

# CROP MANAGEMENT REPORT

August 3, 2018

Volume 5, Issue 9

## COTTON

If you would like to be added to our newsletter mailing list please email [tara.johnson@ag.tamu.edu](mailto:tara.johnson@ag.tamu.edu) THANK YOU

### UPCOMING EVENTS

Farm Bill Meeting	8/9
Pasture Recovery Program	8/10
Tri- County Crops Conf.	9/11
Americot/NexGen Field Day	9/18
GCJLA Dove Hunt	9/19

That rain was definitely a life saver for most everyone around, especially the folks over in Midkiff. Most of them probably came close to doubling their total rainfall for the year. Even if you only received .2-.3", that along with the cooler weather was sure welcome. We are also looking at some cooler weather for the weeks ahead. The rain has definitely added or preserved some bales on this crop. Another rain in a week or two will help it grow some more. Do not let this crop want for anything right now. Finish it out with fertilizer as needed in order to maintain yield and quality. For most, the boll load will be PGR enough, but if needed, give it a shot, especially after this rain and with more in the forecast. This should be on a field by field basis.

We are winding down our scouting program right now. Today (8/3) will be Shay's last day and Andrea will finish up next Wednesday. Scott will stay on until 8/22 and will spend his time primarily looking for stinkbugs and worms. Continue to keep in mind that even though we are winding down the season and basically only concerned with stinkbugs and possibly bollworms an errant CYA application now could not only cost you money but also flare aphids or mites which in turn will cost you even more.

As I said before, this crop is progressing nicely. Square sets and total fruit load have dropped over the past two weeks but still remain at over 86% of all squares that are still on the plant or are now bolls. Nodes above white flower (NAWF) made a significant leap forward over the past two weeks, with many fields racing past the critical NAWF = 5 cutout point. For these fields it is time to start managing your water and nitrogen as you prepare to shut down for the season. Work that Warren did for years with Doug Schaefer found that you could terminate your water 400-500 heat units after cutout. This of course assumes that we have adequate soil moisture to finish on. We may want to water a little longer this year unless sufficient rain comes. Remember, watering too long will make it harder to kill, costs more, and can actually lower your grade!

### TURNROW MEETINGS

Tuesday, August 7	9:00 a.m. Glasscock Coop
Wednesday, August 8	9:00 a.m. Midkiff Coop
Tuesday, August 14	9:00 a.m. Glasscock Coop
Wednesday, August 15	9:00 a.m. Midkiff Coop

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## CORN/SORGHUM

Corn is now finished, the important thing to keep in mind is a timely harvest. If you let the grain dry down too much you lose the opportunity to sell that water to the elevator. This applies to all grain crops. Additionally, if it starts to rain we could be hit with aflatoxin. High levels of aflatoxin make it difficult for the elevator to get rid of. In sorghum that has headed out, keep an eye on headworms, I have seen as many as 11 in one head so far. By the time they reach 1/2 " control will be needed. In this young sorghum they are generally okay. They will feed and chew up the leaves pretty good, but unless they feed down into the growing point and into the head you are fine.

## PECAN WEEVIL

Pecan weevils will be emerging in couple of weeks. The pecans are nearing the gel or dough stage now when treatments should be initiated. Sevin or a synthetic pyrethroid such as Brigade, Warrior, Karate, Mustang Max, and Hero are the products of choice on pecan weevils. Check your earliest developing nuts and treat if the gel stage has been reached.

Research shows that the pecan weevil adults typically emerge from their soil cells ( 4"-10" beneath the surface) from mid-August to mid-September to mate and oviposit in pecan nut ( emergence can be monitored by using a number of different emergence cages, checking dropped nuts in August for feeding punctures, etc.) Successful management strives to prevent adult females from successfully laying eggs in the developing kernels (nuts still in the water stage are not yet susceptible to oviposition, but as they transition through the gel stage, kernel development beginning at the tip allows eggs to be placed in them.) There is a 3-5 day period from when the adult emerges from the soil to when they can successfully begin to lay eggs in susceptible nuts. Emerging weevils should be killed before oviposition begins and Carbaryl or a pyrethroid are the standard pesticides used for this purpose. Pecan varieties like 'Pawnee' begin kernel formation in early August and should be protected based on when the first emerging weevils are found; other varieties, like 'Stuart', may not begin kernel formation until early September, and pecan weevils emerging earlier can be allowed to accumulate until 'Stuart' reaches the gel stage, when treatment must be made to prevent successful oviposition in them. The residual of Carbaryl is about 10-14 days and, if pecan weevils continue to emerge from their soil cells following an initial treatment, a second or even a third treatment may be needed to prevent economic damage from occurring.