It was confirmed today that Asiatic soybean rust was found on soybeans in a sentinel plot in Assumption Parish, Louisiana, on June 28th. This is about 535 miles from any NC soybeans.

In a conference call among sentinel plot coordinators this (Monday) morning, several states reported that the rumor mill has become more active, reporting rust finds that weren't there. As a reminder, all soybean growing states have an Asiatic Soybean Rust reporting protocol in place, and are using the website at <http://sbrusa.net/> as their official reporting site for soybean rust. If rust has been found and confirmed, it will be listed there.

In addition, we have been sending out updates of any finds that are of consequence to North Carolina within 24 hours of our finding out about it. Those of you receiving this update should be receiving all the updates.

Peanut Fungicide Information



Wise management of disease is essential to profitable peanut production. Long rotations, resistant cultivars, early disease detection, scouting, weather-based disease advisories, and proper pesticide selection comprise the basic elements of a disease management strategy.

Early detection is critical in developing effective and low cost approaches to disease management. Thorough scouting and accurate identification of diseases is necessary for selection of the most appropriate management tactics and crop protection products.

Integrate disease management practices to achieve maximum benefit. Pesticides should be used only when host resistance and cultural practices have not been sufficient to reduce disease levels below economic thresholds.

Fungicides must be applied immediately before or soon after diseases appear if they are to be effective. To anticipate disease outbreaks, use weather-based disease advisories. Advisories can minimize unnecessary pesticide use and add precision to applications that are necessary. Choose the appropriate fungicide to control the particular disease or diseases of concern. Keep in mind that inexpensive fungicides may be as effective as more costly materials and that wise fungicide choices will help to preserve efficacy.

With all the fungicide choices from different companies that are available to growers now, it is hard to determine which fungicide to use with the disease that is present in the fields. On the next page is a chart that shows the fungicides that are labeled for peanuts and what diseases they are used for.

Recommended Uses of Fungicides Labeled for Peanut Disease Control

Brand	Active Ingredient	Rate/Acre	Controls	Uses
Abound	azoxystrobin	12.3 to 24.6 oz	ELS, LLS, web, stem rot, Rhizoctonia stem and pod rot	Mid season, for soil borne pathogens
Artisan	Propiconazole + flutolanil	26 to 32 oz	ELS, stem rot, Rhizoctonia stem and pod rot	Mid season, for soil borne pathogens
Bravo, various generic	chlorothalonil	1.5 pt	ELS, LLS, web, pepper spot	Inexpensive, resistance management
Endura	boscalid	8 to 10 oz	Sclerotinia blight; ELS,LLS, web	At row closing or according to advisory
Folicur	tebuconazole	7.2 oz	ELS, LLS, web, stem rot, Rhizoctonia stem and pod rot	Mid- season, for soil borne pathogens
Headline	pyraclostrobin	6 to 15 oz	ELS, LLS, web, stem rot, Rhizoctonia stem and pod rot	Mid to late season; no more than 2 applications
Moncut	flutoanil	0.36 to 2.86 lb	Stem rot, Rhizotonia stem and pod rot	Mid-season; does not control foliar pathogens
Omega	fluazinam	1 to 1.5 pt	Sclerotinia blight, suppresses stem rot	At row closing or according to advisory
Stratego	Propiconazole + trifloxystrobin	7 to 14 oz	ELS,LLS, web, pepper spot	Early season; counts as a strobilurin application
Tilt/ Bravo	Propiconazole + chlorothalonil	1.5 pt premix	ELS,LLS, web, pepper spot	First spray, inexpensive, resistance management

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Sincerely,



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Field Crops

