

# CROP MANAGEMENT REPORT

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## IPM AUDIO UPDATES

To catch my IPM Audio Updates recorded weekly, you can sign up at: [Rolling Plains/West Texas IPM Audio Updates](#) or click on the QR code below and receive notifications by text when one has been recorded and then listen to it whenever you wish. This is a very brief update about what I am finding around St. Lawrence both pest and crop wise along with what I expect to see in the near future.



## WHEAT

This wheat crop has been beaten up a bit over the past few weeks but for many fields it is still in decent shape considering the amount of moisture that is available at this time. The yellowing that is present in these fields is generally just cosmetic to this point. Everything that I have looked at just had the leaves burned from the cold weather that we experienced a while back, but most everything is growing out of it. The lower areas that appear to be staying yellow a little longer are coming out of it and upon inspection are now putting out new, green leaves from the whorl. It has just taken them a while. When wheat is still in the vegetative stage the primary way of determining if it is dead or not is to examine the newest leaves in the whorl, if they are yellow, it is questionable. If they are

brown, then the tiller or possibly the entire plant is dead. In the photo below you can see that the plants on the left and middle have green leaves emerging from the whorl whereas the one on the right has a brown leaf coming out. This tiller is most likely dead.



With this crop still in the tillering stage when we had the freeze it was generally not too susceptible to a freeze. At tillering most wheat can withstand temperatures down to 12°. However, this is also dependent on the duration of these freezing temperatures. Slightly warmer temperatures, but for a longer time can cause severe damage. Also, low spots, soil moisture, fertility, and various other factors can influence freeze damage. Unfortunately freeze damage is not completely predictable.

I have seen one field this week that has begun jointing. This seems to be just a little early for us but not too much. Baring any excessively cold weather this field may be OK as far as any freezing temperatures are concerned. Of course we could always have a cold front come in as late as early-mid March. Once wheat begins jointing it can withstand temperatures to around 24°. Again

## WHEAT, CONT.

duration will have a large part to play in the amount of damage. If jointing wheat does experience freezing temperatures then the developing head needs to be examined to determine if it is still viable or if it has been killed by the freeze. Cut the stem open and remove the head, if it is still green and vigorous looking then it will be fine. If it is pale yellow, white, or brown, then the head is dead and will not produce grain. In the picture below, the head on the left is just fine and will produce grain, the one in the middle is questionable, and the head on the right is dead. An abundance of dead heads will most definitely effect your yield. If you need help in determining whether you feel like you have freeze damage or dead tillers or plants give me a call and we can take a look at your field.



For those of you who are looking at taking this crop to yield this year, now is the time to be getting your fertilizer out if you are planning to. Prior to first hollow stem, or jointing is the optimum time to get your fertilizer on in order for the plants to utilize it for maximum yield. If put on after jointing the fertilizer application will not be as efficient and not contribute as much to yield. Obviously if fertilizing dryland, our biggest roadblock is having the moisture in order to get the fertilizer in the ground in order for the plant to be able to take it up.

## 2023 TRI-COUNTY CROPS CONFERENCE

The 2023 Tri-County Crops Conference is scheduled for March 2nd at the Glasscock County Annex. Topics this year will include: 2023 Cotton Market Outlook, Perennial Weed Control Research, 2023 IPM Issues, Best Management Practices for Establishing and Producing Grain Crops, and the Annual Auxin Training. The cost is \$15.00 per person and 3 TDA CEU's will be offered. A meal will be served as well.

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



# TRI-COUNTY CROPS

**Thursday, March 2nd, 2023 8:00 a.m.  
Glasscock County Community Center**

**Meal will be served at 12:00 p.m.  
3 TDA CEU's will be provided  
Auxin Training at 1:00 p.m.**

**Topics include: perennial weed control research,  
cotton market outlook, 2023 IPM issues, best man-  
agement practices for establishing and  
producing grain crops in St. Lawrence**

**\$15.00 per attendee**

**Call the office at 432-354-2381 or email  
[erica.rauschuber@ag.tamu.edu](mailto:erica.rauschuber@ag.tamu.edu) to RSVP by  
Wednesday, February 22, 2023**

4 CEU's  
2 IPM  
1 Gen  
plus  
1 Auxin L&R



## Concho Valley Cotton Conference & SRPCGA Annual Meeting

**DATE: Tuesday, Feb 28, 2023**

**LOCATION: McNease Convention Center**

**REGISTRATION BEGINS:  
8:00 AM**

**Program: 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM**

**Admission Free if Registered by  
February 21, 2023  
or  
\$20.00 at the door**

### Topics Covered

NRCS Program for Cover Cropping & Rainwater Capture

Cover Cropping in Semi-Arid Texas with Grower Panel Discussion

New Discoveries in Reniform Nematode Management  
Dryland Cotton Fertility Considerations

Soil Biologicals

Southern Rolling Plains Cotton Growers Annual Meeting

US Cotton Trust Protocol Updates

Stewardship of Crop Technologies

West Texas Weed Management & Variety Updates

2023 Auxin Training

Complimentary Lunch & Booth Exhibit Visitations

*Luncheon Keynote Speaker:*

*Shawn Holladay, Chairman- National Cotton Council*

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