



Current Crop and Insect Situation:

Beneficial rain fell across most Oklahoma Cotton this week which leaves only heat as the missing part to make this year crop take off. Most of the early-planted cotton has outgrown thrips and is entering the “hands off” stage for insect control until plants reach pinhead squares when cotton fleahoppers begin entering fields. Possum ear distortions caused by thrips feeding can lull many into thinking the cotton is still susceptible and waste money on a declining threat. Another danger in fields showing injury is the reduced leaf size due to wind damage which makes fields look younger than they really are.

The following is an excerpt from “Talking Cotton” by J.C Banks. J.C.’s weekly update of the Oklahoma cotton season can be found at <http://ntokcotton.org/>.

The cotton plant is known as a slow starter and hopefully a strong finisher. Cotton is sensitive to all forms of stress while emerging and becoming established. This is the reason that early management usually centers on reducing stress on the plant as much as possible. Cool soil temperatures, wind, blowing sand, heavy rainfall, thrips, and weeds will contribute to early season stress. Once we get the plant into squaring, it can handle more stress, but the result of too much stress is fruit shed. We are

now beginning to get some heat, and cotton being a tropical plant, is beginning to grow out of the early season stress. Usually, at this time of year, I get questions from producers on what stage their cotton should be in. Cotton growth is closely related to heat accumulation, which is reflected as accumulated heat units since planting. Oklahoma is unique among many states because we have at least one weather station per county, and these are all linked together to form the Oklahoma Mesonet. This is a cooperative effort between OU and OSU, and information is made available to anyone with a computer. The following instructions should give anyone access to the cotton heat unit calculator. First go to <http://www.mesonet.org>. This should get you to the main mesonet page, which will allow you to download a weatherscope program that you will need later. Click on weatherscope download, when it comes up click run, you may need to click run again. When weatherscope has been downloaded you can go ahead and exit from the main mesonet site. Next, go to either <http://NTOKCotton.org> or <http://okiecotton.org>. You will find a heat unit calculator key, click on this. Next click on cotton and then heat unit calculator. You will select the date of planting first and the current date next, then click run. The Oklahoma map will then be displayed with the number of heat units accumulated at each weather station. You can then locate the weather station nearest to you.

State of Oklahoma cotton.



Pre-squaring cotton

2, 4 D Damage Versus Thrip Damage:

In the trials that OSU establishes across the state all fields show some type of Phenoxy damage. This ranges from slight damage (occasional plant scattered through the field) to heavy (all to near all plants show symptoms of damage). Phenoxy damage should not be confused with Thrip damage.



Thrip damage



2,4D damage

If you feel that a field has extensive damage, Oklahoma has a procedure to report Herbicide drift damage. Contact the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture whose web address is <http://www.state.ok.us/~okag/index.htm>

Phone number: (405) 521-4912

At this web page a pesticide complaint form can be found.

www.oda.state.ok.us/forms/cps/complaint.pdf

OSM REC-1
REV 08/03
OCC

OKLAHOMA STATE DEPT OF AGRICULTURE
PLANT INDUSTRY & CONSUMER SERVICES
PESTICIDE COMPLAINT STATEMENT

Office Use Only: _____
File No. _____
Inspector Assigned To _____
Date Rec'd _____
Time Rec'd _____
Date Assigned _____
Latest Date Due _____
Category _____
Source Code _____

Name of Complainant _____
Address _____
City, State, Zip _____

Direction to Complainant's Address _____

Phone: Business _____ Home _____

Best Time to Call _____ Best Time to Call _____

2. Complainant Refers to: Fertilizer/Herbicide misuse Fertilizer/Solar Food Infection Report

Other (plz. Specify) _____

3. Complainant is against: _____
Address _____
City, State, Zip _____

4. General nature of complaint: In your own words, explain the general nature of the complaint:
Include the following information where applicable, use a second page if necessary: 1. Directions for locating affected area/property (if other than above) with legal description and/or miles and direction from the nearest town (known point of reference); 2. Kind and number of items allegedly affected; 3. Approximate date of alleged violation; 4. In case of pesticide complaint (a) name and address for whom the pesticide was applied (if known) and (b) direction and distance to your property; 5. Draw a map if appropriate.

5. Narrative:

A. A statement of complaint is required in cases involving a product or service regulated by Plant Industry & Consumer Services, Oklahoma State Department of Agriculture, where the complainant feels a violation of the laws of the state of Oklahoma has occurred, e.g., mislabeled or contaminated product, not fulfilling a contract, pesticide misuse, pollution, substandard work, etc.

B. Attach copies (not originals) of all correspondence, contracts, invoices, checks, etc., which pertain to this complaint.

C. Upon completion of the investigation of a complainant by Plant Industry & Consumer Services, the conclusion will be forwarded to the concerned parties involved. Should civil action be initiated by either of the concerned parties, Oklahoma State Department of Agriculture personnel and its records to the investigation will be made available by action of a subpoena.

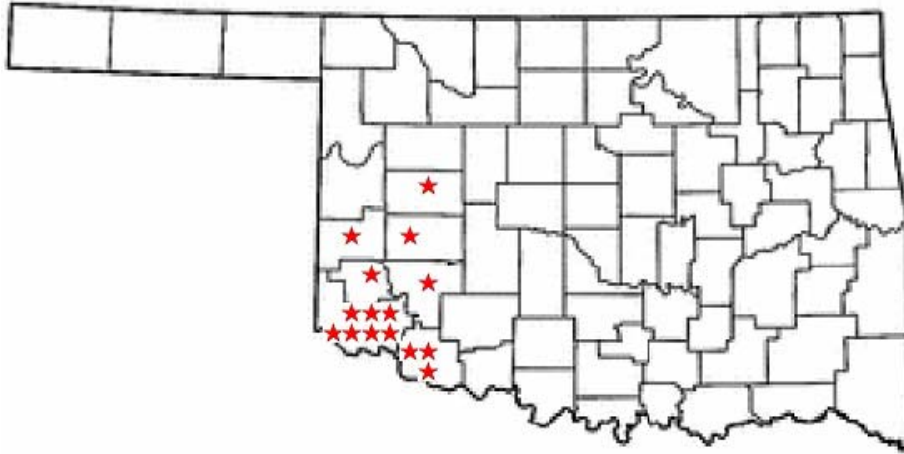
D. I, the undersigned, consent to allow the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture personnel access to property under my ownership or control for purposes of inspecting and sampling, if necessary, in the conduct of their official investigation. I further agree that after this complaint has been investigated, if a violation of the laws of the State of Oklahoma appears to have taken place, I will make myself available as a witness for any legal action or Oklahoma Board of Agriculture proceeding.

MAIL TO: PLANT INDUSTRY & CONSUMER SERVICES
OKLAHOMA DEPT OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD AND FORESTRY
PO BOX 528004
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73152-8804

SIGNATURE OF COMPLAINANT

DATE

Extension Cotton Variety Trial Locations



The week ending June 8

| Location | Growth stage | Insects |
|----------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Beckham | Cotyledon | < 1 Thrip per plant |
| Custer | Cotyledon | < 1 Thrip per plant |
| Greer | Cotyledon | < 1 Thrip per plant |
| Jackson | 1st TruLeaf | < 1 Thrip per plant |
| Jackson | Cotyledon | < 1 Thrip per plant |
| Jackson | Cotyledon | < 1 Thrip per plant |
| Jackson | Cotyledon | < 1 Thrip per plant |
| Jackson | Cotyledon | < 1 Thrip per plant |
| Jackson | Cotyledon | < 1 Thrip per plant |
| Jackson | Cotyledon | < 1 Thrip per plant |
| Harmon | 2 nd TruLeaf | 1 Thrip per plant |
| Kiowa | Cotyledon | < 1 Thrip per plant |
| Tillman | Cotyledon | < 1 Thrip per plant |
| Tillman | Cotyledon | < 1 Thrip per plant |
| Tillman | Cotyledon | < 1 Thrip per plant |
| Washita | Cotyledon | < 1 Thrip per plant |

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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
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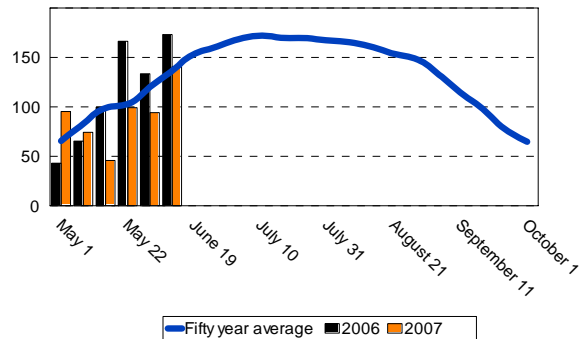
Cotton Growth Timetable

| <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 |

Altus

Growing Degree Days (GDD)

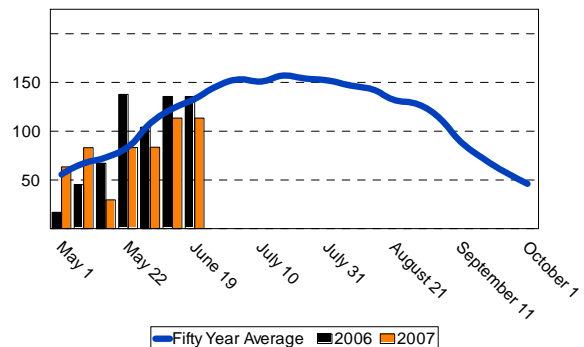
| <u>Week of</u> | <u>50 year</u> | <u>2006</u> | <u>2007</u> |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| May 1 | 65.5 | 43.1 | 95.3 |
| May 8 | 82.9 | 65.3 | 74.2 |
| May 15 | 98.6 | 99.7 | 45.8 |
| May 22 | 102.9 | 166.3 | 99.2 |
| May 29 | 120.0 | 133.4 | 94.2 |
| June 5 | 134.4 | 173.1 | 140.7 |
| Total | 604.3 | 680.9 | 549.4 |



Blackwell

Growing Degree Days (GDD)

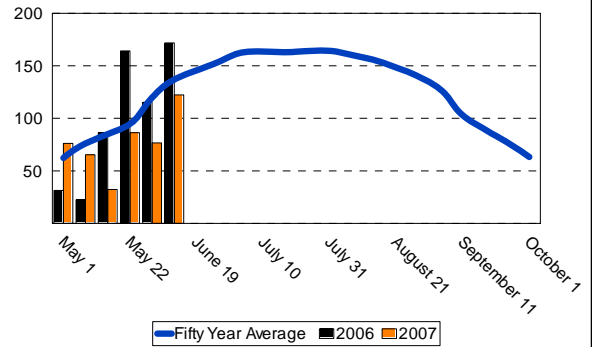
| <u>Week of</u> | <u>50 year</u> | <u>2006</u> | <u>2007</u> |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| May 1 | 55.6 | 16.8 | 63.4 |
| May 8 | 67.5 | 45.2 | 83.1 |
| May 15 | 73.2 | 67.1 | 29.6 |
| May 22 | 84.6 | 137.8 | 83.3 |
| May 29 | 108.8 | 104.1 | 83.6 |
| June 5 | 133.6 | 135.7 | 113.4 |
| Total | 523.3 | 506.7 | 456.4 |



Hobart

Growing Degree Days (GDD)

| Week of | 50 year | 2006 | 2007 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 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 |
| May 29 | 119.8 | 115.3 | 76.7 |
| June 5 | 136.9 | 171.7 | 122.3 |
| Total | 574.8 | 591.2 | 459.3 |



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