

GAINES COUNTY IPM NEWSLETTER

Manda G. Cattaneo, Extension Agent - IPM
 101 S. Main RM B-8
 Seminole, TX 79360
 (432)758-8193 office
 (432)758-2039 fax



<http://gaines-co.tamu.edu>
<http://www.tpma.org>
<http://ipm.tamu.edu>
mgcattaneo@ag.tamu.edu

Volume II, No. 7

June 19, 2009

General Situation

Things are starting to look a little better around Gaines County. Parts of the county received a slow rain last night that soaked into the ground and we have more rain forecasted for tonight and tomorrow. See the table on the right for last night's rain totals. Unfortunately these rains did not come soon enough for the dryland cotton and some cotton fields along the Texas/New Mexico border were hailed on. Hail storms last weekend also took out a couple of fields between Seagraves and Loop.

Location	Inches
Seminole	0.6
Between Seminole and Hobbs	1
Southwest of Seminole	1 to 2
South of Seminole	0.3 to 0.5
Southeast of Seminole	0.3
East of Seminole	0.2
Seagraves	0.5
Loop	0

These rains will provide timely moisture for peanuts and irrigated cotton. Cotton ranges from cotyledon to 11 true leaves, with a majority of the cotton around the 6 true leaf stage and starting to square. Peanuts have started to bloom and will start putting down pegs soon.

Weeds and wind are the main concern in a majority of the cotton and peanut fields. Thrips populations are low to non-existent in most field and several fields have 5 or more true leaves and therefore are no longer susceptible to thrips damage. The threshold for thrips is 1 thrips per true leaf.

A cotton field in western Gaines County has some plants showing symptoms of either Fusarium or Verticillium wilt. Fusarium and Verticillium wilt cause very similar symptoms and can not be differentiated in the field. Therefore, these plants were taken to a lab and will be cultured out to determine which disease is causing the chlorosis on these leaves. If you are seeing similar symptoms in your fields, please contact me or take them to a lab to determine which disease is present. Certain varieties are more tolerate to Fusarium wilt and other varieties are tolerant to Verticillium wilt. Knowing which disease is present in your field will help you to determine which varieties to plant in the future.



Figure 1. Leaves with symptoms of Fusarium or Verticillium wilt

Safflower and Lygus

Safflower is a preferred host of Lygus bugs. We sampled a couple of safflower fields this week and found a low population of Lygus adults and immatures. We will continue monitoring these fields throughout the season and keep you updated on the development of Lygus populations.



Figure 2. Safflower field

Educational programs of the Texas AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, sex, disability, religion, or national origin. References to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Texas AgriLife Extension is implied.

Root-knot Nematode

We are starting to see root-knot nematode cysts on the roots of cotton plants. Therefore the window of opportunity for an over-the-top application of Vydate C-LV for nematodes is quickly closing.

Kerry Siders, IPM Agent for Hockley and Cochran Counties provide the following information in his last issue of the West Plains IPM Update newsletter. "They are starting to find root cyst from the southern root-knot nematodes. This would indicate either no use of at-plant nematicide or that those products used at-plant are playing out. Vydate C-LV at 17 oz per acre has provided excellent protection against yield loss especially following the use of Temik. Timing is critical though. An application should be made on the heels of when Temik's effectiveness is lessening."



Figure 3. The cotton plant on the right had 5 lbs of Temik 15G applied at planting and the cotton plant on the left had no Temik applied at planting

Non-Bt Cotton and Pink Bollworm

The Gaines County IPM Program is focusing on scouting non-Bt fields since there may be more "worm" pressure due to the increased number of irrigated fields that were planted to non-Bt cotton varieties. Additionally we have set-up 8 pink bollworm traps around the county (please see the map below for trap locations). A local crop consultant has also set-up pink bollworm traps and he is keeping a close eye on other non-Bt fields.



Figure 4. Map of Gaines County. The stars indicate the location of pink bollworm traps that are being monitored by the Gaines County IPM Program.

Table 2. Number of pink bollworm moths per trap

Trap	Week of June 15
1	0
2	0
3	3
4	1
5	0
6	3
7	0
8	2

Grain Sorghum

Timely planting of grain sorghum can make the difference between a field reaching its full yield potential and a field not having enough heat at the end of the season to fully mature. Please see Table 3 for the last recommended planting dates for Gaines County.

For more information on planting dates, planting rates, irrigation, fertilization and herbicide please see the **2009 Alternative Crop Options after Failed Cotton & Late Season Crop Planting for the**

Educational programs of the Texas AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, sex, disability, religion, age, or national origin. The information given herein is for educational purposes only. References to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Texas AgriLife Extension is implied.

The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating

Table 3. Recommended Last Planting Dates for Gaines County

Grain Sorghum Maturity Class	Days to ½ Bloom	Approximate Days to Physiological Maturity*	Recommended Last Planting Date for Gaines County
Early	≤58	<90	July 15
Medium-early	59-63	90-96	July 10
Medium	64-68	97-103	July 5
Medium-late	69-73	104-110	June 30
Late	≥74	111+	June 25

*Uses ~32-35 days for grain fill to maturity (flowering to black layer) for all hybrids. This is different (and shorter) than harvest maturity.

Please join me in Thanking our 2009 Gaines County IPM Program Sponsors

Special Thanks to our Gold Sponsors of \$1000

Carter & Co. Irrigation Inc.
Oasis Gin Inc.
Ocho Gin Company
Tri County Producers Coop

Thanks to our Bronze \$250 Sponsors

Agriliance
Anderson Welding Pump and Machine
Birdsong Peanuts
City Bank, Lubbock
First United Bank
Five Points Gin
Gaines County Farm Bureau
Ten High Gin Inc.
Valley Irrigation & Pump Service Inc.
West Gaines Seed and Delinting Inc.
West Texas Agriplex, Inc.
Whittenburg Crop Insurance

Thanks to our Silver Sponsors of \$500

AG Aero
Nolen AG Services Inc.
Ocho Corp. Crop Plus Insurance
Western Peanut Growers

Thanks to our \$100 Sponsors

McKinzie Insurance
Moore-Haralson Agency PC
Seminole Butane Co. Inc.
State Farm Insurance

If you would like to become a sponsor of the 2009 Gaines County IPM Program, please contact Manda Cattaneo at (432)758-8193 or (432)788-0800. *Thank you!*

Educational programs of the Texas AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, sex, disability, religion, age, or national origin. The information given herein is for educational purposes only. References to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Texas AgriLife Extension is implied.
The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating