

Mississippi Crop Situation 2010

July 30, 2010

Mississippi State University Extension Service

Number 17

[Past Newsletters Archive](#)

Newsletter Shortcut Bar- Click to Skip to Topic

Corn Agronomics	Wheat Varieties	Cotton Insects	Soybean Insects	Moth Traps
Contact Information	Subscribe			

This Weeks Planting Report

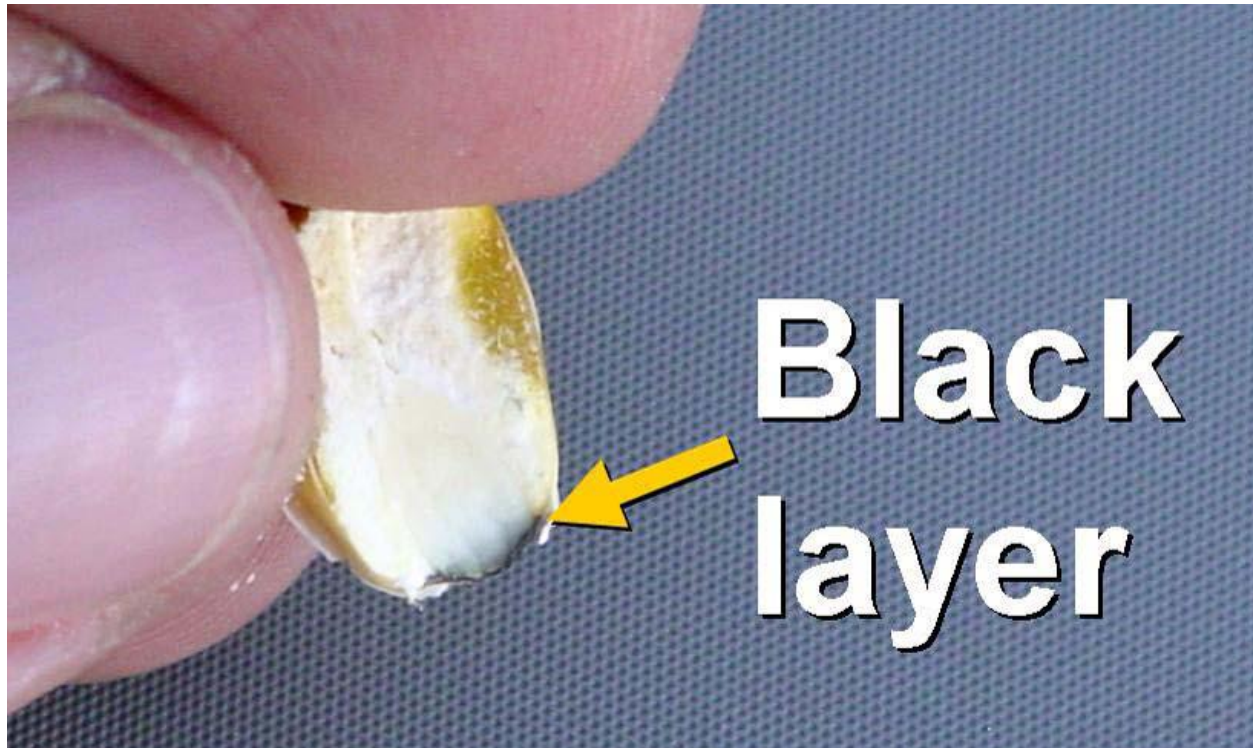
National Agriculture Statistics Services (Mississippi) Crop Progress for Week Ending 7/25/2010				
Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5- Year Average
Corn Dough	97	91	95	95
Corn Dent	82	66	76	73
Corn Mature	21	9	5	12
Cotton Setting Bolls	92	79	71	80
Peanuts Pegging	95	80	99	94
Rice Headed	78	52	26	43
Rice Mature	2	--	0	0
Sorghum Coloring	38	26	22	40
Soybeans Setting Pods	87	77	84	86
Soybeans Turning Color	6	1	4	8

Corn Agronomics

Dr. Erick Larson

Field Grain Drying Rate – Corn normally dries about 0.6% per day in Mississippi after it reaches physiological maturity or black layer (when grain moisture is around 30%) down to 15% moisture. However, given “normal” hot, dry late July-August weather, corn should dry faster than 0.6% per day at high moisture and slow as grain moisture evaporates and becomes closer to equilibrium with the environment. Conversely, when rainfall persists, along with cloudy days, high humidity and low temperatures, grain drydown will slow considerably or be suspended, much like the last couple years. Corn grain drying rate after physiological maturity is primarily dependent upon environmental conditions. The “black layer” is an abscission layer that effectively cuts off moisture and nutrient transfer between the plant and the grain. Thus, using a harvest aid to kill green corn leaf tissue will have little or no significant effect on grain drydown rate, since there is no longer any active moisture transfer between plant and grain, and husks senescence (naturally die) near physiological maturity. Some plant characteristics, including husk coverage/thickness/tightness and ear orientation may influence drying rate, but these characteristics generally are less important than weather conditions. In summary, there is little you can do now to effect corn grain drying rate in the field. Hopefully, this year we will be blessed with good corn harvest weather, but still receive ample rainfall for other later-maturing crops.

Figure 1. A cross-section of a physiological mature corn kernel showing the “black-layer.” After the black layer forms, grain drying rate is mostly dependent mostly upon environmental conditions. Frequent rainfall, low temperatures, and high humidity will slow grain drydown considerably, compared to normal Mississippi August weather.



Wheat Variety Information

Dr. Erick Larson

Many growers are very interested in increasing wheat acreage this upcoming fall because of high market prices. Preliminary yield data from the MSU's Wheat Variety Trials are currently available at: <http://msucare.com/crops/variety/yield/index.html>. You can download the data by clicking on the link to the 2010 Preliminary Wheat Summary Table. A list of suggested wheat varieties or “Short List” will soon be available as the data becomes complete and is analyzed. This publication lists top performing varieties and plant characteristics for different Mississippi regions based upon yield performance in MSU Variety Trials, and other characteristics known to affect adaptability and performance. Last year's Wheat Short List can be reviewed at: <http://msucare.com/crops/wheat/wheatshortlist2009.pdf>.

Cotton Insects

Angus Catchot

Insecticide Termination: There are several fields now with open cotton and most of the rest of the crop is somewhere between 5 nodes above white flower and bloomed all the way out the top. There are a few fields that are done with insect control and many others that will be dropped in the next couple of weeks. It is time to start thinking about insect termination in the early crop. Keep in mind that DD60's past cutout for certain pests do not mean that you will get no damage beyond that point, but rather there is no economic return that can be shown for treating past that point.

Tarnished Plant Bug: 350-400 heat units past node above white flower 5

Cotton Bollworm/Tobacco Budworm: 350-400 heat units past node above white flower 5

Stink Bugs: 450 heat units past node above white flower 5

Fall Armyworm: 500-550 heat units past node above white flower 5

Spider Mites and Loopers: 500-600 heat units past node above white flower 5

Soybean Insects

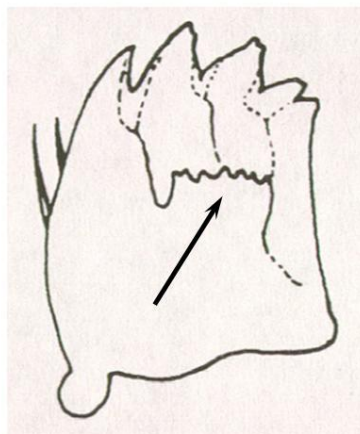
Angus Catchot

Tobacco Budworms: Over the last several weeks we have had numerous reports of tobacco budworm moths being flushed in soybeans in the delta region of the state. Ryan Jackson and Clint Allen with USDA-ARS in Stoneville have been collecting populations of bollworms missed with pyrethroids in soybeans. Three populations collected this week in the delta behind a pyrethroid application turned out to be 7%, 28%, and 60% tobacco budworms. Tobacco budworms are resistant to pyrethroid insecticides in MS. Although, in some areas of the state budworm numbers may be high in soybeans, most populations are low compared to the bollworm numbers. If high numbers of larvae are left behind pyrethroid application it is recommended to get a positive ID on the larvae before retreating the field. Some have chosen to let remaining worms cycle given the cost of treatment for tobacco budworm.

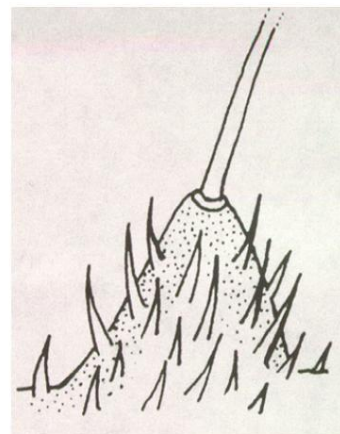


Jack Kelly Clark

Tobacco Budworm



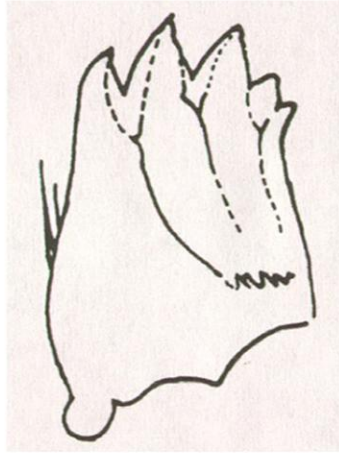
Mandible



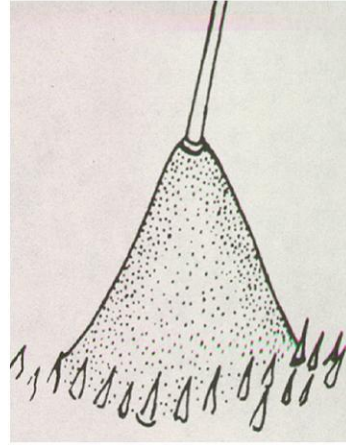
Microspine

The mandible of the tobacco budworm has an extra tooth compared to the mandible of the cotton bollworm, and microspines are present around the base of the setae on the tobacco budworm. These microspines are found on abdominal segments 1, 2, and 8.

Cotton Bollworm



Mandible



Microspine

The extra tooth is absent in the cotton bollworm, as are the microspines. Larvae of tobacco budworm and cotton bollworm cannot be distinguished visually without the use of a microscope.

The above pictures show how to distinguish the difference between cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm. You will need access to a microscope to tell the difference but it can easily be done on older larvae. If you have problems let us know and we will be glad to assist.

Moth Traps

Ryan Jackson USDA Trap line				
July 27, 2010				
County	This Week last Year Bollworm	Bollworm	This Week last Year Budworm	Budworm
Washington	29	-	10	0
Sharkey	7	0	0	0
Humphreys	83	115	0	58
Yazoo	113	88	7	0
Holmes	23	190	0	0
Leflore	102	73	29	0
Tallahatchie	114	0	0	0
Coahoma	152	107	0	0
Bolivar	150	188	0	0
Sunflower	54	211	0	0

Fred Musser Trap Line					
July 27, 2010					
County	This Week last Year Bollworm	Bollworm	This Week last Year Budworm	Budworm	BAW
Attala	-	150	-	5	4
Calhoun	116	89	4	16	43
Chickasaw	42	59	13	38	21
Lee	42	39	4	17	3
Lowndes	47	146	2	23	35
Madison	44	117	4	7	37
Monroe	-	13	-	7	7
Noxubee	36	42	10	27	0
Oktibbeha	330	222	12	37	44
Rankin	23	75	10	8	30
Scott	-	253	-	17	39
Webster	31	12	11	7	6

Contact Information

You may subscribe or unsubscribe from this list at anytime.

To Subscribe send "subscribe" in the text body of an email message to msc-request@lists.msstate.edu with nothing entered in the subject line and with no signature file attached.

To UnSubscribe send "unsubscribe" in the text body of an email message to msc-request@lists.msstate.edu with nothing entered in the subject line and with no signature file attached.

Extension Row Crop Contact List			
State Specialist Contact Information			
Darrin Dodds	Cotton Specialist	662 418-1024 cell	dmd76@pss.msstate.edu
Erick Larson	Grain Crop Specialist	662 418-7802 cell	elarson@pss.msstate.edu
Trey Koger	Soybean Specialist	662 207-1604 cell	tkoger@drec.msstate.edu
Angus Catchot	Entomology Specialist	662 418-8163 cell	acatchot@ext.msstate.edu
Nathan Buehring	Rice Specialist	662 822-7359 cell	nathanb@ext.msstate.edu
Mike Howell	Peanut Specialist	601 795-1425 cell	mshowell@ext.msstate.edu
Larry Oldham	Soils Specialist	662 312-9250 cell	loldham@pss.msstate.edu
Steve Martin	Extension Economist-Cotton & Rice	662 588-3080 cell	smartin@ext.msstate.edu
John M. Riley	Extension Economist	662 325-7986 office	jriley@ext.msstate.edu
Area Specialist Contact Information			
Tom Allen	Delta – Plant Pathology	662 402-9995 cell	tallen@ext.msstate.edu
Gordon Andrews	Delta - Entomology	662 820-8808 cell	gordona@ext.msstate.edu
Tom Eubank	Delta – Soybean Weed Science/Agronomy	662 822-1964 cell	teubank@drec.msstate.edu
Area Agronomist Contact Information			
Art Smith	North Delta	901 239-3283 cell	arts@ext.msstate.edu
Jerry Singleton	Central South Delta	662 299-7092 cell	jerrys@ext.msstate.edu
Ernie Flint	Central MS	662 582-1211 cell	ernestf@ext.msstate.edu
Bill Maily	South West	601 540-5582 cell	billm@ext.msstate.edu
Jay Phelps	North	662 488-5500 cell	jayp@ext.msstate.edu
Bill Burdine	North Central	662 456-0517 cell	bburdine@ext.msstate.edu
Charlie Stokes	North East	662 386-7307 cell	charlies@ext.msstate.edu
Dennis Reginelli	East Central	662 418-4480 cell	dennizr@ext.msstate.edu
Randy Smith	South Central	601 813-7166 cell	hsmith@ext.msstate.edu
Mike Howell	South	601 795-1425 cell	mshowell@ext.msstate.edu

*Copyright 2009 by Mississippi State University. All rights reserved. This publication may be copied and distributed without alteration for nonprofit educational purposes provided that credit is given to the Mississippi State University Extension Service.
Mississippi State University does not discriminate on the base of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, or veteran status.*



MISSISSIPPI STATE
UNIVERSITYTM
EXTENSION SERVICE