

ALABAMA MOTH TRAP CATCH REPORT AND INSECT PEST UPDATE FOR JULY 24

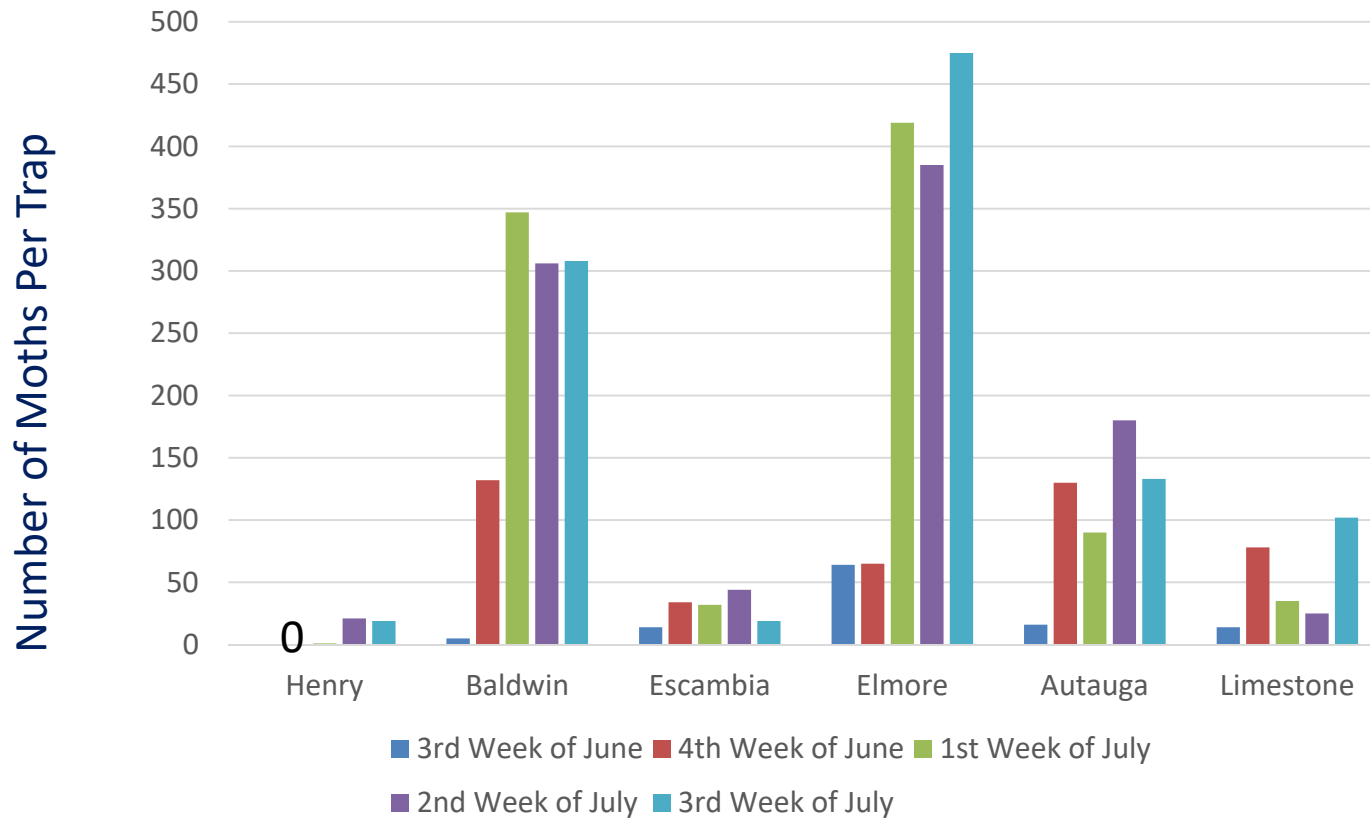
Tim Reed, Ron Smith, Barry Freeman and Alana Jacobson

For the second straight week the cotton bollworm (CBW) moth trap catch for the 3rd week of July (7/10 through 7/17) was much higher in Elmore (315) than all the other trapping sites (2 to 58 moths). CBW numbers were similar to the previous week at the other 4 trapping sites. CBW moth trap catches were higher at all 6 trapping sites during the 3rd week of July in 2016 especially in Baldwin county where 308 CBW moths were trapped. For the second week in a row the tobacco budworm (TBW) moth trap catch for the 3rd week of July was much greater at the Henry county site (254) than the other 3 sites (16 to 47). TBW trap catch numbers were similar to the previous week except for the increased catch in Henry county. Trap catch numbers were much lower for the 3rd week of July in 2016 ((4 to 26) at all 4 TBW trapping sites. The soybean looper (SBL) moth trap catch during the 3rd week of July was significantly greater in Elmore county (319) and Baldwin county (102) than at the other 3 trapping sites (9 to 14). The highest number of SBL moths trapped the previous week was 73 in Elmore county. During the 3rd week of July in 2016 the Baldwin county SBL trap catch was highest (308) and the Elmore trap catch was the next highest (77) Tarnished plant bugs (TPB's) continue to be the primary arthropod pest of cotton in north Alabama. Numerous fields were sprayed last week for TPB's which were feeding on small bolls. Checking small bolls for feeding damage and looking in the blooms is a good way to check cotton for tarnished plant bugs now. TPB's have not been as serious a problem in central Alabama. TPB numbers in the southern third of the state have been very low this year according to our reports. Double check to make sure that the spider mites on the undersides of leaves are still alive before using a miticide. Spider mites have died, possibly due to disease, in some north Alabama fields. Stink bugs are now the main concern for central and southern cotton fields. Populations are increasing and spray treatments will be increasing as well. Be sure to keep up with the week of bloom so that you can use the stink bug dynamic treatment threshold that can change as the week of bloom changes. We have reports of southern armyworms (SAW) feeding on leaves in the southwest corner of the state. Fewer SAW's are being found in the Blackbelt region. Reports of cotton bollworm damage to dual-gene cotton in other states has crop advisors in Alabama looking closely for worms—but to date we have not had any reports of bollworm issues in cotton. Scouting cotton for bollworms includes looking for flared squares and checking blooms, bolls and terminals. Report any bollworm issues in Bt cotton to Tim Reed at 256-627-3450 or Ron Smith at 334-332-9501.

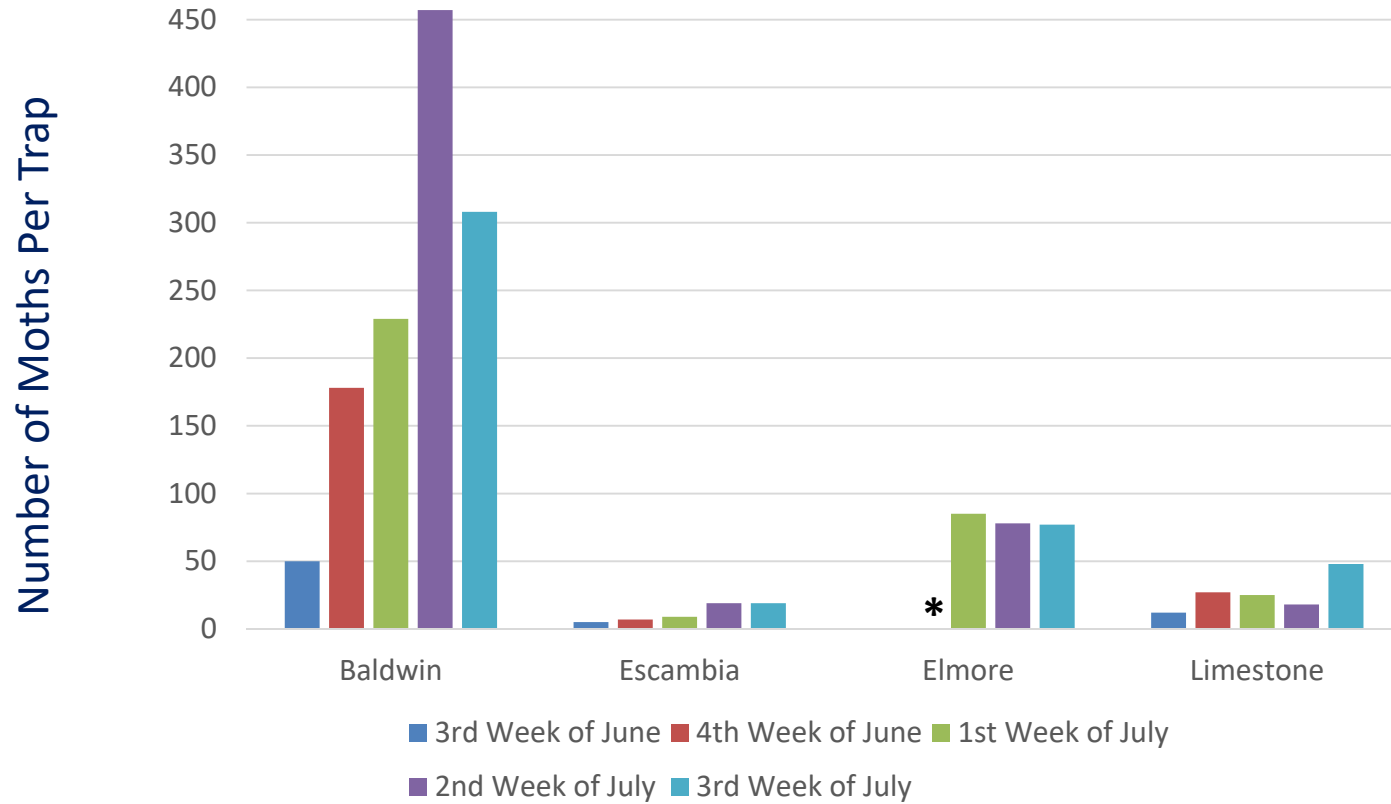
Cursor down to see data moth activity for week 3 of July 2016 & 2017



Cotton Bollworm Moths per Trap by Location, 2016

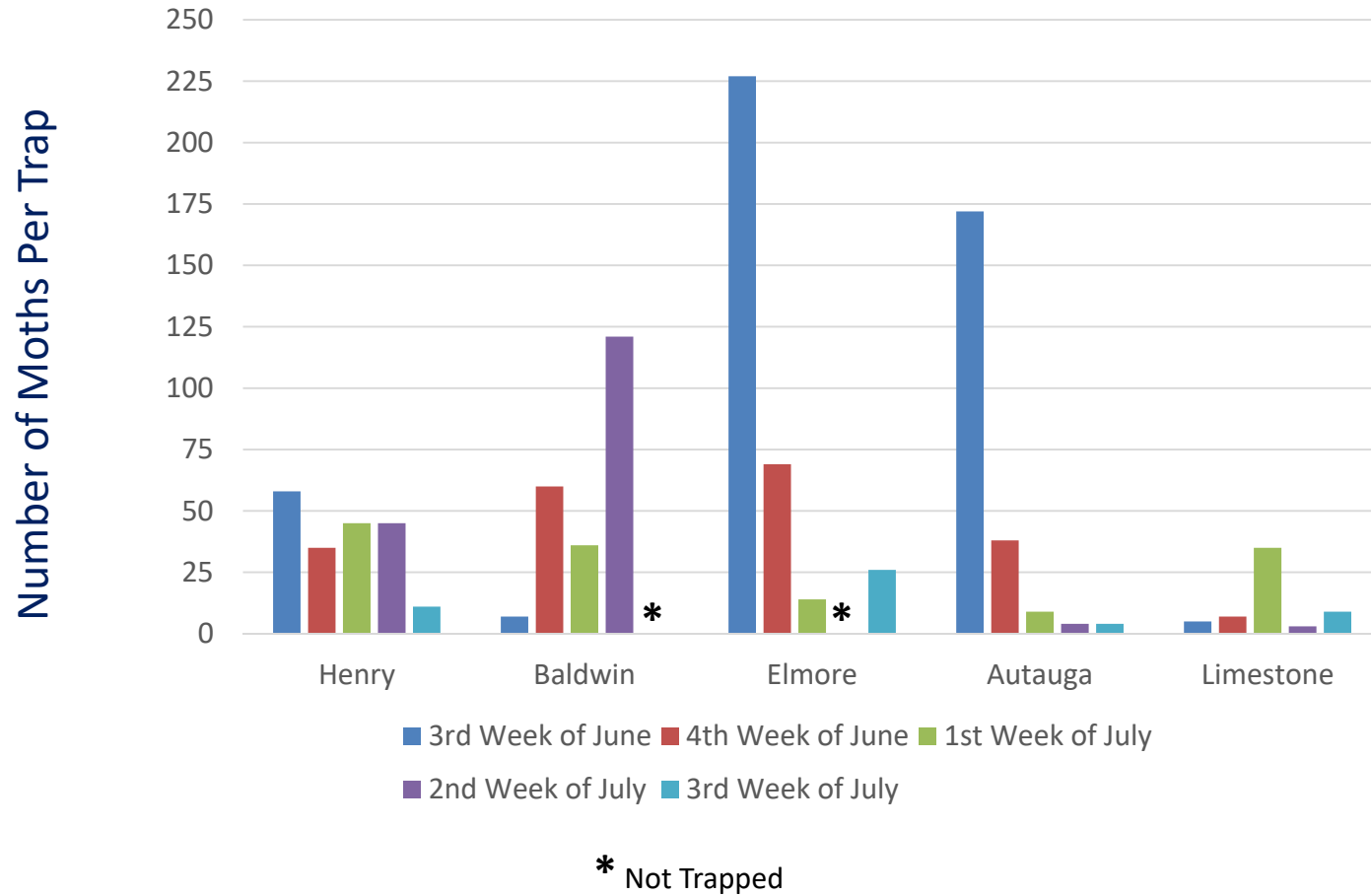


Soybean Looper Moths per Trap by Location, 2016

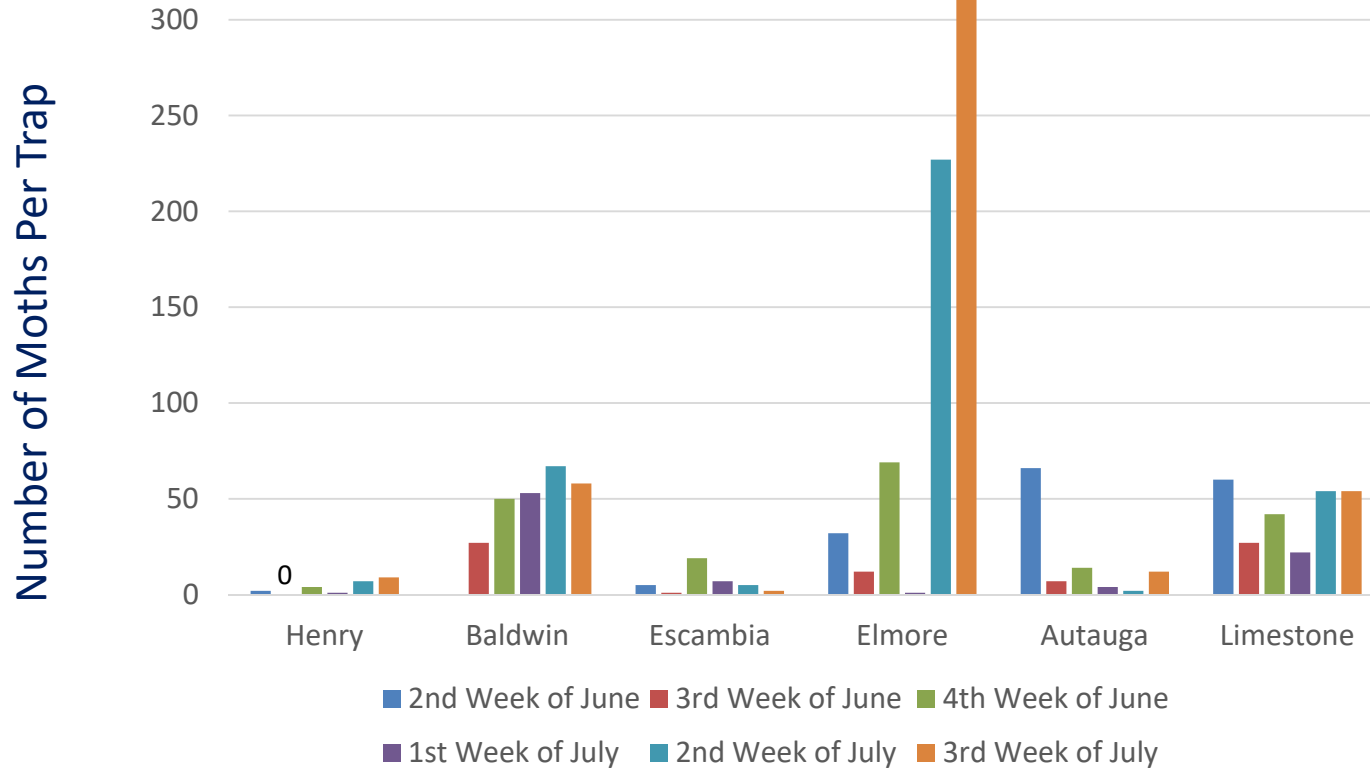


* Not Trapped

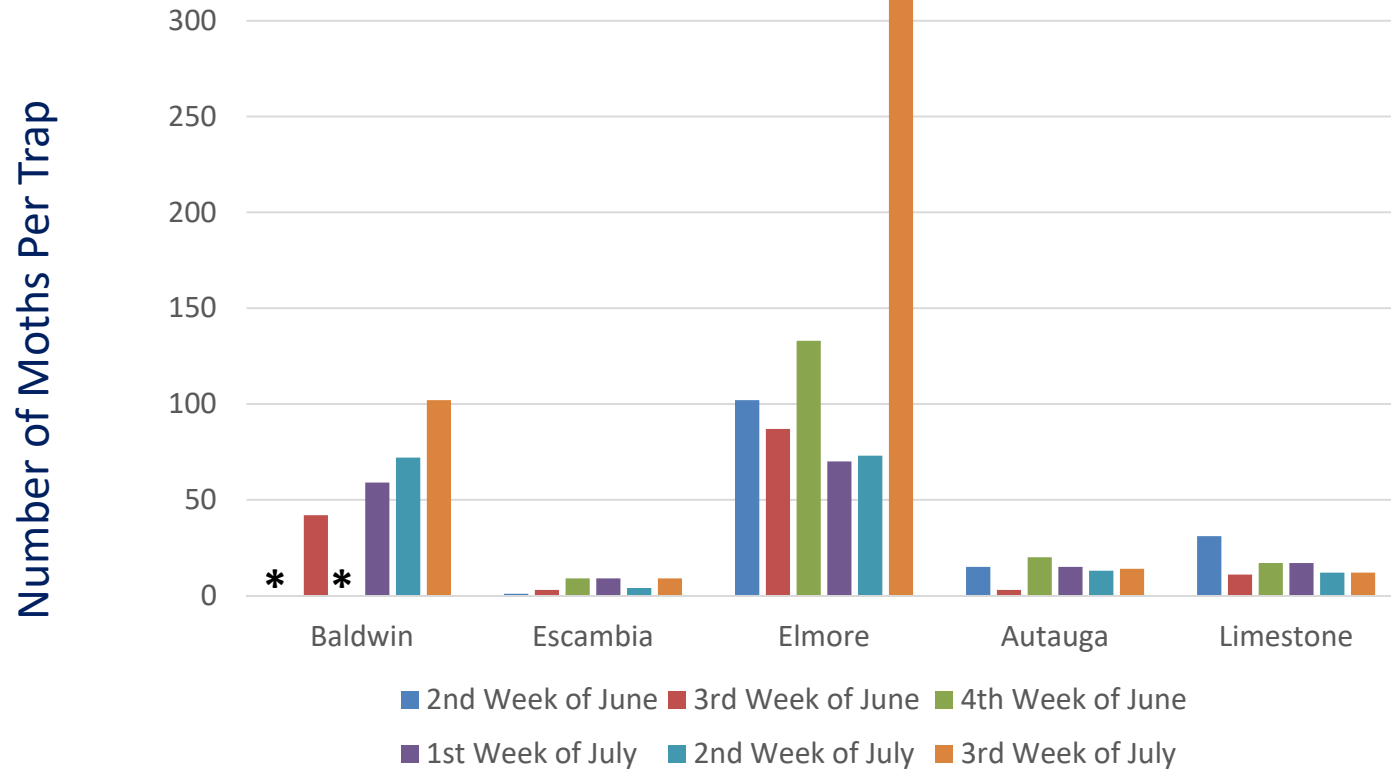
Tobacco Budworm Moths per Trap by Location, 2016



Cotton Bollworm Moths per Trap by Location, 2017

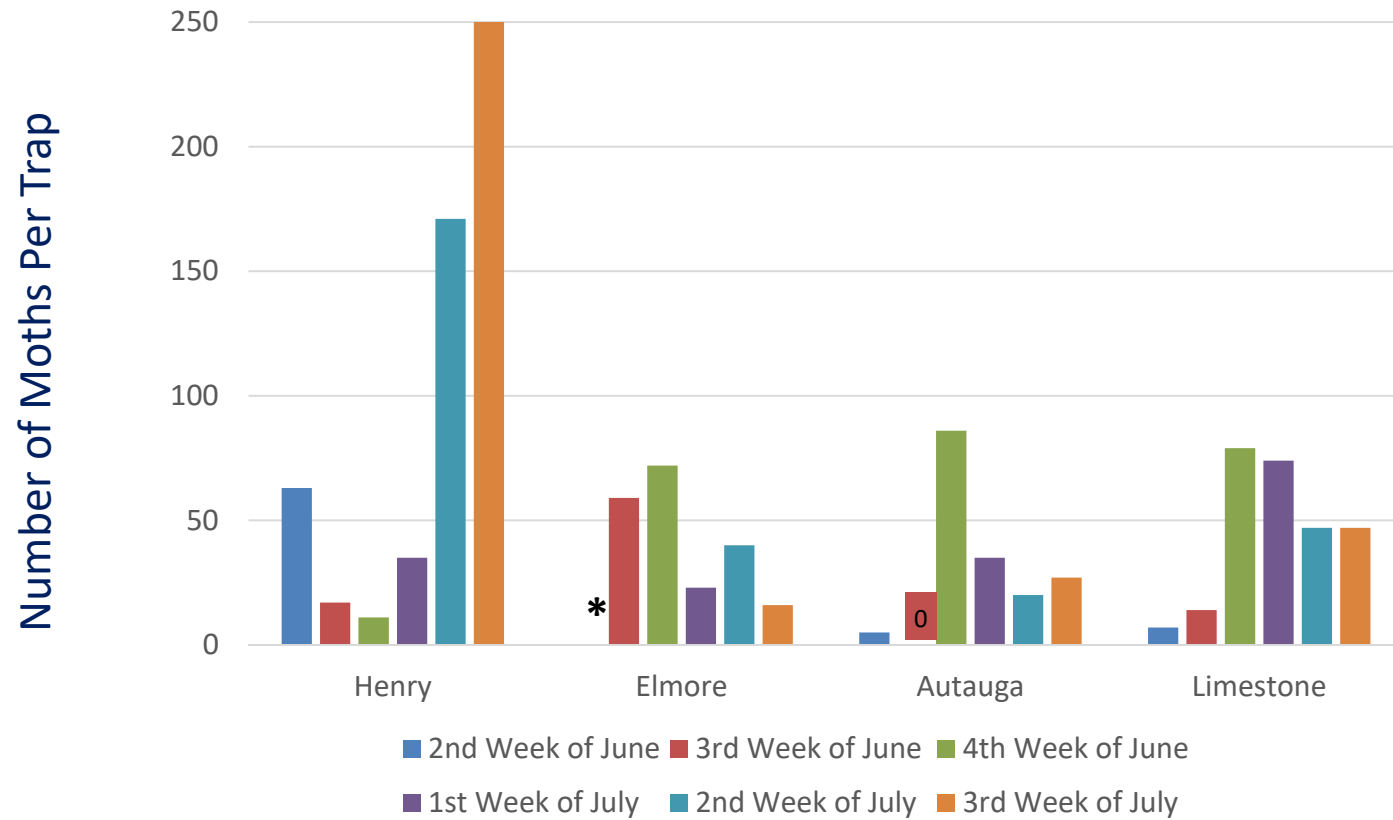


Soybean Looper Moths per Trap by Location, 2017



* Not Trapped

Tobacco Budworm Moths per Trap by Location, 2017



* Not Trapped