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PEST MANAGEMENT NEWS

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Grain Sorghum

Sorghum fields range from bloom to harvest ready. Reports of harvested sorghum fields are optimistic that earlier planted sorghum will have reasonably good yields.

Rice stink bugs and headworms continue to be found in sorghum fields. Once these fields reach hard dough, they are beyond the damage window for insect pests. For the past few weeks the headworms have been predominantly corn earworm but we have seen increasing populations of fall armyworms in some fields. The difference between the worm population found in a sorghum field can influence the level of control obtained from pyrethroid insecticides. The pyrethorid insecticide class is not as effective on fall armyworms as some other products.

Stored Grain Insect Management

Dr. Parker has conducted a stored grain insecticide trial at the Corpus Christi Research and Extension Center. The results from this trial are on the back page. Note that spinosad is still not being marketed due to the final step needed by Japan. Storcide II is not labeled for corn. The insect numbers in this trial have been increasing in the last few months.

Cotton

Cotton maturity ranges from 2-8 Nodes above White Flower. We are finding stink bugs and Verde plant bugs (*Creontiades*) below economic thresholds. Scout for these by cutting bolls and examining the interior boll wall of 1 inch cotton bolls for evidence of feeding. Treatment is justified when more than 20% of cotton bolls have evidence of internal feeding.

I often get asked if there is an easier method for scouting for stink bugs. One suggestion is looking at external marks on the bolls. There is **not** very good correlation between the marks on the outside of the boll and internal feeding.

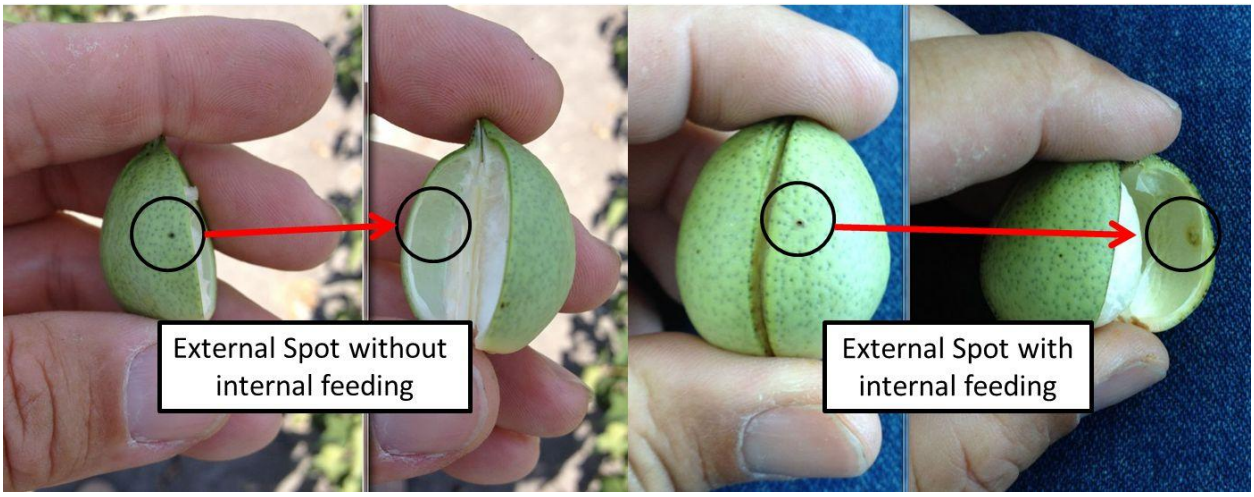

Table 1. Total pest insects in stored sorghum at 3 intervals following treatment with grain protectants, Texas AgriLife Research and Extension Center, Nueces County, TX, 2012.

Treatment	Rate oz/60,000 lb	Insects/quart sample on days after treatment		
		217	247	282
Storcide II	11.6	1.8[d]	3.3[d]	2.5[d]
Storcide II + Diacon II	11.6+3.5	2.8[d]	2.3[d]	0.3[d]
Spinosad	9.8	4.5[d]	10.5[d]	31.0[d]
Spinosad + Actellic	9.8+6.15	5.5[d]	13.8[d]	31.0[d]
Actellic	12.3	211.0[a 1/]	141.5[b 1/]	222.3[a 1/]
Actellic + Diacon II	9.2+3.5	57.5[c]	65.3[c]	82.8[c]
Untreatead		179.8[b]	182.8[a]	153.3[b]
LSD (P = 0.05)		30.39	23.54	47.60
P > F		.0001	.0001	.0001

Means in a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different by ANOVA.
[1/]Actellic has no effect on lesser grain borer which is the majority of insects in this treatment.

Table 2. Temperature of stored sorghum at 3 intervals following treatment with grain protectants, Texas AgriLife Research and Extension Center, Nueces County, TX, 2012.

Treatment	Rate oz/60,000 lb	Temperature °F on days after treatment		
		217	247	282
Storcide II	11.6	79.8[b]	82.3[d]	86.3[d]
Storcide II + Diacon II	11.6+3.5	80.0[b]	82.5[d]	86.3[d]
Spinosad	9.8	79.8[b]	82.0[d]	87.3[cd]
Spinosad + Actellic	9.8+6.15	80.0[b]	82.5[d]	87.5[cd]
Actellic	12.3	89.5[a 1/]	99.0[a 1/]	98.8[a 1/]
Actellic + Diacon II	9.2+3.5	83.3[b]	86.5[c]	89.3[c]
Untreatead		88.3[a]	90.3[b]	95.3[b]
LSD (P = 0.05)		3.75	2.69	2.34
P > F		.0001	.0001	.0001

Means in a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different by ANOVA.
[1/]Actellic has no effect on lesser grain borer which is the majority of insects in this treatment.