



Western HIGH PLAINS IPM Update

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



August 26, 2021

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IPM Podcast Click

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Western High Plains Crop Update

Cruising through August fairly quickly!

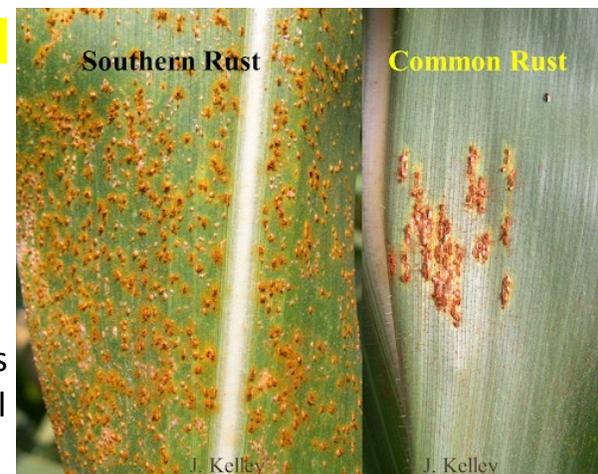
Corn hasn't changed much in pressure of spidermites, with about 60% of corn being sprayed this year as opposed to 98% last year. A sizeable portion of the acres in the tri-county area could get away with skipping an application. Many acres experience the beneficial shredder that is our predators we have in our fields. Predators as a whole really stepped up their numbers this year including syrphid fly larvae, six spotted thrips, lacewing larvae, and of course lady beetles. As always keep that **30% coverage of 30% of leaves** in the back of your mind when you find pockets of mites in the field. If you walk into heavy infestation be sure to check the other side of the field as everything this year is spotty. **If you see a population of RED MITE please call me!!**

Southern rust has been a question in corn as we catch more and more moisture going through August. The threshold is **25-30% of foliar coverage** before it becomes a concern.

Know if you have it and make a plan to take care of the problem.

Much like the threshold on other things, its best to know the situation and get ahead of it a bit rather than wait to long.

If you have any questions or concerns as always give me a shout or an email back and I would be happy to come take a look at the field in question!



<https://inthefurrow.com/2020/09/25/southern-rust-corn/>

IPM podcast link is to the left to sign up for it.

For the direct link, this week click below.

[Here](#)

I would like to invite everyone to check out their County's Facebook pages for updates on local events and actives!

[Bailey](#)

[Castro](#)

[Parmer](#)



Sorghum acres range in maturity from V-6 to hard dough as it goes for grain in 35-40% of our fields. Still on the lookout for SCA as it is a problem every year, yet this year they were a bit earlier than last. I believe that every field has some population of this pest in one pocket or many. The infestation level is what we need to be cautious about. Is it worth it to spray if one side of the field is bad and the other is essentially untouched? Keep the threshold in mind!

Threshold on these guys are going to be **50-125 per leaf 20% of plant population.**

Click the button below for more information on SCA!!

[Here!!](#)



Populations of spidermites are not limited to just the corn as well, as I



have been getting reports of mites up to the flag leaf of some booting sorghum in areas around Oklahoma Lane. As we head out and look for headworms in sorghum keep an eye out for sorghum midge! Threshold for these guys is **1 per head.**

Headworm is a growing concern as many of our acres are just now starting to go to soft dough as it finishes up flowering. Use that headworm calculator I sent out for best results.

For control options in sorghum give me a call and we can discuss more on the topic!

Cotton in the area ranges from 7 all the way to 2 nodes above white flower (NAWF). Bollworms are still a concern as their flight patterns will get heavier toward the end of this week and into next. No field is 100% free of either egg lay or feeding done by this late season pest. Remember that **6% damage** as our general action threshold. Consider that egg lay as well, as some products will catch eggs and some will not.

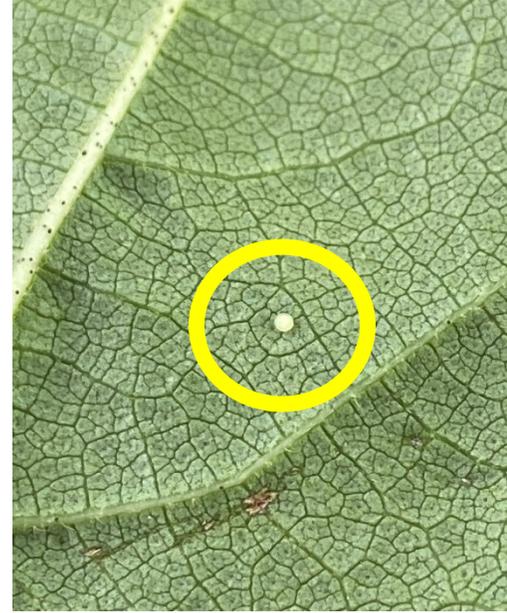




Yellow Stripped "True" Armyworm feeding on candle boll

With egg lay understand that, if an application is warranted, I have seen anywhere from 0 to 90% of plants with a bollworm egg lay. In many situations in Southern Texas they make applications on 20% egg lay. This comes with higher pressures that they deal with on a yearly basis. Do not spray on egg lay here in the high plains.

Applications for Bollworm based on egg lay is a bit tricky, stick with this **6% damage**, but understand that if you have upwards of 30% egg lay wait 4-5 days for hatch and reassess populations! If populations persist and they haven't moved on to "greener pastures" then plan to control them. **Be cautious when using a pyrethroid as this flairs aphids.** If you would like to call about checking a field, let me know!



Last thing I will bug ya with. Dr. Jourdan Bell's wheat picks for 2021 are out and will be attached to the Email but here is a short preview!



Wheat Variety "Picks", Texas High Plains. 2021-2022		
Full Irrigation [†]	Limited Irrigation	Dryland
TAM 113	TAM 113	TAM 113
TAM 114	TAM 114	TAM 114
TAM 115	TAM 115	TAM 115
TAM 205	TAM 205	TAM 205
----	Winterhawk	Winterhawk
WB4792	WB4792	WB4792
Wheat Variety "Watch" List, Texas High Plains. 2020-2021		
Canvas	Canvas	----
CP 7869 [§]	CP 7869 [§]	CP 7869 [§]
Winterhawk [§]	----	----
SY Wolverine	----	----

[†] Full irrigation in the Texas High Plains reflects a production system that also is oriented to ample nitrogen fertilizer applications and likely fungicide application(s) for leaf rust and stripe rust even when infection is minimal or even preventative applications before infestation.

[§] Varieties were evaluated for a minimum of three years and on the 2020-2021 Picks List. While the varieties are known to have stable performance, they were not evaluated in the AgriLife 2020-2021 High Plains variety trials or not evaluated under the specific water regime so they have been moved to the watch list.

Thanks to the sponsors listed to the Left!!



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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