

**Integrated Pest
 Management
 Calhoun, Victoria
 And
 Refugio Counties**

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Stink Bugs

Stink Bugs are the insect pest of the week. They are being found in fields of Sorghum and Soybeans. Cotton will be the next crop stink bugs will infest.

In **Grain Sorghum**, the rice stink bug is the primary species of concern. Treat fields when populations exceed one stink bug per two sorghum heads.

Soybeans are host to Green, Southern Green and Brown Stink Bugs. In some fields we are currently finding well over the economic threshold of 36 stink bugs per 100 sweeps (one per foot when using a drop cloth). The good news for now is that we have not found red-banded stink bugs yet.



Rice Stink Bugs



Red-banded Stink Bug



Brown Stink Bug



Southern Green Stink Bug



Egg Mass & Early Nymphs
Red-Banded Stink Bug



Green Stink Bug



Cotton fields that have been blooming for 10 days should be monitored for stink bug feeding. Inspect the inside carpal wall of bolls one-inch in diameter for wart like growths or stained lint and seed. Another pest insect, Creontiades, will also cause this kind of feeding injury. Treat fields when more than 20% of bolls have evidence of feeding by stink bugs or Creontiades.



Creontiade Adult



Creontiade Nymph

Caterpillar pests

The other pests we are finding are caterpillar pests in sorghum and cotton. Headworms in **sorghum** are fall armyworms and corn earworms. Treatment should be decided upon by counting large worms (larger than 1/2 inch) and medium sized worms (1/4 – 1/2 inch). Treat when large worms exceed 1 worm per 3-5 heads or when medium worms exceed 1 worm per head. Small worms (<1/4 inch) should not be treated because natural mortality is very high. Watching for birds feeding is not the best method of scouting for headworms, instead, use a bucket to beat sorghum heads into.



Corn Earworm
By: A. Sparks



Fall Armyworm
By: A. Sparks

In **cotton**, bollworm egg lay was observed over the past week. Small worms are being found in non-Bt cotton fields, however in some of the fields we are inspecting, and there seems to be a lot of predation. We find squares in plant terminals fed upon by worms but cannot find the worm. Treatment may be justified when counts average 4,000 to 8,000 small worms or more per acre.

