

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

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Supporters of IPM Program

Texas Soybean Board
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Cotton, Inc.,
Texas Grain Sorghum
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Corn

Corn maturity ranges from in the bag to 2 leaf. Early season corn insect pests include chinch bugs and cutworms. I have not found chinch bugs or cutworms in corn fields thus far, but continue to look.

Primary control of chinch bugs is done with seed treatments and cutworms can be controlled by banding a pyrethroid over the row when they are found damaging plant stands.

Control of Volunteer Cotton in Corn

Dan Fromme, James Grichar, Gaylon Morgan, and Brent Bean

Abstract

Texas corn producers have found controlling volunteer cotton (i.e. glyphosate tolerant cotton) to be extremely difficult with herbicides that are currently labeled in corn. In years when adequate rainfall is not received during the fall months following cotton harvest, subsequent germination of remaining cotton seed left in the field does not occur until the following season. Often these same fields are planted in corn the following year.

One pre-emergence and two post emergence studies were conducted at Corpus Christi, Yoakum, Snook, and Etter, Texas to evaluate the efficacy of herbicides on the control of volunteer cotton in corn. Herbicide applications for the two post emergence studies were made at the one-two true leaf and at the five-six true leaf stages.

For the Corpus Christi location, the two treatments that provided excellent pre-emergence control of volunteer cotton included Sharpen @ 3 oz/acre + Guardsman Max @ 3 pts/acre or Integrity @ 16 oz/acre. At Etter, Surestart @ 1.75 pts/acre, Balance Flexx @ 4 oz/acre + Aatrex @ 1 qt/acre, Corvus @ 5 oz/acre, Integrity @ 16 oz/acre, and Sharpen @ 3 oz/acre + Guardsman Max @ 3 pts/acre provided excellent control. At the Yoakum and Snook locations, none of the treatments provided satisfactory control due to dry soil conditions at planting when the pre-emergence applications were made.

Halex GT @ 3.6 pts/acre + Aatrex 4L @ 1 qt/acre + NIS @ 0.25% was the only treatment that provided excellent post emergence control of 1-2 true leaf volunteer cotton at all four of the locations. However, depending on the location there were other treatments that provided excellent control of volunteer cotton.

For control of volunteer cotton at the 5-6 true leaf stage, Status @ 10 oz/acre + COC @ 1% v/v + AMS @ 17 lbs/100 gallons was the only treatment that provided excellent control at all four locations. However, depending on the location there were other treatments that provided excellent control of volunteer cotton.



Cotton

It is best to wait until the 10-day average minimum soil temperature at an 8-inch depth is above 60°F to plant cotton and the 5-day forecast does not have cold conditions. Soil temperatures can be found at <http://cwp.tamu.edu>. Weather stations are showing the soil temperatures to be adequate but temperatures are expected to be as low as 39°F Saturday night and in the 40s Sunday night.

I suggest waiting until at least March 9 to plant cotton and see what the forecast is then.

Soybeans

Soybean planting date can impact stink bugs pest populations. By planting early, stink bug populations do not reach critical populations in time to damage soybean crops. The trend I have seen is for March planted soybeans to require one insecticidal application or less; early April planted beans tend to need one or two treatments; and late April and May planted beans require 2-4 insecticide treatments.

IPM Program Funding

IPM Program funding is received from local growers and Ag Businesses to provide the ability to continue and improve the field research and scouting programs. However, other funds have become available to supplement this source. In 2011, IPM projects will also be funded by grants received from: Cotton Incorporated, Texas Soybean Board and Texas Grain Sorghum Producers Board. These organizations collect funds through their Checkoff programs and return them to you in projects like pest management research.

Research topics I will be investigating include *Creontiades* in cotton and grain sorghum and stink bugs economic thresholds in soybeans and cotton. Other topics included in this year's research priorities are to be generated by the local growers. I have a list of possible projects, but your input is desired so I can provide research to answer current issues. You can contact me at 920-1138.

