



## General Area Crop Progress

Fieldwork continues between rain events with heavy thunderstorms in spots.

**Wheat**— Most of the wheat has headed and pollinated. The heading date and crop maturity is running about 10 days behind normal. In some varieties there seems to be a groups of early and late maturing heads. This will be something to watch as harvest approaches. Depending on the season, these late heads may complicate harvest by delaying it and not contributing much to the overall yield.

Foliar disease levels continue to be low in NE Texas but small amounts of leaf rust can be found in the lower canopy of some varieties. With heavy rust in other areas and forecasts of continued wet weather many producers have applied a generic fungicide as insurance.

Aphid counts and Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus symptoms continue to be low. There are some true army worms found in fields but they have not reached a treatment threshold but warrant scouting every couple of days. Dr. Allen Knutson has contributed more information on page 4.

Wheat Field Days are planned for next week, see the fliers on the next pages. A full list of field days for Texas can be found at <http://varietytesting.tamu.edu/wheat>

**Corn**— Producers report that they did not plant as many acres of corn as they wanted because of the wet conditions. The current crop is between the V2 and V4 stage. Frequent rains have it looking somewhat pale and may make weed control difficult. This winter was very favorable for annual ryegrass growth and control is more difficult on larger ryegrass plants. There is also the very good probability of herbicide resistant ryegrass. Strains resistant to ACC mode of action herbicides are well known in this area and reports of glyphosate resistant ryegrass have also been received. Figure 1 shows a ryegrass plant that is still green even though neighboring plants have been controlled by glyphosate. This is a good candidate for being glyphosate resistant. Samples of such plants have been sent to College Station for further study and seed will be collected later in the season. Ryegrass control in corn has limited herbicides options as compared to cotton or soybeans.

**Soybeans**-Planting continues with the majority done but expect some planting to continue to replace other crops. The soybean variety trial and research plots at the Greenville farm have all emerged.

**Cotton**—Planting has not started, but producers are ready.



Figure 1. Annual ryegrass plants after treatment with glyphosate. The green plants are candidates for glyphosate resistance testing, D.R.Drake 2019

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MAY 9, 2019

# WHEAT FIELD DAY

Pilot Point, TX

**2 CEUs**

(1 Gen. 1 IPM)

**\$15**

TEXAS A&M  
**AGRI LIFE**  
EXTENSION

## Agenda

**10AM-** Wheat Variety Overview in the field  
(11993 FM 455, Pilot Point, TX)

*Move to Barn*

(10088 Strittmatter Road, Pilot Point, TX)

**11AM-** Market Update, Dr. Blake Bennet,  
AgriLife Extension Economist

**11:30AM-** Hessian Fly, Dr. Allen Knutson,  
AgriLife Extension Entomologist

**12PM-** Lunch, Sponsored by Texas Wheat Board,  
Texas Wheat Update

**1PM-** Wheat Leaf Rust/Fungicides- Dr. David Drake,  
AgriLife Extension Specialist

**1:30PM-** Nitrogen Management in Wheat, Dr. Clark Neely,  
AgriLife Extension Specialist

*Please RSVP by May 3, 2019*

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**Rainey Spraying LLC**



**Sure Grow Ag  
Products**

**Texas  
Wheat**

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# Wheat Field Tour

Friday May 10, 2019 Howe, TX

10:00 am Trial Location

Intersection of US Hwy 75 and  
Farmington Rd. between Howe  
and Van Alstyne



-Soft and Hard Wheat Variety Trials

-Wheat Fungicide Studies

-Wheat Fertility Studies

Lunch following the field Tour at Bucksnot BBQ in Van Alstyne

Sponsored by Quality Grain and Attebury Grain

For more information call David Drake 903-468-3295 or 325-716-3364

**Texas  
Wheat**

TEXAS A&M  
**AGRILIFE**  
**RESEARCH**



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**AGRILIFE**  
**EXTENSION**

Insect Update by Dr. Allen Knutson, Extension Entomologist, Dallas, TX

**True armyworms** are active in area wheat fields and other grass crops. This is a different species of armyworm than the fall armyworm that caused so much damage late last summer. However, both the true and fall armyworm look much alike.

When fully grown, True Armyworm larvae are 1½ inches long and green to brown. They have an orange strip with a white border running along the length of the body. The eyes have a honeycomb or net-like pattern of lines. There is a dark band at the top of each proleg (small, fleshy leg on the abdomen). There is no white inverted “Y” running between the eyes as is characteristic of the fall armyworm. See image from the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension publication below.



**Figure 13. True armyworm**

The larvae of the true armyworm (*Pseudaletia unipuncta* (Haworth)) can damage wheat and forage grasses in the spring. Outbreaks are favored by cool, damp weather from late March through June. Armyworm larvae do not develop well once daytime highs average more than 88°F. The heat causes their numbers to decrease dramatically.

Infestations often begin in areas where the small grains are the tallest and thickest or near the edge of fields. During the day, armyworms hide at the bases of the plants; they move up the plants to feed late in the afternoon, at night, and during cloudy weather. They can cause extensive damage below the crop canopy before they are detected. Early armyworm detection is important because small larvae are easier to control. Also, the larger the larvae, the more they consume. Signs of damage include leaf feeding and beard and head clipping. It is important to protect the flag leaf and grain head from armyworm damage. Control measures are suggested when four to five larvae per square foot are found in combination with evidence of extensive feeding on lower leaves

Information on insecticides for small grains is presented in the Extension publication Managing Insect and Mite Pests of Small Grains in Texas. The internet link is below.

[https://agrilife.org/extensionento/files/2018/09/Wheat-Pest-Guide-ENTO-084\\_final.pdf](https://agrilife.org/extensionento/files/2018/09/Wheat-Pest-Guide-ENTO-084_final.pdf)

David R. Drake,  
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)



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## Calendar

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May 6th Wheat Field Day—Ennis

May 9th Wheat Field Day -Pilot Point

May 10th Wheat Field Day—Howe

May 17th Hunt County Pesticide Applicator Training (to prepare to test for a applicator license) - Greenville

May 24th Area Services and Tree Management Seminar—Mt Vernon

June 26th Pesticide Applicator CEU Training—Greenville