TEXAS AGRILIFE EXTENSION SERVICE

Peanut Progress

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 6 AUGUST 27, 2008

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- Peanut Production Update
- Weed Management Issues in South Texas
- South Texas Disease Update

Peanut Production Update

Todd Baughman – Extension Peanut Specialist

Whoopee!!! The Texas Agrilife Extension Service Peanut Website is finally up and running. Much like you our website has had to deal with the vagaries of weather this year. The first major storm that hit the Wilbarger County area took out our old web server at the center. While it has taken a while we are finally up and running with a new server. We have currently updated all of the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) files with weather and crop progress reports along with this edition of Peanut Progress. Hopefully, we can get back on track and keep this website updated with new, relevant, and useful information. For those of you that have not been to our website (http://peanut.tamu.edu) stop by and peruse all the information that we have posted that can hopefully help you with your peanut production issues and questions. As always we welcome your questions and comments and if you would like an issue addressed give us a shout.

Leaf Spot

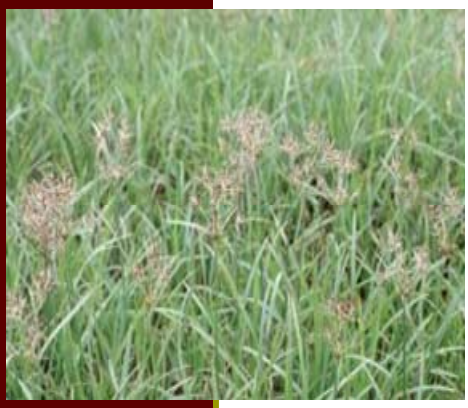
On another note the rain and cool weather has been a blessing. However, with cooler and wetter conditions we need to maintain a strong disease management program. Continue to scout fields and remember that fungicides work better in a preventative role rather than a curative. In addition, even with the added moisture we do not want to get behind on irrigation. The next 30 to 40 days are a going to be a real push to maintain high yields and grades. Again if there are any issues that we can help to address in your peanut fields give us a call @ 940.552.9941 ext. 233 or e-mail at TBaughma@ag.tamu.edu

Weed Management Issues in South Texas

W. James Grichar– Research Scientist

The south Texas peanut crop continues to progress nicely. This area has received some rainfall in the past few weeks from Dolly and other systems that have moved through the area. I have received some questions over the past few weeks about purple nutsedge control under fallow situations and also in peanut fields. Under fallow conditions, glyphosate at 2 to 3 qts per acre will usually provide good to excellent control. Glyphosate needs to be applied under good growing conditions, i.e. good moisture, to

Weed Management Issues in South Texas - Cont.



Purple Nutsedge

ensure good translocation of the herbicide into the plant and tubers. Since purple nutsedge has tubers produced in chains it is necessary that the nutsedge plant be growing well to be able to translocate the glyphosate into all tubers. Sometimes glyphosate may not provide good purple nutsedge control and this may be due to the above mentioned poor moisture conditions or to not all purple nutsedge plants emerged. Try to hold off herbicide application until as many plants as possible have emerged since glyphosate will not control any plants that are not emerged.

Under peanuts, the best control of purple nutsedge is with Cadre or Pursuit. Either one of these herbicides will provide good to excellent purple nutsedge control when growing conditions are good. Not only will these herbicides provide postemergence control but will also provide residual nutsedge control as well. Basagran will not provide effective postemergence purple nutsedge control. Remember to always use a surfactant or adjuvant when using any postemergence herbicides.

South Texas Disease Update

A.J. Jaks – Research Associate

Remember to follow disease resistance management

Conditions have improved for foliar disease development in the south Texas growing region with rains generated from the hurricane and a change in the general weather pattern. Growers should have applied a protective fungicide spray before these rains fell. If fungicide was not applied, growers should do so now. Tropical systems carry peanut rust spores and protective as well as maintenance fungicide sprays can help guard against an epidemic. Growers with field histories of soil borne disease should apply a fungicide that has activity against foliar and soil borne diseases. If the present weather patterns persist with dew, high humidity and rain showers, growers should consider routine schedule fungicide applications. Remember to follow disease resistance management with the chemistry type of fungicide used.

Peanut Rust

AgriLIFE EXTENSION
Texas A&M System

Improving Lives. Improving Texas.

Newsletter is sponsored by:

Texas Peanut Producers Board

We're on the web:
http://peanut.tamu.edu