Silverleaf Whitefly Scouting and Management in Cotton County Agent Webinar

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Silverleaf Whiteflies in Cotton

- Adults: small white moth-like insects.
- All life stages typically found on the underside of the leaf.
- Eggs: yellow-orange and cigar shaped laid on underside of leaf.
- Crawler: first instar nymph which crawls short distances to find suitable place to feed (only mobile immature stage).
- Three non-mobile instars, oval and flattened in appearance, and color ranges from translucent to yellowish.
- Entire life cycle in heat of summer about 2 weeks.
- Females lay about 150 eggs.



Scott Bauer, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org



David Riley, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

SLWF Damage in Cotton

- Sucking mouthparts.
- Damage ranges from:
 - Reduced plant growth and vigor.
 - General leaf decline.
 - Honeydew deposits on lower leaves and open cotton.
 - "Sticky" cotton would be very very very BAD
 - Premature defoliation
 - Yield losses can be severe.





Manage RISK: Silverleaf Whitefly

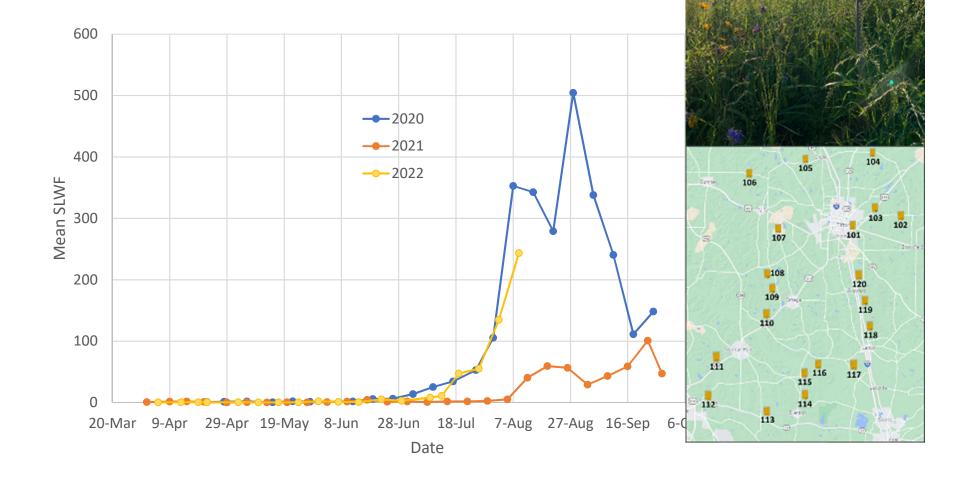
Cotton	Low ←	- SLWF F	RISK	→ High
Winter Weather	Very Cold			Mild
Variety Selection	Smooth		Light Hairy	Hairy
Planting Date	April	early May	late May	June
Location: (proximity to SLWF infested crops)	Isolated			Near
Beneficial Insects	High	Moderate		None
Weather (in-season)	Rainy			Hot and Dry
IPM	Scouting Threshold			Not Timely
Irrigation	Irrigated			Drought Stress

Silverleaf Whitelfy Cultural Control

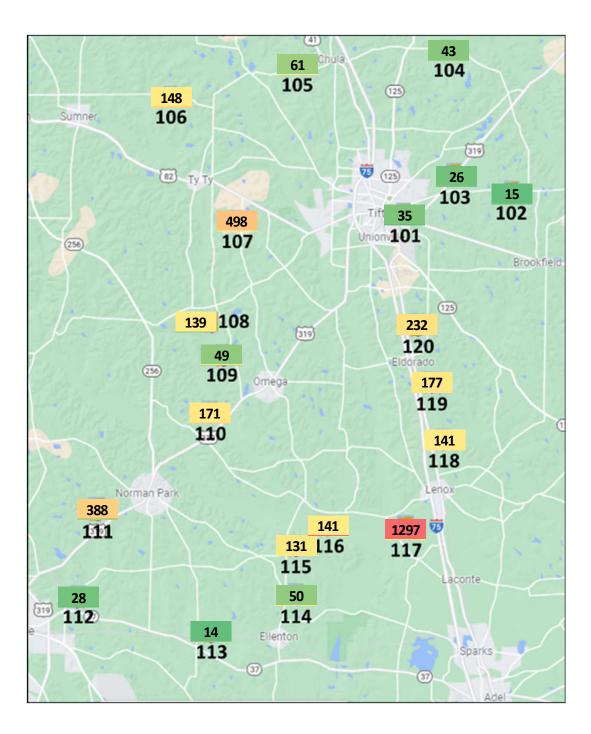
- Eliminate host crops and weeds by destroying and removing ALL crop residues as soon as possible after final harvest (spring vegetables and melons, timely defoliation and harvest of cotton).
- Avoid late planting
 - 1. 1 female
 - 2. 37.5 females
 - 3. 1,406 females
 - 4. 52,734
 - 5. 1,977,539
 - 6. 74,157,715
 - 7. 2,780,914,307
 - 8. 104,284,286,499

Assume 50% mortality and 150 eggs/female: one female may give rise to 200 billion whiteflies in eight generations. LATE PLANTING is high risk for SLWF.

SLWF Sticky Card Captures Georgia 2020-2022



- SLWF Loop
- August means



August UGA Cotton Team Newsletter http://www.ugacotton.com/

- Sampling and Managing Whiteflies in Georgia Cotton: <u>https://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.html</u> <u>?number=C1184</u>
- Cross-Commodity Management of Silverleaf Whitefly in Georgia: <u>https://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.html</u> <u>?number=C1141</u>

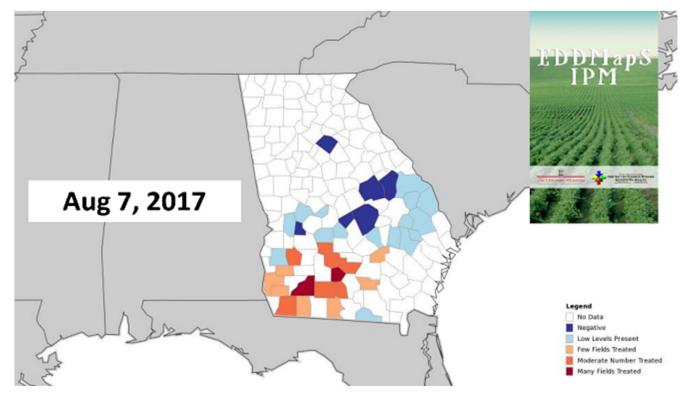
Managing SLWF in Cotton

- Areawide management; all benefit.
- Destroy host crops immediately after harvest.
 - Spring vegetable and melon crops.
 - Cotton: timely defoliation and harvest.
- Early Detection (Scouting)
- Presence of SLWF should influence management decisions for other pests.
 - Conserve beneficial insects
 - Avoid use on insecticides prone to flare SLWF
 - i.e. organophosphates
- Understand Risk
 - Hairy leaf preferred over smooth leaf cottons.
 - Late planted at higher risk.
 - SLWF thrive in hot and dry conditions.

SLWF in Cotton: Current Situation

• EDDMapS IPM

• We have some problems.



SLWF in Cotton: Current Situation

Plan B

- Email me (proberts@uga.edu) SLWF situation in your county.
 - No SLWF
 - Low levels present
 - Few fields treated (<10%)
 - Moderate number fields treated (11-50%).
 - Many fields treated (>50%)
- We will update map and post on "County Agent" section of ugacotton.com on Friday mornings. Password "gaagent"



SLWF Insecticides Rainfastness

Insecticide	Rainfast Time	On Label	
Assail	Once spray solution dries	Yes	
Sivanto Prime	1 hour after spray dries	Yes	
Knack	1 hour	No, company rep	
Courier	Soon as dry	No, company rep	
PQZ	Soon as dry	No, company rep	
Venom	2 hours	No, company rep	

SLWF Webinar Summary

- Whiteflies are a BIG deal!
- Georgia cotton does not need a reputation for SLWF problems! All producers must manage SLWF!
- Once observe whiteflies in a field expect big increase in 2 weeks. SCOUT.
- EDDMapS IPM or Plan B maps will help each of you track what is going on near you. I encourage everyone to enter data, this is why the system was developed. Early detection and timely management is a MUST!
- Many areas will encounter damaging SLWF infestations for the second time (2017 was not good).
- Extension and education will be critical for success.





