



### Current Crop and Insect Situation:

We have been asked about what to do in fields where there are Aphids and Stink Bugs at damaging levels. After looking at several issues including products that flair aphids the suggestion is to use a neonicatinoid plus a synthetic pyrethroid combination. Those two classes of chemistry are included in Leverage as well as Endigo. If those are not available, a combination of Bifinthrins plus Intruder as a tank mix could be used.

Before treating be sure the population is increasing and you have reached a threshold of 50% of plants are infested. Besides 50% infested you should look at the beneficial population. Currently there are high numbers of lacewing eggs and larvae as well as spiders in most fields. Watch the pest population and if after 2 weeks of monitoring the beneficials are not keeping the pest population from increasing, use a chemical control. In doing this it has been shown that one application is sufficient to control the population. If you don't delay then two applications are often needed.

### Mid-Season Pests

Two pests that occur in cotton, especially after insecticide treatments, are cotton aphids and spider mites.



Cotton aphids are small, soft-bodied insects commonly referred to as “plant lice”. Aphids occasionally occur on cotton in such high numbers that control measures should be implemented. Build ups are localized and usually occur after cool damp weather or during the season after the use of certain insecticides. The insects are found on the underside of leaves and along the terminal stem, causing misshapen leaves with a downward curl and stunted plants. The insect damages cotton directly by sucking juices from the plant and indirectly by secreting honeydew. The honeydew is sticky and can lower the grade of lint. A sooty mold can grow on the honeydew further damaging the lint.



Cotton Aphids can be controlled with chemical applications, but the number of beneficial insects that are present should be taken into consideration before using a spray. It is often best to determine the aphid population level and also count the number and type of beneficials present. The following week similar counts should be made. If the aphids are not increasing in numbers then allow the beneficials to do their job. If the aphids are increasing 2-5 times last count then a chemical application should be applied. If you used a seed treatment insecticide do not apply the same class of chemistry (such as Centric, Provado and Trimax). In addition, use the highest rate suggested to obtain good control. If you use products like Centric or Trimax allow at least one week for the product to work as they provide a slow kill although feeding stops soon after application...

Spider mites can be distinguished from insects by their having eight legs rather than six.



Spider mites often attack cotton when insecticides have destroyed the beneficial insects. Infestations are generally aided by hot, dry weather. In most cases, infestations will be localized in a field. Spider mites damage cotton by feeding on the plant juices. Foliage will turn a reddish or yellowish color under a heavy infestation. Mites are small in size and are generally found on the underside of the leaves. A close inspection is necessary to determine if mites are present.

Chemical control should only be used after determining there is a population increase that is not being held by the beneficial insect population. Products that are registered for spider mites in cotton include: Bidrin, Capture, Comite, Cygon (Dimethoate), Curacron, Kelthane, Zepher and Oberon. Oberon has been recently approved for mites on cotton and reports indicate it has been effective.

Research TAMU Lubbock has demonstrated that cotton should be protected from severe spider mite damage for 650-750 DD60's beyond cutout or NAFW + 5. Control after this point is not warranted.

Consult your county agricultural educator on products and their use. In addition, always read and follow the directions on the product label.


































When looking at moth catches there is barely a population present. It looks as though the moon will be out the last two weeks of August (14<sup>th</sup> -21<sup>th</sup>) and we should see increased moth activity with egg lays in cotton. This will be the time to monitor for worms and eggs.

## MOTH TRAP CATCHES:

	Bollworm	
Week of	Altus	Tipton
June 7	3	7
June 14	27	35
June 21	16	25
June 28	11	18
July 5	0	1
July 12	6	0
July 19	5	0
July 26	3	5
August 2	4	2
	Tobacco Budworm	
	Altus	Tipton
June 7	0	0
June 14	2	9
June 21	0	0
June 28	1	4
July 5	0	0
July 12	0	0
July 19	0	0
July 26	1	4
August 2	1	3
	Beet Armyworm	
	Altus	Tipton
June 7	0	0
June 14	0	0
June 21	0	0
June 28	0	0
July 5	0	0
July 12	0	0
July 19	0	0
July 26	5	0
August 2	1	2
	Sunflower Moth	
June 7	0	0
June 14	0	0
June 21	0	0
June 28	0	0
July 5	0	0
July 12	0	0
July 19	0	0
July 26	0	0
August 2	0	0

Moth Catches should increase during the light of the moon with egg lays following increased catches.

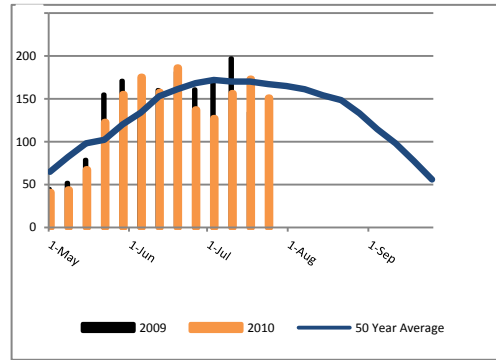
August						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1  65% 21 days	2  55% 22 days	3  Last Quarter 12:00 A.M.	4  35% 24 days	TODAY 5  25% 25 days	6  16% 26 days	7  8% 27 days
8  3% 28 days	9  New Moon 10:08 P.M.	10  1% 1 day	11  4% 2 days	12  10% 3 days	13  18% 4 days	14  28% 5 days
15  39% 6 days	16  First Quarter 1:14 P.M.	17  60% 8 days	18  70% 9 days	19  78% 10 days	20  86% 11 days	21  92% 12 days
22  96% 13 days	23  99% 14 days	24  Full Moon 12:05 P.M.	25  99% 16 days	26  96% 17 days	27  92% 18 days	28  86% 19 days
29  79% 20 days	30  70% 21 days	31  60% 22 days				

# GROWING DEGREE DAY:

## Altus

Growing Degree Days (GDD)

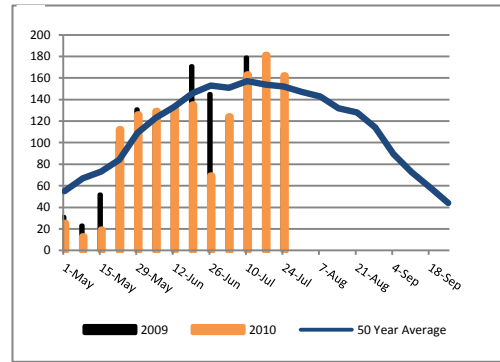
Week of	50 year	2009	2010
May 1	65	45	41
May 8	82	52	44
May 15	98	79	67
May 22	102	155	123
May 29	120	171	155
June 5	134	132	175
June 12	154	160	158
June 19	161	181	186
June 26	168	161	137
July 3	172	172	127
July 10	170	197	156
July 17	170	134	173
July 24	167	140	151
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>1,693</b>



## Blackwell

Growing Degree Days (GDD)

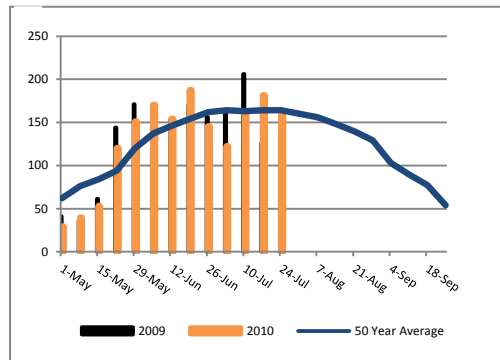
Week of	50 year	2009	2010
May 1	55	31	25
May 8	67	23	13
May 15	73	52	19
May 22	84	101	112
May 29	109	131	126
June 5	123	116	129
June 12	133	131	132
June 19	146	171	135
June 26	153	145	69
July 3	151	123	124
July 10	157	179	163
July 17	154	100	181
July 24	152	113	162
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>1,390</b>



## Hobart

Growing Degree Days (GDD)

Week of	50 year	2009	2010
May 1	62	41	29
May 8	76	36	39
May 15	84	61	53
May 22	94	144	120
May 29	120	171	151
June 5	137	121	170
June 12	146	153	153
June 19	154	170	187
June 26	162	156	145
July 3	164	162	122
July 10	164	206	161
July 17	160	126	181
July 24	164	140	158
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>1,669</b>



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