



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

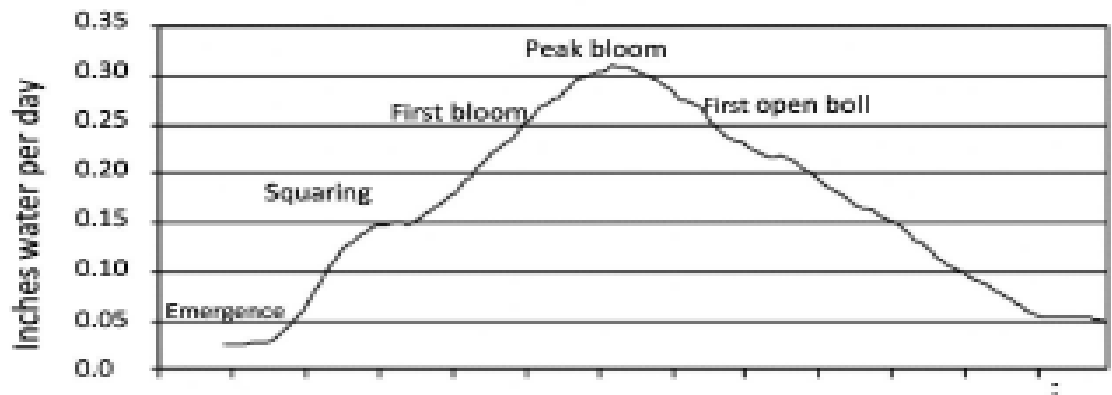
Stay cool, out there, almost to August.

**Cotton** Ranges in stage from 10 NAWF to 2 NAWF for the most part we are progressing through the season rather quickly. PGR applications have come to a screeching halt for the most part in these high temperatures.

Bollworm season is 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.



### Cotton Water Demand



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

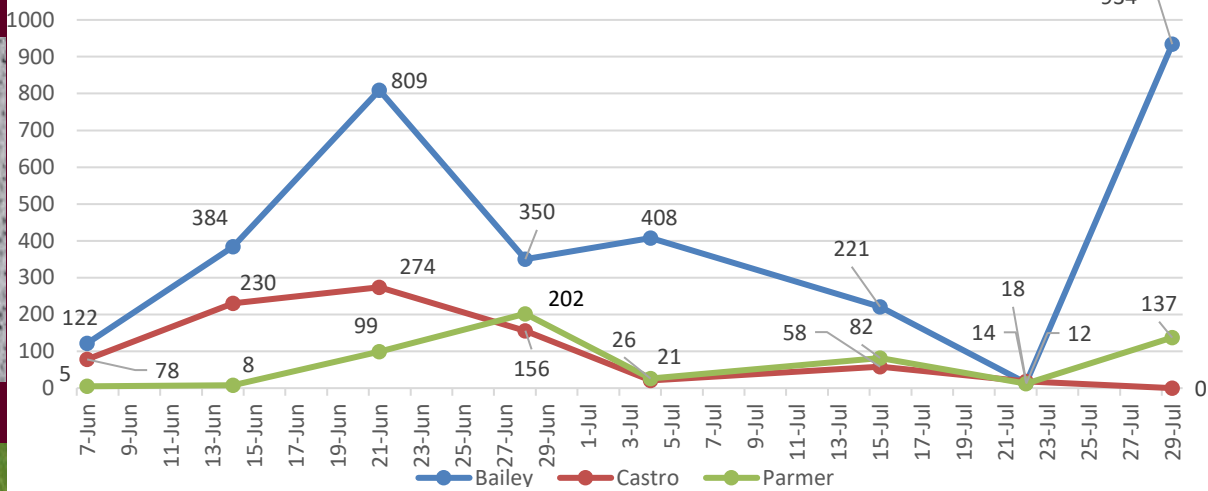
[Bailey](#)

[Castro](#)

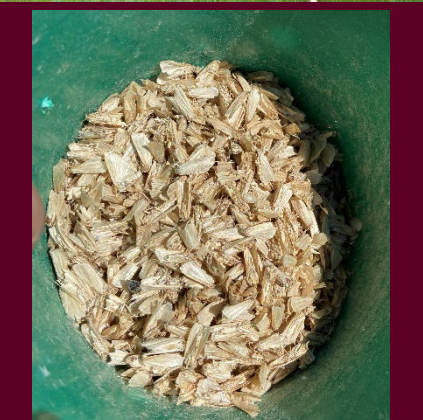
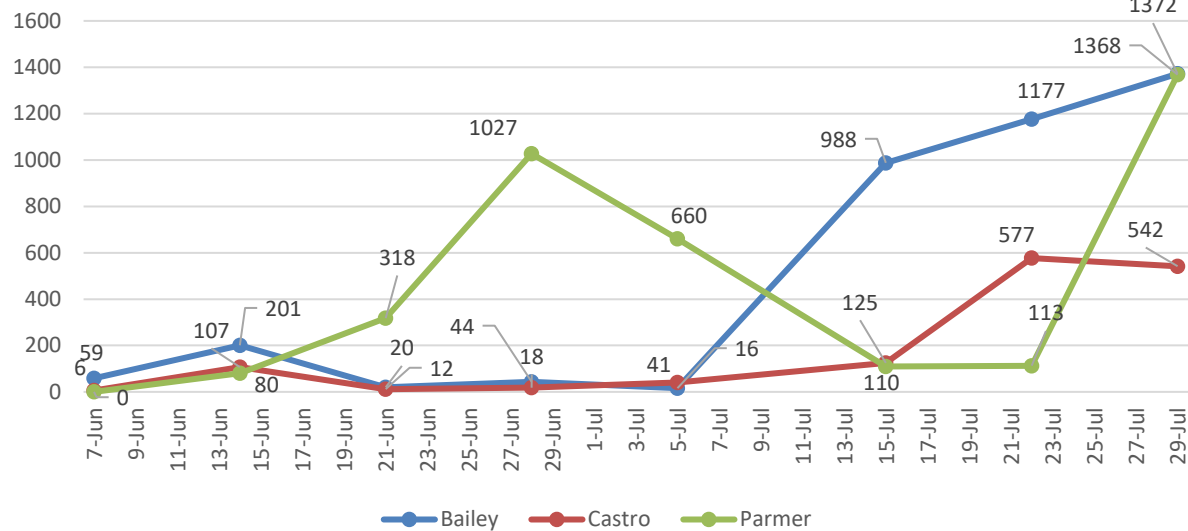
[Parmer](#)



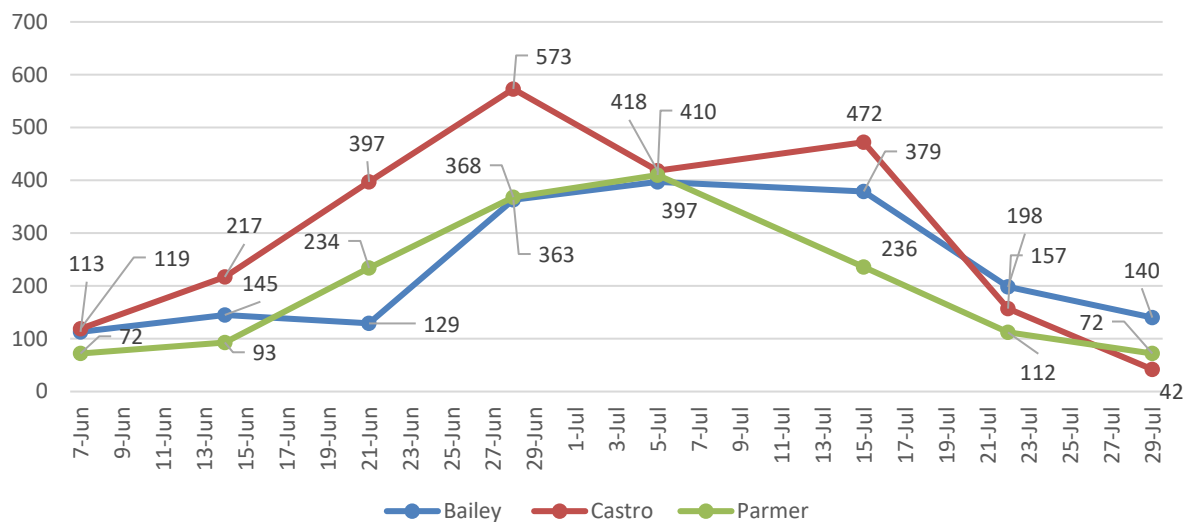
### Fall Armyworm Counts



### Southwestern Corn Borer Counts



### Corn Ear Worm Moth Counts



Bucket came loose on the Fall Armyworm trap there in Castro county. I would say, I imagine it was low due to the low numbers from last week, but looking at Bailey that could be very false. Corn Borer numbers continue to be high in all three counties as Parmer county jumps back up. As Dr. Porter pointed out, I would like to mention that the fields I am pulling these numbers from are **Non-BT** or **conventional** corn. Bollworm numbers continue to drop as they realistically move to tender cotton or less developed corn in the area. I'll be doing these numbers through 9-5 for Texas Corn Producers.



**Sorghum** in the area ranges greatly from V-4 to heading out across the tri-county area. Caught the first instance of the Sorghum Aphid (Formally the Sugar cane aphid). Populations arose in Hart and are very light in the sorghum silage crop. Look for these insects in more developed fields with good canopy coverage. Unlike spidermite in corn they prefer a bit more damp conditions and thrive when its hot and they have some cover. Take into account beneficial populations, pest populations, and stage of the crop before making an application. **You may get away with not treating!**



**Corn** in the area is hot, to say the least! Producers are struggling to keep irrigation going to keep this thirsty crop going this season with very little environmental help. Shading is starting to look a bit better in spots with the crop ranging from VT to early hard dough. Spidermite activity has been fairly active with this hot and dry weather. 40% of fields have been sprayed so far. **Threshold is 30% of the leaf on 30% of plants.** Miticides typically take 10 days to work. Keep that in the back of your mind.



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.



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