

MID-COAST IPM NEWS

Calhoun

Refugio

Victoria

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A note from Stephen:

Recent rainfall has provided us with a few weeks worth of moisture.

Crop maturity is as follows:

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Soybeans: | bloom to pod fill |
| Cotton: | 1/3 grown square to early bloom |
| Corn: | milk to dough |
| Grain Sorghum: | flowering |

SPB

Crop Status

Soybeans

The risk level for Asian Soybean Rust is very low. Treatment for rust is not currently recommended.

Stinkbugs are slowly increasing in numbers. We have found them from 0 – 14 stinkbugs per 100 sweeps. Most stinkbugs found have been adults brown and southern green stink bugs. Few nymphs have been found.

Life history and habits of each of the stink bugs are similar. Generally, barrel-shaped eggs are deposited in clusters usually on the underside of leaves. Development from egg to adult occurs in 4 to 6 weeks. Large numbers of nymphs can develop during the pod filling period. Because adult females deposit eggs in clusters, nymphs are extremely aggregated.

Accurate sampling methods (sweep net

method) are required to estimate average field populations. While walking down the row, sweep across the row 10 consecutive sweeps, and then inspect the contents of the sweep net. The economic threshold for stinkbugs is 36 or more stinkbugs (1/4 inch or larger) per 100 sweeps.

Stinkbug identification is also critical for management and control options. Stinkbugs known in this area include Southern green stinkbug, Green stinkbug, Brown stinkbug, Rice stinkbug, and Spined Soldier bug. Of these, the spined soldier bug is a predator and should not be included in your pest insect counts. The spined soldier bug can be distinguished by its shorter and wider proboscis. The brown stink bug is more difficult to control. If browns make up part of the population, consider treating with an alternative to pyrethroids.



Brown Stink Bug



Green Stink Bug



Southern Green Stink Bug



Rice Stink Bug



Spined Soldier Bug

Cotton

Cotton fleahoppers continue to be found but will be less of an issue as the cotton nears bloom. Fruit retention on the fields we are checking is remaining high with 92-98% square set. Bollworms and eggs are also being found in larger cotton. Scouting cotton for worms should be done on all fields regardless of use of B.t. technology. Bt fields with above threshold populations of worms larger than ¼ inch should be closely watched to ensure the worms don't survive to ½ inch or they will require treatment. Stinkbugs are also being found in low numbers.

Grain Sorghum

Continue to monitor for midge. Populations have been variable between 0 and 1.1 per head.

Cotton and Soybean Field Scouting Clinics

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Victoria County June 8, 2005 | 8:30 a.m. Wednesday Bauer Rd. ½ mile East of Hwy 185 |
| Calhoun County June 8, 2005 | 1:30 p.m. Wednesday FM 1679, just off Hwy 35. |

Dates to Remember

16 June 2005
 Victoria County Crop Tour
 Sons of Herman Hall - Dacosta

21 June 2005
 Calhoun County Crop Tour
 Bauer Exhibit Building

Tuesday, June 21, 2005
 TAM-CC Research and Extension Center
 Field Day. To register call Stephanie at
 (361)-265-9203.