

MID-COAST IPM NEWS

Calhoun

Refugio

Victoria

Stephen Biles
Extension Agent-IPM
186 CR 101
Port Lavaca, TX 77979

Office: 361-552-3324
Mobil 361-920-1138
E-mail: biles-sp@tamu.edu
Website: <http://calhoun-tx.tamu.edu>

Vol. 1, No. 12

July 1, 2005

Corn

Sugarcane borers have been found in non-Bt corn in Calhoun and Refugio Counties. I need to know if these are also in Victoria Counties. The borers can be found in the stalks about ear height and in ears. Please look in the corn ears and stalks in your fields and let me know whether or not you find any worms (Call me at 920-1138).

Soybeans

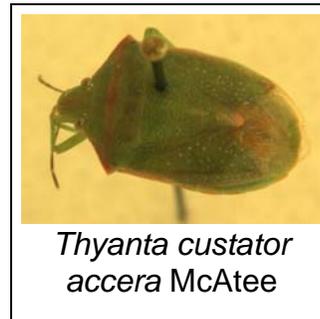
This past week **Asian Soybean Rust** was found in southwest Alabama. This is the closest that this disease has been found this year. In Texas, the risk level for Asian Soybean Rust is very, very low. In addition, the crop has matured past a point that this disease would have an impact on yield. **Treatment for rust is not recommended.**

Soybeans are in maturity stages from R5 to R7. Some fields are beginning to dry down. Stinkbugs are being found in highly variable populations with some fields exceeding economic threshold of 36 stinkbugs per 100 sweeps (0-42 per 100 sweeps).

“How long should I continue to treat for stinkbugs?” This is a question I have received repeatedly and I am currently conducting some research tests to evaluate the economics of late treatment of stinkbugs in soybeans. The soybean guide states: “Soybeans are subject to damage from the time the bean pods start forming until the

beans are mature. Protecting soybeans from injury during pod set and early pod fill will reduce the incidence of delayed maturity (green bean effect).”

Another type of stinkbug has been found. It is *Thyanta custator accera* McAtee, a common generalist. This stinkbug has small spines on its shoulders similar to the spined soldier bug but also has a red stripe across its shoulders. It should be considered a pest in soybeans along with green and brown stinkbugs



Cotton

Bollworms and stinkbugs are being found in light populations in most fields. Some fields may have more than 50 aphids per leaf. Monitor fields to determine if these levels of aphids are increasing or decreasing. More than 50 aphids per leaf, maintained over a 2-3 week period, can reduce yields. It is important to actually count the aphids per leaf. There are usually more aphids than there appears to be.

Cotton fields range from 0-5 Nodes Above White Flower (NAWF). Cotton is “safe” from

bollworms at 350 Heat Units (HU) past cutout and “safe from stinkbugs at 450-500 HU past cutout. If insects are not present at 350 or 450 HU past cutout, consider the crop past the pest damage window. Heat units are calculated as follows: $HU = (Max\ temp. + Min\ Temp) / 2 - 60$.

Table 1. Heat Unit accumulation in Calhoun, Refugio and Victoria Counties from selected dates through June 30.

	Calhoun	Refugio	Victoria
June 1-30	648	610	692
June 5-30	572	537	612
June 10-30	459	430	495
June 15-30	349	328	380
June 20-30	237	223	259
June 25-30	134	125	146


 The IPM newsletters are also available on the internet at <http://www.tpma.org/>


 Give me a ring and let me know how we are doing. You can reach me at the office or on my mobile (361) 920-1138, or by e-mail biles-sp@tamu.edu.

Texas IPM Program

