

# Insect Identification, Seasonal Occurrence and Management



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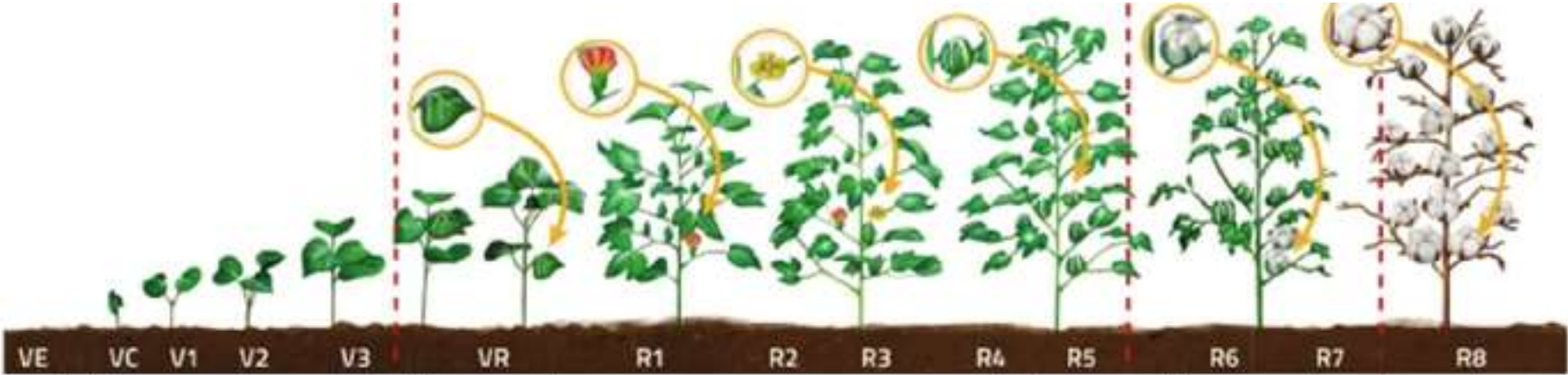


# Cotton





# Cotton growth stages and associated pests



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## Emergence to seedling establishment

From seedling emergence until the development of first full leaf.

### WATCH FOR

Cotton aphid Flower thrips Black cutworm Twospotted spider mites  
Snails



## Leaf area and canopy development

The formation of individual true leaves and branches in a spiral around the main stem.

### WATCH FOR

Cotton aphid Soybean looper Southern armyworm  
Yellowstriped armyworm Garden armyworm Cabbage looper  
Beet armyworm Whiteflies Plant bugs Snails



## First square to first bloom

Squares begin to grow on the main stem and branches.

### WATCH FOR

Cotton bollworm Tobacco budworm Fall armyworm Flower thrips  
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## First bloom to open boll

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## Fiber maturity

A field should be considered mature as soon as white fibers are visible.

### WATCH FOR

Cotton aphid Whiteflies Snails

Pest Cotton App in Florida:  
keep simple with identification and IPM  
information



**COTTON PESTS  
IN FLORIDA APP**



# Growth stage



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## Thrips



## Aphids



## Snails





# Cotton thrips



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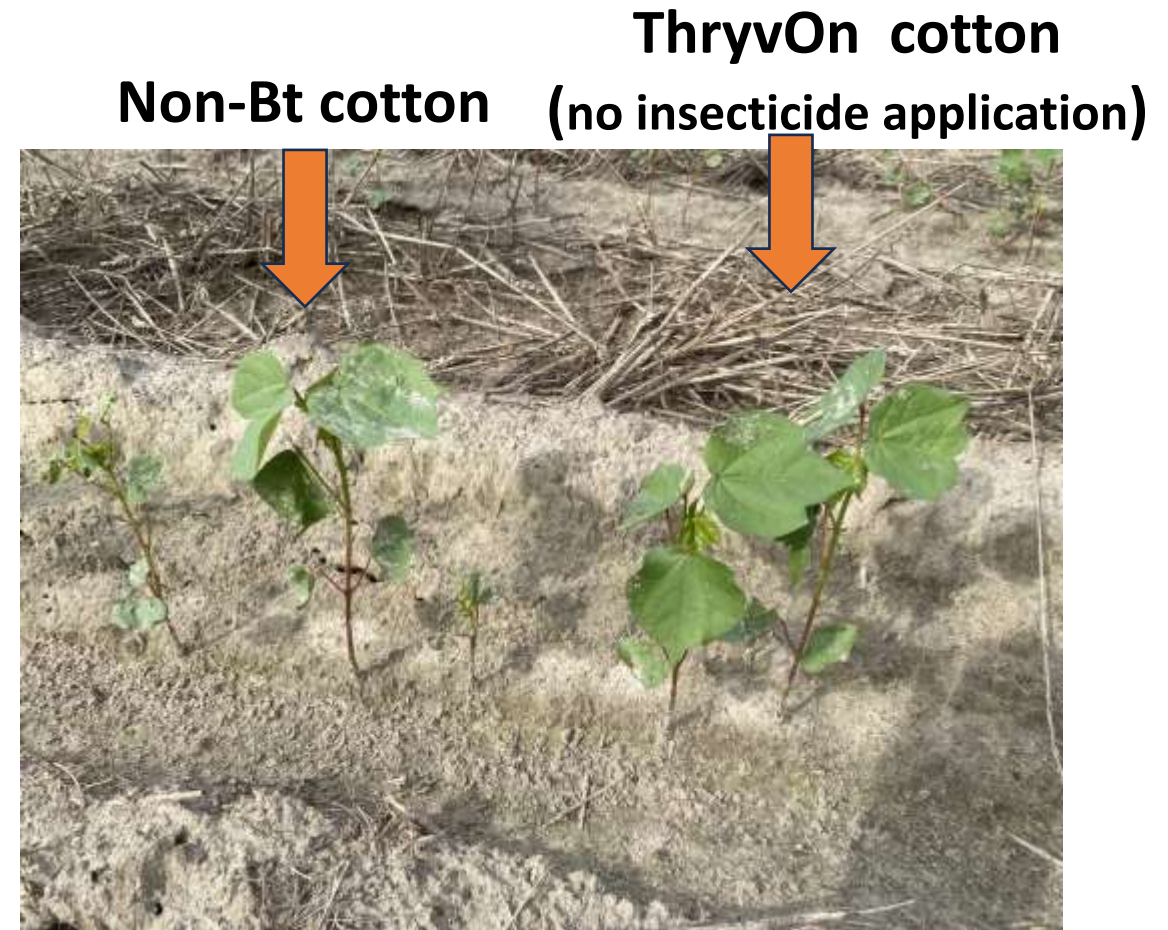


WinField

# Cotton thrips management

## ThryvOn Cotton – Bt cotton

- Does not result in high levels of pest mortality
- Avoid adult thrips to feed on and deposit eggs
- Less immature thrips and less injury
- Company is providing seed with seed treatment already – imidacloprid
- No need for additional insecticide spray



Alabama Extension



# Tarnished plant bug management

## ThryvOn Cotton – Bt cotton

- Less adult feeding and egg deposition
- FL Panhandle – low pest density – Infestation in June
- Proper scouting and insecticide timing
- Key point – reduce immatures in early-bloom growth stage





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# First square to open boll

## Cotton bollworm (*Helicoverpa zea*)





# Cotton bollworm

- Spines present
- Orange-tannish head capsule
- Alternating dark and light stripes







L/WFREC/UF

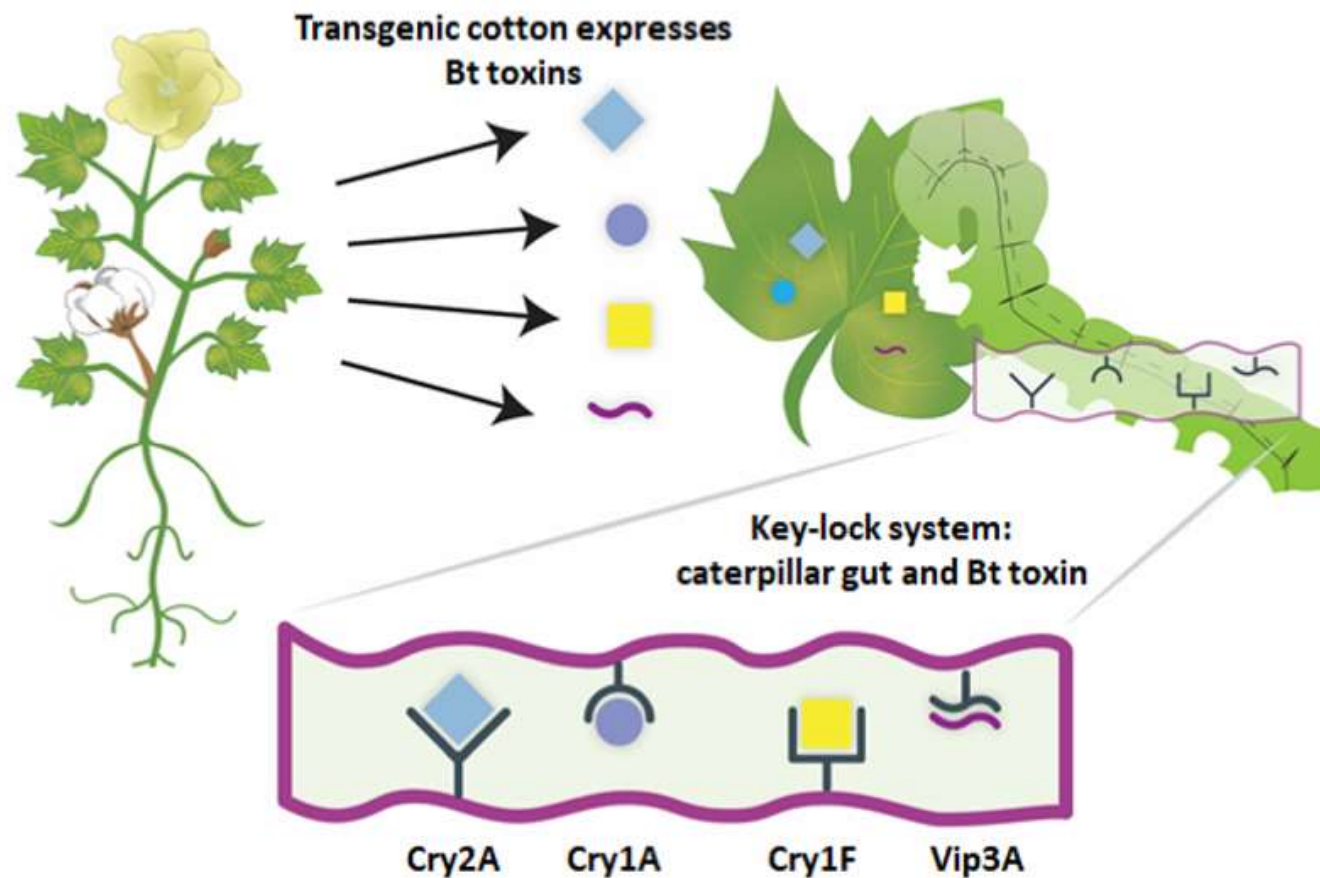




# Cotton bollworm management

- Transgenic plants expressing *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxins

How does Bt cotton kill target caterpillars?



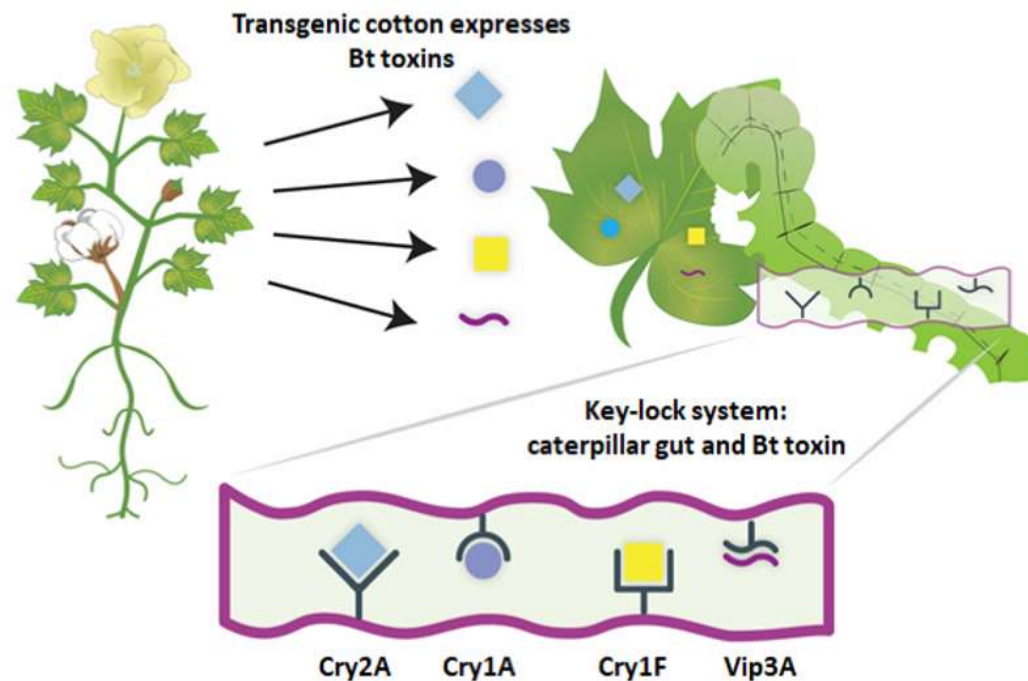
Design by S. Rodriguez

# Transgenic Bt cotton

Example of cultivars	Family	BT toxin
DP 1646B2XF	Deltapine	Cry1Ac, Cry2Ab
PHY 444WRF	Phytogen	Cry1Ac, Cry1F
DP 1851B3XF	Deltapine	Cry1Ac, Cry2Ab, Vip 3Aa19
PHY480W3FE	Phytogen	Cry1Ac, Cry1F, Vip3A a19
ST 5471GLTP	Stoneville	Cry1Ab, Cry2Ae, Vip 3Aa19
ST 5610B3XF	Stoneville	Cry1Ac, Cry2Ab, Vip 3Aa19
ST 4990B3XF	Stoneville	Cry1Ac, Cry2Ab, Vip 3Aa19

Bt-cotton II

Bt-cotton III



Design by S. Rodriguez



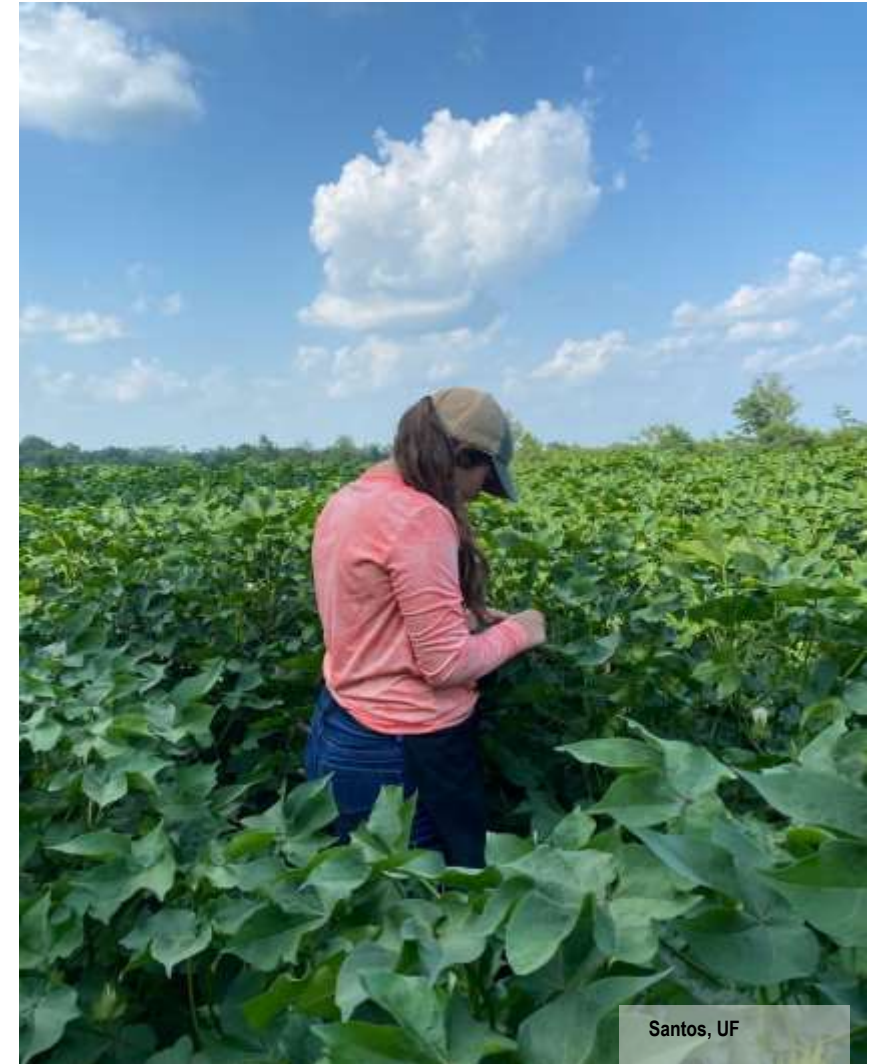
# Cotton bollworm management

- Risk of resistance to Bt cotton
  - Escapes in Bt cotton



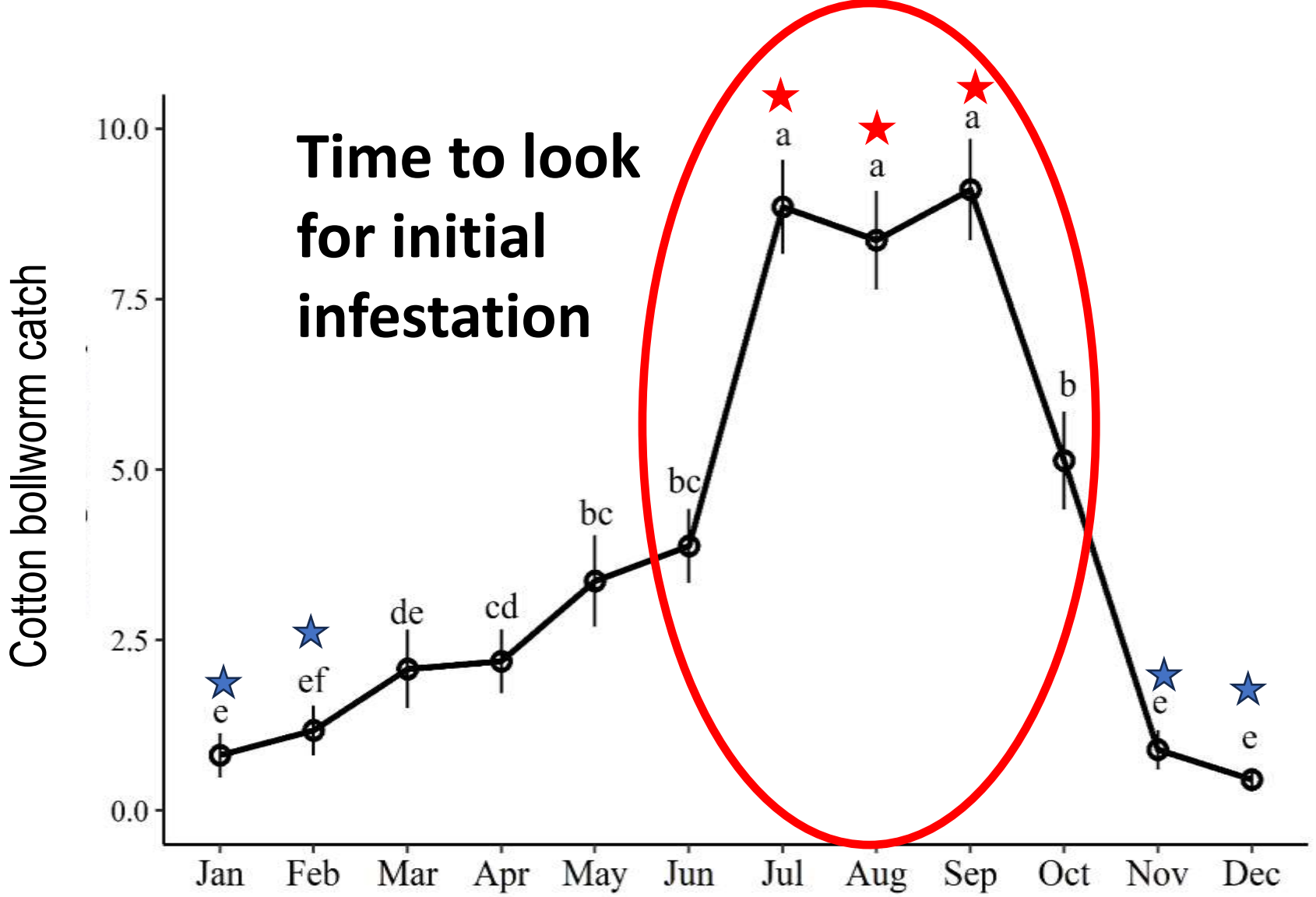
# Cotton bollworm management

- Monitoring fields
  - Target initial cotton infestation
  - Supplement control with insecticide





# Cotton bollworm moth flight in the region



Monthly abundance of *H. zea* moths in the WFREC, Jay, FL

# Cotton bollworm management

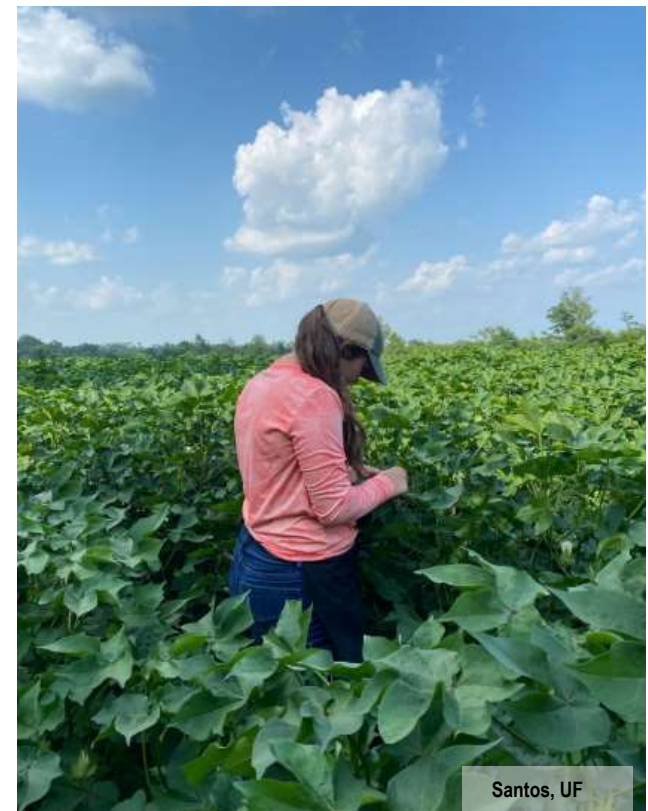
- Risk of resistance to Bt cotton
  - Escapes Bt technology

Unexpected injury (UXI)

- 18% injury to Bt-cotton II with 3<sup>rd</sup> instars present
- 12% injury to Bt-cotton III with 3<sup>rd</sup> instars present



**Contact us if you see escapes of cotton bollworm in the region**





# Corn





- Corn earworm

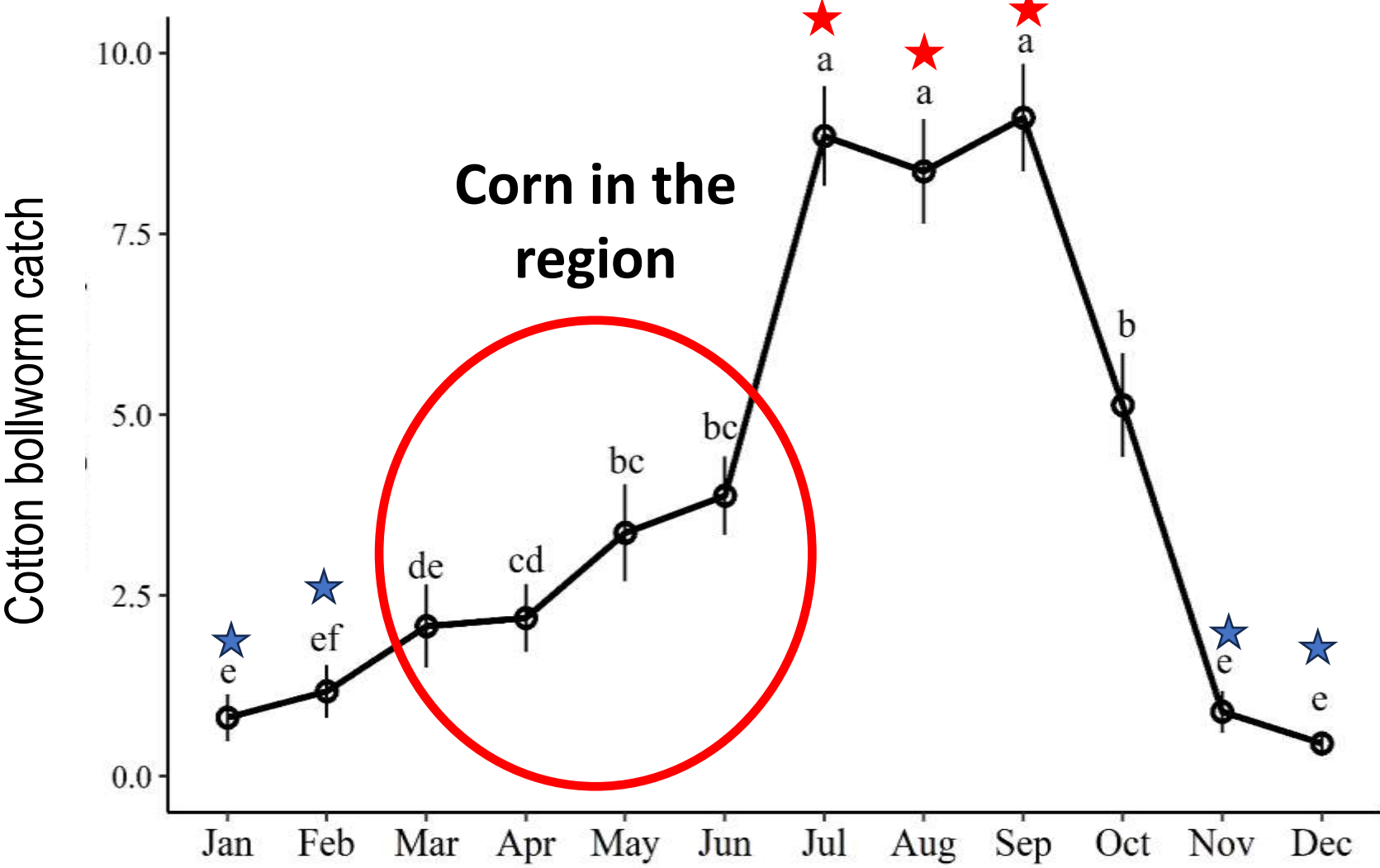


- Fall armyworm



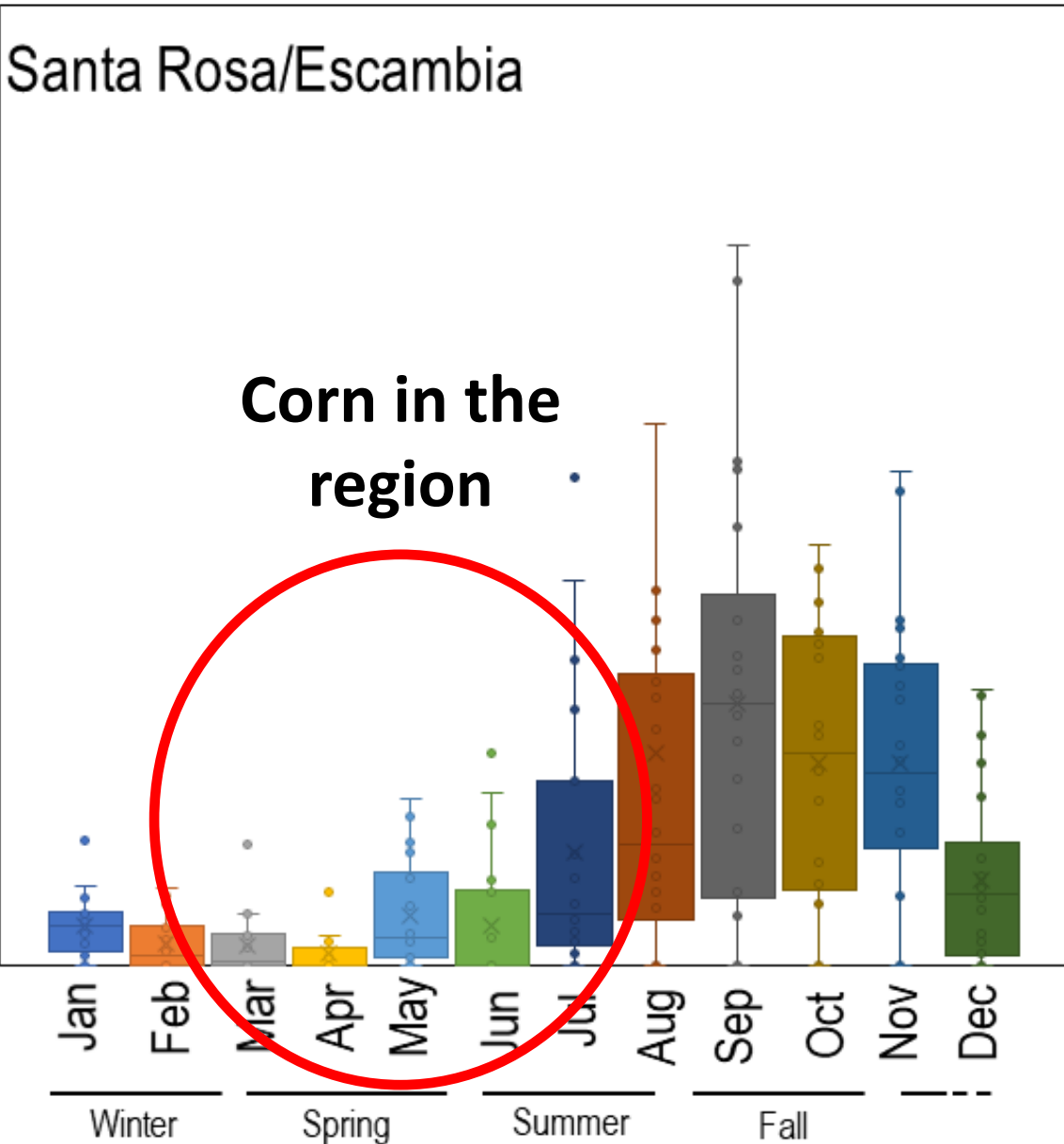


# Corn earworm moth flight in the region



Monthly abundance of *H. zea* moths in the WFREC, Jay, FL

# Fall armworm moth flight in the region




Barbosa et al., unpublished data



Paula-Moraes, UF





**Caterpillars**  
**in soybean and**  
**peanut**

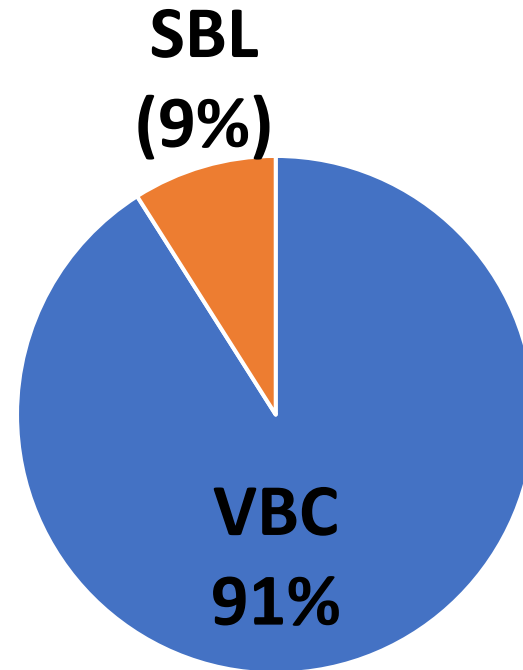
# Management of caterpillars

## Soybean

- Action threshold: 30% defoliation – until blooming (R1)  
15% defoliation – from blooming until filled pods (R7-R8)

Proportion of lepidopteran pests in soybean –  
WFREC/UF – 2019 and 2020

High proportion of  
velvetbean caterpillar



WFREC/IFAS/UF

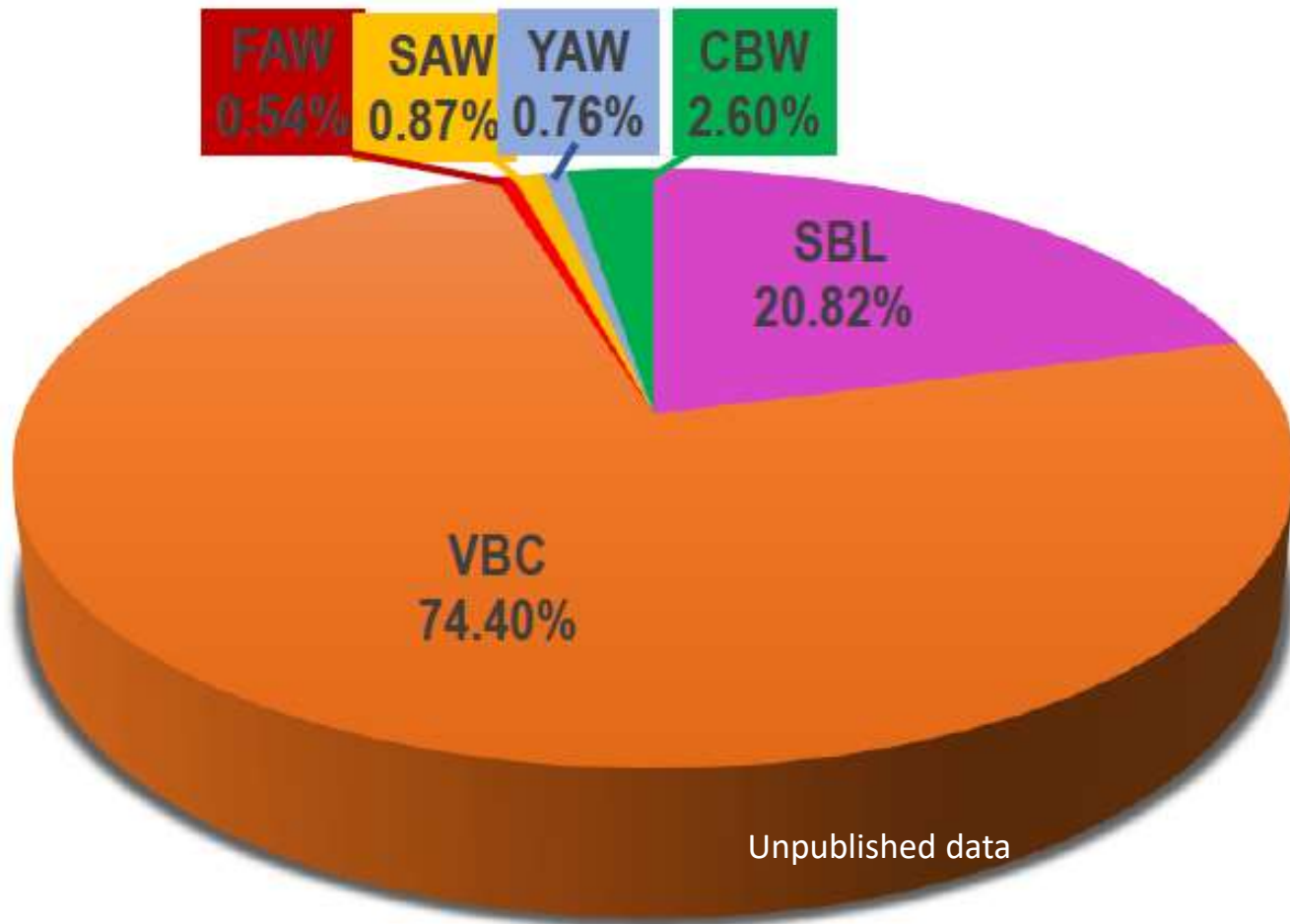
Unpublished data



# Management of caterpillars

## Peanut

- Action threshold foliage-feeding caterpillars - four caterpillars/foot row



**High proportion of velvetbean caterpillar**

# Management of caterpillars

- Selective and/or reduced-risk insecticides:

Flubendiamide (Belt) – Diamide (MoA 28)

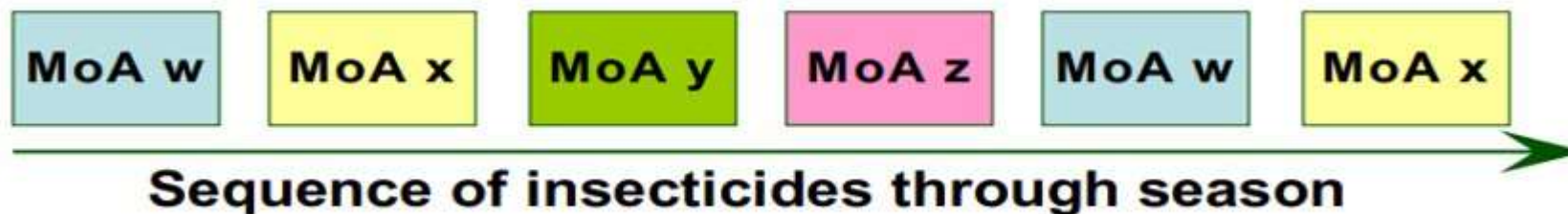
Chlorantraniliprole (Vantacor, Besiege) – Diamide (MoA 28)

Spinetoram (Radiant) – Spinosyns (MoA 5)

Diflubenzuron (Dimilin) – Inhibitor of chitin (MoA 15)

Novaluron (Diamond) - Inhibitor of chitin (MoA 15)

## Rotation of Mode of Action – windows of treatment





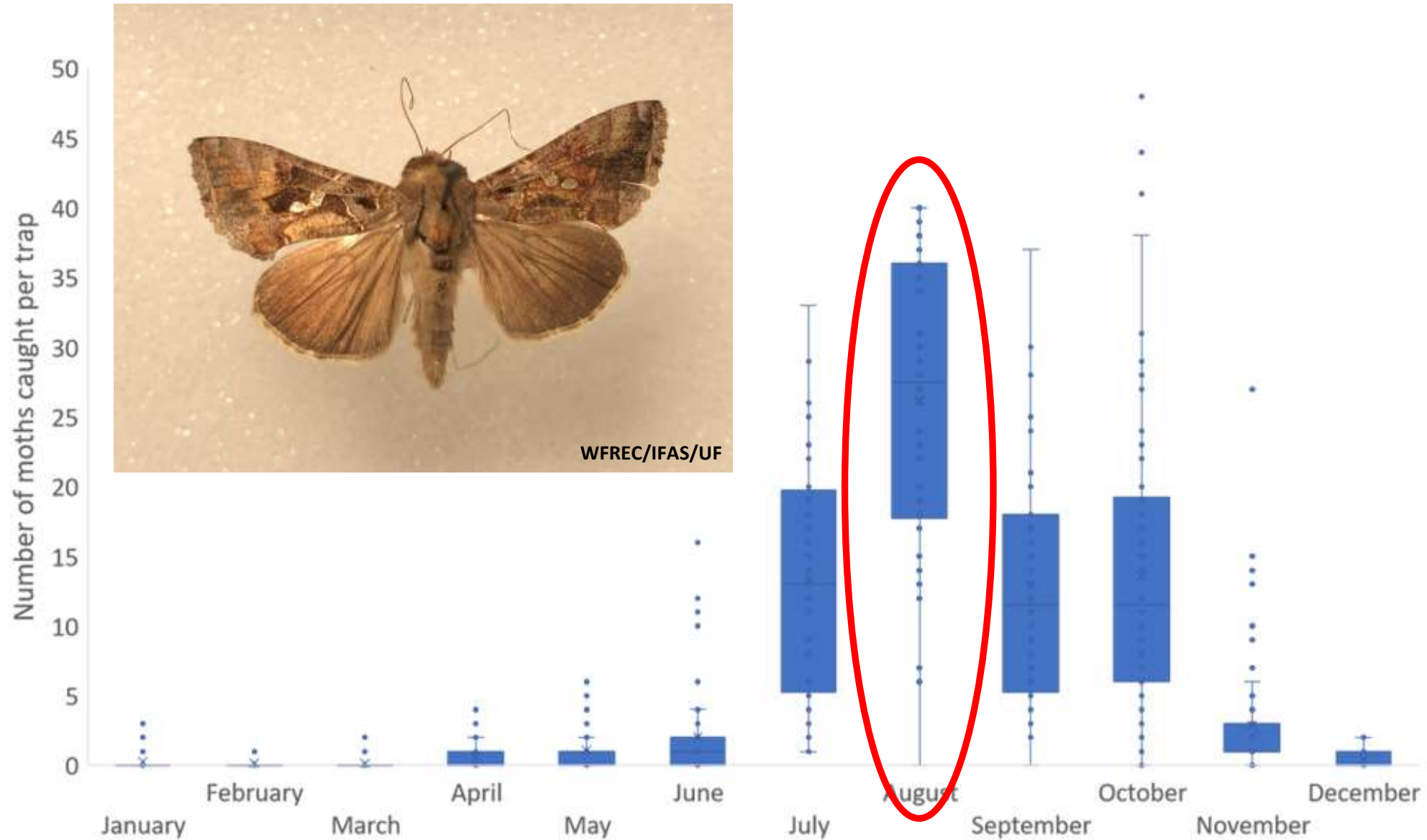
# Soybean looper – harder pest to control

- SBL eggs deposited on lower canopy
- Larval distribution in the peanut canopy
  - ✓ 2nd instar – lower canopy
  - ✓ 3rd & 4th instar - upper canopy
  - ✓ 6th instar - middle canopy

Unpublished data



# Soybean looper moth flight in the region





# Soybean looper

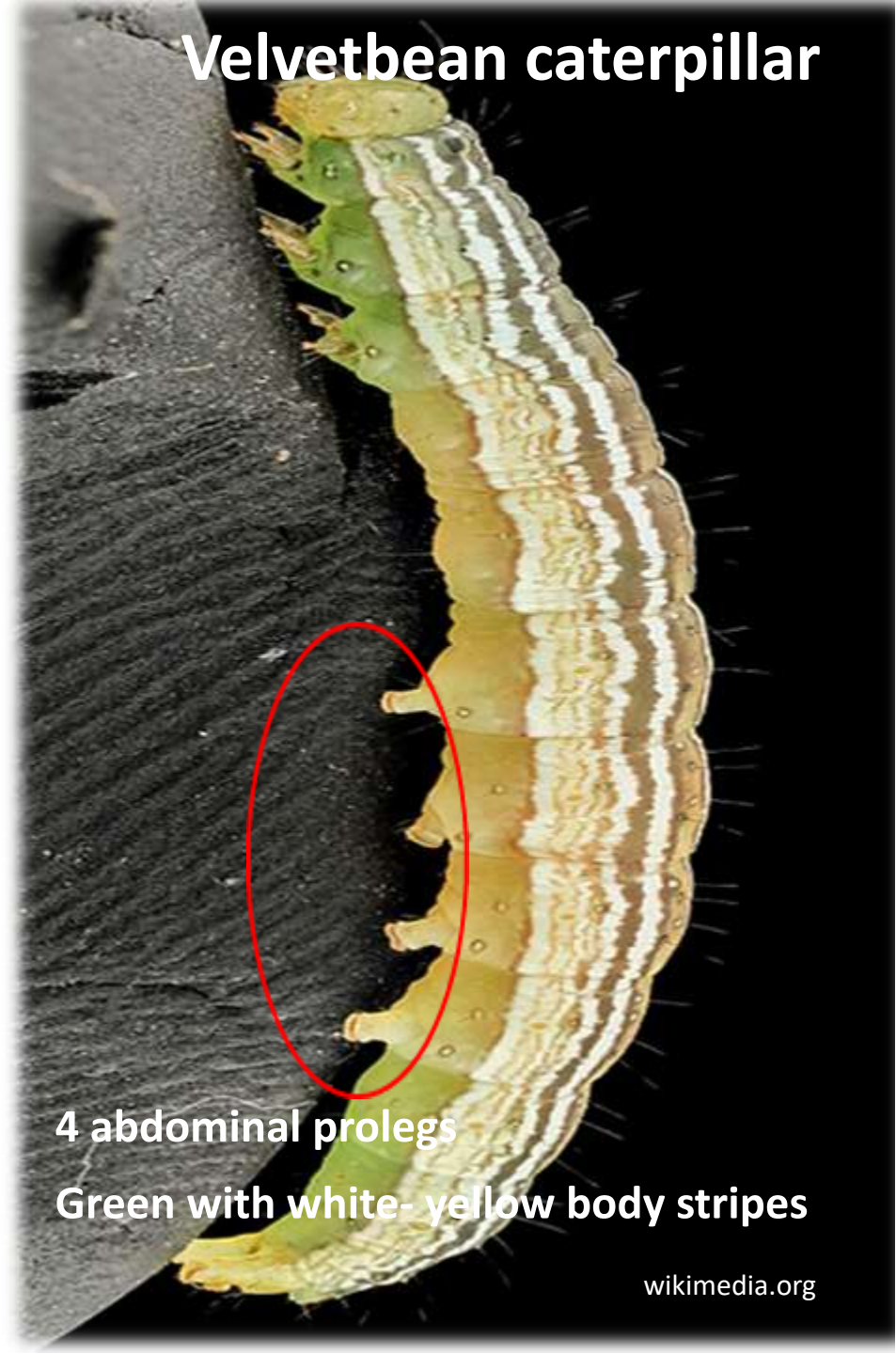


Soybean looper

- Black spots visible on side
- 2 abdominal prolegs
- Black or green thoracic legs

## How to ID the caterpillar

# Velvetbean caterpillar



- 4 abdominal prolegs
- Green with white- yellow body stripes

# Stinkbugs

- Southern green stink bug
- Critical time – pod filling stage
- Delay plant maturity and seed damage
- 1 stinkbug per foot of row
- More along field edge
- Insecticides only when necessary - pyrethroids





# Cotton thrips and plant bug

## Take-home message

### ThryvOn Cotton

- Does not result in high levels of thrips mortality
- Avoid adult thrips feeding
- Avoid thrips egg deposition
- Seed treated with imidacloprid
- No need for additional insecticide spray

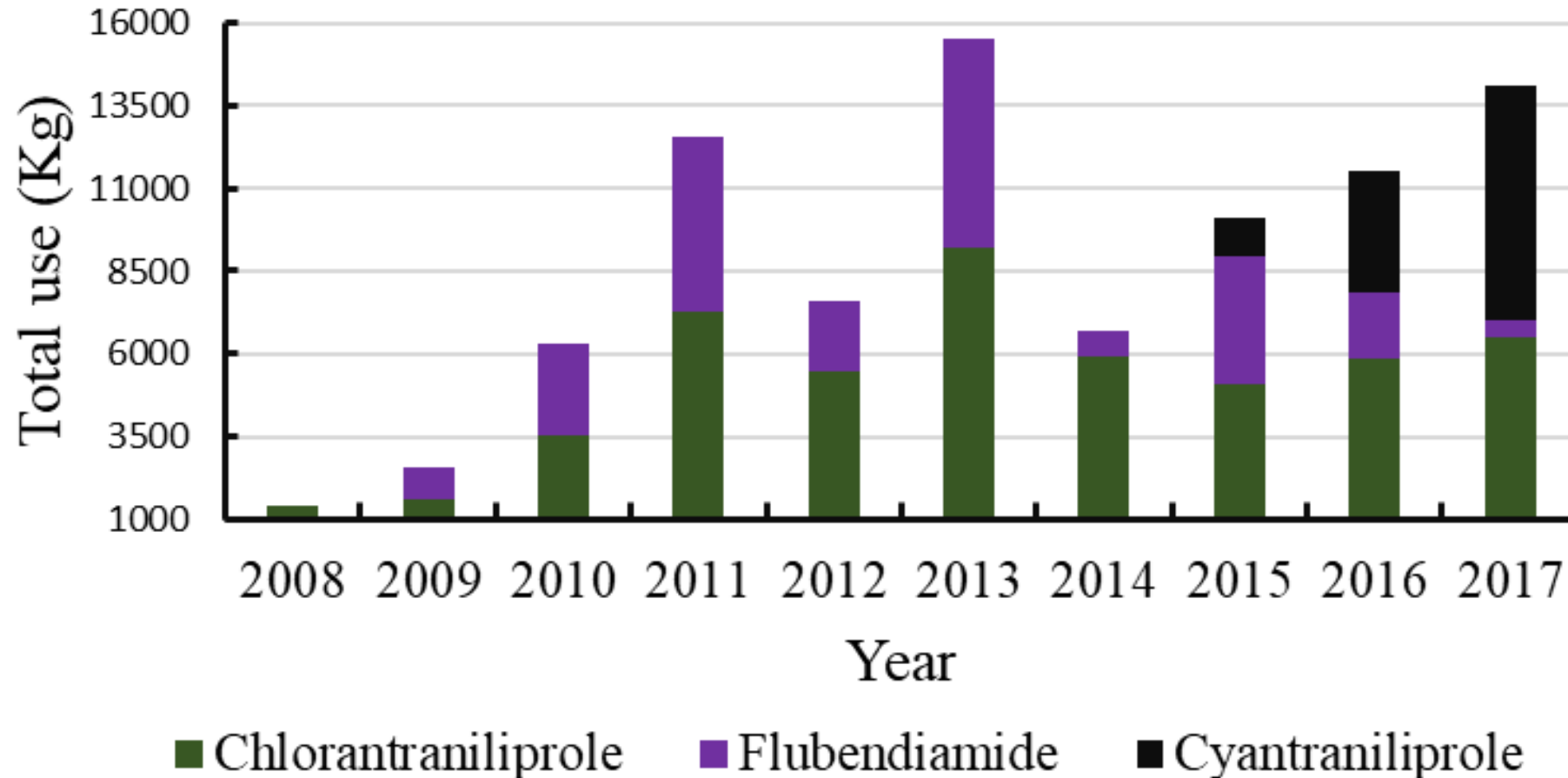
# Caterpillars

## Take-home message

- **July to September – August critical time**
- **Flight of moths: SBL, FAW, CBW**
- **Sample before spraying**
- **Identification of the caterpillars**
- **Rotation of mode of action – avoid resistance**
- **Insecticide application – coverage is a key point**



# Introduction: Diamides use in Florida



<https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5e95c13a82c4777020000000>

# *Spodoptera exigua* – Beet armyworm



**First resistance report BAW to diamide Chlorantraniliprole in the U.S. – Florida Panhandle**

Rabelo et al., 2021



# BAW resistance to chlorantraniliprole

- Resistance to bifenthrin and chlorantraniliprole
- Peanut and soybean commercial fields from Florida Panhandle
- 2024 field population collections



# Acknowledge

Florida Peanut Check off



**National Peanut Board™**

[www.nationalpeanutboard.org](http://www.nationalpeanutboard.org)



**Cotton  
Incorporated**



**United States  
Department of  
Agriculture**

**National Institute  
of Food and  
Agriculture**

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