

**INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT**
  
**JUNE 22, 2009 - VOLUME 5 - ISSUE 5**

**CALHOUN**

**VICTORIA**

**REFUGIO**

**Grain Sorghum**

Three insects of concern are being found in milo fields.

We are finding variable populations of **rice stink bugs** in sorghum fields. Some fields exceeding 5 stinkbugs per head. Treatment threshold for stink bugs is when the field exceeds ½ stinkbug per head until hard dough.



Rice Stink Bug

**Headworms** are also being found in fields. headworms are dependent on the species and larger than ½ inch cause economic damage large worm in 5-6 heads. Worms smaller than worm per head and should be treated.



Fall Armyworm  
Pictured by: Stephen Biles

Treatment decisions for size of worms. Worms when they exceed one ½ inch are economic at 1

The third insect is **Creontiades**. The pest status on this insect in sorghum is unknown at this time. I am monitoring fields for their occurrence but we currently have no information regarding plant damage caused by this insect in sorghum fields.



Creontiade Adult



Creontiade Nymph

Glyphosate applications for harvest aids should be applied after 28-30% moisture and at physiological maturity or black layer. There is a 7 day pre-harvest interval.

## Soybeans

**Stink bugs** in soybeans are on the rise but I have still not seen them at treatable levels. Continue to scout soybeans until bean maturity or R7.

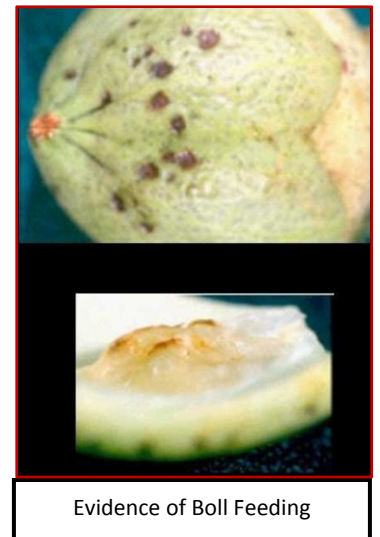
**Soybean rust** has not been found in Texas this year and the environment is not conducive to rust infection. The disease requires cooler temperatures and moisture. We currently lack both of these.

## Cotton

While there are fewer acres of cotton this year, we are still scouting a few fields. The current concern for cotton fields is worms and seed feeders.

**Bollworms** may be found in some or the few remaining non-Bt fields. However, the heat and dry conditions are making survival of these worms difficult.

Seed feeders such as **stink bugs** and **Creontiades** are being found in some fields. My recommendation for seed feeders is to cut 1 inch bolls to look for evidence of feeding. These pests cause wart growth on the internal boll wall and by looking at 1 inch bolls; we can determine what feeding has been done recently. Treatment should be made when more than 20% of cotton bolls have evidence of internal feeding.



A **Creontiades** insecticide control trial was conducted last year and I have included the results in this newsletter, all of the insecticides used in the trial produced acceptable control.

**Stephen Biles**  
**IPM Extension Agent**  
**186 County Road 101, Suite 1**  
**Port Lavaca, Texas 77979**

**Office: (361)552-3324**  
**Mobile: (361)920-1138**

**E-Mail: [biles-sp@tamu.edu](mailto:biles-sp@tamu.edu)**  
**Website: <http://ipm.tamu.edu>**



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**Total number of *Creontiades signatus* per beat sheet sample (Calhoun County, Texas, 2008).**

		Rate		Timing	6/13/2008		6/17/2008	
					3 DA-A	7 DA-A		
1	Untreated				10.1	a	7.25	a
2	Vydate-CLV	10.7	OZ/A	A	0.9	bc	1.38	de
		10.7	OZ/A	B				
3	Trimax Pro	1.8	OZ/A	A	7.4	a	4.25	bc
		1.8	OZ/A	B				
4	Baythroid	5.5	OZ/A	A	0.4	c	0.13	e
		2.6	OZ/A	B				
5	Leverage	5	OZ/A	A	0.5	c	0	e
		5	OZ/A	B				
6	Intruder	0.8	OZ/A	A	6.8	a	3	cd
		0.8	OZ/A	B				
7	Intruder	1.1	OZ/A	A	8.5	a	3.13	cd
		1.1	OZ/A	B				
8	Trimax Pro	1.8	OZ/A	A	1	bc	1.25	de
	Vydate-CLV	10.7	OZ/A	A				
	Trimax Pro	1.8	OZ/A	B				
	Vydate-CLV	10.7	OZ/A	B				
9	Trimax Pro	1.8	OZ/A	A	5.6	ab	1.5	cde
	Intruder	0.8	OZ/A	A				
	Trimax Pro	1.8	OZ/A	B				
	Intruder	0.8	OZ/A	B				
LSD (P=.10)					4.83		2.806	
CV					78.71		87.93	
Replicate F					6.684		0.96	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0014		0.4242	
Treatment F					3.46		4.219	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.004		0.001	

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