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00:07:38,000 --> 00:07:43,000

Welcome to the twenty twenty one Arkansas peanut production meeting.

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My name is Travis Faske. I'm an extension plant pathologist for the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture,

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00:07:49,000 --> 00:07:55,000

and I'm proud to have been involved in the agronomic portion of our peanut production for the last nine years.

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I can't believe it. It's been nine years since we first started the renewed interest for peanut production in the state.

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And what a wonderful nine years it's been. Thanks for joining us for this virtual version of our county production meetings.

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We've got a great group of panelists today. They're eager to answer your peanut production questions just as a note.

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00:08:16,000 --> 00:08:24,000

This meeting is being recorded and the recording will be available at the same page from which you registered.

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For before we get started,

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I'd like to just make a note that the number of sea use for today is two for our certified crop advisers and our Arkansas agricultural consultants.

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The number of CEUs for crop management is zero point five.

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And we have one point five for integrated pest management.

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And please remember that to receive full credit, you must stay for the entire event at the completion of all of our online meetings.

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We will submit all of the CEUs for everyone who attended that submitted their license numbers.

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That last meeting is on February the 2nd. So be patient.

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If you do have questions, though, in the meantime, do not hesitate to contact Jerry Clemons.

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00:09:14,000 --> 00:09:18,000

His email address is J C L E M O N S at U A E X dot E D U

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you or any of our panelists.

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Did you recognize if you have questions. Definitely. Reach out to us first.

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If you've attended are corn and grain sorghum or rice or cotton meetings.

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Welcome back. If this is the first time you've attended, we'd like to welcome you to our production meetings.

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We hope that you find this event informative and helpful for the upcoming cropping season.

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We certainly all missed the in-person meetings and I certainly hope we all do that.

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We can return to that next year. But we still wanted to find a way to provide you some of our updated information and some of the

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results we had from this past season and hopes to help you with the upcoming cropping season.

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We've got four presentations today going over updates from our extinction specialist and educators during the talks.

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Keep in mind, when you want to ask a question, used a Q and A box down below.

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Type in your question and I will try to address those. After each talk, if we don't get to it, don't worry.

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At the end of this all four talks, we'll have some time to be able to cover those questions that we didn't get to.

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So be patient, but definitely ask questions. Be sure to ask me all the easy questions.

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Leave the hard questions for everybody else. So let's get started.

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Let's get to our first presenter, extension ag and natural resource instructor, Mr. Andy Van Gilder.

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And he's going to give us an update on some of his demo trial work that he did this past cropping season.

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That name is Andy Vangilder, I am an instructor and our educator with the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture

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Today, I'm going to be discussing with you the peanut demonstrations that we conducted in 2020.

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And these were conducted on farm large block areas in the farm, which is something we haven't been able to do in the past.

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And we want to share those results with you.

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The demonstrations that we conducted in 2020 where we had variety demonstrations are conducted two variety demonstrations.

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There were six variety high oleic varieties in these plots.

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We wanted to do a standard variety plot,

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but unfortunately only really grow one in the state and can find and see to conduct a test to to it is not very easy.

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And so hopefully, will they have to do that in the future. But we weren't able to this year.

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We've had some questions on plant growth regulator. So we conducted four plant growth regulators.

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We looked at Apogee Plant Growth regulator in the state. We also did two demonstrations on gypsum, on peanuts in the state.

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One of the reasons that we are able to do that research is the fact that we do now have a peanut weigh wagon.

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This is Chase Tucker standing in front of it to give you an idea of size. Chase with my technician.

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00:12:18,000 --> 00:12:23,000

This summer, it helped me and Doctor Scott Monfort had told me about this.

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He helped design it. So with the help of the Arkansas Peanut Growers Association, we purchased this wagon and then added a self flip system to it,

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to where I do not have to bother a farmer for his tractor or pull a tractor around.

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00:12:37,000 --> 00:12:43,000

We can pull up to the field and approximate 10 minutes I'm set up, ready to go.

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And my point here being that if there's something you would like to research on your farm, we will not slow you down much at all.

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The farmers, I think, that worked with us this summer saw that it was really not that didn’t slow them down much at all.

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And I think they were pleased with that. So we can get some really good data and and not so much down if we're willing to work with us.

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This is just a shot of showing what basically do we bring the peanut combine

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Come on over and up on the way where I'm going, I can hold around 6000 pounds of peanut and then we dump it into the peanut cart.

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He can run to the truck with it and get back to the combine. He's wanted to come back to another part of the field.

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That's not one of our ramps or something like that. And we're game we can just turn a lot of good down and slow you down.

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Much any at all. Or any.

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With that, we're going to talk about her first breath plot, which is a peanut variety demonstration on the Greg Lyerly Farm in Mississippi County.

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And appreciate Greg for working with us on that.

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And we had these six varieties in there and three, and I think everybody sits growing peanuts for me with flow 1-3-31.

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I did sixty four hundred pound in this test. Georgia sixteen H. O. Is a new one that we've talked a little bit more about in a minute.

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00:13:58,000 --> 00:14:02,000

60 to 100 pound on that. Our own (?) which is pretty much our standard.

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00:14:02,000 --> 00:14:09,000

variety around was fifty 800. Almost fifty nine hundred pounds. Fifty eight hundred pounds on the newer Lariat variety

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We'll discuss more tough on of 297, but around a while it did.

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Fifty six hundred pound in in our TFN NV variety we discuss more.

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Fifty two hundred pound. One thing I want to mention is in both about variety plots, the 16 H.O.,

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the top runners in the tip and they had a lower population in both the test we do conducted in

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00:14:30,000 --> 00:14:37,000

the varieties and we don't know if this was a maybe I see quality issue or planter issue.

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00:14:37,000 --> 00:14:41,000

We don't know for sure what it was, but we do know that we had a difference in that.

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And that spurred our interest in seeing, as you can see here, the 16 H.O. and you're seeing here the test, you know, had a low population, did well.

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So that's part of our interest. And we're going 20 2021 conduct a see population test where we can see variety populations and what they'll yield

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and help us to decide more in the future of do we need to replant field or not and some more seed it or not,

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00:15:04,000 --> 00:15:09,000

whatever. Hopefully that will give us those answers next year.

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We also conducted this test, the same six varieties in Heath and Allen Downer Farms kin , Mississippi County.

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We appreciate their cooperation and working with us in getting this data.

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We had one problem in this first rep where the combined door came up and we've not been painted as we didn't know it.

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So we did not get the flow run 331 yield in that plot. Lariat, it's sixty three hundred pounds.

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Sixty two hundred pound. Sixteen HO did thousand pounds.

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00:15:37,000 --> 00:15:45,000

Top runner drought band. Fifty four hundred pounds. Fifty five hundred pounds or so and emerge in around 52 with 300 pounds with the TIF NV.

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And our second round. Again, the same three, the 16 H.O. moved over the top and there's one to sixty six hundred pound mostly to show her down, Lariat.

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No NV Sixty two hundred pound on and a sixty one hundred pound on Larry.

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00:15:59,000 --> 00:16:08,000

The floor round this spot. We got six thousand forty five pounds and then we had moved, they dropped off fifty eight hundred pound the tough runners.

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00:16:08,000 --> 00:16:17,000

Forty eight hundred pound to in the average Joe's to wrapped together our 16 h.o. did around sixty three hundred and forty nine pounds.

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Both Larry. No. No. They were in the 60 200 pound range and again we only had one ramp at three thirty one.

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00:16:23,000 --> 00:16:26,000

So we had the six thousand pound that we don't know what to do.

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00:16:26,000 --> 00:16:33,000

We had to rip top runner every dad to take down the pound our tape in the thousand pound.

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00:16:33,000 --> 00:16:36,000

Well, I'll discuss some of the new varieties, just it here.

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16 H.O. is a newer variety and it you can tell here he has done well this past year and Lariat

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00:16:44,000 --> 00:16:54,000

Also, it has done well. And my point about these is, is as you are dealing with seeds and I know you determine pretty much varieties,

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00:16:54,000 --> 00:16:56,000

you're going to grow through the kirtley you deal with.

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00:16:56,000 --> 00:17:02,000

And if they offer you these these rallies, I think you should consider looking at them because they've got real good yield potential.

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00:17:02,000 --> 00:17:06,000

One thing I want to mention about the letter, it is a rather viney variety.

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00:17:06,000 --> 00:17:13,000

And so you might want to consider, especially if you're 38 Droga, a fusion of plant growth, regular Beaune on harvest efficiency.

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That's something you may want to think about. Now, the (?) variety is right there.

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00:17:18,000 --> 00:17:22,000

They grow more in Georgia and they end these days for nematode batteries.

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00:17:22,000 --> 00:17:27,000

It has a good virus package and it is resistant to the peanut root, not nematode.

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00:17:27,000 --> 00:17:32,000

Peanut (?) may root knot nematode. And we obviously don't have that in Arkansas yet.

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00:17:32,000 --> 00:17:37,000

We know we have the southern route, not nematode, which affects our cotton and corn is deficit today.

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00:17:37,000 --> 00:17:42,000

That's one of the reason why we grow peanuts on this ground to reduce that number of root not.

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00:17:42,000 --> 00:17:46,000

So this man standing is about a (?) for TV VD in that state.

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00:17:46,000 --> 00:17:50,000

So we want to see what it would do here. It is obviously not yield net with the other varieties.

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00:17:50,000 --> 00:17:55,000

And, uh, but in in a sense, like in Georgia where you really need that nematode (?)

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00:17:55,000 --> 00:18:00,000

that's seemed like a v(?)xs, but we probably won't be growing that much here.

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00:18:00,000 --> 00:18:04,000

OK, we've got to move into our flat growth regulator demonstrations, you know,

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00:18:04,000 --> 00:18:08,000

Apogee and could out the products recommended for plant growth regulation.

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00:18:08,000 --> 00:18:13,000

And, you know, we used Apogee in these four plots we conducted.

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00:18:13,000 --> 00:18:16,000

I got this shot from Scott Monfort.

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00:18:16,000 --> 00:18:24,000

This is just an idea when you're gonna start applying Apogee on your peanut's, it's basically with 50 percent of the or touching in the metals.

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00:18:24,000 --> 00:18:32,000

You see that here? That's not bad. The approximate time you put your (?) on in any way, go to a second shot in proximity.

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00:18:32,000 --> 00:18:39,000

Four weeks. I'm scuse me. Two weeks later, 14 days to two weeks later, you're going gonna put out your second shot.

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00:18:39,000 --> 00:18:48,000

Now, Dockum operated. I've been playing with rates for several years and he suggested to me that we could try some marshall the five out rate

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00:18:48,000 --> 00:18:57,000

to advocate to five out the labor rate is to Abkhasia seven 1/2 hours per acre than we have done both and discuss that.

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00:18:57,000 --> 00:19:05,000

The first test was conducted over in Randolph County. I did that with cooperation with the Mike Andrews and the white whitecaps over there.

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00:19:05,000 --> 00:19:13,000

I appreciate their participating with us. This was on a basket, probably set long sold at 38 Rose.

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00:19:13,000 --> 00:19:18,000

We did two aapplications, seven 1/2 ounces per acre. In 2013, we saw that 30 inches.

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The lower age didn't seem to do as good as the two seven 1/2 and its applications.

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00:19:23,000 --> 00:19:28,000

So that's what we went with here. And what we see when we don't play this, the calm down.

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00:19:28,000 --> 00:19:34,000

When you harvest in hesitancy, reach over and grab the rose and the next round rose and it'll put peanut bags

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00:19:34,000 --> 00:19:39,000

over in there and kind of have a big wad if you've ever combined soybeans. And they have a big wide joke here.

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00:19:39,000 --> 00:19:40,000

This is kind of what happens.

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00:19:40,000 --> 00:19:50,000

Same thing with peanuts and can slow your harvest down, gets aggravating; our yields range and outperforms the low five thousand pound in this test.

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00:19:50,000 --> 00:19:59,000

Really didn't see any yield advantage, any significant difference between the Apogee applications and our check.

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00:19:59,000 --> 00:20:07,000

So what we brought away observation from the Whitecap part energy test was there was definitely a visual reduction of violence are degen.

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00:20:07,000 --> 00:20:14,000

Time was reduced. And we can increase our digging speed by about half mile per acre excuse me, per hour.

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00:20:14,000 --> 00:20:19,000

Half mile per hour speed. And that way we could dig a little quicker.

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00:20:19,000 --> 00:20:23,000

We had a decrease by the bands which increased our harvest efficiency.

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00:20:23,000 --> 00:20:24,000

What we saw where we did have a trade.

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00:20:24,000 --> 00:20:30,000

It was swinging bands from the calm down our way over an uncommon part, which means you're going to have combat nose gear.

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00:20:30,000 --> 00:20:37,000

We did not see that. Well, we had a treaty. We did not get a significant yield increase, but we did.

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00:20:37,000 --> 00:20:45,000

And that ski movie also did not see any significant differences in quality in this test.

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00:20:45,000 --> 00:20:49,000

More over Mississippi County, Wildy farms. We looked at this product last year on our farm.

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00:20:49,000 --> 00:20:53,000

We did it again this year on around Dundy grass complex, all that.

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00:20:53,000 --> 00:21:00,000

It was thirty eight inch row, which is probably our most common road basing for peanuts.

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00:21:00,000 --> 00:21:03,000

And we did two fabulous applications here, our first pot.

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00:21:03,000 --> 00:21:09,000

We only did a couple ramp, which is really not enough to get good, good statistics on this.

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00:21:09,000 --> 00:21:15,000

And Dr Foskey ran the statistics all a lot for me, and I appreciate him for that.

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00:21:15,000 --> 00:21:18,000

And we didn't really get us Navigant difference in a year.

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00:21:18,000 --> 00:21:24,000

But as you can see there, there is quite a good numerical difference in yield in this plot.

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00:21:24,000 --> 00:21:25,000

And in the second plot,

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00:21:25,000 --> 00:21:32,000

the year more concession set for a second check in the world has told me they felt like they got into an area that may not watered good on that check.

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00:21:32,000 --> 00:21:40,000

So that's 10 things you deal with when you go on foreign plot. But anyhow, we don't we don't think we don't see much difference in the second plot.

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00:21:40,000 --> 00:21:46,000

So observations this year were we definitely had major reduction of Vange were reduced.

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00:21:46,000 --> 00:21:54,000

Our digging time and again was increased our speed by about a half mile per hour and we had improved harvest efficiency.

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00:21:54,000 --> 00:22:01,000

And I know last year one of the things that table did tell me was you should I know we increased Dig Spade and I know the combat easier,

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00:22:01,000 --> 00:22:05,000

but I felt like I was throwing peanuts at the back.

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00:22:05,000 --> 00:22:09,000

And I think we've pretty much proved we're not doing that.

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00:22:09,000 --> 00:22:15,000

We did get some not live aid increase increases some pretty good numerically increases in that one plot.

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00:22:15,000 --> 00:22:21,000

And we did not get eaten every day, which is in quite the peanut.

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00:22:21,000 --> 00:22:28,000

All right, only an RPG bought in and we moved down to St. Francis County on Joe Whiton Farm.

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00:22:28,000 --> 00:22:33,000

And this is on Henry Lowering set long sold at 38 Yates Road Spacing.

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00:22:33,000 --> 00:22:38,000

We did the two Abkhasia finances there. This was in pretty good yielding peanut.

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00:22:38,000 --> 00:22:47,000

We did four EPS in this test and they're in the mid 7000 pound range to the low seven thousand pound range where we traded our checks,

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00:22:47,000 --> 00:22:50,000

dropped off and didn't quite yield as much.

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00:22:50,000 --> 00:22:54,000

We had more that in the debt did not. And Joseph sold that for December.

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00:22:54,000 --> 00:22:59,000

So far, it looks like we got a significant yield increase here.

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00:22:59,000 --> 00:23:05,000

And one thing we say on our observations was it was not near as much visual virus reduction.

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00:23:05,000 --> 00:23:13,000

You could see it, but it was harder to see. And we decided it probably on this heavier set, low on top, so that, you know,

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00:23:13,000 --> 00:23:18,000

it's kind of pushing the limit for putting peanuts on it that yield real well.

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00:23:18,000 --> 00:23:23,000

But if you have a wet year to go, harder to get done. But if you're going to do this apogee on tap ground,

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00:23:23,000 --> 00:23:28,000

I think that you probably don't need to fall right to allocations of seven 1/2 ounces on this top.

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00:23:28,000 --> 00:23:35,000

So I think we're gonna maybe look at that again this coming year. We did get a slap reduction in dig in time.

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00:23:35,000 --> 00:23:40,000

It was like they dug a little easier, but not that much like the others. But it definitely did dig easier.

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00:23:40,000 --> 00:23:46,000

Just we didn't get a real big difference in time. We did get a significant increase here in this pot.

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00:23:46,000 --> 00:23:51,000

Again, we did not get any quality differences in this plot.

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00:23:51,000 --> 00:23:56,000

Last week, we conducted was also in St. Francis County. This was on where Siggins Farm.

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00:23:56,000 --> 00:24:00,000

We had a Callaway shop loam, sold out and had 38 inch twin root.

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00:24:00,000 --> 00:24:09,000

West has a 10 row operation area. And we, again, we appreciate West and Joe Witten and all these guys for working with us on these plots and hate.

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00:24:09,000 --> 00:24:14,000

We did two advocate of Bob ounces per acre on this twin row peel here west.

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00:24:14,000 --> 00:24:25,000

As you can see from here, are three ramps of apogee. Really did not see any yield difference, much not significant difference in yield on this plot.

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00:24:25,000 --> 00:24:30,000

We did see the visual van reduction. We were able to increase or decrease our digging time,

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00:24:30,000 --> 00:24:39,000

increase our speed again by about a half mile per hour over what we were digging and when this is any range, I did mention it.

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00:24:39,000 --> 00:24:43,000

But basically, you're running around 2.8 to three mile per hour.

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00:24:43,000 --> 00:24:48,000

Well, a lot of people did get some dig faster than that. And we did an inspector task.

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00:24:48,000 --> 00:24:53,000

But you can increase that back to three and half mile per hour. You know, that's what we're seeing.

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00:24:53,000 --> 00:25:02,000

Can you give me an idea of digging Spade? There was no snake yield increase over there, no quality increases in this plot.

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00:25:02,000 --> 00:25:09,000

This is a shot from the Higgins farm. This was the twin row. And this is the same rare thing you'll see with a lot of different soybeans.

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00:25:09,000 --> 00:25:17,000

Excuse me, peanut fields is you can't see the bad. Most farmers have a God it system, owner, owner, owner, tractors, and they're forward with this.

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00:25:17,000 --> 00:25:21,000

Very helpful, as you can see. It's hard to see your mills and to know where to dig and stay.

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00:25:21,000 --> 00:25:25,000

So they let the tractor do that for. Well, we applied apogee.

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00:25:25,000 --> 00:25:29,000

This is the two fired out shots of RPG. And you can show your old much better.

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00:25:29,000 --> 00:25:35,000

And if somebody you don't have a guidance system, you can say we'll help you. They have nowhere you, Rosa, to do the digging.

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00:25:35,000 --> 00:25:40,000

And so it's just one of the advantages we saw with it. OK.

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00:25:40,000 --> 00:25:45,000

Our conclusion on Apogee Black Growth Regulator Demonstration's is basically we know what reduced volume,

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00:25:45,000 --> 00:25:50,000

a ban and we can reduce digging time at all ways. But it did most fast.

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00:25:50,000 --> 00:25:51,000

It's going to improve harvest efficiency.

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00:25:51,000 --> 00:25:58,000

And we saw that, that we can increase yield more for our block did not receive any increased yield increases.

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00:25:58,000 --> 00:26:04,000

But some obsidian and it does not appear to reduce yields.

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00:26:04,000 --> 00:26:11,000

That's one thing we want to see. We did not reduce yield. We did not see anything of that quality of the peanuts.

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00:26:11,000 --> 00:26:17,000

This product is rather expensive. We need to know that. So you can consider whether or not you want to put it in your operation.

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00:26:17,000 --> 00:26:24,000

Foul mouth, right? About 40 dollars Brager compared to the bull. Right. Running about 60 outbreak of two avocations, seven 1/2 ounces.

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00:26:24,000 --> 00:26:28,000

So you knew. Do you do need to get some advantage with this?

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00:26:28,000 --> 00:26:33,000

Now, one thing we kind of see is if you're a small type farmer, you may or may not want to spend this money.

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00:26:33,000 --> 00:26:37,000

If you're a thousand or two thousand micro peanut farmer, which some mama,

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00:26:37,000 --> 00:26:45,000

then it may well may have some application for your operation to help you increase your efficiency and harvest time.

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00:26:45,000 --> 00:26:51,000

OK. The last thing we're gonna talk about, we did a couple of gypsum demonstrations on Greg Balts farm, Randolph County.

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00:26:51,000 --> 00:26:55,000

Again, want to thank you for working with us on this.

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00:26:55,000 --> 00:26:59,000

And Howard, help us with it. We appreciate both of you.

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00:26:59,000 --> 00:27:07,000

A whole lot. How do I. So help us with this. He was one doing most of the harvesting force in in this first pot.

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00:27:07,000 --> 00:27:11,000

We had a low calcium level in this farm. We saw it, tested it.

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00:27:11,000 --> 00:27:15,000

We did not really see what we expected to see as far as a big yield difference.

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00:27:15,000 --> 00:27:23,000

We did four checks in a new home for reps of the gypsum. We did have some interesting things I'll share with you in a minute.

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Box eight for one of the things we saw that kind of stuck out to me was if you

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say there were the four gypsum treatments were the yield were very consistent.

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00:27:33,000 --> 00:27:38,000

Now, Mark Andrews, again, help me with this in Randolph County.

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00:27:38,000 --> 00:27:42,000

He and former extension agent Lawrence County for years are Herb Ginn

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00:27:42,000 --> 00:27:47,000

We're doing this research in small plots. And they were saying, look at to be less dirt on the peanuts.

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00:27:47,000 --> 00:27:52,000

And they got some increased yields as one reason, despite our interest in doing this.

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00:27:52,000 --> 00:27:58,000

And when you walk out of the field, we actually flew a drone over this field and couldn't see any differences that way.

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00:27:58,000 --> 00:28:06,000

But you could kind of see slight difference in the mousehole on the peanuts. And as you say, the jacks, are they slowly increasing in weight?

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00:28:06,000 --> 00:28:09,000

And I'm not gonna say this was yield because both Mike Howard and myself,

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00:28:09,000 --> 00:28:14,000

nor is it the way wagan when they were Dipen, there was a lot more dirt in these plots.

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00:28:14,000 --> 00:28:20,000

And I really think this was dirt, not peanut. You can't prove that, but I'm pretty sure that's what it was.

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00:28:20,000 --> 00:28:24,000

We did see on the bollocked west farm where the lower calcium level was,

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00:28:24,000 --> 00:28:33,000

it increased our total Saule maturer kernels cut about three percent and that's about fifteen, fourteen, fifteen dollars an acre in price.

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So the gypsum, we got it for about 50 dollars time. And, you know, we're shooting for a thousand pounds per acre.

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00:28:40,000 --> 00:28:46,000

I think we ended up at twelve hundred. But if you get a thousand pounds that that's gonna be twenty five dollars an acre plus your allocation car.

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00:28:46,000 --> 00:28:52,000

So it's kind of expensive. But, you know, what we saw here was we may get quality issues and low calcium field.

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Other states are seen yield increases even in hock, if you will, in certain varieties.

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00:28:57,000 --> 00:28:59,000

That's why we still need to do some research.

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00:28:59,000 --> 00:29:07,000

But that's what we saw was possibly, you know, you may get some total sound which your kernel increases and then you have less dirt on your paint,

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00:29:07,000 --> 00:29:12,000

which could be led more efficiency in these on your equipment. But that's what we saw there.

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00:29:12,000 --> 00:29:17,000

OK. What we came away with again was beltways. We had no significant yield difference.

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00:29:17,000 --> 00:29:23,000

Beltway has had a significant difference in total sound mature. Colonel Ross little money.

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00:29:23,000 --> 00:29:28,000

We did not have any scheme. We did see some significant yield differences.

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But I think it was in our check. And I believe it was dirt and we'd had no significant quality issue.

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00:29:34,000 --> 00:29:42,000

Our differences in quality in the vault each, ma'am. Now, that farm was adequate when we saw it, tested it in in calcium.

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00:29:42,000 --> 00:29:48,000

So that may be the reason we didn't see the cat. The the quality issues.

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With that, that concludes my talk.

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I want to thank you and I want to thank Agent Mike Andrews, Ray Benson, Chase Tucker for helping me that summer.

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00:29:59,000 --> 00:30:04,000

Well, thank all the producers that allowed us to conduct this research on your farm.

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00:30:04,000 --> 00:30:08,000

Without them, we couldn't do it. Well, I thank Dr. Scott Monfort for his help that summer.

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00:30:08,000 --> 00:30:12,000

And I definitely want to thank Dr. Travis Faske for his leadership.

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00:30:12,000 --> 00:30:20,000

Guys, the last couple of years and most of all, we want to thank Arkansas Peanut Growers Association for their financial funding helping.

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00:30:20,000 --> 00:30:29,000

Without them, we could not have conducted these plots. And we appreciate it very much that

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All right, thanks, Andy. I really like that, that dump wagon.

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That's actually pretty cool. So I hope to get to use it sometime.

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There is there's one question, Andy, I think would be a good time to try to answer here.

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I think this is related to the Apogee question was you see any health related kind of issues when you're using it apogee specifically on O nine B.

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So do you see anything visually in the field or otherwise? I can tell you we had one plot of 09.

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And that was the plot at Prokhanov somewhat camp. And as far as the any difference in the two plots, I don't remember any.

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We had some issues in that field that we had sent samples of.

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We finally just decided it was on the upper end of the. We think it was just overwatering in that part of the field, the bottom part of the field.

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You know, the field yielded well. And as walk in plots at the seem to help their parties, not saying it wasn't there, but I did not note that.

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OK. That network.

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There's there's one other quick question I'm to try to answer there about the LSD or least significant difference was a statistical term.

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Was there really any differences among those? And so I did the analysis.

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I'll I'll try to handle that if they know was not significant, meaning it's not less than a P value of a point O five.

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We don't do an LSD and on all of Andy's stuff. There was nothing that really had us do an LSD.

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But we'll we'll report on some of that stuff later to where you can actually see p value if you want.

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So with that, we're gonna go ahead and move on here.

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00:32:09,000 --> 00:32:13,000

So thanks again, Andy. I like remind everybody that there's a Q and A box.

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All of you have been looking at it.

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I know a couple other questions have come up since we've talked here, and we will get to those at the end of this segment.

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So good use of that box. Up next, we will have Tom Barber exension weed scientists giving us an update on weed management and Dino.

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Hey, this is Tom Barber, Extension n weed scientist with the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture.

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Today, I'm going to be discussing some of our programs and we control options that we have in peanut production.

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First off, I want to talk a little bit and just review our polymer pigweed situation or polymer amaranth populations in Arkansas.

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We know that we have develop resistance to several herbicide modes of action.

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We've had resistance to the yellow herbicides and A-L-S herbicides for quite some time now.

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And they're fairly widespread across the state as well as glyphosate.

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Also, for peanut producers, the big ones are PPO resistance and etalachor for resistance.

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And if we look to the right in our map over here, these red counties are counties where we have identified populations of PPO resistant pigweed.

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In addition, the county shaded in black, we have identified populations to Metalachor at the very least increased tolerance.

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And so with that in mind, those encompass the key Harborside's that we use for pigweed control and.

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So No. One, what population of pigweed you have don't want what has or has not worked in the last couple of years may help you decide whether

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you need to plant those particular fields in PITA moving forward might need to rotate to something else such as such as corn.

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00:34:03,000 --> 00:34:09,000

But regardless, we know it's time now to diversify.

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If you haven't included some different systems on your farm, cover crops D tillage seeding.

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Right. Or rows facing again can help us shade our pig.

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We were limited to this a little bit with with peanut and cotton and some of our Quadro crops.

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Earlier planting dates, though, can help us get out in front of our heavy pigweed population.

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So anytime we can play in a little earlier can help.

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A big win can be sanitation of our non-crop areas, ditches, turn roads, equipment, yards and equipment.

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Different pieces of equipment to keep from spreading are heavy resistant pigweed from one field to the next crop rotation,

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which most of our peanuts, I believe are grown in rotation, particularly with cotton can hail.

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But again, in both of those crops, we use some of the same herbicides to provide control of our pigweed population.

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00:35:08,000 --> 00:35:14,000

So you kind of have to watch that. We can also optimize our harborside rights.

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00:35:14,000 --> 00:35:19,000

I think it's important moving forward, especially with the group fifteens from a residual standpoint.

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We use the right appropriate for the soul type to get optimal control.

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The name of the game is seed bank management. And though we have a program we've run for a few years called zero tolerance in cotton,

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but mainly this just means we rogue what escapee weeds that we have in the field.

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Carry them to the turn row and prevent them from going to seed in the field with soybeans.

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We're looking at harvest. We'd see control, but that's not much of an option right now, in particular with peanut production.

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So the idea is to prevent those populations of pigweed from producing seed and adding to that soil seed bank moving forward.

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Now, much like all of our other crops, the foundation of a weed management program and peanuts is a function of residual

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herbicides and which ones we select and how good of a job we do with each specific one.

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Talked about the yellow herbicides earlier, such as Prowl Sanderlin, privileged to know.

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These can be helpful for specific ways, such as Texas Panicle. In my opinion, they're marginal at best on our pigweed populations in Arkansas.

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But the key for the activity of any of those yellow herbicides is incorporation, either by tillage or by irrigation.

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And if we don't have overhead irrigation, I really would rather just use old PPR or not use them at all because I believe it's a waste of money,

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even though they may be cheap to put them out free if we don't get incorporation rather quickly after application.

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The group fifteens that we're familiar with, Dual outlook and more of these can be applied, Preplan or Premraj.

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They'll sit on the ground and wait for a ride a little longer than are really a lot longer than our yellow Harborside's wheels,

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00:37:09,000 --> 00:37:14,000

seven to 10 days before I start really reduce and control.

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Now, we can't have things emerge, such as Big Wheel in that window prior to activation,

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but we can still get good activation and control further out than the prowl.

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As an example, if we think we're farming in fields that have Metalachor tolerance, our pigweed has Metalachor tolerance.

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You know, switching to something like Outlook, even though it's in a group,

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fifteen class has proven to provide more activity on some of those pigweed populations.

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All these probably will go out in combination with Valla in the state of Arkansas.

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I know a lot of a lot of growers have more or less switched to those combinations of this last year.

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And the group fifteens can offer some nutsedge activity as well.

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00:37:59,000 --> 00:38:09,000

We'll show that here in a minute. Anthem Flex or residual is in that same class, but we can't apply those until cracking hard and early.

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00:38:09,000 --> 00:38:14,000

Postop window again for Anthem Flex that writes four ounces residuals three

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point to five gives us good residual activity almost about pigweed populations.

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Because of the dire situation we're in with pigweed management in peanut, and thus we have no post emergency options over the top.

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Once we have a margin. Other than remarks own and so or paraquat.

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And so we want to overlap these residuals every 14 days.

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More or less. If not, we might stretch it out to twenty one.

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00:38:43,000 --> 00:38:53,000

But likely if we don't have a post option in there 21 days, we're gonna have some emergence prior to that time from pigweed.

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00:38:53,000 --> 00:38:59,000

A couple other herbicides I want to talk about from a half planting standpoint or PRE Valor.

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Again, it goes on. It's my understanding just about every acre and Strongarm is an option pre-emerge and it's an alias herbicide.

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When we look at crop injury, we're gonna get a little injury from Strongarm that we will Valor.

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00:39:12,000 --> 00:39:17,000

It's a little easier to clean out of the tank. Well, we just look at our weight control spectrum.

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00:39:17,000 --> 00:39:22,000

We can get a little more activity. All morning glories of a few others clipped.

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00:39:22,000 --> 00:39:26,000

I talked to a lot of growers about a clip of both of these have good activity on a clip.

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The move down the list here. Nutsedge is another big one for us sometimes.

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I know it was this past season, so strong arm can option.

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Strong arm can offer an option for residual control of yellow nuts sage, something that valor does not offer.

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One thing that we need to watch with strong arming is our rotational intervals, so corn and rice or sorghum for us.

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00:39:51,000 --> 00:39:53,000

Eighteen months. Cotton is 10 months.

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00:39:53,000 --> 00:40:02,000

And so it's important to know when we apply this and stay within our plant back in intervals to avoid any injury to cotton.

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00:40:02,000 --> 00:40:07,000

And it looks like we're not we'll be able to rotate with corps if we use it.

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00:40:07,000 --> 00:40:11,000

Get a lot of questions on paraquat applications and peanut peanuts.

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One of the Holy Cross we can use Pyhrric Wardian post in, so at least the loves that we grow in Arkansas.

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00:40:17,000 --> 00:40:22,000

And so the rate is ten point eight ounces of a three pound material.

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00:40:22,000 --> 00:40:29,000

And that's that's equivalent to two thirds of a pint. We get generally one post application by label in Georgia.

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They recommended mostly if they're not using valor or strong arm because of our resistant pigweed populations,

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00:40:35,000 --> 00:40:46,000

I believe we'll use paraquat on every acre just to control escapes, you know, in that 14 to 28 day window after cracking.

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00:40:46,000 --> 00:40:54,000

And again, we need to apply it earlier to 28 days after cracking. You know, in Georgia, they recommended going out by itself up to 14 days.

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Or if we tape makes it with Barsa Grande or anything with Maheswaran in it, such a storm,

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we can extend that to 28 days because we see reduced to injury by adding that massacre in in there.

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00:41:05,000 --> 00:41:09,000

And I just mentioned all that can be tape makes for best rainstorm to 40, be exact,

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00:41:09,000 --> 00:41:15,000

two for DBI or residual, etc. It's better if we put it out with more water,

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00:41:15,000 --> 00:41:22,000

with a nozzle that provides a finer spray droplet to give us better coverage and slow down on our application speeds.

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00:41:22,000 --> 00:41:27,000

Give us the best activity, and if we just look at some as one example out.

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I took a picture this past season following application. You know, we've got a morning glory escape here and there.

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And when you do, I mean, that's way too big of a morning glory to be killing, even with a combination of remarks on 2, 4, d-B and Storm.

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00:41:42,000 --> 00:41:46,000

And so we're not going to control these of this one.

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00:41:46,000 --> 00:41:50,000

The ride is getting a little big. These smaller ones, we're going to control no issue.

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00:41:50,000 --> 00:41:55,000

And we've knocked the terminal out of this one, but we start to see a little regrowth come in already.

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00:41:55,000 --> 00:42:07,000

And so it's important for our timely post applications if we're to look at the control of these escape weeds, such as morning glory.

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00:42:07,000 --> 00:42:13,000

I get a lot of questions, you know, should we spray it with storm or without or with (?) or without?

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Another picture from twenty nineteen later in the season.

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00:42:17,000 --> 00:42:24,000

You know, is there a little difference here and canopy development where we're used or where we didn't use storm versus where we did?

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00:42:24,000 --> 00:42:29,000

Maybe, but I don't generally see the least.

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00:42:29,000 --> 00:42:32,000

The last couple of years I haven't seen a big difference.

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00:42:32,000 --> 00:42:38,000

Once we get lighter in the season in terms of of canopy development.

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00:42:38,000 --> 00:42:46,000

Get a lot of questions on Cadre as well, and so Cadre is an A L S herbicide that's used a lot in Georgia.

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And it will give us activity on some of our nutsedge species that can be problems, sickle pod.

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You know, it's one of the best options for sickle pod posts. If we don't use Cadre, we'd have to go with something like classic.

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00:43:00,000 --> 00:43:03,000

And we know, you know, classic is not just great on sickle pod either.

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00:43:03,000 --> 00:43:09,000

So sicklepod can be a problem for us. Oh, you know, if we're not going to use a Cadre

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00:43:09,000 --> 00:43:15,000

but we have to ask if it's worth the rotational risk because we're not going to kill our A L S resistant

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pigweed with it and we're not going to get a clip with it in our rotation to cotton is about 18 months.

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00:43:22,000 --> 00:43:27,000

And you look at this picture on the right. A lot of times a cotton will come out of the ground, fine.

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00:43:27,000 --> 00:43:32,000

But once the roots start to grow and forge down, they might hit a layer that's got some Cadre in it.

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00:43:32,000 --> 00:43:37,000

And so we can see the yellowing, lighter, old, typical Haley's symptoms here.

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00:43:37,000 --> 00:43:43,000

I did a replants study behind various significantly reduced rates of Cadre

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00:43:43,000 --> 00:43:49,000

I apply Preedy Cotton and I couldn't find a right low enough to not give me any injuries.

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00:43:49,000 --> 00:43:57,000

So I would just say leave it out, especially if you know you're rotating cotton the next season.

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00:43:57,000 --> 00:44:01,000

Looking at some pretty emerge herbicide comparisons.

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00:44:01,000 --> 00:44:09,000

We talked about viler proud being pretty popular up front or at planning versus what I call a Voller dual system,

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00:44:09,000 --> 00:44:17,000

you know, a group fifteen versus the Prowl. And just did you know at this window we're looking strictly pre only.

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00:44:17,000 --> 00:44:24,000

But just the difference in length of residual activity that we get here with these two systems.

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00:44:24,000 --> 00:44:30,000

I believe the Group 15 is gonna offer us a lot more benefit than the prowler, the yellow.

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00:44:30,000 --> 00:44:34,000

When we spray it at planning again, unmowed that when he had preplanned Inc.,

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00:44:34,000 --> 00:44:40,000

when we're building our beds and there's our untreated compared to in the back room.

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00:44:40,000 --> 00:44:47,000

Same year, twenty nineteen, proud by of pre, followed by the storm or Moxon's Xinhua.

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00:44:47,000 --> 00:44:54,000

You know what, 14 days after planning and we had a lot of escapes and then come back and try to control.

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00:44:54,000 --> 00:44:59,000

Cobra knew we didn't have selected here to clean up these grasses, but we did a decent job.

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00:44:59,000 --> 00:45:04,000

We had some pigweed escapes that'll be with us until a harvest where we include that group.

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00:45:04,000 --> 00:45:10,000

Fifteen. In this case, it was war. It followed by the same post, except we substituted Duell residual.

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00:45:10,000 --> 00:45:17,000

Much better program for pigweed as well as grasses.

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00:45:17,000 --> 00:45:25,000

And then again, for any of these escaped grasses we can come back with Select to clean those up.

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00:45:25,000 --> 00:45:30,000

Some pictures I took from this past season, 20 20. Here's our Voller Plus prowl again.

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00:45:30,000 --> 00:45:33,000

And one thing we missed this season was the nutsedge.

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00:45:33,000 --> 00:45:40,000

The Yelena Senge took over any place where we didn't have strong arm or a group 15 such as Dual planting.

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Here we use prowled and followed it with the Moxham storm, Xinhua Soga.

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Moxham was in this mix. We had a little more activity on our nutsedge, but overall look at our pigweed escapes.

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00:45:53,000 --> 00:45:58,000

And again, we just missed them with aggro marks on because of their size and time of application.

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00:45:58,000 --> 00:46:08,000

So it's going to be crucial to have that Valor in the system is the same as it's going to be crucial to have our group fifteen up front.

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00:46:08,000 --> 00:46:13,000

This is 20-20 outlook by itself. Did a pretty good job protecting early followed with that.

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00:46:13,000 --> 00:46:19,000

Remarks on Storm Xinhua 21 days. Again, we've got some escape pigweed.

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00:46:19,000 --> 00:46:24,000

All that bulls back to us. Just the outlook did a pretty decent job.

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00:46:24,000 --> 00:46:29,000

But each time we missed and we had germinate, on the edge of the bed.

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00:46:29,000 --> 00:46:33,000

If it was too big and AAG remarks on application, then we missed it.

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00:46:33,000 --> 00:46:39,000

We have a lot better opportunity using both valor and a group 15 like Outlook.

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00:46:39,000 --> 00:46:45,000

Then followed it with that. One thing you will notice, though, with valor we get a lot less growth earlier.

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00:46:45,000 --> 00:46:52,000

We have more study, more injury when Valor is here versus versus not here with the same post.

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00:46:52,000 --> 00:47:02,000

So again, just to show you some examples, but I believe in our pigweed populations that we're dealing with about our outlook or Valor do of valor,

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00:47:02,000 --> 00:47:07,000

war and planning is going to be a better option. Get a lot of questions on a clipper.

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00:47:07,000 --> 00:47:11,000

That's as we see right here. I don't know some of the fields.

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00:47:11,000 --> 00:47:18,000

We started doing Peno research that I had never evaluated Ecliptic in the past, that we plant peanuts there.

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00:47:18,000 --> 00:47:24,000

And I've got a clip everywhere. So we need to be in there with a strong arm or valor does have activity.

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00:47:24,000 --> 00:47:35,000

Pre COBRA is about the best post activity I've seen some of the group fifteens like do can provide some residual, but I'd say it's marginal at best.

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00:47:35,000 --> 00:47:46,000

So we need to make sure we have a robust planning residual to help us stay ahead of those clips of populations.

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Let's switch gears a little bit and talk about Brake herbicide.

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We've the last two years evaluate a break in our peanut production or peanut research trials.

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And as a pre herbicide,

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00:47:59,000 --> 00:48:07,000

we use Brake cotton in combination with Cotoran and and other Pre-emerge herbicides to give us excellent control of palmer amaranth.

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00:48:07,000 --> 00:48:13,000

So we wanted to evaluate that potential in peanuts. The blue bars represent 20 19.

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00:48:13,000 --> 00:48:19,000

The orange bars represent 20 20. One quick. This is 14 days after margins.

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00:48:19,000 --> 00:48:23,000

Lot more injury in twenty nineteen than we saw in 2020.

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00:48:23,000 --> 00:48:27,000

And a lot of this, we believe, is just a moisture effect.

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00:48:27,000 --> 00:48:32,000

We had inches upon inches of rain in twenty nineteen, sometimes only two or three days apart.

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00:48:32,000 --> 00:48:37,000

And so our plot stayed wet throughout the season, especially early.

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00:48:37,000 --> 00:48:44,000

And we just saw a lot more injury potential there. Again, with the 16 ounce rate, which we believe will be the label.

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00:48:44,000 --> 00:48:49,000

Right. Not near as significant in the amount of injury and buy in in 2020,

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we didn't see near as much as we did at 19 move to 28 days after emergence, both years, very similar injury that we saw here.

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00:48:58,000 --> 00:49:03,000

Again, for the rest of the measurements, at least as we increase rates.

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00:49:03,000 --> 00:49:08,000

A lot more injury in twenty nineteen out to twenty eight days and beyond.

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00:49:08,000 --> 00:49:18,000

When we meet, when we mix it with Valor, again, 20 up to 20 percent injury and 19 didn't see that much in twenty twenty.

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00:49:18,000 --> 00:49:25,000

Now Valor by itself caused significant injury as well, both years and out to 28 days.

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00:49:25,000 --> 00:49:28,000

And so we're getting the injury from valor.

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00:49:28,000 --> 00:49:36,000

It appears that the break injury released at 16 ounces is no is not different than the Valor injury that we're getting at three ounces.

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00:49:36,000 --> 00:49:37,000

What about the yields?

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And we were not able to harvest our plots, do the excessive amount of rainfall and the kill and phrase that we had in twenty nineteen,

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but in twenty twenty, we look at the Brake in 16 ounces, the two X right here.

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Not significantly different. This is the highest yielding plot.

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Bright plus valor. Valor by itself is less than the Brake application.

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But again, these will not separate statistically. And then our Brake and sixty four ounces did.

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00:50:09,000 --> 00:50:15,000

And so we got. This is a four inch right. We do need to be careful with break and not get our rate wrong.

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We can't see significant injury and that will eventually result in yield loss.

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Just to show you what this might look like. So this plot did not receive.

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Brake. Here's our Brake in 16 ounces. Here's our Brake.

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00:50:32,000 --> 00:50:41,000

Thirty two ounces. And here's another close up of our Brake at 32 ounces here in a different plot.

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00:50:41,000 --> 00:50:44,000

And so. And then an untreated right here.

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00:50:44,000 --> 00:50:51,000

And so, again, we can we can see that injury potential is there.

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00:50:51,000 --> 00:50:56,000

We have applied for a Section 18 for Brake and twenty twenty one.

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But again, I would tell you, if you're going to try it. Be careful with it. Make sure you get that right.

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Right. We don't need to apply more than 16 ounces. The label. Right.

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00:51:04,000 --> 00:51:09,000

Is actually going to be 12 to 16 ounces or less, section 18.

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00:51:09,000 --> 00:51:16,000

And again, an up close shot. It's going to be a lot like our rising command applications, I believe.

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If we don't see a little bleaching on peanut, we might not begin activity we need.

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But obviously we want to make sure that that right is at or below 16 ounces.

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So we don't see any significant yield losses at the end of the year.

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So just to sum up our peanut weight control systems, the first couple I want to talk about are really systems that are very common in Georgia.

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And I know some growers here have been on a couple of these these two as well.

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But Prowl PPI in both of these followed by Valor pre and the topline and then the bottom we didn't use vowed to pray.

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We just follow with Paraquat Storeman Z2 of 14 days.

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But you'll notice in the top end where they use Valor in Georgia, they generally don't follow it with paraquat and that goes back to croppy injury.

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And you're gonna get some injury Prowler. But then again, you hammer with paraquat early post and you get more injuries.

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So they usually leave it out. Unfortunately for us, with the widespread PPO pigweed populations that we have.

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I think we're going to need both. I think we're going to need Valor and paraquat.

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And so to me, a general recommendation for Arkansas would be now if we don't have proud PBI down here, if you want to do that.

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But Valor plus Dual or Outlook PRE. Could be warned here, followed by paraquats residual Storm.

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Twenty one to twenty eight days after planning, followed by Outlook, ultra-blazer or COBRA if we needed here.

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Plus two for baby. Select for grassesw here we need them.

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And, you know, we talked about overlap and residuals with our group 15 herbicides, such as the dual outlook residuals.

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That's going to make. That's going to be important moving forward on our pigweed population.

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So I think this bottom program fits our system a little better.

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We are going to hinder some peanuts with this program.

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Now, if you're one of the 5000 acres that gets to put out Brake and you want to try it, it would be break at 16, 12 to 16 ounces.

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You know, we could do it plus dual or Outlook or we could do it,

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00:53:23,000 --> 00:53:28,000

plus that two ounces of valor or three ounces of valor if we really wanted to stretch it.

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But again, we could see some increased injury there. So with that, I want to say thank you for listening.

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I do have several groups I want to thank. To help that helped us tremendously with our peanut research this year.

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First, the pathology group, Dr. Travis Faske and Michael Emerson helped us with planning and harvesting of our peanuts.

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I want to thank my crew that modified a lot of planning equipment this year.

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We had peanut trials over three locations.

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And so they put a lot of time in modifying equipment to prepare for peanut production or planning and get those plots in.

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So I appreciate their hard work. I want to thank the Arkansas Peanut Growers Association for providing us a little funding

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00:54:14,000 --> 00:54:19,000

this year to be able to look at some we control programs for Arkansas producers.

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00:54:19,000 --> 00:54:22,000

And my contact information is listed here at this time.

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I'll be happy to take any questions you may have. All right.

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Thanks, Tom. Really good information. I always get the call.

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Seems like the beginning of the year about Zidua, is it pre or post?

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And I think sometimes there's a little confusion about that. But I think you did a good job clearing that up expression or somebody to.

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With that, I don't have any immediate questions. I'm hoping some people are writing in to those, so we'll go ahead and move on to to Glenn.

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00:54:59,000 --> 00:55:04,000

So thanks, Tom. Glenn Studebaker is an extension entomologist.

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00:55:04,000 --> 00:55:18,000

We'll give us update on some of the insect issues we've seen in peanuts this past season.

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Hi, I'm Glenn Studebaker, extension entomologist,

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an IPM coordinator with the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Service.

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Today, I'm going to be talking to you about managing insect pests in peanut.

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Here's a list of intake pairs that we may see in peanuts in Arkansas,

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cut worms and unless a cornstalk were probably most damaging of the caterpillar pests.

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Well, why worms and the rootworms are generally the most damaging of the soil.

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00:55:48,000 --> 00:55:57,000

Pest peanuts. Cut worms and thrips will generally cause some level of damage on a yearly basis.

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Last year we did see several infestations of lesser cornstalk boors.

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00:56:02,000 --> 00:56:06,000

As well, along with some hot spots, with some spider bites,

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00:56:06,000 --> 00:56:14,000

we also detected Peanut Bernburg and I'll go into more detail on what we found last season later in this presentation.

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Let's talk about thrips, thrips are common. Early season, passive peanut and other crops as well.

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These are very small insects, about 16th of an inch in size.

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And both the adult and immature forms will cause damage on peanuts by feeding on the terminal birds in the leaves of the plant.

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Every feeding can cause plants to be stunted.

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But the most damaging aspect of thrips is that they can vector tomatoes spotted wilt virus to peanuts, which can be quite damaging.

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The most effective management practice to control thrips is to apply for insecticide at planting.

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So you have to make plans for your thrips management really before you plant the crop.

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Growers have two options. Thimet granular insecticide that can be applied in four or a clover it as an in furrow spray

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There are quite a few different brands and formulations of mid-October that are available and it's usually not that expensive.

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It can also be mixed and applied with the innoculate IT planning, making it a fairly easy option for growers who grow peanuts.

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If a grower chooses not to use an insecticide planning, there are foliar options.

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Thrips to become a problem. Growers should consider treating when about 25 percent of the newly emerged leaflets are

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showing thrips damage and they need to make sure that troops are still present as well.

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This damage from thrips is evident by silvering of leaves, crinkle leaves in appearance, and the leaves generally tip upwards.

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When thrips feed on. We also need to verify that the thrips are there because there are other things that can cause this type of damage,

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such blowing sand, herbicides and other things. So do you need to make sure that the thrips are present when you see the damage?

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Now, as far as control goes, acephate or a pyrethroid will give you a level of control

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But keep in mind, these are broad spectrum insecticides and will reduce beneficial insect populations,

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which can cause problems and flare other insect pests such as spider mites.

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Let's talk about spider mites. As I said, mites can be flared by insecticide applications.

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This is mainly because spider mites do have a lot of natural enemies that can help keep their populations in check.

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We did see some areas that were hit by mites last year.

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These were predominately areas that are dry corners of pivot irrigated fields or dry land fields.

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Typical damage from mites will be yellowing of the leaves.

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Sometimes you see webbing up on the leaves and terminals when the populations are very heavy, as you can see in this picture right here.

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Options are limited for spider mite control and peanuts committed by fence formulations have been around for quite a while and are effective.

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Portal did receive a peanut label last year, adding another option for growers for spider mite control

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Just keep in mind that both Comite and Portal may only be applied two times during the growing season.

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Also, keep in mind that proper application is very important to successfully control spider mites.

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These pest predominate feed on the undersides leaves, making it difficult to get a mite aside down there to them.

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Therefore, spray volume is very important. We would recommend using at least 15 gallons per acre with a ground rig or if you're gonna use it.

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Airplane five gallons per acre via. Cut worm, show up every year at some level in peanuts.

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In Arkansas, they often feed underground and pigs and pods will sometimes clip off seedlings early in the year.

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Typical pod damage results in large holes cut into the can be seen in this picture.

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The holes are oblong and larger than than holes from, say, wire worms or or corn.

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Rootworms cut worms are most active at night and therefore rarely are seen during the daytime unless they are dug up.

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While you're checking the field by the rethread do work well as long as the worms are still feeding above ground laws,

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01:00:22,000 --> 01:00:26,000

bank granules banded over the row will also give a decent control.

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Keep in mind that no more than 15 ounces of Horsman may be applied per acre per season on a peanut field.

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Another important caterpillar pest that we see is also lesser cornstalk or these boars,

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01:00:40,000 --> 01:00:46,000

or purplish black, small, slender caterpillars with horizontal stripes going around the body.

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01:00:46,000 --> 01:00:49,000

They're a lot more slender than, say, a cut worm.

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01:00:49,000 --> 01:00:55,000

These feed it at or below the soil line on pegs and stems, and sometimes you will see them feed on pods.

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As you can see in this picture, and this picture was taken in Arkansas last year in a peanut field.

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So we did see some of them last year. They cover themselves with a silken tube that is often covered with soil particles

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01:01:07,000 --> 01:01:12,000

or or other debris while they're feeding to try to protect and hide themselves.

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01:01:12,000 --> 01:01:21,000

We did see, I said, several areas this past year that were infested from us, of course, up or so, these other big pests of peanuts in Arkansas.

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Now, treatment for cornstalk borer or should be initiated when you begin to see peg feeding in the

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field and the worms are present because of where they occur down on the soil level.

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They are difficult, difficult to control with a foliar Insecticide applying Lorsban granules.

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That planning can help prevent an infestation and the forms are present during pegging

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rescue treatment of Lorsban granules is about the only way that we can control them.

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Less are cornstalk bores tend to be more of a problem in in areas where the weather is dry,

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01:01:53,000 --> 01:02:01,000

conditions dry, such as a drought in fields or corners where pivot doesn't get to the plants.

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Let's talk about another insect that's generally around every year, very levels.

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That's the potato leaf hopper. This can be a problem if subpopulations do get too high.

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These are a very tiny sucking pests that feed on the leaves. They're only about a quarter of an inch long and green in color.

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Some people call these things sharpshooters because they are the way they look.

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They do inject a toxin when they feed. It can cause the leaves to yellow and fade a little bit.

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This condition is known as hopper burn.

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Amid a co-operative planning will help prevent populations or fuller applications of pyrethrum s fate will control active infestations.

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Now, these things are fairly easy to control with full verification. Let's talk about Peanut Burrowers, Bug.

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It's it can be a very damaging pest to peanuts, and it has caused some pretty significant damage in some years in Georgia and Florida.

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It is a small black bug with a piercing, sucking mouthparts.

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It has a wide host range and feeds a lot of other plants, not just peanuts.

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As the name implies, he spends most of its long life burrowed below the soil line where it feeds on developing seeds and pods.

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This feeding can cause your loss as well as some sea quality issues because it is so small and stays in the soil.

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It's very difficult to scout for. It has to be more prevalent and dryland production fields during years that experience low rainfall, rainfall.

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The lack control option is Lorsban, banded over the row.

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Up until 2020, it was really not known if we had any peanut burrower bugs in Arkansas, but the adults are attracted to light at night.

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So light traps are a good tool, determine their presence.

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So we did deploy some light traps on peanut fields in four counties in northeast Arkansas last year.

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Brewer bugs were captured at every location that we trapped.

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So we do know that they are here. However, we really didn't detect any significant damage from these things.

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This is most likely, probably because the majority of our peanut production is irrigated and these

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things do tend to be more of a problem in dry land or drought type conditions.

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OK, to recap, there are several things to consider to successfully managing take pests and peanut an for an application of

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the Imidaclorprid or Thimet at planting will help aid in reducing populations of soilborne pests such as corn,

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rootworm wire worms, white grubs fall into that category as well.

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These also work very well at suppressing seedling pests such as thrips and potato leafhopper.

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Now Lorsban pegging will help control cut worm, cornstalk borer and burrower bug.

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But if infestations are present, remember, you cannot apply any more than 15 ounces of Lorsban.

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01:04:55,000 --> 01:05:01,000

15G per acre per season.

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All of our recommendations for peanut insects can be found in the row crops section of MP 144 insecticide recommendations for Arkansas publication.

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01:05:10,000 --> 01:05:16,000

Now the updated publication for twenty twenty one is available in print at your cat extension office.

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01:05:16,000 --> 01:05:25,000

Or you can go to online to find a downloadable PDA version on the extension website, which you can see at this link shown here in the slide.

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And there's also a mobile friendly version that is easy to see on a mobile device that can also be found at the other link there says MP 144 at U A E X dot E D U

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01:05:33,000 --> 01:05:42,000

This concludes my presentation on peanut insect management.

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01:05:42,000 --> 01:05:51,000

Any questions now or later during the grosses? And here's the contact information for all of our extension row crop in modest in Arkansas.

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01:05:51,000 --> 01:05:57,000

Thank you. Thanks, Lynn.

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01:05:57,000 --> 01:06:05,000

Pretty interesting kind of cool insight here. I did have a question for you regarding to the spider mites.

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01:06:05,000 --> 01:06:12,000

When I saw him last year, it was like on one edge of the field, maybe six rows, maybe toil.

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01:06:12,000 --> 01:06:17,000

Does a does a farmer need a spray the entire field or how would you recommend?

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01:06:17,000 --> 01:06:23,000

Or can they get away a spot treating. That's a good question, Travis.

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01:06:23,000 --> 01:06:29,000

We can get by with spot trading on spider mites. They do tend to be on in certain areas of the field.

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01:06:29,000 --> 01:06:36,000

I have seen them all the way across there. But, yeah, they're just on one edge or in a in a spot that drops in on the field or a corner spot.

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01:06:36,000 --> 01:06:42,000

Treatment is an option. You want to make sure you don't a street right where the damage is probably treated.

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01:06:42,000 --> 01:06:50,000

You know, another swath over get another 50 to 100 feet over because there are some mites that will be migrating out of that area.

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01:06:50,000 --> 01:06:59,000

Yeah, that does save money, if I can do it that way. Yeah, sure, it's anything by that time of the year usually is helpful.

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01:06:59,000 --> 01:07:08,000

What question on the lesser cornstalk more if I found it in the field in a corner of a field and I go back three years.

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01:07:08,000 --> 01:07:12,000

Is that a good chance it's going to be in that same general area like soil borne diseases?

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01:07:12,000 --> 01:07:18,000

Or is it a more migratory, you know, maybe, maybe not type of thing?

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01:07:18,000 --> 01:07:22,000

That one is a a lepidoptera. So the adult is a moth or a butterfly.

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01:07:22,000 --> 01:07:28,000

So they they do not necessarily stay in the same area like some over soil borne pests,

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01:07:28,000 --> 01:07:33,000

not like wire worms or grubs that may live in it for two or three years. So they come in every year.

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01:07:33,000 --> 01:07:36,000

So if they're there this year, they may not be there next year.

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01:07:36,000 --> 01:07:41,000

It's more keyed into more conditions. They tend to like sandier, drier type soils.

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01:07:41,000 --> 01:07:48,000

So that's why they like peanuts. It's it's kind of silly to grow it in, but they tend to be worse and in drier years.

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01:07:48,000 --> 01:07:56,000

But that's not not the rule of thumb all the time. Yeah, I certainly was hard pressed to find some this year myself.

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01:07:56,000 --> 01:08:00,000

And that that setup you have for that barrel bug.

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01:08:00,000 --> 01:08:07,000

I think they had a few people call me and ask me that one, some alien landing off in the field that wanted to light it lit up at night.

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01:08:07,000 --> 01:08:13,000

It was quite impressive. I didn't get to view it, but they were a little concerned.

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01:08:13,000 --> 01:08:17,000

They do look after the field with that black light on the map there.

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01:08:17,000 --> 01:08:21,000

Yeah. Yeah. All right. Thanks. Thanks, Glenn.

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01:08:21,000 --> 01:08:31,000

If you have any other questions for Glenn as we get to our last presentation, definitely record those in the Q&A box and we'll get those to Ian.

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01:08:31,000 --> 01:08:43,000

So I'm your final presenter for today. And so the next talk to you about peanut diseases.

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01:08:43,000 --> 01:08:50,000

Hi, my name is Travis Faske and extension plant pathologist for the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture.

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To talk about peanut diseases in their management. Although a lot of the peanut diseases we have in the mid-South or the south

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central region are similar to those in other peanut growing regions of the US.

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Our management is this is certainly a little different and we can talk about some of those differences today.

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01:09:11,000 --> 01:09:20,000

I like to start out just kind of a quick review, and it kind of helps to set up some more disease issues that we had for the year.

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So we had kind of a cold start. But we did low emergence initially, very slow.

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01:09:29,000 --> 01:09:38,000

Really thinner stands and what we would normally expect. During the summer, we were much hotter, drier.

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We had some areas that probably didn't canopy up and maybe had some weed issues.

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01:09:44,000 --> 01:09:51,000

We contribute some insect issues. First time I saw spider mites and very severe, some spider mites in some cases.

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01:09:51,000 --> 01:09:58,000

So certainly something different every year in water management in the south central region.

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01:09:58,000 --> 01:10:05,000

This different. And then, of course, something that others did not have to deal with is hurricanes with six tropical storms.

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For those after August 26 and there were some concerns about harvests, again, we had a cool into the season that kind of slowed from our maturity.

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01:10:16,000 --> 01:10:24,000

And our grades were a little lower in some way, a little bit longer to get to the great state.

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01:10:24,000 --> 01:10:28,000

This is our production system over the past 10 years.

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01:10:28,000 --> 01:10:34,000

It's quite amazing we've been growing peanuts for 10 years in the state.

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01:10:34,000 --> 01:10:37,000

We've been primaried peanut producing state fur for several years now.

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And we continue to increase our production with an increased production for a plant pathologist really has been focusing on disease management

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01:10:46,000 --> 01:10:54,000

because that is certainly one of the ways that we sustain production within the state and continue some of our high yield production,

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high yield quality. This past year, although the USDA has, I think, thirty nine thousand,

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I calculate about thirty eight thousand and I'll agree with the yield about our average is about forty eight thousand,

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which is which is good for the number of acres we had and a lot of new farmers included in that.

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01:11:12,000 --> 01:11:17,000

So. That's really good. These are different diseases.

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01:11:17,000 --> 01:11:21,000

Again, some some people struggle with these and other regions in our area.

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01:11:21,000 --> 01:11:29,000

Sometimes it's a little bit of variation. Southern blight is very common across the peanut growing regions of the US.

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01:11:29,000 --> 01:11:32,000

Sclerotinia blight by little more specific.

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01:11:32,000 --> 01:11:39,000

I usually spend time talking about this, but given the duration of this virtual meeting, I'm not able to this year.

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01:11:39,000 --> 01:11:47,000

Pod rot Complex, Certainly a concern. Seedling deceases aspergillus crown rot, something we see early in the year.

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01:11:47,000 --> 01:11:52,000

Some areas are seeing more problems with this. We have not yet.

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01:11:52,000 --> 01:11:59,000

Verticillium wilt concerning our people, our cotton growing region of the state

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01:11:59,000 --> 01:12:04,000

Crown rot. Something I haven't talked about before. Certainly some we saw last year.

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01:12:04,000 --> 01:12:10,000

So I'll talk about that for the first time. Leaf spots. I really think lately spot is our main issue.

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Initially we saw some rhizoctonia, the foliar blight, which again is different for our area than others.

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01:12:16,000 --> 01:12:21,000

Really not a yield limiting disease, but the first time you see it and it has these long,

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01:12:21,000 --> 01:12:31,000

catlike hair type hyphae matted in the canopy, it looks pretty, pretty dramatic, but it's not really that limiting.

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01:12:31,000 --> 01:12:36,000

And of course, leaf scorch. Not me. We'll talk about all these diseases.

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01:12:36,000 --> 01:12:44,000

But if you're interested in those and some pictures, you go to the Arkansas plant disease management page of U A E X Web site, click on the icon,

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01:12:44,000 --> 01:12:51,000

and they don't bring you to a link to some of the peanut diseases and descriptions and some of the management there and some more photos.

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01:12:51,000 --> 01:12:57,000

These are peanut growing counties. Mostly it's in the Delta region.

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Initially, when we first started 2010, most of it was in Randolph.

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Now it's moving into Craighead and Mississippi County, where the main production is, and also that Lee County,

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01:13:10,000 --> 01:13:17,000

because of the length of the production and some of the other cropping systems, some of the disease, precious little higher and launch Randolph.

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01:13:17,000 --> 01:13:28,000

And we're still a little bit lower. And Craig here in Mississippi, but that is certainly something is going to pick up with continued production.

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01:13:28,000 --> 01:13:37,000

Runner Peanuts are our mainstay. We've had a few Spanish in the past, but I think this is probably where we're going to.

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Continue, most of it is 016 (?) I estimate about 80 percent, about 17 percent.

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01:13:44,000 --> 01:13:51,000

Oh, 90. So that's a high oleic. And then these others are also how like units as well.

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01:13:51,000 --> 01:13:54,000

But all of the runners, tough runner to ninety seven and float runner three.

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01:13:54,000 --> 01:14:00,000

Thirty one. I'm sorry.

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01:14:00,000 --> 01:14:08,000

We're just choosing the right varieties, also a critical selection, one is talking about peanut production.

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01:14:08,000 --> 01:14:16,000

This is just a variety trial we've done for the past couple of years. Just to give you an idea of how these varieties perform.

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01:14:16,000 --> 01:14:20,000

It's easier to do a small plot and failed than having a field wide test and failed.

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01:14:20,000 --> 01:14:24,000

So this is a we plan and lay, of course, with the Cauvin 19 issues.

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01:14:24,000 --> 01:14:28,000

And we were actually even wondering if we were going to be able to get out and plant.

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01:14:28,000 --> 01:14:33,000

And so we did a little bit later than normal. Admire pro.

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01:14:33,000 --> 01:14:40,000

This is our middle culprit and our innoculate exceeds certainly important to make sure that the right here.

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01:14:40,000 --> 01:14:44,000

This was 14 ounces. Some of the anomalies that I've used, it's a lot less.

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01:14:44,000 --> 01:14:49,000

So be sure when you're looking at an innoculates that you use in the right way.

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01:14:49,000 --> 01:14:53,000

Also, sometimes the box has one eye open.

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01:14:53,000 --> 01:14:56,000

I've seen some of the little more discolored than others. I would kind of avoid those.

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01:14:56,000 --> 01:15:05,000

Make sure that they look like they're supposed to instead of have something other funky floating in those bladders.

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01:15:05,000 --> 01:15:11,000

Our target was six seeds per foot, which is which is normal for my production system.

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The farmer, the producer here, it was his fungicide program brought down on TV, Comiso, and I think that was three that were used in this trial.

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01:15:21,000 --> 01:15:25,000

So pretty low disease risk cropping system.

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01:15:25,000 --> 01:15:31,000

We follow cotton. But it was a cotton, cotton-peanut rotation. And we harvested on November the 5th.

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01:15:31,000 --> 01:15:41,000

So much cooler at harvest. And here this is a plot thresher where we actually just feed the peanuts in here and collect the pods at the end.

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01:15:41,000 --> 01:15:46,000

And that's what this individual is doing here. Diseases were pretty low.

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01:15:46,000 --> 01:15:53,000

It was interesting that Southern Blight did pick up schist right before Laura moved in in the region in August of 26.

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We got really warm and hot and dry in August. And I think the the warm conditions really stimulated the southern life.

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And we did a rating kind of late in the season about in the Balkans.

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01:16:07,000 --> 01:16:14,000

This is our trial. They're ranked based on yield. So the ones that are on top actually yielded the best.

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01:16:14,000 --> 01:16:19,000

First, just talk about the stand. Here we have some stands are pretty low.

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01:16:19,000 --> 01:16:25,000

This is about flow run 331, about 40 percent of what we'd expect of some of these others.

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01:16:25,000 --> 01:16:29,000

Certainly we're we're much hired about seventy two percent,

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01:16:29,000 --> 01:16:38,000

which is Georgia 07 w no really interaction with the Dow Lake or the standard peanut's the two standards here or.

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01:16:38,000 --> 01:16:43,000

Oh, 16, 18 are you. And this, this seat all came from foundation seats.

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01:16:43,000 --> 01:16:51,000

So it's really high quality seed. But I think our environmental conditions were just not favorable for our production.

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01:16:51,000 --> 01:17:02,000

So I know there was some sea quality issues, but this kind of suggests to me the environment had had a major factor also in some of our thunderstorms.

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01:17:02,000 --> 01:17:05,000

All of these are over 50 percent. And I'm I'm usually targeting at the end.

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01:17:05,000 --> 01:17:10,000

If I have three plants per foot, I'm going to stick with it.

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01:17:10,000 --> 01:17:15,000

And even those those that were low, like the tough road to 97, actually did pretty good with the old.

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01:17:15,000 --> 01:17:20,000

So I don't think we lost anything there. This was interesting with the Disease Institute for Southern Blind.

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01:17:20,000 --> 01:17:25,000

So this is the percent of that plot that was infected. The lowest was.

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01:17:25,000 --> 01:17:30,000

Well, this 060 was one of the lower ones, actually.

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01:17:30,000 --> 01:17:39,000

Sixteen H.O. and three thirty one were the lowest as well as Larrea and Larry, possibly because of its of upright growth habit.

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01:17:39,000 --> 01:17:48,000

Sixteen H.O. is a howl like that. Some were actually interested in actually did well here and the most susceptible variety was, was online beat.

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01:17:48,000 --> 01:17:53,000

And that's, that's understandable. And that's something we've seen in other trials and in other regions.

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01:17:53,000 --> 01:17:58,000

So that kind of follows along that same rating system.

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01:17:58,000 --> 01:18:06,000

You know, was 060 actually did the best at over 7000 pounds per acre, had a pretty good stand.

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01:18:06,000 --> 01:18:12,000

But even those that had a high stand really didn't yield the 060.

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01:18:12,000 --> 01:18:16,000

Almost everything else kind of fell in the middle. The 18 argu was pretty close to, oh six.

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01:18:16,000 --> 01:18:21,000

So if you're looking for another standard pene, it could be an option. Georgia 12.

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01:18:21,000 --> 01:18:25,000

Why? Sixteen. H.O. look pretty close to 12.

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01:18:25,000 --> 01:18:35,000

Why? The last couple years have done a little better than the sixteen H.O. but still respectful yields for a variety trials.

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01:18:35,000 --> 01:18:46,000

We did take grades from one reputation and had those processed at one of the buying points, the Georgia 060 actually did the best.

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01:18:46,000 --> 01:18:52,000

I think that had to do with a little bit of maturity sometimes. Oh, six is has a little bit lower grade.

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01:18:52,000 --> 01:18:58,000

When we have a year like this with a maturity is a little bit late, but this trial is actually looked pretty close.

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01:18:58,000 --> 01:19:05,000

It was four points higher than that 90. And that helped to have it a little bit higher value per acre.

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01:19:05,000 --> 01:19:09,000

But all the others did pretty well. Eighteen or you was seventy six, Larry.

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01:19:09,000 --> 01:19:17,000

At seventy seven. Sixteen H.O. Seventy six. Again, there's no stats here because these are just single data points.

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01:19:17,000 --> 01:19:22,000

And again, the value here, the there there's no this is just loan value.

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01:19:22,000 --> 01:19:29,000

So there's no additional price per acre based on how Lake or Standard Peanut's.

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01:19:29,000 --> 01:19:40,000

So you can add that in there. And that does give something like oh, seven w probably a little bit of an edge but but not by much.

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01:19:40,000 --> 01:19:46,000

OK, so 09 need more susceptible, something we would certainly be concerned about if we had southern blight.

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01:19:46,000 --> 01:19:50,000

So it's chromium Rafii, southern blight southern stem out of white mold.

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01:19:50,000 --> 01:20:02,000

They're all the same, same thing. The environment that we we really see this is hot conditions, usually field history and then susceptible varieties.

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01:20:02,000 --> 01:20:06,000

So usually July 1st, we'll look for some flagging.

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01:20:06,000 --> 01:20:14,000

If you pull away the canopy, sometimes you can see this white hyphae, usually a little thicker kaufer than some of the the other high,

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01:20:14,000 --> 01:20:18,000

especially little course for them, what we see with skirting the blight.

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01:20:18,000 --> 01:20:22,000

And then finally, the sky, Rossia.

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01:20:22,000 --> 01:20:28,000

And so these are really small light number four shot, lead shot.

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01:20:28,000 --> 01:20:31,000

So you're looking for something really small, but they're there.

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01:20:31,000 --> 01:20:37,000

Why did first and then they mature to something brown or tan and then kind of a reddish color.

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01:20:37,000 --> 01:20:41,000

So this kind of tells you that this has been out here for quite a while.

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01:20:41,000 --> 01:20:45,000

If you go out right after a heavy rain, it's really hard to find these.

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01:20:45,000 --> 01:20:54,000

It's really hard to see the hyphae, too, even though you can see some of the the and going on the symptoms of the plant.

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01:20:54,000 --> 01:21:00,000

Early on, typically in June, it's not uncommon to see this southern white imposture.

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01:21:00,000 --> 01:21:05,000

This is Phanerocheate, sometimes called. It's related to the tooth fungus.

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01:21:05,000 --> 01:21:09,000

It's a wood rotting fungus. And you can see what's called a tooth fungus.

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01:21:09,000 --> 01:21:20,000

You see these kind of tooth like projections here. Initially, right along the edge here, you can see how it can be confused for southern blind.

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01:21:20,000 --> 01:21:25,000

The other key thing that jumped out to you is that the yellow color that takes a little while to.

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01:21:25,000 --> 01:21:32,000

So early on this is that it can be confused oftentimes if I find one spot that has this.

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01:21:32,000 --> 01:21:40,000

Keep looking. Keep looking. And you'll finally see some that has that yellow discoloration sometimes pulling up the plants.

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01:21:40,000 --> 01:21:47,000

You'll actually see this the subterranean below the soil line.

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01:21:47,000 --> 01:21:57,000

Something we're talking about, subterranean diseases, Southern blight can also kind of stay below the soil line so you don't see the hyphae.

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01:21:57,000 --> 01:22:02,000

But once you dig, you can start seeing the hyphae on the limbs here.

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01:22:02,000 --> 01:22:05,000

You can also see some of the rotted pods.

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01:22:05,000 --> 01:22:12,000

Primary, this has to do with the fungicide not getting down into the soil and this is what we're trying to protect.

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01:22:12,000 --> 01:22:17,000

This picture was taken from outside the pivot so close to the dry line corners.

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01:22:17,000 --> 01:22:23,000

And this is what's happening. We're just not getting the fungicide down into the soil.

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01:22:23,000 --> 01:22:27,000

So typically, a fungicide program can start sometime around July one,

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01:22:27,000 --> 01:22:32,000

that's about 60 days after planting for most continue at 14 and 21 day intervals.

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01:22:32,000 --> 01:22:41,000

One. If you have a low risk 14, you're getting into a higher risk for conditions are more favorable for disease development.

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01:22:41,000 --> 01:22:46,000

Warm, particularly wet weathers is going to be more conducive for this disease.

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01:22:46,000 --> 01:22:50,000

And, of course, field history, it's best if watered in with a pivot.

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01:22:50,000 --> 01:22:57,000

So that makes it much easier. If you are fertile, irrigated at night, the leaves fold up.

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01:22:57,000 --> 01:23:02,000

And so spraying it at night can direct the fungicide down lower into the soil canopy,

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01:23:02,000 --> 01:23:10,000

which can be helpful to get it close to that soil surface and hopefully be washed in at some point.

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01:23:10,000 --> 01:23:15,000

I know that's a challenge at times planning for rain and then it typically doesn't rain.

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01:23:15,000 --> 01:23:24,000

And that happens to me, too. Typically, we expect about 70 to 75 percent control fungicides or not herbicides.

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01:23:24,000 --> 01:23:30,000

What? We're killing everything. We're protecting the plants that are there and sometimes we can't see the infection.

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01:23:30,000 --> 01:23:38,000

Once you see the symptoms of the infections already taking place and there's no cure for that plant anymore.

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01:23:38,000 --> 01:23:42,000

These are some of the fungicides, most all are very good.

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01:23:42,000 --> 01:23:48,000

The here. Take a look at the MP 154 convoyed we've looked at for years.

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01:23:48,000 --> 01:23:57,000

And then something like Bravo has no activity against Southern blight, but to all of these others to do very good or good.

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01:23:57,000 --> 01:24:00,000

So it depends on what's available to risk level.

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01:24:00,000 --> 01:24:06,000

Low risk is is what we've been doing for a number of years, getting away with probably three fungicides.

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01:24:06,000 --> 01:24:09,000

If we can keep it for a couple of years, we may need to move into a moderate risk.

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01:24:09,000 --> 01:24:17,000

I don't think you need to change up and find a very expensive fungicide, but maybe just add another fungicide to your program.

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01:24:17,000 --> 01:24:25,000

And of course, we've talked about the risk field history. Do we see the Southern by regrowing 090 environment around July one?

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01:24:25,000 --> 01:24:31,000

Of course, this past year, most of the Southern light showed up very late.

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01:24:31,000 --> 01:24:37,000

But I think the fields that were protected earlier and we've got the fungicide down into the soil line.

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01:24:37,000 --> 01:24:39,000

That's what we still saw that protection.

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01:24:39,000 --> 01:24:46,000

It's harder to August 26 to get a fungicide down to the soil line with the dense canopies that we often have in Arkansas.

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01:24:46,000 --> 01:24:52,000

And, of course, rotation, this is a two year rotation with peanuts.

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01:24:52,000 --> 01:24:55,000

Probably not the best when you have low disease pressure.

753

01:24:55,000 --> 01:25:02,000

It's not bad, but this is more of a sequence than really rotation, either corn or cotton.

754

01:25:02,000 --> 01:25:06,000

This is suitable here. This is three year rotation.

755

01:25:06,000 --> 01:25:12,000

The one we have with our variety plots works great for managing nematodes, Southern roots,

756

01:25:12,000 --> 01:25:18,000

not run a farm, drop with the peanuts and then picked up again with the cotton.

757

01:25:18,000 --> 01:25:23,000

You do have to add corn in the production system and you're managing nematodes.

758

01:25:23,000 --> 01:25:28,000

The cotton is probably the most affected by southern route, not a run of form.

759

01:25:28,000 --> 01:25:35,000

So following peanut would actually be the best RNA form does not reproduce on corn, but not does.

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01:25:35,000 --> 01:25:45,000

So if you follow cotton after corn, that can be more problematic for nematode management.

761

01:25:45,000 --> 01:25:50,000

Soybean. I know that happens in some cases it's not ideal.

762

01:25:50,000 --> 01:25:56,000

Especially here you have to look in crops too together that can cause some problems for some diseases.

763

01:25:56,000 --> 01:26:04,000

This would be a little bit better. You're breaking up something between the looking crops like cotton between here or corn between.

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01:26:04,000 --> 01:26:13,000

It would be better. Sometimes that's a challenge for that long of a rotation, giving changes in commodity prices.

765

01:26:13,000 --> 01:26:18,000

This is this is why we really don't want to soybeans and peanuts following each other.

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01:26:18,000 --> 01:26:23,000

This field has an issue with some nematode and southern blight.

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01:26:23,000 --> 01:26:25,000

But this is all southern blight on soybeans.

768

01:26:25,000 --> 01:26:32,000

And so if you would plant peanuts in this field, certainly you're going to have some sort of southern blight issues.

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01:26:32,000 --> 01:26:38,000

It'd be better to come in with corn and then followed that with peanuts.

770

01:26:38,000 --> 01:26:42,000

Last couple of diseases, this is the Poteat, Colorado, fairly common and 20,

771

01:26:42,000 --> 01:26:49,000

20 had a lot of consultants right around the digging time, salt plants that just kind of died down.

772

01:26:49,000 --> 01:26:54,000

And we're wondering what's going on. Typically, these are more scattered. We're southern blight.

773

01:26:54,000 --> 01:27:02,000

You may see a big group of them here that are dead. There tends to be one here, one there with the podia associated with extreme heat and drought.

774

01:27:02,000 --> 01:27:13,000

And we can get both of those this past year. This is caused by less of the podia feel from a synonym is the podia gasolina.

775

01:27:13,000 --> 01:27:18,000

And this is a relatively common fungus.

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01:27:18,000 --> 01:27:22,000

This is not the same one that causes deployed to Iraq or leifs streak of corn.

777

01:27:22,000 --> 01:27:29,000

That's Denault. Cust Barella. Stindl, Carr Rella excuse me, macro spore.

778

01:27:29,000 --> 01:27:37,000

And so if you're growing corn and peanuts in the same field, there's no really concerned about that being a problem in the rotation system.

779

01:27:37,000 --> 01:27:42,000

So these are these are two different fungi.

780

01:27:42,000 --> 01:27:52,000

Typically, we start seeing the podia on these lower limbs and typically in areas that are thinner than dense.

781

01:27:52,000 --> 01:27:58,000

So that's that's pretty common. You see, these limbs are starting to wilt here.

782

01:27:58,000 --> 01:28:07,000

Later on, the kind of image for within a few days after seeing this, these fans will die.

783

01:28:07,000 --> 01:28:15,000

Something that that I was not aware of, one of the symptoms here is this slate gray color, this this picture simply by consultant Greg Smith.

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01:28:15,000 --> 01:28:21,000

And I was not really familiar with what I was looking at until I looked to some of the literature at that time.

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01:28:21,000 --> 01:28:28,000

But this slate gray kind of gives an indication that are floating colora closer inspection.

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01:28:28,000 --> 01:28:34,000

There is some fumble fruiting bodies called pignata that can be seen on these plants.

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01:28:34,000 --> 01:28:37,000

Some of these were sent to the plant health clinic in Fayetteville.

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01:28:37,000 --> 01:28:47,000

And Sherry Smith, Diagnosti lab,. So that helps to confirm that the the taproot can kind of have a grayish, dull color with some lesions.

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01:28:47,000 --> 01:28:55,000

But again, we're not seeing that so much here in this image. Often a weak pathogen really needs some help to get in fears to help that.

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01:28:55,000 --> 01:29:01,000

It often gets us to me to spot a will virus. Here we see those concentric rings, classic for tomato spotted.

791

01:29:01,000 --> 01:29:08,000

Well, here's why it happens. Sometimes the lower canopy, you see that to me is spotted with symptoms here, here, here.

792

01:29:08,000 --> 01:29:14,000

Not so much up above, although typically viruses go to the newest growing point.

793

01:29:14,000 --> 01:29:20,000

Didn't see that much this past year. But this is why I think we see some of the polio down below.

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01:29:20,000 --> 01:29:25,000

I don't think we're going to control the Polonia, but we do need to control or to make us fight it.

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01:29:25,000 --> 01:29:29,000

I think that's why we've received so much to floated this past year.

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01:29:29,000 --> 01:29:35,000

It's made us part A will associated with within stance, which we did see transmitted by thrips.

797

01:29:35,000 --> 01:29:41,000

I think some did get out there. Mitic culprit on time, but it took so long for those planes to come up.

798

01:29:41,000 --> 01:29:45,000

I'm not sure how much they picked up and how much thrips control we really had.

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01:29:45,000 --> 01:29:49,000

So potentially had a few more thrips and then had more time to spot it.

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01:29:49,000 --> 01:29:53,000

Will not all cultivar showed the same response.

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01:29:53,000 --> 01:29:59,000

It's made us, but it will. And oftentimes this is kind of a rarity to walk in the field and see that.

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01:29:59,000 --> 01:30:06,000

But that was actually my ride (?) this past year. So management focus on managing to make a spot a will.

803

01:30:06,000 --> 01:30:10,000

Getting the plant population up are good stands.

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01:30:10,000 --> 01:30:15,000

The thinner the stands, the more Tomatis bottom. Fungicides are not effective, so that's not going to be good.

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01:30:15,000 --> 01:30:24,000

But there is some variation among cultivars, not only for tomatoes, but it will, but also for the podia cholera.

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01:30:24,000 --> 01:30:30,000

The last disease and we'll talk about quickly is actually a contamination issue more than a disease.

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01:30:30,000 --> 01:30:36,000

It's the aflatoxin. And this is produced by fungi and it aspergillus

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01:30:36,000 --> 01:30:41,000

Parasitic is only the toxicant experience actually produce this.

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01:30:41,000 --> 01:30:46,000

So this is regulated by the FDA and EU.

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01:30:46,000 --> 01:30:49,000

If it's a peanut raw peanuts, it's 50 parts per million.

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01:30:49,000 --> 01:30:53,000

If it's a peanut products, peanut butter is 20 parts per billion.

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01:30:53,000 --> 01:30:55,000

And the EU has a little low regulation,

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01:30:55,000 --> 01:31:05,000

which may be why some of the buying points actually actually have a lower threshold than the 20 parts per billion.

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01:31:05,000 --> 01:31:11,000

The phone giant, they threw wound's any time during pod development. Hero just jumped in this middle picture.

815

01:31:11,000 --> 01:31:17,000

Here we have a lesser cornstalk or corn borer it's feeding on this pod.

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01:31:17,000 --> 01:31:21,000

And you could see that that would be a wound that would allow the fungus to get in.

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01:31:21,000 --> 01:31:31,000

Here you can see some of the damage from the lesser cornstalk more. Here we have some of the plants that were picked up from this area.

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01:31:31,000 --> 01:31:36,000

This is a small pod. And if you open it up, this is the aspergillus.

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01:31:36,000 --> 01:31:42,000

I don't know if that's aflatoxin or if it's producing aflatoxin. All I know is, is that aspergillus.

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01:31:42,000 --> 01:31:48,000

And then when conditions are hot, dry conditions are ripe for harvest.

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01:31:48,000 --> 01:31:53,000

This fungus could, if it's a toxin in its drink, produce aflatoxin.

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01:31:53,000 --> 01:31:58,000

Now, this pod is really small. You can see here probably went out the back of the combine.

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01:31:58,000 --> 01:32:07,000

But the larger pods that are infected. This is where we get our aflatoxin. So hot, dry conditions about three to four weeks before harvest.

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01:32:07,000 --> 01:32:11,000

This is the critical time where the plants are stressed.

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01:32:11,000 --> 01:32:16,000

And the fungus, for whatever reason, produces aflatoxin.

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01:32:16,000 --> 01:32:24,000

So if three to four weeks, if you expect to dig by October the 15th, September 25th to September 3rd is the critical day.

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01:32:24,000 --> 01:32:31,000

And here we see that dry, dry land corners. That was pretty common for this past year, Laura.

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01:32:31,000 --> 01:32:34,000

And well, as Tropical Storm Beta probably helped us out a little bit,

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01:32:34,000 --> 01:32:40,000

maybe coming in at the end of August and September, providing this a little bit more widespread rain.

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01:32:40,000 --> 01:32:50,000

But I do think that farmers stuck to their plan and leaving out some the dry land corners to to keep our aflatoxin issues very low.

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01:32:50,000 --> 01:32:56,000

I expected it to be much higher and it was almost absent completely.

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01:32:56,000 --> 01:33:01,000

There was a in season. There was some trailers that did have aflatoxin.

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01:33:01,000 --> 01:33:09,000

Again, that's probably those dreiling corners that were left in the field and harvested at the very end of the season, which was a good plan.

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01:33:09,000 --> 01:33:13,000

Certainly the aflatoxin was less than would be expected.

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01:33:13,000 --> 01:33:20,000

There's really no effective control other than irrigation, and that we do is as well as we possibly can.

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01:33:20,000 --> 01:33:26,000

And also, like leaving out to dry land corners was certainly a good plan for this past year.

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01:33:26,000 --> 01:33:31,000

There is some APHA Guard products like it's used in corn.

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01:33:31,000 --> 01:33:39,000

It's just inconsistent trials in (?) So I prefer the irrigation component here.

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01:33:39,000 --> 01:33:45,000

All right. With that, I would like to thank the Arkansas Peanut Growers Association for supporting some of this work.

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01:33:45,000 --> 01:33:51,000

The National Peanut Board to supporting some of the research projects here and others I would be able to talk about.

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01:33:51,000 --> 01:33:57,000

And then, of course, a Birdsong and Delta Peanuts that were really great to work with,

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01:33:57,000 --> 01:34:01,000

either providing seed or Birdsong, doing some of the great work here.

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01:34:01,000 --> 01:34:09,000

It's a really great group of individuals to work with. And I'm proud to be a part of the Arkansas peanut production system.

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01:34:09,000 --> 01:34:13,000

And thank you. I hope you found this information helpful, informative.

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01:34:13,000 --> 01:34:21,000

And we'll see if we have time for questions. All right.

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01:34:21,000 --> 01:34:30,000

Welcome back. There are a couple of questions in the queue, in a box, and I'll I'll just pitch those to myself.

847

01:34:30,000 --> 01:34:40,000

So what about wheat? If if a person is not able to add cotton in a rotation and I'm glad you said this early, gave me some time to think about it.

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01:34:40,000 --> 01:34:45,000

My concern for the producer would be the timing.

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01:34:45,000 --> 01:34:51,000

The tracks are going to be planting the peanuts if you're harvesting wheat in June.

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01:34:51,000 --> 01:34:55,000

That would be getting late as far as planting peanuts.

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01:34:55,000 --> 01:35:05,000

We'd like to plant those between April 15 and May 15. Bowen Most of the reason would be harvest timing if you're bumping into November.

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01:35:05,000 --> 01:35:12,000

It gets wet. I'd be concerned about getting that out of the field. Obviously, if you'd rotate completely around, if that's your idea.

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01:35:12,000 --> 01:35:17,000

Certainly you could add that into a rotation. But that would be my concern.

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01:35:17,000 --> 01:35:22,000

If that doesn't quite answer, if you had a different thought about that,

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01:35:22,000 --> 01:35:31,000

please revise your question and put it back in the box and we'll try to address it shortly.

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01:35:31,000 --> 01:35:37,000

There was one question again about the athlete guard type materials and peanut.

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01:35:37,000 --> 01:35:48,000

Yes, they're registered. It's in the empty 154. We just don't have enough data utilizing it that it actually reduces the amount of aflatoxin.

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01:35:48,000 --> 01:35:55,000

It's hard for me to understand how the product works if your sprinkling the product

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01:35:55,000 --> 01:36:02,000

on top of the ground and then the infections occurring in the pods below the ground.

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01:36:02,000 --> 01:36:07,000

I think that adds to some of that inconsistency of how that's actually functioning and working.

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01:36:07,000 --> 01:36:12,000

Anybody that I've asked within the university system about how how did it work for you?

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01:36:12,000 --> 01:36:16,000

It was mostly we don't really have good trials with it.

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01:36:16,000 --> 01:36:25,000

The time you put it out, there's no aflatoxin, which often goes with some of my trials to show someone else.

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01:36:25,000 --> 01:36:30,000

And if you've got anything else to add to that, if not, we will.

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01:36:30,000 --> 01:36:39,000

We'll move on. We clean up a couple of these, Rookwood.

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01:36:39,000 --> 01:36:47,000

All right, I'm going to stop there with there's a couple other questions we'll get to in the Q&A, but we'll just stop that.

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01:36:47,000 --> 01:36:54,000

That's the end of our our four presentations. I hope you found that information helpful.

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01:36:54,000 --> 01:36:57,000

Before we move to those, I'd really like to thank our faculty and staff.

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01:36:57,000 --> 01:37:05,000

I know each one of our presenters mentioned individuals in their respective groups that they thanked and, of course, our peanut producers.

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01:37:05,000 --> 01:37:13,000

That was really helpful that we had this past year, not only from the Arkansas peanut producers and the support to the Arkansas Peanut Board,

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01:37:13,000 --> 01:37:20,000

I think gave everybody on this panel some funds to work with to actually try to generate some data that was presented here.

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01:37:20,000 --> 01:37:26,000

So I think that was well done. Also like to thank the National Peanut Board, which also supports this group.

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01:37:26,000 --> 01:37:33,000

And that's without that type of funding, we can do some of these trials and present some of that information here.

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01:37:33,000 --> 01:37:40,000

So I helped up the farmers here, saw the benefit from our checkoff dollars here.

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01:37:40,000 --> 01:37:47,000

Also, remember that the seed you use will be submitted after all of our production meetings are completed.

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01:37:47,000 --> 01:37:51,000

For those who provided their license numbers when they registered,

877

01:37:51,000 --> 01:38:03,000

if you did not submit your license number and want to receive credit, please e-mail your information to Jerry Clemons at j c l e m o n s at u. a. e. x. dot e. d. u.

878

01:38:03,000 --> 01:38:13,000

And now we'll go into our question and answer section if you haven't already.

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01:38:13,000 --> 01:38:20,000

And you want to submit a question, please use the in a box below and we'll do our very best to answer all those.

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01:38:20,000 --> 01:38:26,000

I think we certainly will have time to answer any of your questions that you might have.

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01:38:26,000 --> 01:38:29,000

And I'm going to go back here.

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01:38:29,000 --> 01:38:41,000

To the list here and Andy, this one kind of gets back towards you, and I think you're trying to address some of this for the upcoming season.

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01:38:41,000 --> 01:38:45,000

So this goes into questions about calcium.

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01:38:45,000 --> 01:38:51,000

And I know you did some trials with the gypsum materials and some of those have been hard to come by in the past.

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01:38:51,000 --> 01:38:55,000

And I think with hopefully continued peanut production, that may be easier.

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01:38:55,000 --> 01:39:07,000

But are there other forms that you're looking at or interested in maybe for the upcoming cropping season?

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01:39:07,000 --> 01:39:18,000

And a ton of old news. I'm hoping you're going to address that question. Inhuman.

888

01:39:18,000 --> 01:39:30,000

Do. Have you know, we have questions about it a lot and everybody I've talked to says all that they're the blotz down on folia, calcium, calcium.

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01:39:30,000 --> 01:39:34,000

Have seen no results. You know, as far as helping the field.

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01:39:34,000 --> 01:39:40,000

And so we did have some more growers interested have expressed Léonard in looking at the gypsum.

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01:39:40,000 --> 01:39:44,000

So anybody that wants to look at that would be welcome to do that.

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01:39:44,000 --> 01:39:51,000

Foliar tastes like I say, if we have not had emetic, we've had people asked about it, but I hadn't had anybody conducted.

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01:39:51,000 --> 01:39:59,000

That's pretty much we were out on that Retin-A. All right.

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01:39:59,000 --> 01:40:02,000

Hopefully, hopefully, some of those become easier.

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01:40:02,000 --> 01:40:12,000

I do see a lot of fertility companies providing a lot of other fertilizer, so that's a can certainly be an additive point there.

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01:40:12,000 --> 01:40:16,000

I'm just going to try to clean up a few of the questions here that I have.

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01:40:16,000 --> 01:40:21,000

Some was related to the susceptibility of the 16 H.O.

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01:40:21,000 --> 01:40:25,000

Andy, I might refer back to you and see what you saw this year on my first just talk about

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01:40:25,000 --> 01:40:31,000

what I saw in my trials and specifically was sixteen H.O. compared to oh nine B,

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01:40:31,000 --> 01:40:38,000

those are both. How like peanuts O nine B we've got a long history with and 16 H.O. is relatively new.

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01:40:38,000 --> 01:40:47,000

I know I showed in my presentation that there was some southern blight with the 16 H.O.

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01:40:47,000 --> 01:40:54,000

We just haven't had enough years to really look at it, to see what kind of problems we might have with it, with other diseases.

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01:40:54,000 --> 01:40:58,000

I would assume it's going to be susceptible to sclera teeny blight.

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01:40:58,000 --> 01:41:04,000

But if you're looking and growing it in Mississippi or credit card county, that's hopefully not an issue.

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01:41:04,000 --> 01:41:09,000

It is resistance to Mayta spotted Wilt, but some of the others we just don't know.

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01:41:09,000 --> 01:41:16,000

I would assume it's probably susceptible to likely spot, which a lot of those varieties saw.

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01:41:16,000 --> 01:41:25,000

Andy, did you see anything different in some of your variety plots this year or maybe where growers had that on their farm, what they might have seen?

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01:41:25,000 --> 01:41:30,000

No, I did not. We walked the quite often this summer looking for any differences,

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01:41:30,000 --> 01:41:35,000

and we are we honestly did not even see any southern black in those feel the two plots.

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01:41:35,000 --> 01:41:42,000

We had very little, if any. We saw in your plots, you know, you saw the southern black there.

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01:41:42,000 --> 01:41:46,000

But as far as in a large black plots, we just didn't pick up any.

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01:41:46,000 --> 01:41:51,000

Then maybe we did this, didn't pick it up. Started noticing differences. No.

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01:41:51,000 --> 01:41:58,000

All right. And Amy, come back to you on on this next question, too, it's it's time a little bit about irrigation.

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01:41:58,000 --> 01:42:08,000

I'll let you first is kind of overhead and versus furrow irrigation and kind of how often do we need to be irrigating peanuts?

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01:42:08,000 --> 01:42:14,000

What would what do you think about that as far as what you've seen these past couple of years?

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01:42:14,000 --> 01:42:16,000

Well, guess it came to the grower you want to talk to,

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01:42:16,000 --> 01:42:22,000

I've got some growers tell me they water like they do cotton, which is about every five to seven days.

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01:42:22,000 --> 01:42:28,000

And then I've got growers that do it more like Penha, which is about every eight, nine days.

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01:42:28,000 --> 01:42:32,000

And again, thank you. So attached to obviously affect that if you on the sandy soil,

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01:42:32,000 --> 01:42:38,000

you're gonna have to come back a little quicker maybe than on the lonely shoals and make most growers did a pretty good job.

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01:42:38,000 --> 01:42:48,000

We did see the, as you said, your top the pivot corners definitely had some big time problems with and things like that.

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01:42:48,000 --> 01:42:54,000

And we saw the aspergillus in there and no spot. So no take home is don't quit too early.

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01:42:54,000 --> 01:43:00,000

We had some in that team that were kind of thinking about stopping too early and we talked to him about the illness.

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01:43:00,000 --> 01:43:03,000

Don't do that. Do we increase our chance, BRAF or toxin?

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01:43:03,000 --> 01:43:08,000

So that's what actually with it. And that's just been all I can add to that.

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01:43:08,000 --> 01:43:11,000

Yeah, I would kind of agree with that.

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01:43:11,000 --> 01:43:19,000

I think from my pathology mind, when I think of a center pivot really helps to get the fungicide down into the lower canopy,

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01:43:19,000 --> 01:43:26,000

especially for diseases like southern blight. That does add a challenge with the raw water type system.

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01:43:26,000 --> 01:43:30,000

But I will say that with the raw water, at least you can get to every corner.

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01:43:30,000 --> 01:43:38,000

Most of the time you don't really have a dry land corner. And then, as you said to the end of the season, is kind of the the real kicker.

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01:43:38,000 --> 01:43:43,000

When do you shut that off? And of course, we don't terminate peanuts by shutting off the water.

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01:43:43,000 --> 01:43:54,000

We would terminate them, but as their maturity and when they're ready to harvest.

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01:43:54,000 --> 01:44:02,000

So there's a question here about a pod rotting.

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01:44:02,000 --> 01:44:12,000

And could we see that with without aboveground symptoms and yes, we can see pod riding with with southern blight.

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01:44:12,000 --> 01:44:17,000

There is some of the subterranean infection that does happen.

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01:44:17,000 --> 01:44:21,000

Those are probably the most frustrating to me that there.

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01:44:21,000 --> 01:44:26,000

We could have protected those, but we we didn't get to find your side down into the soil.

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01:44:26,000 --> 01:44:30,000

And sometimes that's a limitation of being in a real water irrigation system.

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01:44:30,000 --> 01:44:38,000

And there's you're trying to time that with the rain. And that's tough to do with a yard, much less in a field type situation.

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01:44:38,000 --> 01:44:43,000

So those going to be difficult to to manage.

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01:44:43,000 --> 01:44:48,000

So but certainly something that is manageable if we can time it with the rainfall or

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increasing the amount of water volume we can or we're actually spraying it out into the field.

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I've got a question here from about bailing peanut hay and about it.

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It's economics and. You know, I don't have any specific numbers that say how much you can get from that.

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I think I heard somewhere that somebody was rolling it up on the farm or was getting 12 dollars for bail.

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Certainly that can be additional funding for the farmer.

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So I would encourage, if that's something interested. I know when I grew up as my grandpa was a peanut farmer, we build up all our hay.

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The only disadvantage to that is if you're looking that for nitrogen credit in the peanut field,

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you could potentially lose about 25 to 30 pounds of nitrogen per acre.

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So you're going to have to add that back if you pulled the peanut hay off the field.

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So but certainly if it's a dry year in other states like Oklahoma or Texas or needing hay, it can certainly be profitable.

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And it's it's a very good quality peanut.

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So sorry, I keep seeing some of the questions about the rotation with wheat and, you know, I kind of took a stab at it.

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This one is actually if we run wheat and soy beans within the same year and corn the next year.

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My only concern with the wheat or the soy beans, again, would be the timing.

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I think wheat and soybeans were good as far as the rotation. I think corn after wheat would actually be an issue.

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Tom, is there any herbicide related issues with that type of scenario?

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With corn following wheat. That's right.

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I think I understand the question and they have it completely wrong.

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But that's I think the corn, the way I'm reading that is the corn the next year.

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So they did wheat and soybean double crop and then corn the next year.

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OK, listen here, sit here, try and that's fine. I mean, you're not going to be able to plant corn right after we.

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I don't guess. I mean, unless you kill the wheat because that's a lighter, lot lighter planting date.

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But I guess you could, it might just be willing to accept reduced yields or whatever.

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But I took that question as meaning, can we substitute the peanuts for the beans and stay in that rotation system?

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So in other words, use, you know, plant the wheat, the noble crop, peanuts behind that and then come back with corn the next year.

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But I think you answered that earlier. Maybe, but but I would think the peanuts have such a long growing season.

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That would be hard if you're planting them in in Gene.

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Oh, yeah, that that would be my concern, too, is just getting them, because there are 150 day crop.

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The closer you get into November, you're not getting the heat units that you normally would.

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So they're really starting to slow down. Keep in mind, peanuts are really a tropical plant that actually came from Peru.

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So we're probably at the farther north that I would care to grow, although I know there some in Missouri.

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So just like, you know, last year, there's gonna be those limitations where we're not able to mature even in October.

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So. Well, if you bump into November, we've done that a couple of years.

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And just like you and I had our trials in twenty nineteen, we didn't harvest anything.

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It just kept raining and raining and raining. So that would be my my biggest concern or what I'd be worried about the most.

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Yeah, ended with any rotation.

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Travis, you know, they just need to check our either our replant guidelines, we've got an MP for that or there's a lot of them in the NDP 44, too.

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They talk about replan intervals to peanuts. And the trouble is, when I get questions about that, the a lot of herbicide labels,

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if the residues work to peanuts and the tolerance work has not been done and they just use an automatic 18 month restriction on that replant.

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And so it becomes difficult to know sometimes what actually if it's a real replant

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restriction or if it's just the designated 18 months because they didn't do the bindu,

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the tolerance word. All right.

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Thanks.

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I know a little bit of this, this is a kind of a basic fertility question and I don't know and I'm not the bad just went over to you to save you.

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But you're working with some of the farmers. What your what's your thoughts on here?

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What are the basic fertilizer applications for PDK for for maintenance in general fertility when it comes to peanuts?

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You got you had that question last year. Basically, why which is is, you know, if you saw a testing ground, you've got a really good soul reserve.

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P and K, you probably don't have to have any.

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But I still want to put a base amount, you know, to kind of a build, you might say, just to make sure that you're not removing too much.

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But it doesn't take a lot to make a really good peanut crop.

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That's one thing. I've read all the research and I've seen a lot of our growers, some don't fertilize, but I think is still pretty good at it.

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But a base in back to your question on on hay while ago or not hay, but the other peanut hay.

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One other thing I'd add, I think I would talk to forge God to I think you're gonna see the same thing as we do in corn.

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And on 2012, a lot of guys bailed out corn stubble thinking they're gonna get a double income,

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but you're pulling a lot of P and K off from that stubble. And I think you're gonna do the same thing in peanut.

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So if you sell that, hey, take that money and put it back in fertilizer.

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If you're helping somebody out with pay, hey, give me peanut. Hey, don't forget.

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You may be depleting and also. Good, good, good comment there.

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Thanks, Tom. This last one here about off target herbicide is used.

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It will impact being a production. Yes, I can. I can think of the one would die camas.

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Both the one. Maybe it's come into my watch. What's your thoughts there?

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I think that's probably the biggest one as far as I've targeted movement is concerned.

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Peanuts are lagging crop at most. Look, crops are very sensitive to die Kamba.

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But I will say that their peanut is the most tolerant of the glugging crops that we

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grow in Arkansas anyway to those to that off target potential from docking and buy.

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And so.

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You know, it's not nearly as sensitive as soybeans, so you're not going to see it near as readily or easily, I guess, from a symptomology standpoint.

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Now, other has we haven't done any work here in Arkansas, but there's been a lot of work done on that Campbell target movement in Georgia.

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And it takes a fairly significant write of all targeted movement, not camba, to negatively impact peanut you is what they've seen over there.

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Yeah, that's what I do remember from from some across echoes report.

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So, yeah, thanks.

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So the last question, I guess I'll take it, since it's a nematode related issue, is how soon will Peanut's lower the root out population?

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And given that it's the southern root, not is is one season.

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So it's it doesn't mean it's completely immune. It's just a very poor host.

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You can actually go in at the end of the season and sample and hit that.

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You could find a few of J2. So again, it's not immune.

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But those numbers can go from extremely high to undetectable after one cropping season.

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But the next time you plant a central cotton or a susceptible soybean, those numbers tend rebound to where they were before.

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So it's a it's a management program. It's it's kind of like all of us.

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If we're managing blood pressure or something else, it's something you consistently do for your lifetime.

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You just don't do it one time and you're done. So that's how we kind of approach that.

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All right, with that, I think we've come to the end of our hour questions,

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but I'll open up to the panelists a kind of as I'm watching those questions come in,

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it's easy for me to get distracted and kind of watching that part of it.

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So if somebody else said something that you were wanting to mention or you in on,

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now is your opportunity or if you have something else you'd like to add that you forgot to.

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I see none jumping in. So, OK. Well, I really appreciate it.

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Appreciate everybody's question. So your time and attention. And thanks for attending our virtual peanut production meeting.

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Again, I would like to thank the Arkansas peanut growers and the National Peanut Board for their support in this research and extension programs.

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And if you if you have other questions, certainly reach out to us.

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I know as I look at the number of people that were on the list and I recognize a lot of names that were there.

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So thank you all for joining our virtual peanut production meeting.

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Hope you enjoyed this meeting. We do have a couple of additional meetings yet on the books.

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One of those are marketing and new technologies and irrigation meeting.

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That will be on January 28. And then our final swinging production meeting, which will be on February the 2nd.

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And the registration for those are on the same Web site. Were you found to register for this?

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So thank you all. Have a great afternoon and a great evening.

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Thank you.