The Impact of Planting Date and Varietal Maturity Selection on Tarnished Plant Bug Management and Yield in Midsouth Cotton



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Justification for Research

- Pest status has changed
- Currently the most important economic pest of cotton in Mississippi
- Resistance to multiple classes of insecticides
- Current insecticides only provide "marginal" control

Foliar Insect Control in Mississippi



Objectives

 To evaluate cultural practices that can be integrated into a sustainable management program for TPB in cotton

Reduce dependency on foliar applied insecticides





Materials and Methods

- Split-Split Plot
- Four Planting Dates:
 - Mid-April
 - Early May
 - Mid May
 - Early June
- Two Varieties:
 - DP0912 B2RF(Early)
 - DP0949 B2RF(Late)



- Treatment Regimes:
 - Sprayed for tarnished plant bugs
 - No control for tarnished plant bugs

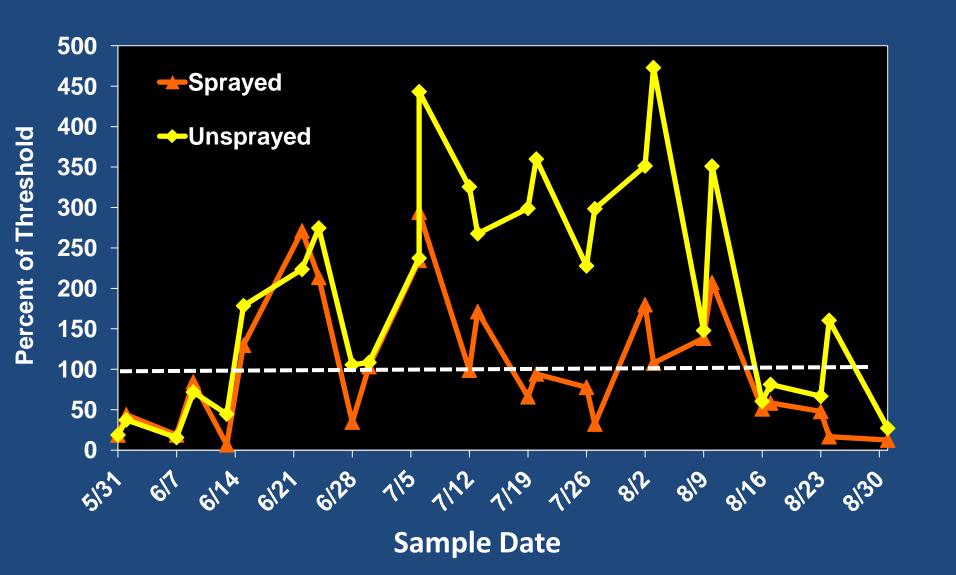
Materials and Methods

- 8 Rows x 75 ft.
- Sampled once weekly
- Sampling Methods:
 - Sweep Net
 - Drop Cloth



 All sprayed plots treated based on threshold in MS Insect Control Guide with insecticides labeled for tarnished plant bug control

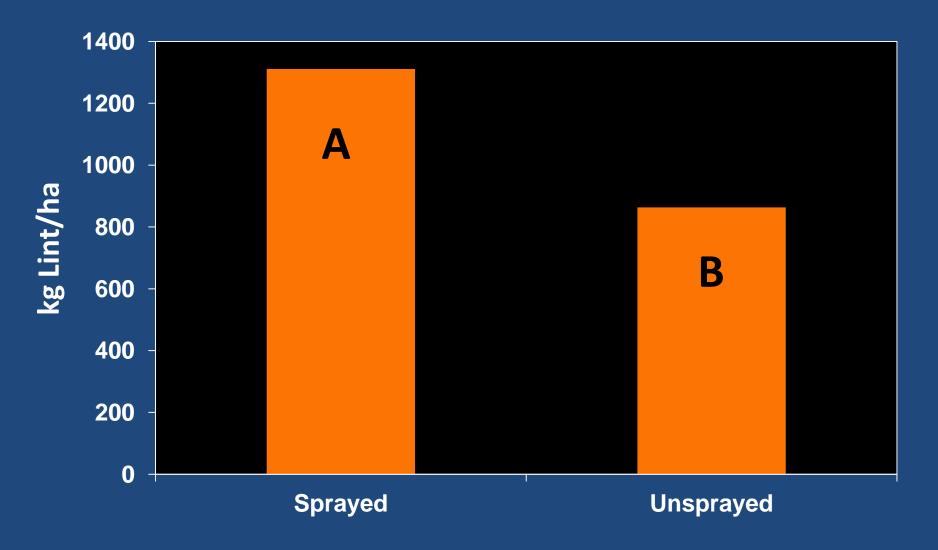
Mean Densities of Lygus lineolaris



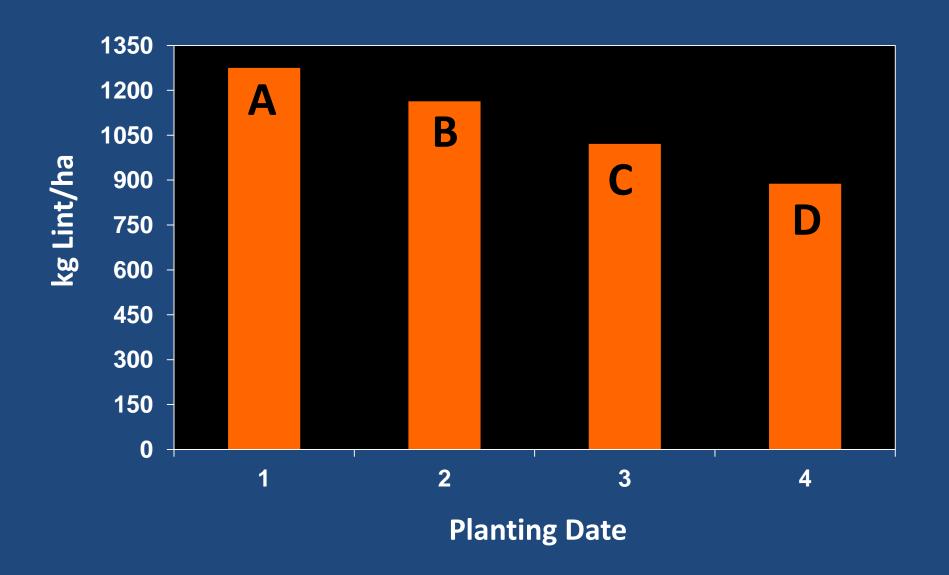
Mean Number of Applications 2010-2011



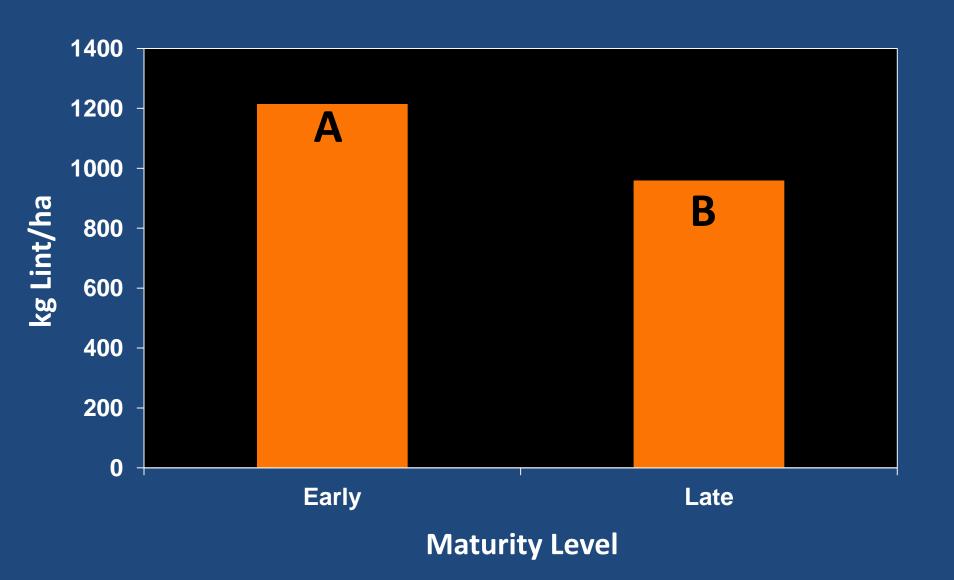
Effect of Insecticide Application on Yield



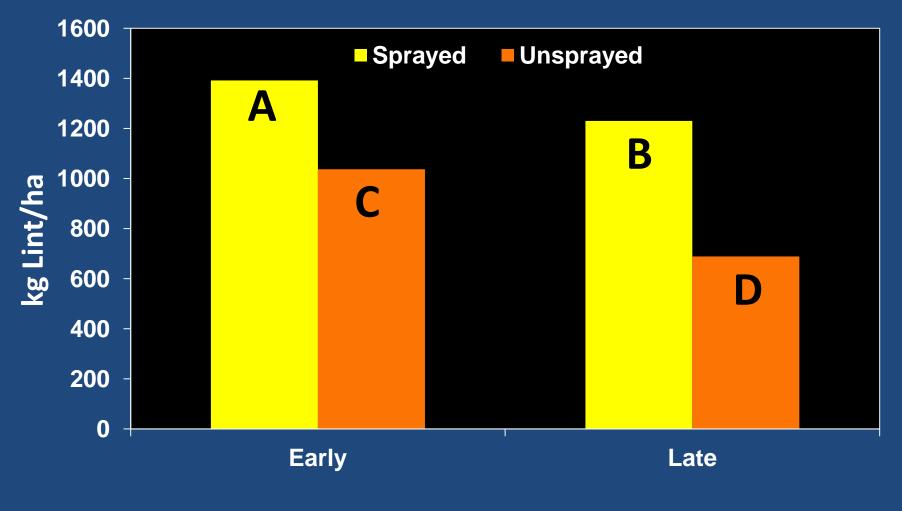
Effect of Planting Date on Yield



Effect of Varietal Maturity on Yield

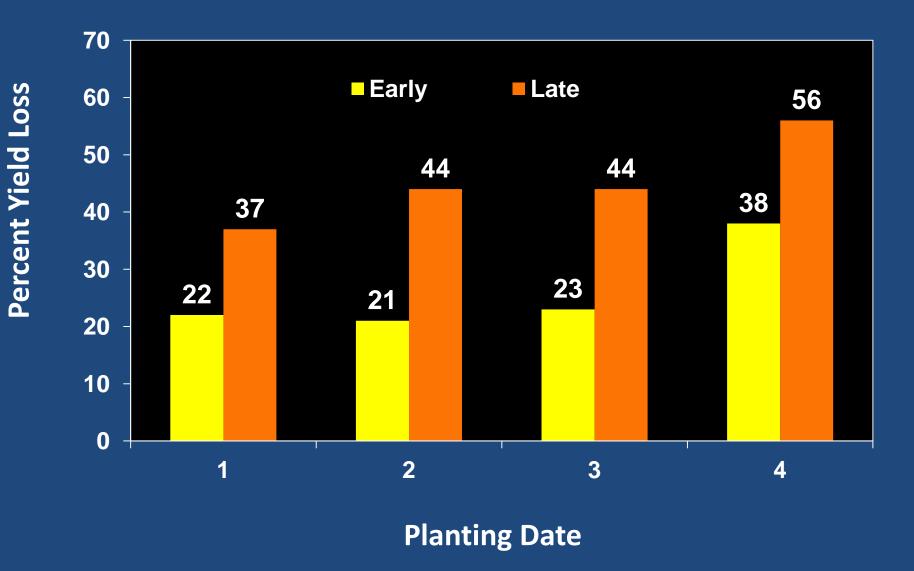


Interaction Between Varietal Maturity and Insecticide App.



Maturity Level

Impact of Tarnished Plant Bug on Yield











Conclusions

- Yield potential was higher at early planting dates and decreased as planting date increased.
- Later planting dates required more insecticide applications due to higher populations of late season TPB.
- Percent yield loss was greater on the late variety (DP 0949B2RF) than the early variety (DP 0912B2RF).

Conclusions

 Number of plant bug applications may be reduced by planting early to avoid late season tarnished plant bug populations

 Reduced insecticide applications result in less impact on the environment and nontarget species, which allows more beneficial insects to remain in place throughout the year

Conclusions

 Reduced insecticide applications also play an important role in resistance management for Tarnished Plant Bugs

 Managing for "earliness" with planting date and varietal maturity can maximize yields, reduce insecticide inputs, and make cotton production more sustainable

