



HIGH
 PLAINS
 IPM
 Update

News about
 Integrated Pest
 Management in
 Bailey, Castro,
 and Parmer
 Counties, from
 John Thobe

July 31, 2020



High Plains Crop Update

Well here we are the last day in July. Still have a lot going on out there and it just now decides it wants to rain over this last week going into the weekend. Better late than never, I suppose.

Where to start, seems like we have had every major pest this year in one area or another. SCA has in fact impacted our area just South of Black in Parmer county. Confirmed sightings accomplished by Eddie Meeks via text, picture below.



Options labeled:

Transform: .75 to 1.5 oz/acre

Sivanto: 7 to 10.5 oz/acre

- Both with appropriate crop oil ensuring sufficient coverage.
- These products both have their place out here and can be used in different situations as well as cost effectiveness.
- In my previous experience as soon as you SCA them make a plan to control them.

Picture by Eddie Meeks S of Black Tx.

Even in low input sorghum, this is a contender to be a pricy pest to ignore and can increase rapidly as each female gives birth to five live young each day. Below I have the official Texas A&M AgriLife High Plains Sugarcane Aphid **Action Threshold**. This differs from spider mites in corn as an economic threshold, where a producer needs to act prior to the threshold. This is when you may want to seriously consider making an application. Do not delay or this pest will become very serious up to an including crop loss.



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Grain Sorghum Action Threshold

Growth Stage	Decision Threshold Specific to the Sugarcane Aphid
Pre-Boot	20% of plants with presence of aphids
Boot	20% of plants infested with 50 aphids per leaf
Flowering–Milk	30% of plants infested with 50 aphids per leaf
Soft Dough	30% of plants infested, localized areas with heavy honeydew, and established aphid colonies
Dough	30% of plants infested, localized areas with heavy honeydew, and established aphid colonies
Black Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy honeydew and established aphid colonies • Treatment only for preventing harvest problems • Important to observe preharvest intervals

By: Ed Bynum, Pat Porter, Blayne Reed, Kerry Siders, and Tommy Doederlein

Well onto corn, very dry in the area, we get a small reprieve from high temps that burnt up many acres in Parmer and Bailey counties. Spider mites have been a thorn in many side to say the least. This was expected and most have been right on top of it. Seems like once a small colony was seen more soon showed up and I commend many consultants as well as producers for staying ahead of the economic threshold. Action on these pests are very important early and timing is crucial.

I will be conducting a late season mite trial this coming week and I am very much looking forward to seeing products in the area used side by side and yielding profitable results. In association with my colleagues we will be putting out four different mite studies in different locations to combat this pest and test viability of both product and tank mixing formulations.



During our 7 DAT counts in Hart for our spidermite trial we did pick up on some redmites. Though they were very sparse they were confirmed. In working with Dr. Coker out of Dumas I do hope to put out a redmite trial in the coming days.

Redmites themselves resemble two-spotted when it comes to phenotypical attributes. Banks or (BGM) seem to grow in population instead of inflicting damage in fewer numbers as is typical for red and two spotted mites.



Here we can see some Southwestern Corn Borer eggs found just east of Muleshoe. Scouting for this is going to be especially important in non-bt, only accurate, and timely scouting can lead to success in controlling this pest.

Table 1. Currently registered Bt toxins active against insects.

Target pests	Toxin
Lepidoptera (caterpillars)	Cry1Ab, Cry1F, Vip3a, Cry1A.105, Cry2Ab2
Corn rootworm	mCry3a, eCry3.1Ab, Cry3Bb1, Cry34/35Ab1



Alright lets move onto cotton, started out as the roughest crop, with all the environmental factors, now I am very impressed with both resilience as well as flexibility in this area.



Still want to watch out for Boll worm populations moving into the area as they feed on these lower bolls we can expect some scaring as well as some puncture wounds on these developing bolls as seen to the left.

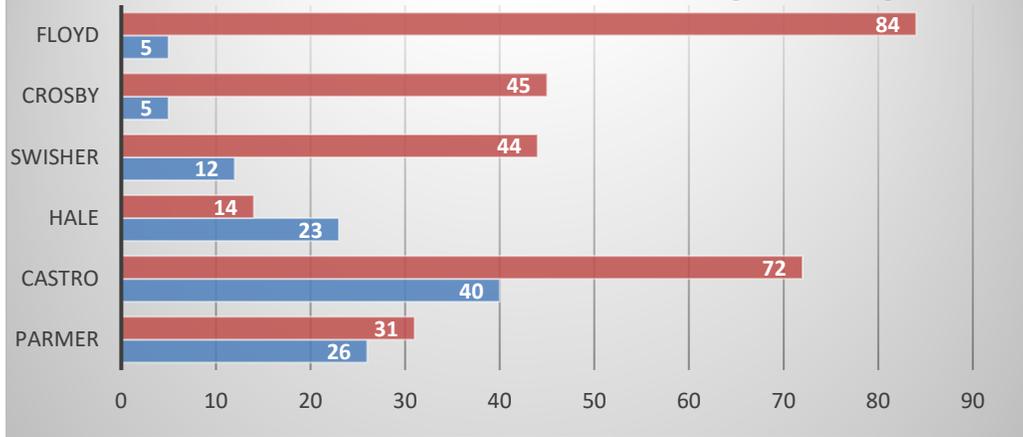
Also on the radar from now till the end of the growing season is still lygus. I have been told by many that this is the lightest season we have had in many years and I believe that. Doesn't mean they aren't posing a threat but as we reach into 5 NAWF we just might get away with not having to dedicate an application to these guys. Keep an eye on square/boll retention or inversly square/boll drop in order to fully understand effects, then pursue the problem. Lygus are very flighty and could be just passing through, causing very little damage.



The last insect ill speak about is sort of hit or miss. I have been mainly picking it up around maple but a few fields close to bovina have been effected. The stink bug problem is always on the back burner it seems but I do want to express that it can cause significant damage if it can penetrate past the cuticle of the cotton boll. We will continue to see if this presents itself as a problem.

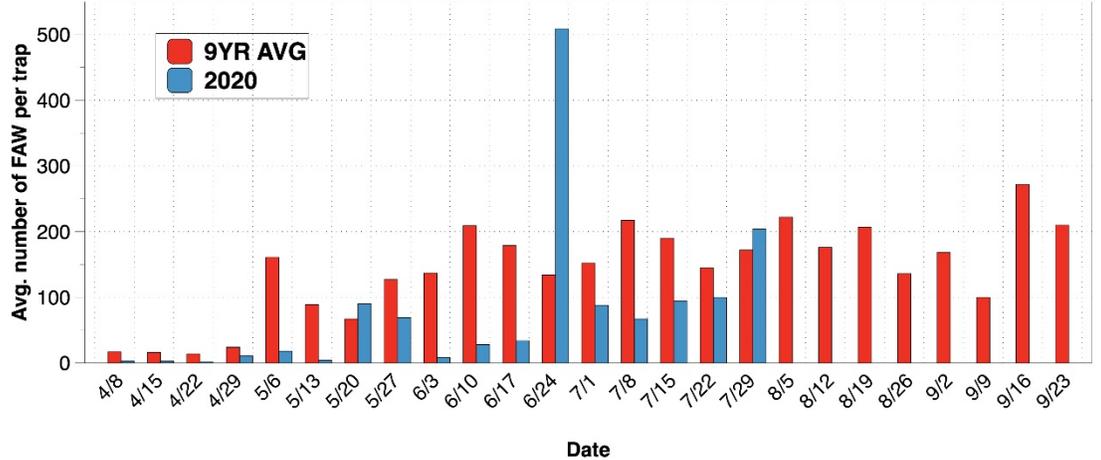


2020 Adult Bollworm Moths by County



Blue represents previous week, Red represents current week

Average number of fall armyworms per trap per week, 2020, Lubbock Texas. Averages based on two traps.



A small note from my sponsor at Allstar Fuel about applying for a bond if dyed diesel usage exceeds given thresholds!

An End User Signed Statement Number for agricultural users authorizes the tax-free purchase of only dyed diesel fuel for exclusive use in agricultural off-highway equipment operated in Texas, such as a tractor or combine, on a farm or ranch. A farm or ranch is one or more tracts of land used, either in whole or in part, in the production of crops, livestock and/or other agricultural products held for sale in the regular course of business. A feed lot, livestock auction facility, dairy farm, poultry farm, commercial orchard, commercial nursery, timber operation or similar commercial agricultural operation is a farm or ranch. Timber operations include the production of timber including land preparation, planting, maintenance and gathering of trees commonly grown for commercial timber. Wildlife management is agricultural use as defined by the Texas Tax Code, 23.51(7). A home garden is not a farm or ranch. An agricultural non-highway purpose does not include the processing, packaging or marketing of agricultural products by anyone other than the original producer. (EXCEPTION: An agricultural purchaser that uses an End User Signed Statement Number is authorized to purchase up to 25,000 gallons per month.)



High Plains IPM Update is a publication of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service IPM Program in Bailey, Castro, and Parmer Counties.

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