

Scout _____ Phone _____ County _____

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INSECT THRESHOLDS

*BOLL WEEVIL

Immediately notify Boll Weevil Eradication officials if an infestation is found.

*CONVENTIONAL COTTON

Bollworm/Tobacco Budworm: When 4+ (after first bloom) or 8+ (before bloom) small larvae per 100 plants are present or when larvae are present and square damage is 5 percent or greater. Egg counts aid in timing applications and indicate subsequent occurrence of larvae.

*BT COTTON

Foliar treatments should be made when 4+ (after first bloom) or 8+ (before bloom) surviving larvae per 100 plants are present and /or 2 percent boll damage is found. Egg counts aid in timing application and indicate subsequent occurrence of larvae.

*PLANT BUGS

First 2 weeks of squaring: 1 or more per 6 row feet or 8 per 100 sweeps. Third week of squaring until first bloom: 2 or more per 6 row feet or 15 per 100 sweeps. After 1st bloom: 4 or more per 6 row feet or 30 per 100 sweeps. Count 1 clouded plant bug as equivalent to 1.5 tarnished plant bugs.

If square retention drops below 80 percent prior to bloom and plant bugs are present, treatment should be considered even if numbers are sub threshold.

*THRIPS

When thrips average 1 or more per plant and damage is observed.

*APHIDS

Early season: when aphids are present on numerous plants and some leaves are curled along the edges. Mid-season: when aphids are very numerous, honeydew is present, and natural control agents are not affecting aphid populations.

(L, < 10 per leaf; M, 10 – 50 per leaf; H, >50 per leaf)

*SPIDER MITES

When 50 percent of the plants are infested. (L, < 10% infested; M, 10-50% infested; H, > 50% infested)

*WHITEFLIES

When 50 percent of the terminals are infested with adults. (L, < 10% infested; M, 10 – 50% infested; H, > 50% infested)

*STINK BUGS

When stink bugs number 1 or more per 6 feet, or when 20% or more of thumb-sized bolls are injured.

*FALL ARMYWORM

When 4 or more larvae are found per 100 blooms and bolls or when 10 – 20 larvae are found per 100 plants.

*BEET ARMYWORM

Prior to August 15: when 5 or 6 hits are found per 300 row feet. After August 15: when 10 or more hits (egg mass or group of small larvae) are found per 300 row feet.

*LOOPERS

When loopers cause 25 percent defoliation or populations threaten premature defoliation prior to boll maturity.

PLANT MANAGEMENT

*GROWTH STAGE

Height – Is measured from the ground of the cotton plant to the upper main-stem node on which the main-stem leaf is unfurled (terminal).

Node – A point of attachment of plant structures (leaves or fruit) to main stem or branches of a cotton plant.

*PINHEAD

When the 1st square the size of pencil eraser occurs in the terminal. Lowest main-stem above the cotyledonary node from which a sympodial (fruiting) branch develops. Usually occurs at main-stem nodes 4th to 7th influenced by variety, temperature, and cultural practice.

*SQUARE AND BOLL RETENTION

Presence of 1st position squares or bolls at all fruiting nodes from top to bottom.

*NODES ABOVE 1ST POSITION WHITE FLOWER (NAWF)

A measure of the number of main-stem nodes above the uppermost white flower in the first fruiting position.

*HEAT UNITS AFTER NODE ABOVE WHITE FLOWER = 5 (NAWF 5)

Heat units are a measure of physiological time and measure the pace of growth and development of a cotton plant. To calculate heat units for a day, average the high and low temperatures (high + low)/2 then subtract 60. Total heat units beyond NAWF 5 is the accumulation of heat units after Node Above White Flower 5.

Precautionary Statement

In order to protect people and the environment, pesticides should be used safely. This is everyone's responsibility, especially the user. Read and follow label directions carefully before you buy, mix, apply, store or dispose of a pesticide. According to laws regulating pesticides, they must be used only as directed by the label. Persons who do not obey the law will be subject to penalties.

Disclaimer Statement

Pesticides recommended in this publication were registered for the prescribed uses when printed. Pesticides registrations are continuously reviewed. Should registration of a recommended pesticide be canceled, it would no longer be recommended by the University of Tennessee.

Use of trade or brand names in this publication is for clarity and information, it does not imply approval of the product to the exclusion of others which may be of similar, suitable composition, nor does it guarantee or warrant the standard of the product.

F629-2M-3/05 (Rev) E12-4615-00-008-05 05-0285-

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