

**MID-COAST IPM NEWS**

Calhoun

Refugio

Victoria

Stephen Biles  
 Extension Agent-IPM  
 186 CR 101 • P.O. Box 86  
 Port Lavaca, TX 77979

Office: 361-552-3324 • Mobil: 361-920-1138  
 E-mail: [biles-sp@tamu.edu](mailto:biles-sp@tamu.edu)  
 Website: <http://ipm.tamu.edu>  
 or <http://calhoun-tx.tamu.edu>

Volume 3, No. 14

July 23, 2007

**Cotton**

Insect pests being found are stink bugs and leaf-footed bugs. The leaf-footed bug will have the same economic threshold as stink bugs. Treatment is warranted when evidence of feeding is apparent in 20% or more 10 day old bolls.

Another issue to keep in mind is the probability of harvesting insect susceptible bolls. Since it takes 45-50 days to mature a white bloom into an open boll, bolls that bloomed after July 15 will not likely make it into the basket if harvest is completed by the end of August.



Cotton is “safe” from bollworms when the crop reaches 350 Heat Units (HU). A field is safe from stink bugs 450 Heat Units (HU) after 5 NAWF.

**Table 1.** Heat Unit Accumulation for the specified dates.

	Heat Unit Accumulation
June 20 – July 22	688.5
June 25 – July 22	593
June 30 – July 22	458.5
July 5 – July 22	389
July 10 – July 22	280.5
July 15 – July 22	160
July 20 – July 22	62



**Soybeans**

Stink bugs and Soybean Rust are two reasons to consider treating your fields with a pesticide. However, this depends on the growth stage of your crop and severity of the pest.

When seeds in the top of the plant begin to yellow, the bean is relatively safe from economic damage caused by stink bugs. In these fields, if the stink bug population is above the treatment threshold, treatment is only necessary if the numbers of stink bugs are extremely high, or 2-3 times the threshold of 36 bugs per 100 sweeps.

Fields with beans that fill the pod in the top of the plant, or R6, are past the damage window for soybean rust. Younger beans should be treated with a fungicide for rust control.

### Pre-Harvest Intervals

Keep in mind that all of the pesticides have a pre-harvest interval (PHI). The number of days before harvest will vary between the pesticides and can be found on the label. PHI for pyrethroids tend to range from 21 to 45 days while fungicide PHI range from 14-42 days.

**Table 2.** Pre-Harvest Interval for the use of various insecticides in Soybeans.

Insecticide	Pre Harvest Interval (PHI) in soybeans
Karate with Zeon	30
Warrior	30
Mustang Max	21
Baythroid XL	45
Orthene 90S	14

**DISCLAIMER CLAUSE:** Trade names of commercial products used in this report are included only for better understanding and clarity. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Texas A&M University System is implied. Readers should realize that results from one experiment do not represent conclusive evidence that the same response would occur where conditions vary. The herbicide label is the final authority for how a product can be used safely and provides the manufacturer's instructions and precautions. Read and follow the pesticide label.

*Please show your appreciation to these supporters of YOUR IPM Program:*

**Hlavinka Equipment Company**  
**South Texas Cotton & Grain**  
**Vanderbilt Farmer's Coop, Inc.**  
**Helena Chemical Company**  
**Cotton, Inc.**

**Moreman Community Gin**  
**Farmer's Coop of El Campo**  
**Danevang Farmer's Coop, Inc.**  
**Milo Genetics**  
**Texas Soybean Board**



[www.tpma.org](http://www.tpma.org)



TEXAS SOYBEAN BOARD