

Agriculture Newsletter

COLORADO COUNTY

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Fall Armyworm Control in Pastures

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Recent rainfall events have been a major problem this summer. As a result of this rainfall, fall armyworms (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) are thriving across the northern, central and eastern portions of Texas. Below is some information on the biology of the pest, how to scout for them, and control options to mitigate damage.

Biology and Damage

There are two strains of fall armyworms (FAW): the corn strain and the grass strain. The corn strain usually appears in the spring and early summer and feeds on crops such as corn, sorghum, and cotton. The grass strain, which is the strain that infests hay fields and pastures, generally shows up after significant rain events from mid-July through fall. The corn strain is known for being resistant to pyrethroids, while the grass strain is susceptible to pyrethroids. FAW caterpillars survive and develop better in areas with fertilized or well-watered grasses which can lead to outbreak scenarios. Multiple generations can occur in a short time-period.

FAW caterpillars live for two to four weeks depending on the temperature. Freshly emerged caterpillars will begin to feed on the leaves and make small transparent areas (windowpanes; Fig. 1) giving the grass a frosted appearance. As they grow and molt, the caterpillars will begin to consume the entire leaf. The larger the caterpillar, the more damage they cause. Smaller caterpillars are easier to control. During their last few days as a caterpillar, when they are 1-1.5" in length, they consume about 80% of all the leaf tissue they will consume in their lifetime.



Figure 1. Window-paning by FAW caterpillars. Image by Holly Davis.

Identification and Scouting

FAW caterpillars are primarily identifiable by two features. The head will have apparent white markings that form an upside down "Y" pattern (Fig. 2). The second feature is that the last couple segments of the caterpillar will have black bumps that form a square or rectangle.

There are multiple methods that are available to scout for FAW caterpillars. The more common method is to get on your hands and knees and closely inspect the grass. During hot days, check the lower parts of the plant or soil surface where they may be hiding from the harsh temperatures.



Figure 2. FAW caterpillar with inverted "Y" pattern. Image by Pat Porter.

Sweep nets are a very good and easy to use tool for sampling for FAW in tall grass (Fig. 3). Another method is to run your hands across a 1-2 square foot area and knock the caterpillars to the soil surface. Then, simply inspect the soil for dislodged caterpillars.

Regardless of the scouting method, take note of the size of the caterpillars. Smaller caterpillars ($<1/2$ inch) are less damaging. Larger caterpillar ($>1/2$ inch) should be treated soon to prevent greater damage. If using a sweep net, then treat at 2 or more caterpillars $1/2$ inch or larger per sweep. If making visual inspections, then treat if you have 2 or more FAW caterpillars per square foot. If you are picking up larger numbers of small caterpillars, then treatment is also justified. Most of the time fields are either well below or well above threshold.

Control Options

If the grass is being used for hay and is near harvest, then harvest early to prevent extra feeding damage. However, be aware that the caterpillars may consume the cut hay, so this is not always a wise option.

Insecticide applications should be made early in the morning or late in the evening if possible, to ensure caterpillars come into contact with insecticide. During hotter parts of the day, caterpillars may be out of the canopy and avoid maximum insecticide exposure.

There are many insecticides that can be used to control FAW caterpillars. Pyrethroids are relatively cheap and readily available. These insecticides take roughly three days to achieve maximum effectiveness against small and large caterpillars. Pyrethroid insecticides tend to have a short residual period and can be washed off by rains. This lack of rain fast protection can be a problem with the recent weather and possible overlapping generations of fall armyworm caterpillars. Addition of a product like Dimilin (or generic products with diflubenzuron) can increase the residual control period to 10-12 days, eliminating caterpillars that emerge in that timeframe. Neither pyrethroids nor Dimilin will continue providing control if rain occurs though. Another fairly inexpensive option is Intrepid (or generic products with methoxyfenozide). This product will provide residual control for about 7 days, but it must be eaten to kill the caterpillar and is not rain fast.

If rain is a continuous issue, the only truly rain fast options are products such as Prevathon, Vantacor, or Besiege. All of these products contain the active ingredient chlorantraniliprole, but Besiege also contains a pyrethroid. These products are absorbed by the leaf tissue and are rain fast upon drying. While these products are more expensive, they do provide excellent residual activity and will persist longer at the higher rate. For example, Prevathon at 14 fl-oz/ac will typically provide 14 days control, and a 20 fl-oz/ac rate will provide 20-21 days of control.



Figure 3. FAW caterpillars in a sweep net.
Image by Gus Lorenz, University of Arkansas.

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For additional questions about FAW control, please reach out to your local County Extension Agent, IPM Agent, or Extension Entomologist. Always use an insecticide according to the label. Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service is not responsible for insecticide applications, damages, or other issues encountered.

Brand Registration:

In accordance with Article 144.044 of the Agriculture Code, all brands must be re-registered every 10 years. New brands can be registered at any time. The marks and brands that have been previously recorded will expire on August 30, 2021. The owner of the brand will have from August 31, 2021 until February 28, 2022 to renew their mark or brand. Any person who does not re-register their brand during this 6-month period, forfeits legal right to that brand. The brand will become “void” on March 1, 2022, and will be available for use on a “first come” basis.

Renewals can be filed with the Colorado County Clerks Office, Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM -12:00 PM and 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM, at 318 Spring Street, Suite 103, Columbus, Texas 78934. The recording fee will be \$26.00 per mark and/or brand per each location.

Please call the County Clerk’s Office 979-732-2155 if you have any questions.

Thank you.

Kimberly Menke, County Clerk
Colorado County, Texas

Multi County New Land Owner Program - Bees and Trees

The August meeting for the 2021 series will take place on *Friday, August 20, 2021*, at the Washington County Expo Sales Facility in Brenham! Beekeeping continues to be a hot topic, especially for medium to small acreage landowners. Before you jump in head-first and order the equipment and a hive of bees, come learn what to expect! We will hear from several area beekeepers on what it takes to raise honeybees in this area of Texas, some of the challenges they face, and what they’ve found to be good solutions. In addition to bees we will take a portion of the afternoon to talk trees! In Texas and especially in our part of Texas trees are a valuable commodity that landowners care about and strive to keep them healthy and vigorous. Come learn about tree biology, how to recognize common tree problems, and how to manage for tree health. We will “leaf” no question unanswered, discussing planting, pruning, watering, fertilizer, insect and disease control. The meetings begin at 1:30pm and will wrap up by 5pm. Don’t miss this wonderful opportunity! Two CEUs (1 General, 1 IPM) will be offered for all licensed pesticide applicators.

Feathers, Furs, Farming

Mark your calendars for the final two sessions of our Feathers Furs, Farming Program Series in 2021.

September 24th - All about Prescribed Fire - Colorado County

October 29th - All about Deer - Austin County

Be on the lookout for more information!

Mark Your Calendar



Our office will be closed on Monday, September 6th in observance of Labor Day, and Friday, September 10th to support our 4-H Youth at the Colorado County Fair!

2021 Colorado County Row Crop Tour

THANK YOU to our Sponsors

Ace High Helos Helicopter Service - Brandon Mau & Jared Mahalitc	Leo's Place
Aero Ag	Leopold Grain Inc.
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Colorado County Farm Bureau	NexGen/Americort Inc
Colorado County Oil	Nichol's Enterprise
Cropguard Crop Ins.	Nutrien-El Campo
Edward Jones/Terry Braun	Progeny Ag Products
Farmer's Coop Gin – East Bernard	Prosperity Bank
First National Bank	Ronnie Korenek
First State Bank	Sanders
Gold Trucking	Shoppa's Farm Supply
Green Point Ag	Simplot
Helena Chemical	South Texas Cotton & Grain
Highway Motor Company	Southwest Agribusiness Consulting
Hill Bank & Trust	South Texas Cotton & Grain Association
Hlavinka Equipment Co. - East Bernard & El Campo	Stockton Chemical – Jim Tyler
J&W Farm & Ranch	Texana Seed
JW Parts, Inc/NAPA	United Ag
Knights of Columbus Ins. – Mark Boenisch	Wharton County Electric Co-Op
Krenak Seed	Wiese Crop Ins, Services
Kresta Seed/Pioneer Hybrid	Wylie & Son Sprayers

Thanks to the generous support of local agribusinesses, the Colorado County Row Crop Committee awarded a total of \$1500 in scholarships to graduating seniors in Colorado County this year.

Congratulations to Emily Elstner, Emma Garcia, and Leroy Stavinoha III !

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Laramie Kettler

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979-732-2082

colorado.agrilife.org

Educational programs of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, or veteran status. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating. Individuals with disabilities who require an auxiliary aid, service or accommodation in order to participate in this meeting are encouraged to contact the County Extension Office at (979) 732-2082 ten (10) days prior to the meeting to determine how reasonable accommodations can be made.