



Western  
HIGH  
PLAINS  
IPM  
Update

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



John Thobe

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IPM Podcast Click

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## Western High Plains Crop Update

**Hotter than you know what outside! Make sure you're keeping hydrated along with your crop!**

Welcome to the 10<sup>th</sup> edition of the newsletter for this year.

**Cotton** Ranges in stage from 1/4 grown square to 7 NAWF for the most part we are progressing through the season rather quickly. Looking back over last year's newsletter we are 2 weeks ahead of where we were. Now, few things contributing to that of course. Heat units last year were made up greatly in August and if y'all will remember, we had a long way to go. PGR applications are beginning to slow down due to the increased temperatures in the coming week.

Bollworm season is officially here, know your technology in the field, 3 stacked traits with (Vip3A) are going to have the least amount in there. Wide Strike 3, Twin Link +, and Boll guard 3 are going to be three examples of this Vip. Give me a call if you have questions. So, the threshold is going to be **6% damaged Bolls from the insect or 8,000 per acre**. In College Station they spray on egg lay, with mortality being so high on these eggs up here on the Western High Plains we monitor eggs yes, but we do not spray on them. If you need to spray for these guys in season please remember you get what you pay for in that pyrethroids will knock them down but not out anywhere from a 40-75% kill and they could be back in the next day.



Still on the look-out for fleahoppers before **40%** of plants flowering, Lygus all year and watch those thresholds.

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

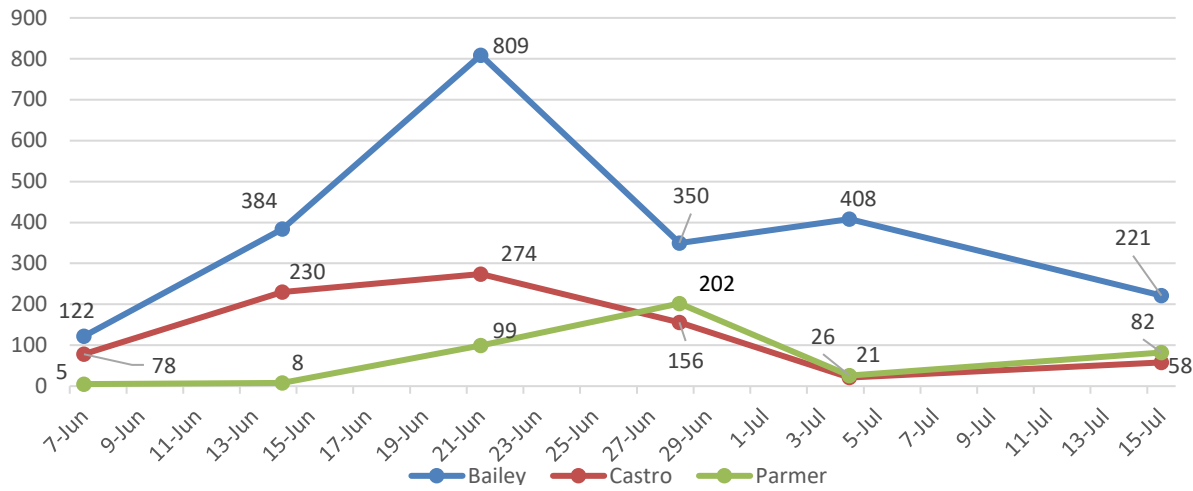
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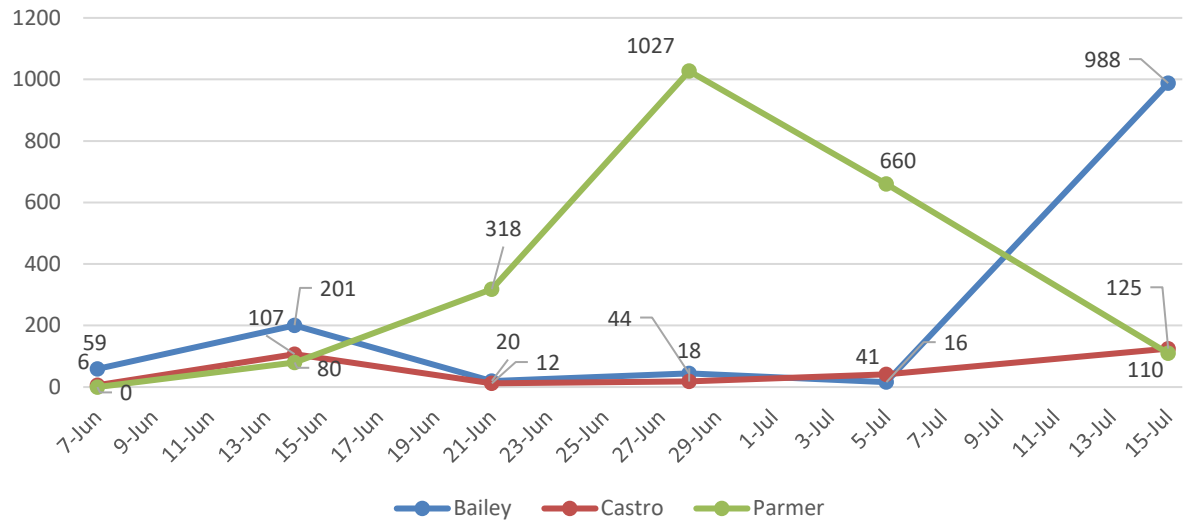
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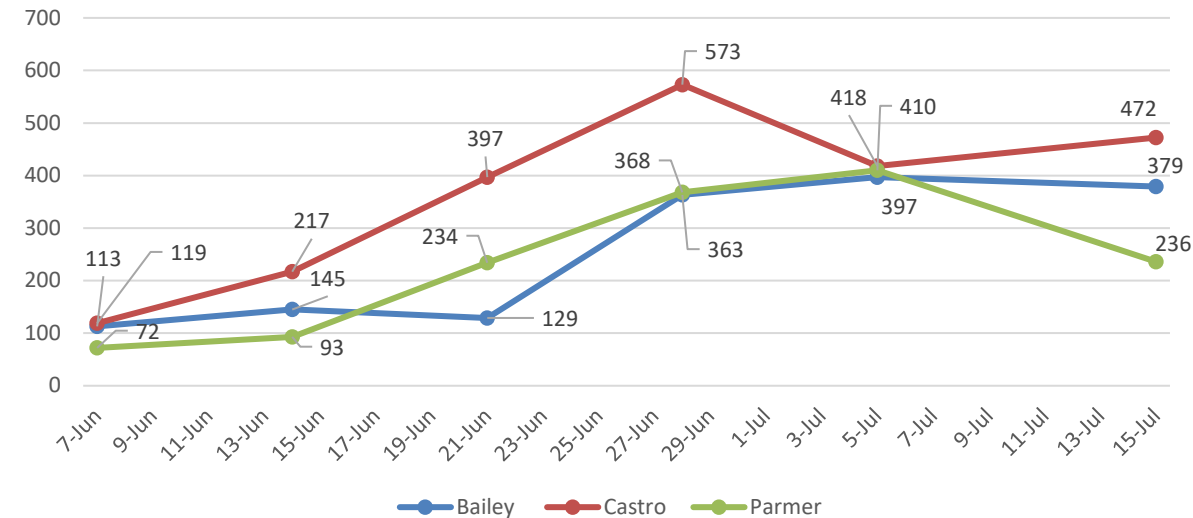
### Fall Armyworm Counts



### Southwestern Corn Borer Counts



### Corn Ear Worm Moth Counts



Fall Army worm numbers beginning to drop off a bit from previous moths as they have other crops to be in. Bailey county saw a major increase in SWCB numbers over this past week and took the spot of Parmer County as they almost flipped numbers. CEW or cotton bollworm continues to stay steady with the largest flight from these guys coming in Mid to Late August. As mentioned in page 1 check out these numbers and be looking for worms in cotton. Getting them in large populations in the first couple instars is very important!



Photo Credit: Mark Logan

Cotton continued, stink bug there to the left was picked up in sweep nets by local consultants and Identified as Nezara viridula. In large numbers we can see these guys to damage to developing squares but the real threat is late season. Using their peircing sucking mouth parts they can stain cotton within a boll. They are actually our latest season threat but they can effect those squares early and cause malformities. **Always check square retention and stage before making any application!**

Sorghum in the area looking good, stages range from V-3 to boot in some spots, keep an eye out for foliar feeding. Headworm starting off early along with some Fall Army Worms making their presence known. SCA or the (renamed insect) Sorghum Aphid has been found and is a bit early for the year. Found in Parmer county road ditches by a consultant. I haven't found it yet. Normally the aphid starts in the Southeast and makes its way up to Amarillo before we catch it in our farthest East fields (Hart). Stay tuned on this development. Not much going on in it.

Corn acres although down this year in comparison with previous years due to availability of water and predictions of annual rainfall is still progressing. Stage across the board ranges from V-8 to blister. Scouting for corn should consist of disease, entomological problems, and importance of fertilization needs. Foliar, chemigation, or sidedressing depending on stage is very important! Starting to pick up very light populations of Spidermites. Very light populations haven't found a good "colony" yet. Keep checking for them hot and dry = higher populations. ID is always important but not as much as knowing the infestation levels in the field and when to act. This could save you a spray. They work their way up from the bottom check the V-3 leaf along the midrib. **Remember it takes 10 days to see a full effect for miticides!**

Corn is, with this limited irrigation starting to show signs of wilting with the increased temperatures. Lot of tough choices had to be made this year on what to save and what to let go. Dryland sure, but many irrigated acres had to be let go due to these conditions. Yall keep your heads up.

That should do it, Y'all call with questions, sign up for the free podcast by clicking the link on the first page (bottom left), catch me on the radio KDHN 102.7 FM Wednesdays at 7:15, check out your county's Facebook page for more Information.



**Thanks to all the sponsors to the left! Thanks to all the cooperators in the area! Last but not least thanks to all the ag industry for all that you do!**