Mississippi Crop Situation

July 2, 2008	Mississippi State University Extension Service	Number 15

Past Newsletters Archive

Newsletter Shortcut Bar- Click to Skip to Topic

Corn Smut	Soybean Insects	Sorghum Insects	Cotton Agronomics	NE MS Pests Update
Market Briefs	Soybean Agronomics	Budworm/Bollworm	SWCB Traps	Subscribe/Directory

This Weeks Planting Report

National Agricultures Statistics Services (Mississippi) Crop Progress for Week Ending 6/29/08				
Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5- Year Average
Corn Silked	93	84	96	91
Corn Dough	20	14	53	43
Cotton Squaring	66	41	86	75
Cotton Setting Bolls	2	--	13	15
Peanuts Pegging	10	7	25	--
Rice Headed	0	0	3	5
Sorghum Heading	44	32	53	45
Soybeans Planted	100	99	100	100
Soybeans Emerged	99	97	100	99
Soybeans Blooming	65	60	81	73
Soybeans Setting Pods	19	--	25	38
Sweet Potatoes Planted	87	83	90	77
Winter Wheat Harvested	99	97	100	97

Corn Smut

Dr. Tom Allen, Dr. Angus Catchot, Dr. Chris Daves

Several calls and field visits in the past week regarding common corn smut. As a pathologist this is one of the more interesting diseases. Common smut can be referred to as boil, blister smut, maize mushroom, and Mexican truffle. Not only can common smut be a disease that causes minor yield losses (normally 1% but as high as 10% in some very rare cases) the malformed corn ear is considered an edible delicacy in Mexico known as huitlacoche. Immature galls of the fungus, that can appear on corn ears and are normally collected two to three weeks post-infection, are canned and sold for a higher price than corn typically in Mexico. At present time the fungus is even sold as a fresh market product where galled ears are sold.

Common smut of corn is caused by a soilborne fungus. This fungus can persist in the soil due to its production of a hardened, thick walled spore called a teliospore. Teliospores, which are the black, powdery structures that appear inside the gall when it dries up, drop into the soil and survive for long periods of time. These mature spores can also be spread from plant to plant by wind, rain, birds, and insects. Common smut is favored by excess nitrogen, herbicide injury, damage by cultivation, hail, blowing soil/sand, and insect damage. When a conducive environment occurs the teliospore will germinate and produce secondary spores that infect the corn plant. For the fungal spores to enter the plant there must be a wound. The fungus can enter and cause galls on brace roots, the stalk, tassels, leaves, and most notably on the ears themselves (see photos attached below of galls on leaves, stalks, ears, and the tassel). Galls were reported

on leaves earlier this season and were most commonly associated with either mechanical damage or insect feeding that occurred in April and May. Galls are most often recognizable in fields when they are first covered by a silvery white tissue. The interior of the gall will mature and turn into masses of powdery, dark brown/black spores (these are the teliospores). The fungus grows best during periods of drought and prefers temperatures between 78° and 93° F. Corn ears become less susceptible to infection following ear formation and pollination. However, this is not to say that infection cannot occur following pollination.

An open wound can be caused by insect feeding that will allow the fungus to infect corn plants. We have received several calls from consultants regarding higher levels of common smut in fields that have appeared to have greater stink bug damage. While stink bugs can lead to a wound and allow the fungus to enter and cause common smut there is no scientific data that suggests there is a specific correlation between stink bugs and common smut. Over the years there have been several anecdotal reports of this occurring. Some of these reports have suggested that common smut will usually be worse in cases where corn is grown in fields that are adjacent to wheat fields and the damage/common smut will be greatest along field edges. However, we suggest to you that this is very possible since ANY wound, or opening on the plant can lead to common smut if the fungus is present. Thus, a field that has incurred stink bug damage could, possibly have more common smut. While there may not be direct, scientific evidence to support this scenario it is very likely.

We have also received several calls regarding storage of grain that contains common smut. This should not be a problem. The fungus that causes corn smut will not lead to rotten corn in either a grain elevator or one of the plastic poly-tubes (sausage tubes) that producers began to use throughout Mississippi last year. However, if you think that your corn has received an over abundance of stink bug damage, taking this grain to the elevator rather than storing it is the best recommendation. Pathologically speaking there are many other issues that could develop in grain that has been wounded by insects.

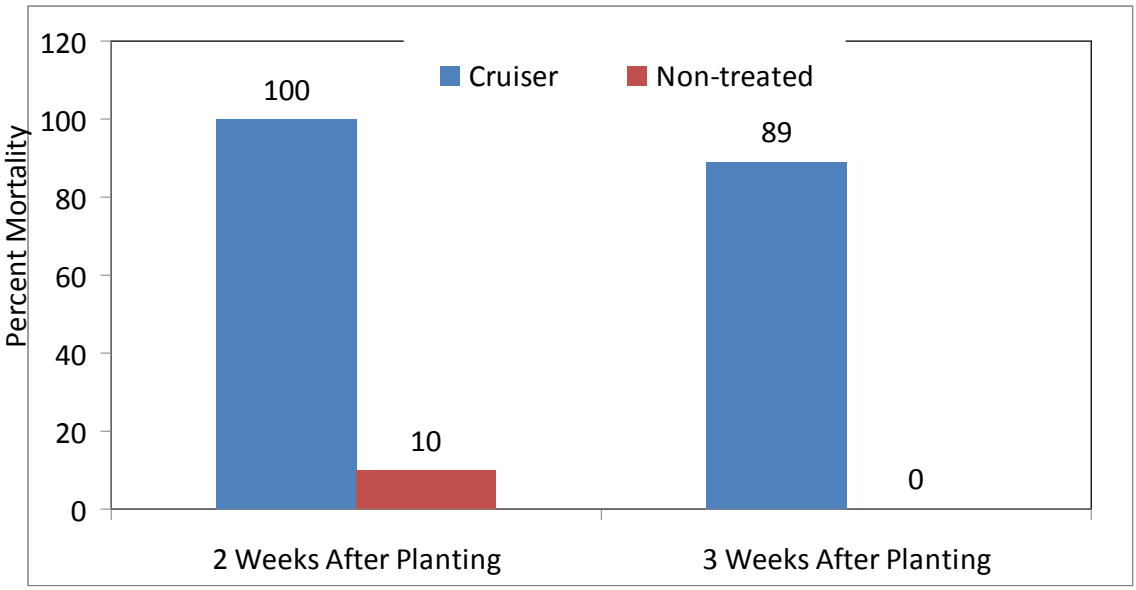
The best methods of control for common smut of corn are rotation, planting resistant hybrids and reducing the amount of mechanical damage on field edges from bush hogging, herbicide application or other farm implements. There are no fungicide treatments available to control common smut of corn.

Soybean Insects

Angus Catchot, Jeff Gore, and Gordon Andrews

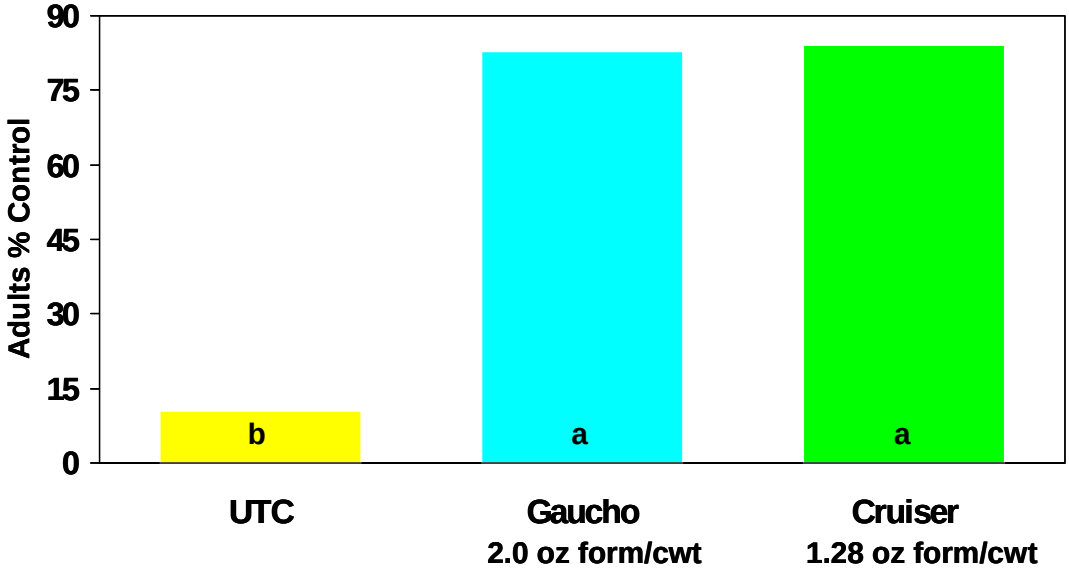
Three cornered alfalfa hoppers: TCAH's have been high in most areas this year. With the bulk of the crop being late this year, we are seeing more soybeans exposed to high hopper numbers when the crop is small. This leads to more main stem girdling in fields then we are used to seeing in MS since we have adopted the Early Soybean Planting System. In most years we get the bulk of the crop in early in MS and deal with hoppers later in the season when the plants have a lot more growth on them. Last year we had severe girdling in wheat beans. Most often we see damage long after the hoppers have moved up the plants or are gone when wind comes through and plants begin to break over. Main stem girdling usually occurs when plants are 10-12 inches or less in height. After that point the main stem gets some size on it and hoppers move up the plant and begin to girdle petioles and feed on racemes taking nutrients from developing pods. Hopper numbers also are higher in no-till or reduced till fields. Sampling very small soybean plants for TCAH's can be extremely difficult but necessary. Often time wheat beans have "skippy" stands or rows that do not close well which allows wind to get down in the canopy and we see much higher levels of lodging in these fields. Even if the plants are small it will be necessary to try and do visual searches or gently run sweep nets through these small beans to monitor hoppers. Even if plants are girdled when they are small, feeding injury will scar over and as long as these plants do not lodge will go on produce normal yields. Often times you can have a severely damaged field and never know it if the plants do not lodge. In almost every case, we are seeing damage in fields that did not have an insecticide seed treatment at planting. Some have tried to address this issue by adding a pyrethroid in with first glyphosate application but timing can easily be off using this method. Below are results from insecticide seed treatment trials conducted at Stoneville by Dr. Jeff Gore and at LSU AgCenter by Dr. Roger Leonard showing excellent control of TCAH .

Three Cornered Alfalfa Hopper Control with Cruiser in Soybeans



**Hoppers were caged on soybeans for 72 hours. Soybeans were planted June 10.

TCAH Control with Soybean IST (V_4 Stage – 23 DAP) Roger Leonard- LSU AgCenter



Dr. Jeff Gore

Spider Mites in Soybeans: There have been several reports of spider mites at treatable levels in soybeans over the past couple of weeks. Until recently, essentially no options were available for controlling spider mites in these situations in Mississippi. This year, Hero® does have a label in soybeans, and last week Brigade® received a label in soybeans. Both of these insecticides are from FMC. Hero is a premix of bifenthrin and zeta-cypermethrin, and Brigade is bifenthrin alone. Of the two, Brigade is probably the better choice for spider mites because the zeta-cypermethrin in Hero does not add anything in terms of spider mite control and applying Brigade will allow a slightly higher use rate of bifenthrin. With either of these insecticides, the highest labeled rate is recommended for spider mites in soybeans. The highest labeled rate for Brigade is 6.4 ounces of product per acre (1 gallon to 20 acres). For Hero, the highest labeled rate is 10.3 ounces of product per acre (1 gallon to 12.4 acres). That equates to 5 ounces of bifenthrin per acre which would be the same as Brigade at 1 gallon to 25 acres. The 10.3 oz. rate of Hero gives a high enough rate of bifenthrin to provide control of spider mites, but one thing to be aware of is that after an application of any bifenthrin product, another application of a bifenthrin product cannot be made for 30 days. That is why the highest rate of bifenthrin will be important for spider mites to give sufficient residual to control young mites hatching from eggs that were laid before the application. We were able to put a test out on some spider mites in soybeans at Stoneville this week. At 24 hours after application of Brigade at 6.4 ounces per acre, we averaged 9.5 mites per square inch compared to 23.2 in the check. In the check, there were all sizes of mites present including immature that just hatched up to adults. In the Brigade treated plots, all of the mites that we observed were very small and had just hatched. By 48 hours after treatment, the check averaged 23.7 mites per square inch and the Brigade had gone down to 4.1 mites per square inch. Spider mite eggs that were laid before the application will continue to hatch for a few days after application because bifenthrin does not control the eggs. Because of that and because only one application of bifenthrin is allowed, it is very important that we maximize control with that one application and use the highest rate possible.

Spider Mite Damage
Photo by Tom Allen

Grain Sorghum Insects

Angus Catchot and Chris Daves

Had a report of a treatable population of greenbugs from a consultant in Tunica County. Greenbugs occasionally show up on sorghum in MS but usually not wide spread. This is something to be aware of when you are scouting sorghum. Sorghum will likely have many corn leaf aphids in the whorl of the plant that generally we do not treat for unless the plants are under severe stress and are showing symptomology from the aphids feeding. However, greenbugs can cause considerable damage to sorghum and will sometimes be mixed in with populations of corn leaf aphids. You can easily tell the two apart, since green bugs will be light green in color with a thin black line running down the back on the bigger aphids. Also, it will be highly likely that you will begin to see red or yellow discolored tissue around the greenbug colonies from the toxin they secrete when they feed. The picture below was taken last year in Cleveland, MS and shows the symptomology associated with green bug infestations. There are only a few labeled products for control of greenbugs in sorghum. Dimethoate at ½-1pt rates or Lorsban 4E at ½ to 2 pints of product per acre. I would recommend using the higher end of the use rates and as much water as you can carry should you have to treat greenbugs. Also, keep in mind that there are some varieties of sorghum that can be sensitive to Lorsban 4E.

Table 1. Greenbug Thresholds in Sorghum

Plant Size	*When to Treat*
Emergence to about 6 inches tall	Visible damage, plants beginning to yellow and die, with greenbug colonies present.
Larger plant to preboot stage	Greenbug colonies numerous enough to cause red spotting or yellowing of leaves but before any leaves die.
Pre-boot to maturity	When greenbugs cause the death of more than two of the lowest, normal-sized leaves.

Cotton Agronomics

Dr. Darrin Dodds

Crop Progress: According to the latest USDA crop report, 66% of Mississippi cotton is squaring compared to 41% last week and 86% last year at this time. The five-year average for cotton squaring for the week ending June 29 is 75%. Additionally, 2% of the crop is setting bolls compared to 13% last year at this time and a five-year average of 15%. Overall the cotton crop looks good. The USDA reported nearly 70% of the crop is in good to excellent condition with 7% being rated as poor to very poor. We have been blessed with relatively cool conditions so far this year; however, as everyone knows a good rainfall would be welcomed.

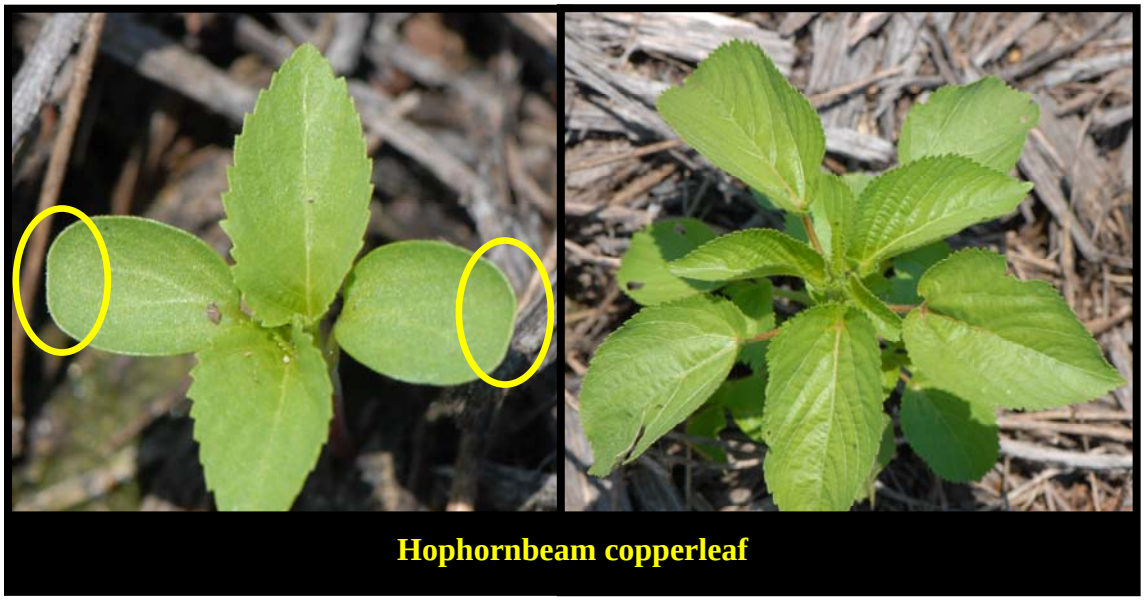
USDA Planting Intentions Report: The USDA released its 2008 planting intentions report on June 30. The U.S. is predicted to plant 9.25 million acres of cotton in 2008 with Upland Cotton accounting for 9.04 million of those acres. Mississippi and California incurred the largest acreage reductions with a 44% reduction in acres compared to last year. It will be interesting to see if the 9.04 million acre prediction will hold at harvest, inclement weather in several areas (especially Texas – could potentially fail 1,000,000+ acres) is driving speculation that we may only harvest 7.8 to 8 million acres of Upland Cotton in the U.S. in 2008.

Cotton Verification Program: As many of you may or may not know, we are attempting to set the framework for a cotton verification program in Mississippi. We have identified five fields in the Central Delta to begin our efforts. Our initial efforts have included collecting soil and nematode samples on one-acre grids on production fields and addressing needs in relation to those areas as they arise. Additionally, we have side-dressed Temik™ at several locations and are making weekly visits to monitor these fields. As part of these weekly visits, we are collecting several measurements of plant growth and progress. Initial measurements included: plant height in inches, total number of nodes, nodes above first position white flower (NAWF), and internode lengths. Internode lengths will be collected from between the third and fourth nodes as well as between the fourth and fifth nodes. The longer of the two will be reported. In this initial report, internode lengths were collected from between the third and fourth nodes. We are working toward a goal of providing weekly updates from these fields in order to give everyone an idea of what kind of progress the crop is making. Future plans including working with growers on a number of areas including (but not limited to): variety selection, fertility, weed and insect control, nematode management, growth regulator application, and defoliation.

Field Location	Height	# Nodes	NAWF	Internode Length
	-----Inches-----			--------Inches--------
Greenwood	22.1	12.2	--	2.18
Holly Bluff	17.8	9.1	--	1.97
Inverness	25.5	16.2	7.4	2.38
Inverness	19.6	11.8	--	1.65
Minter City	22.1	12.8	--	1.93

Prickly Sida vs. Hophornbeam Copperleaf: I have noticed that there is some hophornbeam copperleaf beginning to pop up in various areas around the state. Hophornbeam copperleaf has several characteristics that differentiate it from prickly sida, although when small, they can look very similar. The cotyledons of hophornbeam copperleaf will have a flat tip which can be seen in the image below. Additionally, the leaf margins on the true leaves will be more finely serrated than those of prickly sida. The cotyledons on prickly sida are generally heart-shaped with a small indentation at the apex of the leaf. Prickly sida is listed as one of the ten most common and troublesome weeds in peanuts, cotton, and soybean throughout much of the south. Correct identification of hophornbeam copperleaf is important as the University of Tennessee reports a very high level of tolerance of this species to ALS-inhibiting herbicides which includes Envoke® and Staple®. In the same report, it is reported that copperleaf has "some" tolerance to glyphosate. At first glance, these copperleaf and prickly sida can appear very similar; however, a quick glance at the cotyledons as well as the leaf margins can make differentiating the two much easier.

Prickly Sida



Hophornbeam copperleaf

Northeast MS Update

Dr. Don Cook

There are a few cotton fields that have been treated for plant bugs. Plant bugs are fairly numerous in blooming soybeans and in corn with exposed ears and silks. Aphids are building in some fields. And one field we looked at has a fairly large infestation.

Three-cornered alfalfa hoppers numbers in soybeans are variable, but seem to be increasing in some areas. We are finding some stink bugs in soybeans, but not at threshold levels.

Market Briefs

Dr. John Anderson and Dr. Steve Martin

Corn: Following the release of the March Prospective Plantings report, the corn market moved sharply higher as traders perceived that the reported 86.0 million acre plantings would not be sufficient. The expected effect of these higher prices on acres was generally thought to have been undermined significantly by poor planting conditions across much of the country and by the historic flooding in the Midwest. Consequently, Monday's Acreage report was something of a surprise to the corn market. Corn plantings were estimated at 87.327 million acres, well above th average pre-report estimate of 85.661 million acres. In fact, after a month of hearing nothing but how bad the flood damage in the Midwest has been, Monday's report actually increases 2008/09 production projections slightly from those in the June World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report (11.735 billion bushels in the WASDE report versus 11.754 billion based on Monday's Acreage estimate).

The Grain Stocks report released on Monday was also bearish for the corn market. Pre-report estimates for June 1 stocks ranged from 3.55 to 4.00 billion bushels. The official figure released on Monday was 4.028 billion bushels, indicating a bit more rationing over the last quarter than the market anticipated.

Soybeans: In contrast to corn, Monday's reports on soybeans were pretty well in line with expectations. The plantings estimate of 74.553 million acres was a little above the average trade estimate of 74.257, but it was well within the range of pre-report figures. Similarly, the June 1 stocks estimate of 676 million bushels was a bit higher than the average pre-report estimate (663 million bushels) but was well within the range anticipated by the market. The soybean market did get some generally supportive news in the Acreage report with respect to expected harvested acres. Because of an expected increase in abandonment, harvested soybean acres are projected at 71.121 million acres. This is substantially lower than the 73.8 million harvested acres used in the June WASDE estimates. Despite this supportive change, in the short run, the soybean market is likely to mostly trade defensively along with corn.

Wheat: Through June, wheat was in the weather-and-energy-driven rally affecting all grains. This week, with the release of key reports, the market is back to assessing key fundamental factors. In that regard, Monday's reports did not contain any major surprises. Wheat acreage, at 63.457 million acres (all wheat, winter and spring), was a little below expectations. On the other hand, wheat stocks, at 306 million acres, were on the high side of the average trade estimate (though within the range expected by the market). Overall, the market will quickly assimilate this new information and wheat will resume reacting to harvest pressure and outside market influences.

Rice: After a two week rise, rice futures contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade were back trading in a similar range to two weeks ago. The November 2008 contract was roughly $19.00 per cwt. The Monday acreage reports provided strength to the market as it confirmed what a few analysts were expecting. After the effects of the report wear off the market will try to balance adequate short term (6 months) supplies with the possibility of a longer term (7-18 months) shortage.

The USDA planted acreage report on Monday showed a slight increase in planted acreage compared to the March intentions. Mississippi came in at 210,000 acres compared to 180,000 in March, while the US as a whole was up slightly at 2.9 million acres. These acreage levels will

drop carryover supplies to very low levels by the end of the 2008/09 marketing year as yields are expected to be down slightly from last year due to late plantings. Additionally, the recent effects of weather on the corn and soybean markets will keep pressure on rice prices to increase to compete for acreage in 2009. Thus, producers should expect increased price levels over the next 12-18 months.

Cotton: New York (ICE) cotton futures prices have traded sideways in a $0.03 range over the last two weeks. The Dec 2008 contract has ranged from roughly $0.79-$0.82. Mill demand that was very strong when the Dec contract was in the low $0.70 range has dissipated. Prices have not fallen to previous levels though, due to weather concerns in Texas and overall acreage concerns for 2008 and 2009. However, weakness followed Monday's acreage report.
The USDA planted acreage report on Monday was bearish for the cotton market. Most in the industry expected an estimate in the range of 8.7-9.0 million acres. The March Planting Intentions report had suggested 9.3 million and the report Monday came in at 9.25 million acres. Most believe that harvested acreage will be down considerably as much of this planted acreage has already been abandoned in Texas. Mississippi had an estimated 370,000 acres, the lowest on record. Once we are past the acreage report, weather will be the key to price direction both in cotton growing areas and grain growing areas. Obviously poor weather in primarily the Texas cotton growing region will support prices and poor crop conditions in the Midwest corn and soybean areas will suggest the need for increased acreage competition in 2009.

Soybean Agronomics

Dr. Trey Koger

The recent hot and dry weather conditions have led to the need for irrigation of soybean and all crops where irrigation is available. Approximately 60% of the states' soybean acreage is irrigated. Due to extremely high fuel prices, timely and efficient irrigation practices are of the utmost importance this summer. A common question over the past several weeks is when to begin irrigation and how to determine how often to irrigate. Addressing these questions is often complex and different for practically every field. Average peak demand occurs at canopy closure and the most critical period for water demand by soybean is from first flower (R1) through pod-fill (R6). In Mississippi, the average water use for a soybean crop will be 0.2 to 0.25 inches of water per acre per day during peak water demand. Peak water demand is affected by plant size, growth stage, and weather conditions. Small soybean plants that have not begun to flower have water use requirements. Even though these requirements are not as great as a plant in the reproductive growth stage (flowering through pod-fill), water is still critical to the health of small plants. The issue of small soybean plants becoming drought stressed has been observed frequently this summer as we have a later crop in a lot of areas of the state. For more detailed information of water use by soybean and as well as irrigation related information please go to the attached link: http://msucares.com/pubs/publications/p2185.htm
To a MSU-ES publication authored by Jim Thomas and Alan Blaine (retired extension soybean specialist).

One misconception is that you cannot water small beans without hurting them. Small beans are susceptible to severe injury and in some cases death if subjected to prolonged soil saturated conditions. Small soybean can be irrigated without significant injury to the plants if the water is moved across and leaves the field in a quick manner. Allowing furrow, flood, or border irrigation sets to run for much over 12 hours does open the door for injuring small and large soybean plants. The faster you can push the water across and off the field the less likely you are to see any significant injury. In most cases, it is better to turn the water off or move to another set after

12 hours and come back if the water didn't get all the way out that set. For long runs it is extremely important to use large water volume and/or large holes to push the water through the field in a timely manner. There are alternative systems for furrow irrigation that are easier and more efficient with respect to timely irrigation. These systems will not be discussed at this time. Utilizing small holes in low volume streams in a single long line and allowing the water to run for more than 24 hours can result in significant injury to soybean due to waterlogging. This injury typically increases as the plants become more stressed prior to irrigation. One rule of thumb is the quicker you push the water across the field and get the water off the field, the more efficient the water utilization and the less likely you are to see soybean injury. Timely irrigation is imperative. Soybean is more likely to be hurt if they are stressed at time of irrigation compared to soybean that is not stressed at time of irrigation.

It is always more difficult to catch up with plant water demand through irrigation than it is to initiate irrigation in a timely manner prior to plants becoming stressed for moisture. When comparing furrow irrigation with center pivots, a single furrow-irrigation often provides up to 2.5 inches of water per acre, compared to a pivot typically providing about 0.75 to 0.8 inches of water per circle of the pivot. Typically it takes three circles with a pivot to provide the same amount of water provided with a single irrigation event with a furrow, border, or flood irrigation.

Following are several tips to deciding when to initiate irrigation according to soil type:

1. Evaluate soil moisture conditions using a soil probe, shovel, auger, or any tool in which you get down 24 inches deep in the soil profile depending on the root depth. A soil probe is often the easiest and quickest tool to use when evaluating soil moisture conditions.
2. Evaluate soil from uniform areas of the field. Get out into the field to check soil moisture. Don't pull samples from field edges, dry pockets, or wet areas of the field.
3. Pull soil from the edge of the crop canopy. See figure 1 at right.

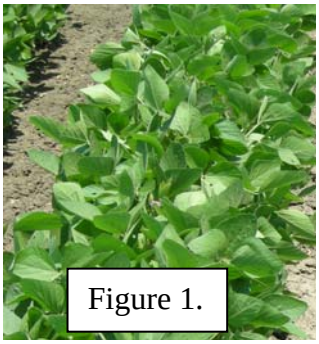


Figure 1.

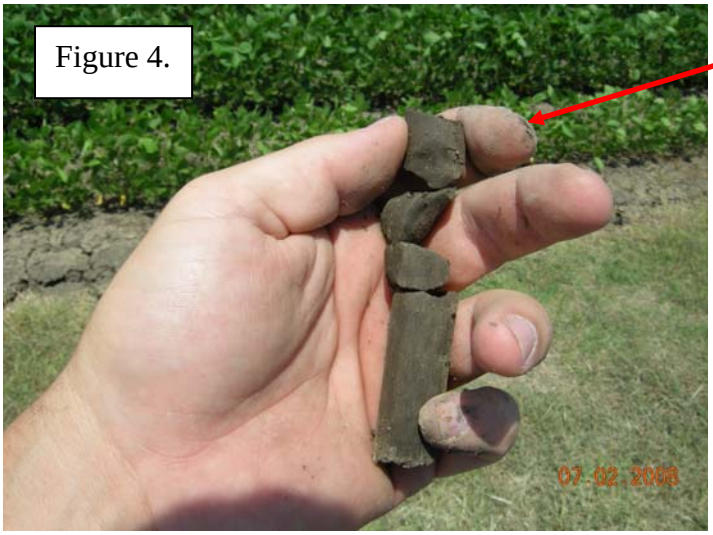
4. As the crop develops, continue to pull soil samples from the crop canopy and move closer to the row middle. The root system will continue to spread and move further out into row middles as the plant grows. Thus, monitoring soil moisture at the canopy edge will provide a good uniform indication of soil moisture conditions.
5. Monitor soil moisture in the entire root system which can be in excess of 24 inches in depth. Generally soil moisture is monitored at a depth of at least 8 inches below the soil surface. However, the entire root zone should be monitored regularly to evaluate soil moisture through the entire plant root zone. Soil moisture conditions throughout the root zone depends on a lot of factors including soil type, pans, soil depth, plant size, plant vigor, and environment. The root zone of a healthy plant should never go below 50% moisture. Probing the entire root zone is easily done with a soil probe as seen in figure 2 below.

6. To test soils other than sandy soils, evaluate soil moisture for soil from the root zone beginning at le Figure 2. below the soil surface. If soils, other than sandy soils, will make a ribbon ~~when pressing~~ the soil between your thumb and index finger (see figure 3 below) the field should be above 50% water holding capacity and not require irrigation at that point in time. If the soil will not make a ribbon and is dry, hard, and/or crumbles (see figure 4 below), the soil moisture level is likely below 50% and irrigation should be initiated.

Figure 3.

Ribbon formed by squeezing soil between thumb and index figure indicates adequate soil moisture at the present time.

Figure 4.



soil does not ribbon signifies the need to irrigate

7. For sandy soils, it is practically impossible to get the soil to ribbon even when extremely wet. Methods other than the ribbon technique can be used to determine when to irrigate silt loam or sandy soils. Pull soil samples in a similar as you would for clay soils. Evaluate soil from the root zone depth, beginning at least 8 inches below the soil surface. If you can leave your finger or palm print in the soil when balling it up in your hand, there likely is sufficient moisture at that point in time. See figure 5 below.

Figure 5.

See finger and palm print on sandy, signifying sufficient moisture is present at the present time.

8. Another method to monitoring soil moisture in sandy soils is to compress the soil from the root zone into a clump by making a fist. Then open your hand and toss the clump up and down in your hand and if the clump breaks into several smaller clumps, moisture levels are likely adequate at that point in time. However, if the clump doesn't have sufficient moisture to even make a clump or if the clump breaks into many small pieces, limited moisture is present and irrigation is needed. See figure 6 below.

Figure 6.

Clump is easily formed when making a fist and smaller clumps stay together after several tosses into the air. This signifies sufficient moisture at the present time.

9. Irrigation depends on soil type, rooting depth, soil depth, crop growth stage, weather conditions, and irrigation capability. All the factors affect when to irrigate and how often. Regardless of soil type it is better to not wait and risk getting behind rather initiating irrigation. Monitoring soil moisture conditions should be done on a regular basis between irrigation events so that one doesn't get behind in irrigation. It is difficult to lock down a repetitive time interval between irrigation events, as factors mentioned above as well as others affect water demands on a continual basis. Many questions can be raised when reading through these suggestions regarding when to initiate irrigation. These are just guidelines and designed to help us in making irrigation decisions. Fields should be monitored on an individual basis. Always keep the same irrigation sequence on a pipeline or a field, starting with the driest side of the field first. Please contact us if you have any questions, regarding irrigation or any other facet of soybean production and we will try to help you.

2008 Budworm/Bollworm Trap Captures

Pheromone Traps Captures – Don Cook, Chris Daves, and Fred Musser. Week of June 30, 2008.

County	This week last year Bollworm	Bollworm	This week last year Budworm	Budworm	Beet Armyworm
Calhoun	--	0	--	0	26
Chickasaw	25	0	34	6	53
Hinds	9	26	27	17	0
Lafayette	--	5	--	0	2
Lee	4	46	26	6	4
Lowndes	32	4	22	20	8
Madison	0	4	11	32	8
Monroe	--	8	--	7	1
Noxubee	3	1	7	17	1
Oktibbeha	--	8	--	1	2
Pontotoc	--	14	--	5	1
Prentiss	0	3	2	1	3
Rankin	--	7	--	57	23
Scott	--	5	--	14	1
Union	2	4	19	2	1
Warren	--	6	--	32	1
Webster	--	6	--	2	0

Ryan Jackson USDA Trap line

June 30, 2008

County	This Week last Year Bollworm	Bollworm	This Week last Year Budworm	Budworm	BAW
Washington	1	4	3	11	-
Sharkey	4	15	11	12	-
Humphreys	5	20	40	26	-
Yazoo	3	3	9	0	-
Holmes	14	7	14	0	-
Leflore	4	16	3	16	-
Tallahatchie	8	8	8	0	-
Coahoma	5	17	5	11	-
Bolivar	8	9	17	20	-
Sunflower	6	17	4	6	-

2008 Southwestern Corn Borer

Southwestern Corn Borer - Chris Daves –July 2, 2008

County	Avg/Trap	County	Avg/Trap
Adams	-	Monroe	12
Attala	-	Montgomery	1
Calhoun	21	Noxubee	11
Carroll	64	Panola	59
Chickasaw	4	Pearl River	-
Clay	7	Perry	-
Coahoma	68	Pontotoc	14
Covington	-	Quitman	52
DeSoto	20	Rankin	6
Forrest	-	Scott	8
George	-	Sharkey	2
Grenada	9	Simpson	0
Hinds	0	Sunflower	4
Holmes	-	Tate	211
Humphreys	23	Tunica	7
Issaquena	5	Union	4
Leake	-	Warren	4
Lee	8	Washington	150
Leflore	136	Yalobusha	-
Madison	9	Yazoo	226

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