



# Cotton Outlook

Volume 2 Edition 5

May 30, 2007

## Current Crop and Insect Situation:

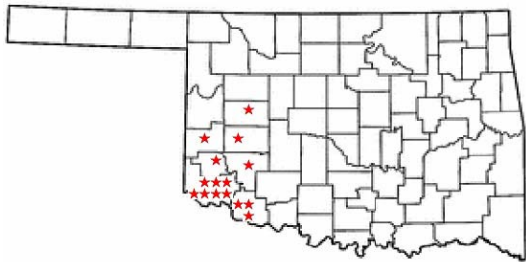
Weekly scouting should be continuing in the emerging cotton fields. Johnny Hamilton has reported seeing cut worm damage in one field. Thrips should also be moving into fields and with the slow growth of the crop they may present a problem.

### State of Oklahoma cotton.



Emerging cotton.

## OSU Extension Cotton Variety Trial Locations



Established as of May 30, 2007.  
For more information please contact your local county office.

## Early Season Pest



### Army Cutworms

Army cutworms are sporadic pest in seedling cotton. Cutworms damage cotton in the seedling stage by cutting plants off at the ground or they move up the plant to eat the leaves. This damage reduces stand, sometimes making replanting necessary. The worms also feed on roots and stems. Cool, wet weather is ideal for cutworm damage to occur. Cotton in low, wet areas with cool soils is also more likely to be attacked.

The cutworm can grow to 1.5 to 2.0 inches long. It has a light brownish-gray head with pale brown spots. The body is pale grayish with white splotches and a brown-tinged top line. The lower portion of the body has darker, top-lateral stripes and an indistinct band of white splotches. The caterpillars curl up into a tight "C" when disturbed. Adults are brown to gray miller moths.



To scout for cutworms walk over suspect areas and look for cut plants. One worm can cut a number of plants along a single row during a night. Some worms drag cut plants to daytime lairs and consume them during daylight hours.

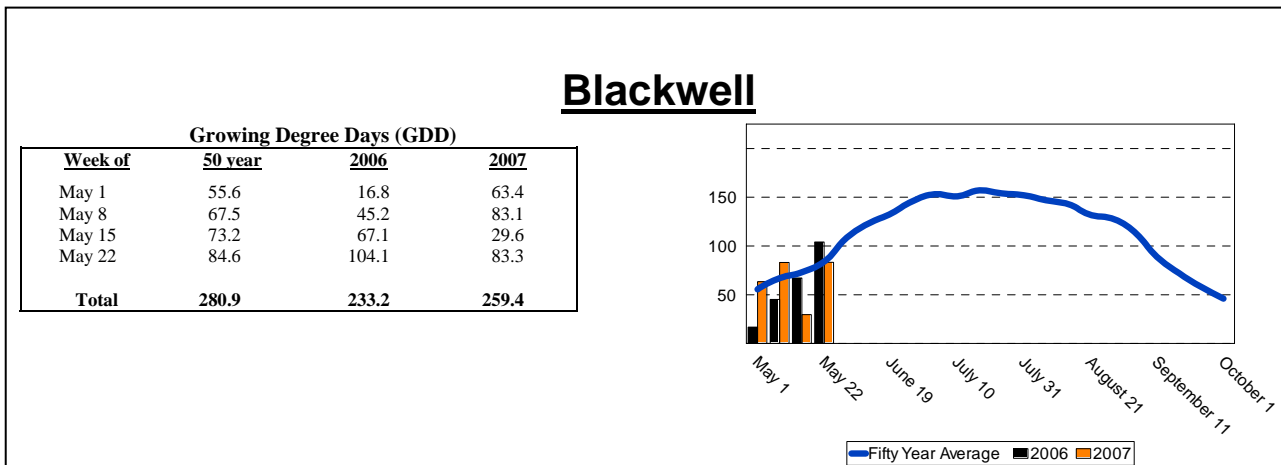
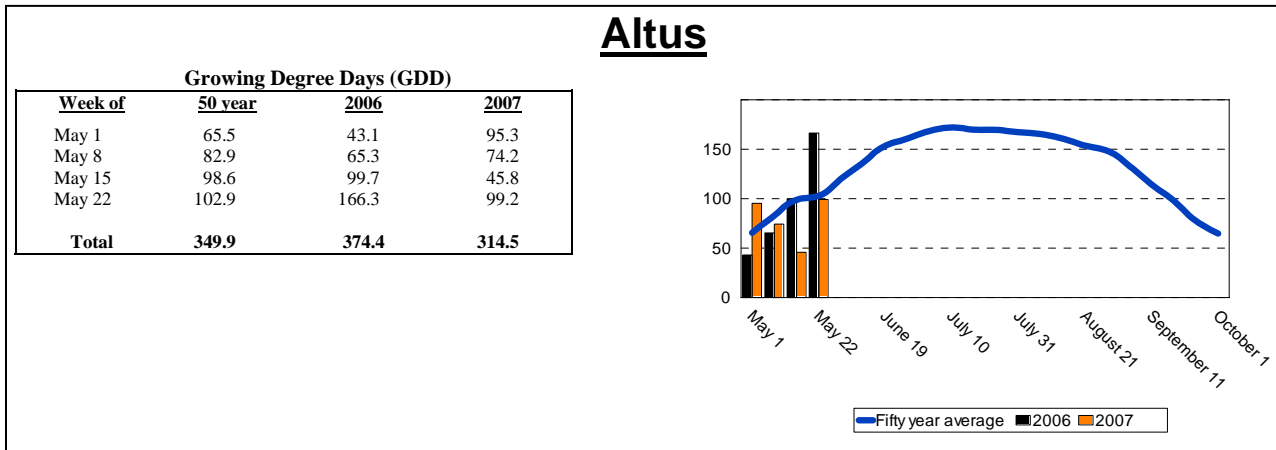
Infurrow insecticides or seed treatments usually do not control cutworms. When worms are destroying stands, two spot treatments 5-7 days apart give control. Please contact your local county extension office for current control measures or this office.

## GROWING DEGREE DAY:

**A** Growing Degree Day (GDD) is defined as 24 hours of time in which the temperature is one degree above the lower temperature threshold (60°F - 100°F). By using this range and the high and low temperatures for each day of the growing season, the amount of heat available to the cotton, measured in day degrees, can be calculated. The heat unit data is collected from *Mesonet weather network* weekly.

### Cotton Growth Timetable

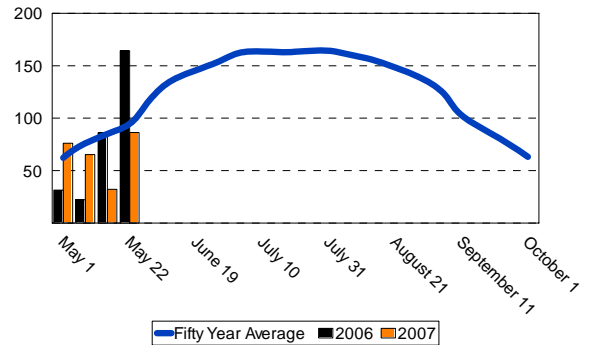
<u>Stage of Growth</u>	<u>GDD</u>	<u>Days</u>
Emergence	50 - 60	3 - 4
Pinhead Square	425 - 500	25 - 45
First Bloom	725 - 825	41 - 67
Open Boll	1575 - 1925	102 - 127
Defoliation	2150 - 2300	120 - 140



## Hobart

**Growing Degree Days (GDD)**

<u>Week of</u>	<u>50 year</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
May 1	62.3	31.4	76.2
May 8	76.2	22.4	65.4
May 15	84.9	86.2	32.3
May 22	94.7	164.2	86.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>318.1</b>	<b>304.2</b>	<b>260.3</b>



**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

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