



Cotton Insects

We continue to focus on management of thrips. Hopefully, you have been able to get some of your crop planted. It has been wet for a couple of weeks, and the rains are not letting up again to end this week. Weed control passes will be delayed, as will sprays for thrips. Recommendations for insecticide control of thrips at and after planting are shown below again. Remember, applications of insecticide for thrips after the 4-5-leaf stage are almost always “revenge killing” sprays that don’t pay for themselves. Our research has shown that the best time to spray for thrips is when they meet or exceed threshold during the 1-2-leaf stage. Recommendations for thrips are available in the 2018 Pest Management Handbook under *at-planting* and *foliar sprays* at:

<http://www.clemson.edu/extension/agronomy/pest%20management%20handbook.html>

THRIPS

Product (at planting)	Product/acre	Lb ai/acre	Acre/gal	REI	PHI	Comments
aldicarb (R) AgLogic 15 G or Temik 15 G	3.5-5.0 lb	0.525-0.75	-	48 hr	90 d	In-furrow granular
thiamethoxam Cruiser or Avicta Duo or Acceleron (check coding)	-	-	-	12 hr	-	Seed treatment
imidacloprid Gaucho 600 or Aeris or Acceleron (check coding)	-	-	-	12 hr	-	Seed treatment
acephate Orthene/Acephate 97 Orthene/Acephate 90	16.0 oz 17.2 oz	0.97	-	24 hr	21 d	In-furrow spray
phorate (R) Thimet 20 G	5.0 lb	1.0	-	48 hr	60 d	In-furrow granular
imidacloprid Couraze 4 F Couraze 2 F Admire Pro 4.6 Velum Total 3.67	10.55 oz 21.1 oz 9.2 oz 14-18 oz	0.33 (0.237-0.305)	12.1 6.0 13.9 7.1-9.1	12 hr	14 d	In-furrow spray; seed trt + IFS not to exceed 0.5 lb/acre total
Product (foliar sprays)	Product/acre	Lb ai/acre	Acre/gal	REI	PHI	Comments
dicrotophos (R) Bidrin 8 E	3.2 oz	0.2	40	6 d	30 d	3.2 oz limit pre-bloom
acephate Orthene/Acephate 97 Orthene/Acephate 90	3.0 oz 3.2 oz	0.18	-	24 hr	21 d	
dimethoate Dimethoate 4 EC	8.0 oz	0.25	16	48 hr	14 d	
spinetoram Radiant 1 SC	1.5-3.0 oz	0.0117-0.0234	42.7-85.3	4 hr	28 d	Adjuvant recommended

The high rate of aldicarb should also provide some protection against nematodes and suppress early populations of aphids and spider mites. When cotton is planted after May 20, seed treatments have

The Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service offers its programs to people of all ages, regardless of race, color, gender, religion, national origin, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, marital or family status and is an equal opportunity employer. Clemson University Cooperating with U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Carolina Counties, Extension Service, Clemson, South Carolina.



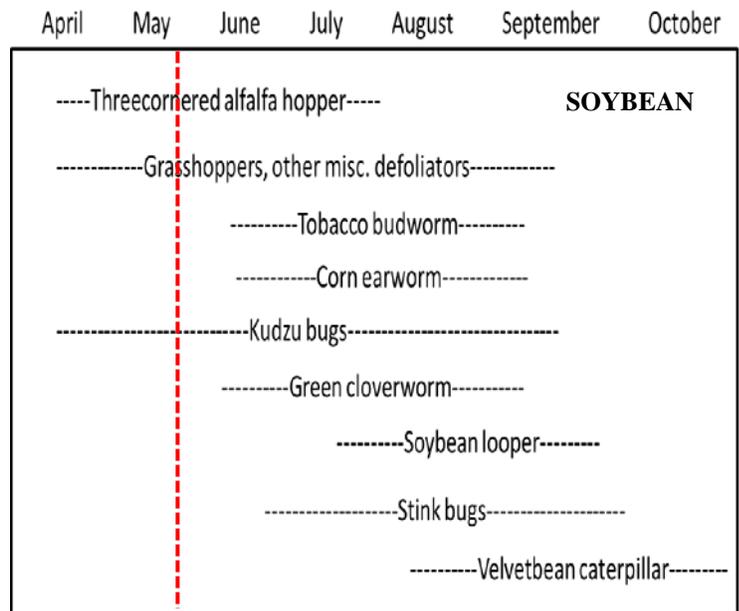
proven to be effective in limiting thrips damage to seedling cotton plants. Avicta (with abamectin) and Aeris (with thiodicarb) have some activity on nematodes. Generally, a preventative insecticide used at planting will protect seedlings from severe stunting characteristic of thrips injury. Occasionally, however, conditions will be unfavorable for proper uptake of systemic insecticides (too cool, dry soil, excessive moisture, etc.), and plants can be severely damaged. **Foliar treatments will be most effective when applied to cotton seedlings prior to unfolding of the second true leaf.** A foliar insecticide treatment may be needed when two or more thrips are found per plant. Shake each plant (randomly select 25 or more) into a coffee cup or a similar utensil to facilitate counting. When most plants have severely damaged growing points and immature thrips are present, one or more foliar treatments may be needed to allow the plants to resume normal growth and development. Examine plants 5-7 days after the initial treatment, and treat again if immatures are still present on most plants. When the newly unfolded leaves of infested plants are free of damage, and plants appear to be growing at a normal rate, further applications of insecticides will have little benefit. Treatments applied beyond the four-leaf stage of growth may actually be counterproductive, as these would likely reduce beneficial populations and result in early-season problems with other pests. Although effective, acephate can flare populations of spider mites and aphids.

Soybean Situation

As of 20 May 2018, the USDA NASS South Carolina Statistical Office estimated that about 21% of our soybean crop has been planted, compared with 10% the previous week, 31% at this time last year, and 32% for the 5-year average. About 15% of the crop has emerged, compared with 4% the previous week, 14% at this time last year, and 15% for the 5-year average. These are observed/perceived state-wide averages. It has been dry and hot this week.

Soybean Insects

Again this week, there is not much to report regarding insect issues in soybeans for this past week. Because only about 20% of the crop has been planted, there are few issues with insects so far. If you take a look at the timeline chart above, you can see what major pests you are generally at risk for at this time of year. Those continue to include grasshoppers and threecornered alfalfa hoppers, with kudzu bugs not really an issue until later. You should scout the young crop as it emerges, though, to ensure that other problems are not present. Scout early soybeans for insects!



The Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service offers its programs to people of all ages, regardless of race, color, gender, religion, national origin, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, marital or family status and is an equal opportunity employer. Clemson University Cooperating with U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Carolina Counties, Extension Service, Clemson, South Carolina.



Bollworm & Tobacco Budworm

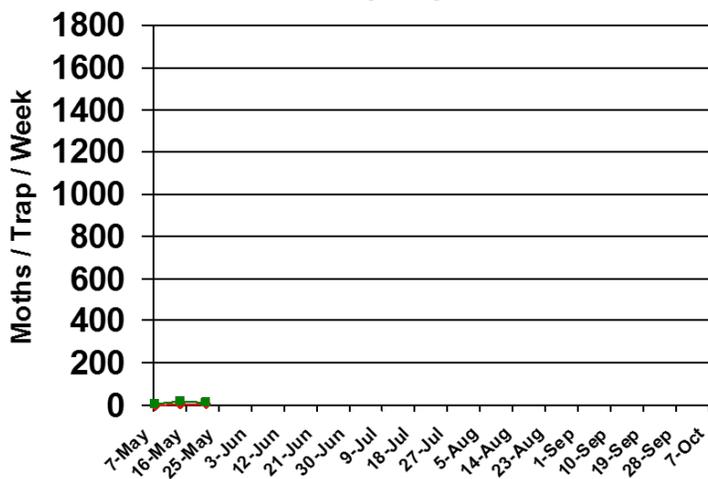


Captures of bollworm (BW) and tobacco budworm (TBW) moths in pheromone traps at EREC this season are shown below, as are the captures from 2017 for reference. Tobacco budworm continues to be important for our soybean acres and for any acres of non-Bt cotton. I provide these

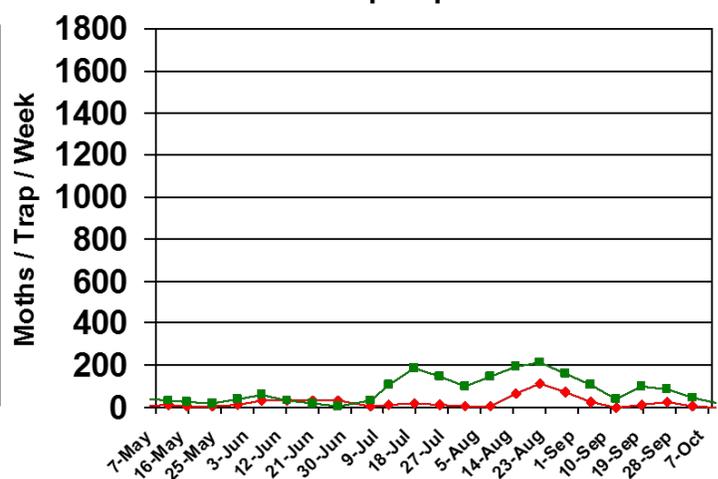
data as a measure of moth presence and activity in our local area near my research plots. The numbers are not necessarily representative of the species throughout the state.



Pheromone Trap Capture SC - 2018

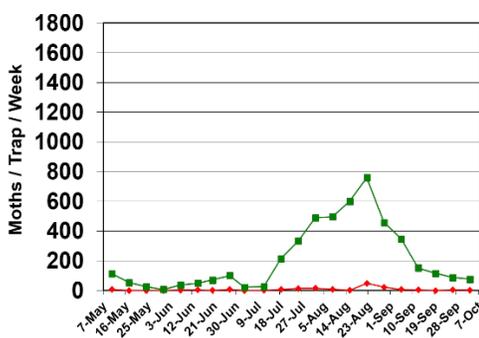


Pheromone Trap Capture SC - 2017

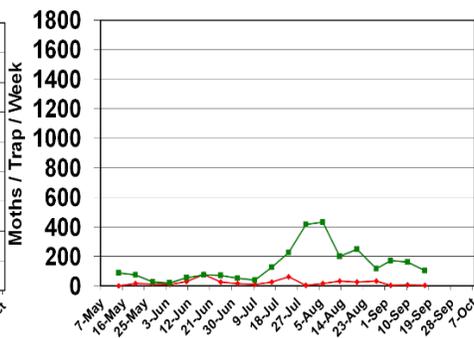


Trap data from 2007-2016 are shown below for reference to other years of trapping data from EREC:

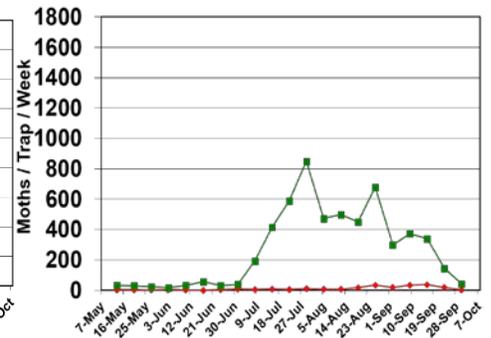
Pheromone Trap Capture SC - 2007



Pheromone Trap Capture SC - 2008



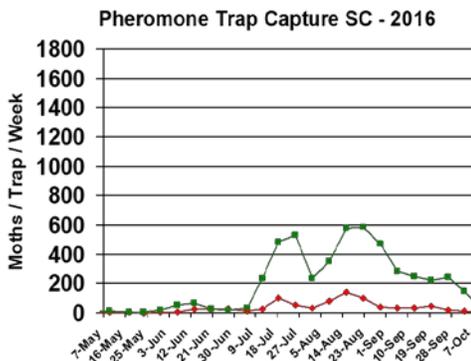
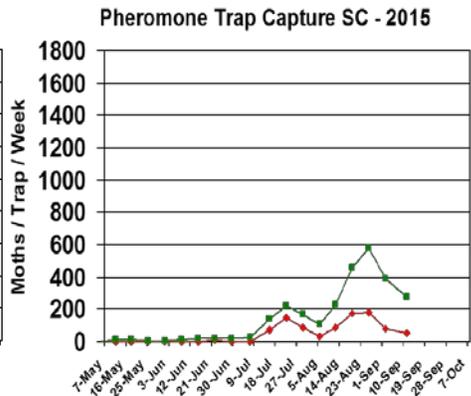
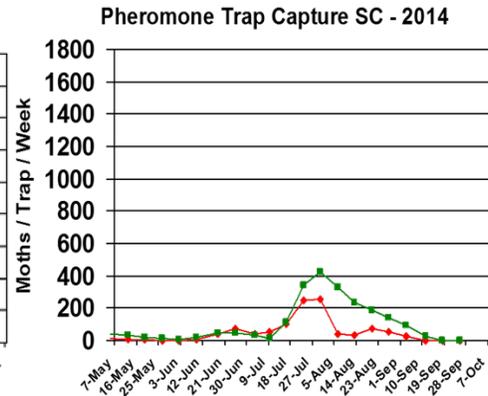
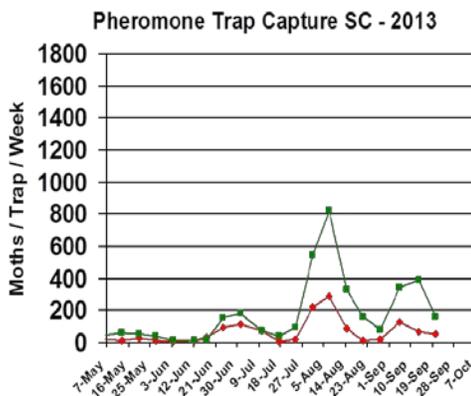
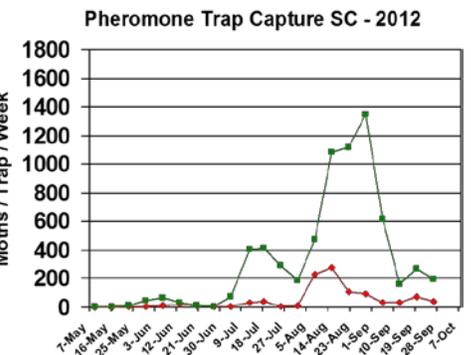
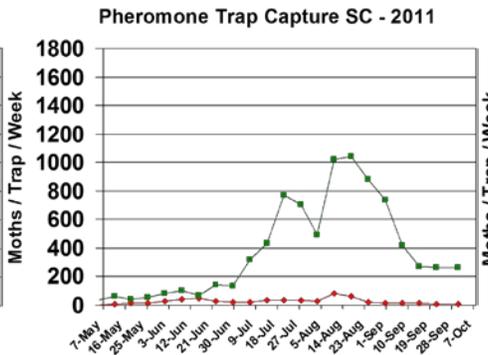
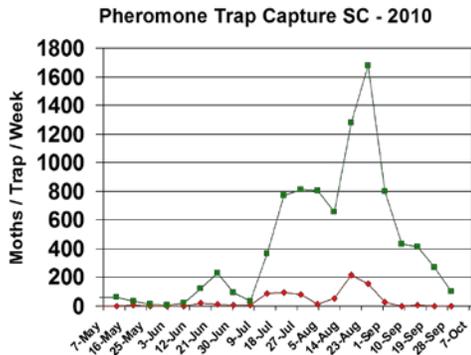
Pheromone Trap Capture SC - 2009



The Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service offers its programs to people of all ages, regardless of race, color, gender, religion, national origin, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, marital or family status and is an equal opportunity employer. Clemson University Cooperating with U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Carolina Counties, Extension Service, Clemson, South Carolina.

Public Service Activities

The mention of any commercial product in this publication does not imply its endorsement by Clemson University over other products not named, nor does the omission imply that they are not satisfactory.



Pest Management Handbook – 2018

Insect control recommendations are available online in the 2018 South Carolina Pest Management Handbook at: <http://www.clemson.edu/extension/agronomy/pest%20management%20handbook.html>

The Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service offers its programs to people of all ages, regardless of race, color, gender, religion, national origin, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, marital or family status and is an equal opportunity employer. Clemson University Cooperating with U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Carolina Counties, Extension Service, Clemson, South Carolina.

Public Service Activities

The mention of any commercial product in this publication does not imply its endorsement by Clemson University over other products not named, nor does the omission imply that they are not satisfactory.



Free Mobile Apps: “Calibrate My Sprayer” and “Mix My Sprayer”



Download our free mobile apps called “Calibrate My Sprayer” and “Mix My Sprayer” that help check for proper calibration of spraying equipment and help you with mixing user-defined pesticides, respectively, in custom units (available in both iOS and Android formats):

<http://www.clemson.edu/extension/mobile-apps/>

Need More Information?

For more Clemson University Extension information: <http://www.clemson.edu/extension/>

For historical cotton/soybean insect newsletters:

<http://www.clemson.edu/extension/agronomy/cotton1/newsletters.html>

Sincerely,

Jeremy K. Greene, Ph.D.
Professor of Entomology



Visit our website at:
<http://www.clemson.edu>

The Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service offers its programs to people of all ages, regardless of race, color, gender, religion, national origin, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, marital or family status and is an equal opportunity employer. Clemson University Cooperating with U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Carolina Counties, Extension Service, Clemson, South Carolina.

Public Service Activities

The mention of any commercial product in this publication does not imply its endorsement by Clemson University over other products not named, nor does the omission imply that they are not satisfactory.