

pest Profile



A NEWSLETTER FOR NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS GROWERS

Information can be accessed from the following web sites:

Department of Entomology: <http://entowww.tamu.edu>

Texas Pest Management Association: www.texag.net

Ellis County Web Site: <http://ellis-tx.tamu.edu>

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GENERAL SITUATION

Dry conditions and higher temperatures prevailed over north central Texas during the past week. Much of the corn is in the R3 (milk) stage. Sorghum is well into blooming. Cotton growth ranges from the 2nd true leaf stage to 1/3 grown square. Wheat harvest resumed during the week, though going was slowed by wet fields.

Sorghum Insects

Midge numbers remain light as of the past week. Numbers ranged of 1 to 5 midge per 100 blooming heads examined. Generally, we do not experience heavy midge until about 2 weeks after the earliest blooming sorghum in an area. Since many fields are currently in bloom, I would encourage producers to intensify scouting of sorghum with in the next 7 to 10 days.

Cotton Insects

Thrips

Seedling cotton should be monitor for thrips and terminal leaf injury. Once cotton reaches the 5 to 7 leaf

stage, higher thrips numbers may be tolerated without significant injury. Treatment for thrips is recommended when slight terminal leaf curling is observed and thrips are readily detected on plants. Some insecticides for thrips are; Orthene 90S @ 1.5 to 3 ozs./acre, Bidrin 8E @ 1 gal./50 acres, dimethoate 4E @ 1 gal./16 to 32 acres, dimethoate 5E @ 1 gal./20 to 40 acres.

Cotton Fleahopper

Fleahopper numbers ranging from 2 to 32 per 100 plant terminals were observed in squaring cotton this past week. Squaring fields should be inspected carefully for fleahoppers. Fields treated with malathion @ 12 ozs. ulv/acre for boll weevil will reduce fleahopper numbers. During the first 3 weeks of squaring, treatment for fleahoppers should be made when 15 or more adults and nymphs are detected per 100 plant terminals and blasting of small squares is observed. Some insecticides include; Orthene 90S @ 3 ozs./acre, Bidrin 8E @ 1 gal./50 to 60 acres, dimethoate 4E @ 1 gal./ 16

to 32 acres, Intruder 70WR @ 0.6 to 1.1 ozs./acre, Vydate C-LV @ 1 gal./15 to 20 acres, Trimax Pro 4.4 SC @ 0.9 to 1.8 ozs./acre, Advise MAX @ 0.9 to 1.8 fl ozs./acre and Centric 40 WG @ 1 to 2 ozs./acre.

Aphids

Cotton aphid numbers have increased in some area fields this past week following malathion treatments for boll weevil. Colonization of aphids in the terminal and on the underside of newly unrolled leaves is becoming more evident. Aphid numbers ranged from sparse to colonies of 100 or more per leaf. This is a pest which will require close monitoring. In fields where fleahoppers have reached the action threshold and cotton aphid numbers are a concern (50 or more per leaf), insecticides like; Centric @ 1.25 ozs./ac, Intruder @ 0.6 to 1.1 ozs/ac, or Trimax Pro 4.4 SC @ 0.9 to 1.8 ozs./ac may be a good choice.

Lygus spp.

It's been several years since tarnished plant bug has reached pestiferous levels in cotton in the north central Texas blacklands, however, higher numbers have been observed over the past week. This trend may continue as wild host plants mature and dry down. This insect can be quite destructive and will require monitoring.

Overwintering Boll Weevil Pheromone Trap Catches

The North Texas Blacklands Boll Weevil Eradication Zone (NTBBWEZ) reported 102 boll weevils caught from 6,124 traps during the past week.

A trap index for boll weevils caught to date in 2007 compared to the same time in 2006 is listed in the following table.

Date	2007	2006
4/18	0	0
4/23	0.0071	0.1691
4/29	0.0092	0.6198
5/6	0.0167	0.9058
5/13	0.0216	0
5/20	0.0735	1.39
5/27	0.0285	0.6971
6/4	0.038	0.3239
6/11	0.0167	0.7096

The trap trigger for treating boll weevil is 1 weevil/field. As multiple insecticide applications are made for boll weevil, beneficial insect and arthropod numbers decline, producers will want to monitor fields closely for secondary insect pests. Secondary insects most likely to be encountered are cotton aphid, spider mites, and beet armyworm.

Producers having questions regarding Boll Weevil Eradication should contact your Field Unit Supervisor or Mr. Johnny Aten, NTBBWEZ manager at 903-229-1370.

Beet Armyworm

The trap indexes for beet armyworm as reported by the NTBBWEZ to date are;

Date	2007	2006
4/16	5	9
4/23	2.9	19
4/29	2.9	14
5/6	5.38	9.37
5/13	3.682	3.900
5/20	1.552	3.964
5/27	0.500	2.333
6/4	2.0	2.79
6/11	0.333	3.36

Soybean Insects

During the past week stink bug numbers have sharply increased in some area soybean fields. Stink bug numbers have ranged from 0 to 2 per foot of row. The southern green stink bug and brown stink bug are most prominent. **When stink bug numbers average 1 per ft. of row or 36 or more bugs per 100 sweeps, insecticidal control is warranted.** Some insecticides include; Orthene @ 0.75 to 1.0 lb./ac, methyl parathion @ 0.5 lb./ac, Warrior @ 3.2 - 3.8 fl. ozs/ac, Baythroid 2 @ 1.6 - 2.8 fl. ozs/ac, and Asana XL @ 5.8 - 9.6 fl. ozs/acre. (Note!!) **Orthene @ 1.0 lb/ac, methyl parathion @ 0.5 lb/ac or high rates of synthetic pyrethroids are more efficacious on the Brown stink bug.**

Grasshopper spp.

Producers are encouraged to inspect border rows of soybean fields for grasshoppers and plant injury. Occasionally, I have observed high numbers of grasshoppers moving into soybean fields from nearby pasture lands and tree lines. Some insecticides for treating grasshoppers in soybeans are; Warrior T at 3.20 to 3.84 ozs/ac., Scout Extra at 1 gal./43acs., Asana XL at 1 gal./20 acs., Sevin XLR Plus at 1 to 3 pts./ac., Sevin 80S at 2/3 to 1 7/8lbs/ac., and dimethoate 4E at 1 pt./ac.

GRASSHOPPER MANAGEMENT in Other Crops & Pasture

Producers are encouraged to inspect border rows of fields near pastures, tree lines and road side ditches for grasshoppers. High numbers are readily being observed in these areas. As small hoppers increase in size and number, expect to experience potentially heavy feeding to row crop borders and desirable plants. The economic threshold for treating grasshoppers in field margins is 20 or more grasshoppers per square yard. Within a field, treatment should be made when 10 or more grasshoppers are present per 3 row ft. Some insecticides labeled for crops, pastures and homestead sites are listed.

Cotton

Orthene 75S at 1/3 to 2/3 lbs./ac., Orthene 97S at 4 to 8 ozs/ac., Sevin 80S at 0.5 to 1.5 lbs./ac., Sevin XLR

Plus at 1 to 3 pts./ac. and dimethoate 4E at 1 pt./ac.

Corn

Warrior T at 2.56 to 3.84 ozs./ac., Asana XL at 1 gal./20 acs., Sevin XLR Plus at 1 to 3 pts./ac., Sevin 80S at 2/3 to 1 7/8 lbs./ac. and dimethoate 4E at 1 pt./ac.

Sorghum

Baythroid 2 at 1 gal./64 acs., Warrior T at 2.56 to 3.84 ozs./ac., Sevin XLR Plus at 1 to 3 pts./ac., Sevin 80S at 2/3 to 1 7/8 lbs./ac. and dimethoate 4E at 1 pt./ac.

Pasture

Malathion 57 EC at 1 ½ to 2 pts./ac. (no grazing restrictions), Sevin 4F, Sevin XLR at ½ to 1 qt./ac., and Sevin WSP at 2/3 to 1 1/4lb./ac. (14 day interval between application and grazing).

Lawns & Homestead Sites

Bayer Advanced, Tempo, Orthene, Sevin 80WSP, Sevin XLR Plus, malathion and Neem. Also for those who prefer not to apply pesticides, now is an excellent time (while nymphs are small) to apply a biological control product, Nolo Bait or Grasshopper attack. These products contain spores of the disease agent, *Nosema locustae* and should be applied weekly for best results.

Field Schedule for Week of 6/18/2007

Monday	10:00 a.m.	Beakley Farms	Bardwell
Tuesday	11:30 a.m. 1:30	JPM Williams Farm	Dawson Frost
Wed.	9:30 a.m. 2:00 p.m.	Jackson Farm Wright Farm	Venus Ferris

Field Meetings for week of 6/11/2007

Monday 10:00 a.m. Beakley Farms Bardwell

Tuesday 11:30 a.m. JPM Dawson

