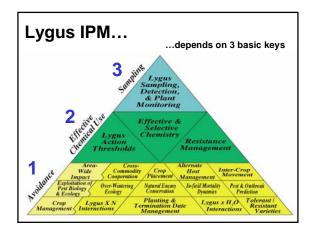
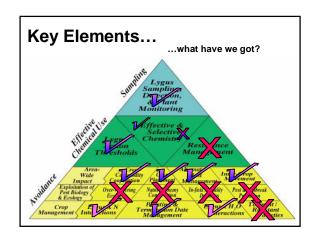


Lygus Management

- Review of status of Lygus IPM
 - What do we know & need to know?
- Ask and answer (?) two questions
- Review chemical control
- Introduce new chemistry
 - Selective options for Lygus control?
 - Big impact?
- Crop Loss Reporting
 - Insecticide use trends, historical review
 - Focus of breakout in afternoon

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Lygus hesperus Adult

- Can cause damage
- <u>Cannot</u> be reliably controlled
- Key to movement & reproduction

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Two Scales for Questions in Lygus Management



When should managers <u>discontinue</u> any further Lygus chemical controls in cotton?



Can we estimate & characterize inter-crop effects of Lygus spatially?

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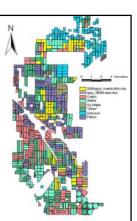
Extension Program

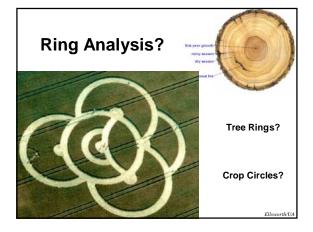
- Initiated in 2000 in response to extreme and negative interactions among producers of different crops
- Communication /
 Awareness
- Education
- Systematic Survey / Research

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Spatial Study

- Two townships, spring & early summer hosts (April -July)
- Cotton, alfalfa, seed alfalfa, fallow, weeds, and small grains; georeferenced
- Sweeps (15 in. diam.) from each potential host weekly
- Examine source / sink relationships among crops



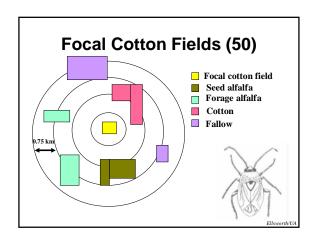


Ring Analyses to Determine Range of Impact of Lygus

- Around each focal cotton fields, calculate crop densities in concentric rings
- Multiply that crop density by the mean density of Lygus in each ring
 Estimate of source potential
- How are Lygus densities in focal fields related to source potential of surrounding crops?



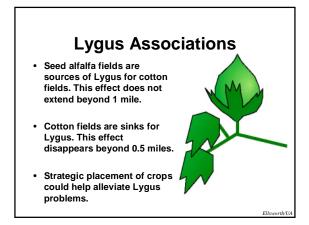


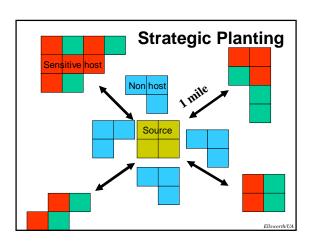


Spring Lygus Densities (adults & nymphs)

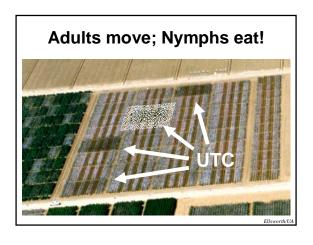
Significantly more Lygus were found in Seed Alfalfa, Forage Alfalfa, and fallow fields (weeds), than in cotton

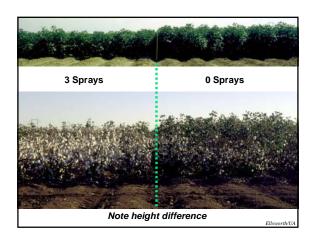
Crop Type	N	Lygus Density (log D + 1)*
Seed Alfalfa	9	1.50a
Forage Alfalfa	34	1.45a
Fallow	3	1.44a
Cotton	72	0.69b
* Values fb same letter not significantly different (P > 0.05)		





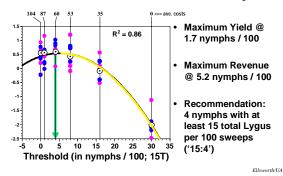


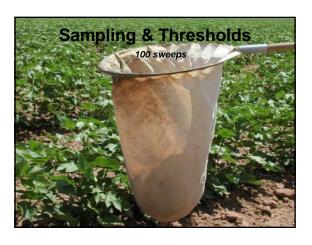


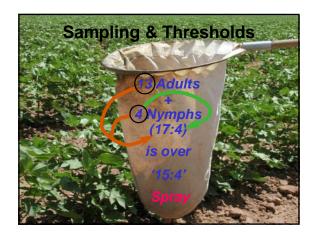




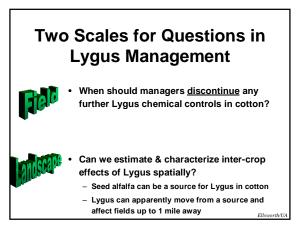
Yield & Revenue : Density

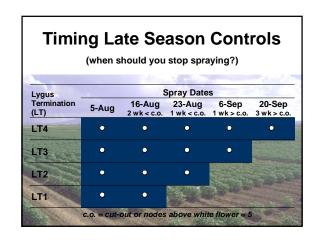


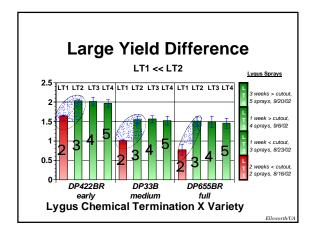


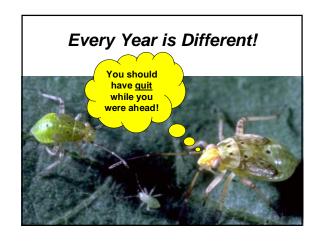




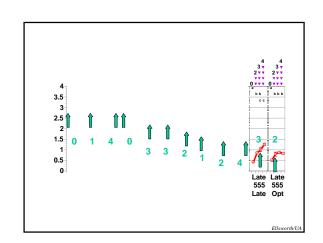


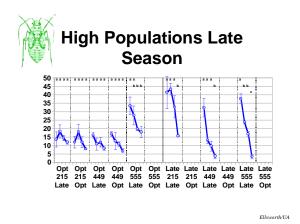


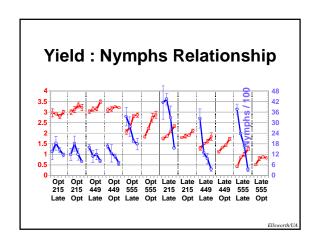


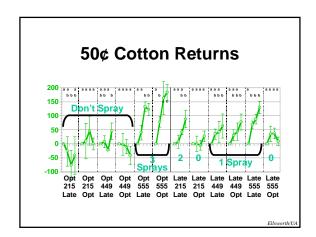


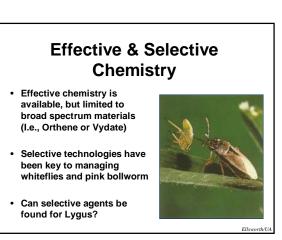
2003 Experiment Two planting dates: April 30 & May 28 Three varieties: SG215BR, DP449BR, DP555BR Two irrigation termination timings: Aug. & Sept. Four Lygus chemical control terminations High heat stress & fruit shed July-August Extremely productive "fall", long, open and dry

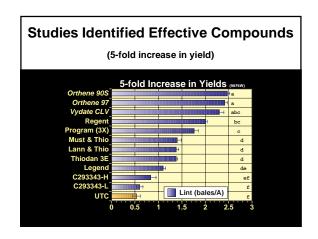


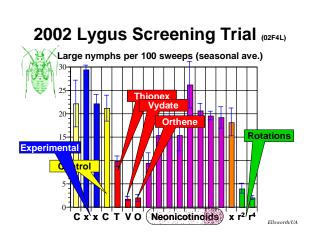


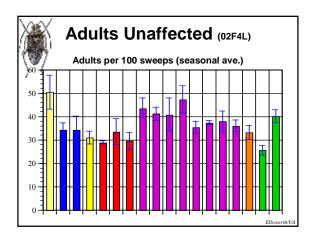


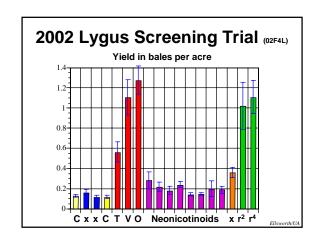


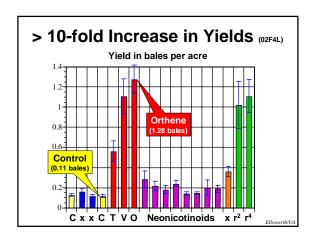


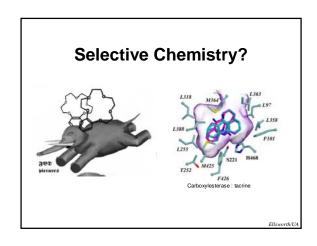


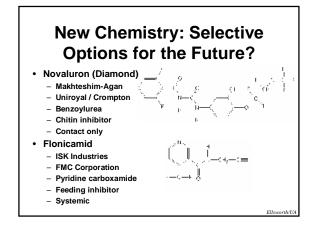


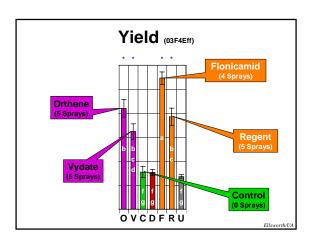


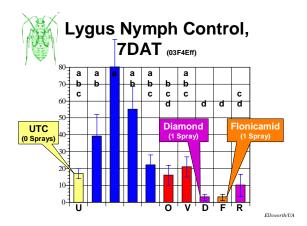


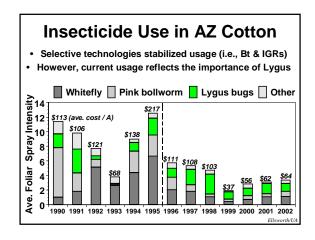












Major Threat to Cotton Production in AZ

- · Over the last 5 years...
- 45% of all insecticide sprays have been targeted at Lygus
- 41% of the entire insecticide budget has been invested against Lygus
- 66% of the yield loss has been attributed to Lygus

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Acknowledgments

- Virginia Barkley who supervised and others (7) who conducted the sampling
- . Christa Ellers-Kirk for assistance with analyse
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- Steve Husman, Dave Langston, Jennifer Jones and cooperating growers involved with the implementation of the Maricopa Community Wide Lygus Action Plan
- ACGA and Cotton Incorporated who supported (pce) the Lygus termination studies

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Information

- All University of Arizona crop production & crop protection information is available on our web site,
- Arizona Crop Information Site (ACIS), at
- http://ag.arizona.edu/crops



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