



# Darling Downs crop check

**DATE** – Early January 2024 CC4

AREA	Darling Downs
<b>Crop Stage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18-19 nodes</li> <li>• 11-19 nodes</li> <li>• 4-12 nodes</li> </ul>
<b>Irrigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watering has started last week</li> <li>• Laterals are working hard to keep up</li> <li>• Going well</li> <li>• Most fields have had at least one</li> </ul>
<b>Insects/Beneficial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plenty of red and blue beetles, lady beetles and spiders</li> <li>• Quiet on this front</li> <li>• Few mirids, odd GVB</li> <li>• Beneficial numbers are low</li> </ul>
<b>Weeds</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bladder ketmia, vines, polymeria and sesbania</li> <li>• Red pigweed</li> <li>• FTRG</li> <li>• Barnyard grass</li> </ul>
<b>Disease</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimal</li> <li>• Fusarium increasing</li> <li>• limited</li> </ul>



# Darling Downs crop check

## Comments

- some hail with the rain over Xmas
- plants have good retention even with mixed weather
- pix has been applied to some fields where it was fertilized before rain
- dryland looking for a drink. Some crops list to hail storm
- rain patchy
- some crops looking to be heading for early cutout
- petiole testing underway, crops holding retention nicely

## DALBY AIRPORT

Date range: 10 October, 2023 to 8 January, 2024 (91 days).

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Summary Seasonal comparison

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	10 year mean
Base 12	1125.6	871.0 ▼	1011.6 ▼	1140.6 ▲	1223.6 ▲	1076.4 ▼
DD1532*	714.7	493.4 ▼	657.1 ▼	720.4 ▲	729.4 ▲	673.6 ▼
Cold shock day ( $\leq 11^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	11	23 ▲	8 ▼	9 ▼	13 ▲	10.1 ▼
Days above $36^{\circ}\text{C}$	15	3 ▼	1 ▼	19 ▲	35 ▲	12.1 ▼
Nights above $25^{\circ}\text{C}$	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Days above $40^{\circ}\text{C}$	0	0	0	4 ▲	3 ▲	0.9 ▲
Total rainfall (mm)	199.6	118.5 ▼	413.0 ▲	161.6 ▼	19.6 ▼	190.0 ▼
Total radiation ( $\text{MJ}/\text{m}^2$ )	2266.1	2175.4 ▼	2112.2 ▼	2124.3 ▼	2504.4 ▲	2230.6 ▼
Average temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	24.2	21.2 ▼	23.0 ▼	24.4 ▲	25.2 ▲	23.6 ▼

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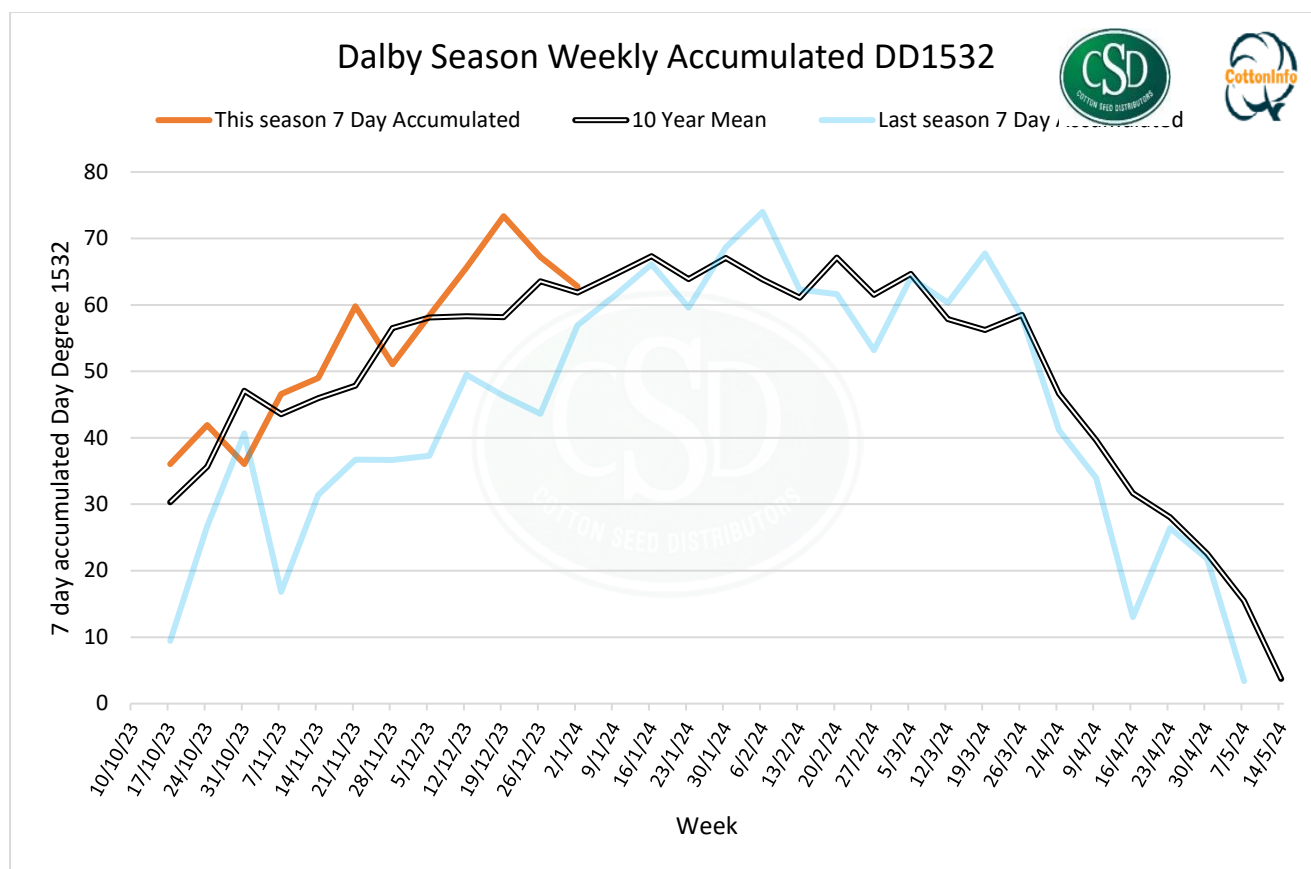
Climate observations and data are obtained via the State of Queensland SILO patched point dataset.



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# Darling Downs crop check



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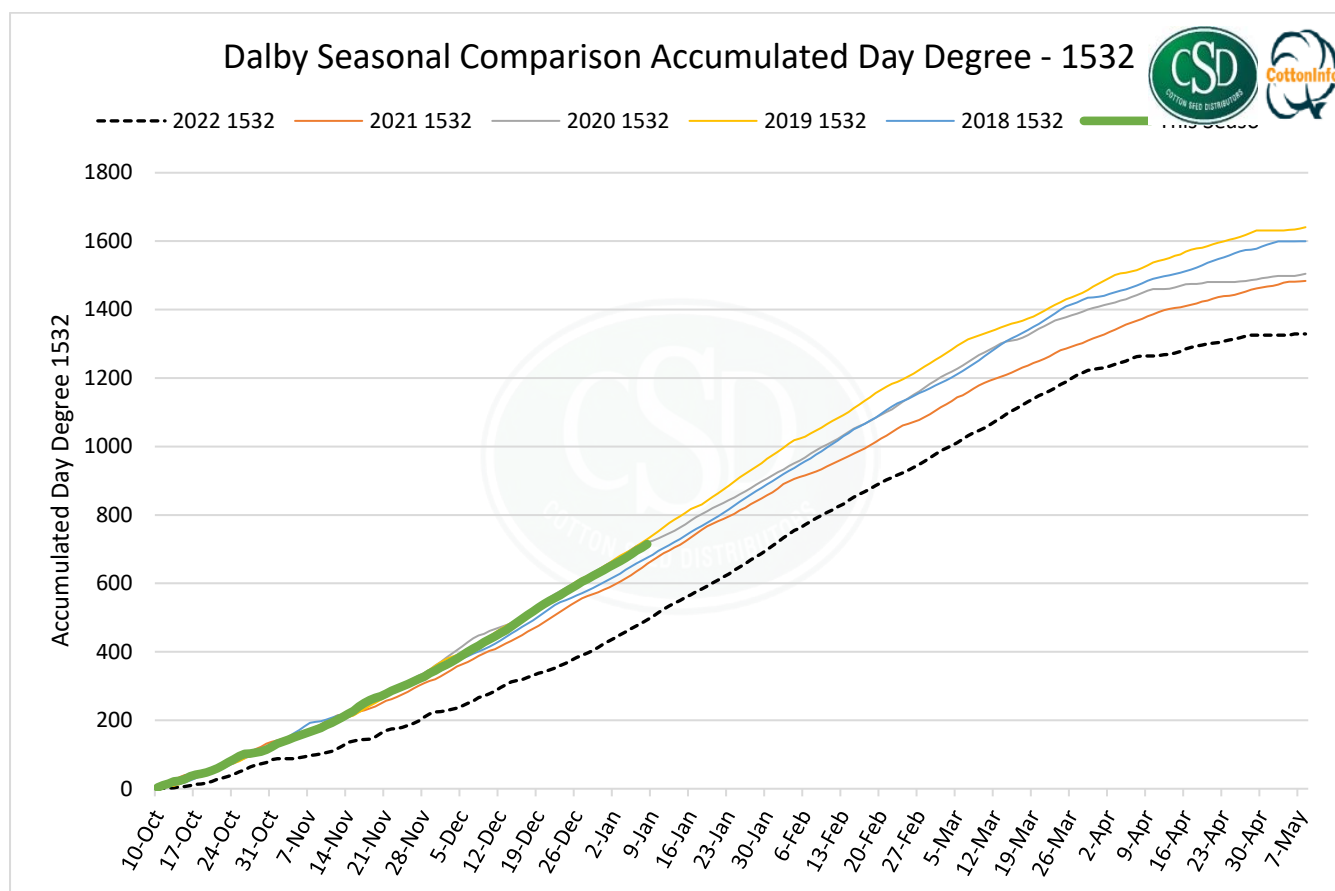




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# Darling Downs crop check

BROOKSTEAD POST OFFICE

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Date range: 10 October, 2023 to 8 January, 2024 (91 days).

Summary

Seasonal comparison

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	10 year mean
Base 12	1072.2	829.0 ▼	953.5 ▼	1075.5 ▲	1172.6 ▲	1028.3 ▼
DD1532*	676.8	457.3 ▼	604.3 ▼	674.3 ▼	703.8 ▲	639.8 ▼
Cold shock day ( $\leq 11^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	8	29 ▲	9 ▲	8	16 ▲	10.6 ▲
Days above $36^{\circ}\text{C}$	13	1 ▼	0 ▼	12 ▼	29 ▲	9.5 ▼
Nights above $25^{\circ}\text{C}$	0	0	0	0	0	0.1 ▲
Days above $40^{\circ}\text{C}$	0	0	0	1 ▲	1 ▲	0.3 ▲
Total rainfall (mm)	141.2	200.0 ▲	448.8 ▲	174.4 ▲	32.2 ▼	207.3 ▲
Total radiation ( $\text{MJ}/\text{m}^2$ )	2229.0	2180.7 ▼	2051.8 ▼	2115.8 ▼	2507.9 ▲	2222.0 ▼
Average temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	23.6	20.7 ▼	22.3 ▼	23.7 ▲	24.6 ▲	23.1 ▼

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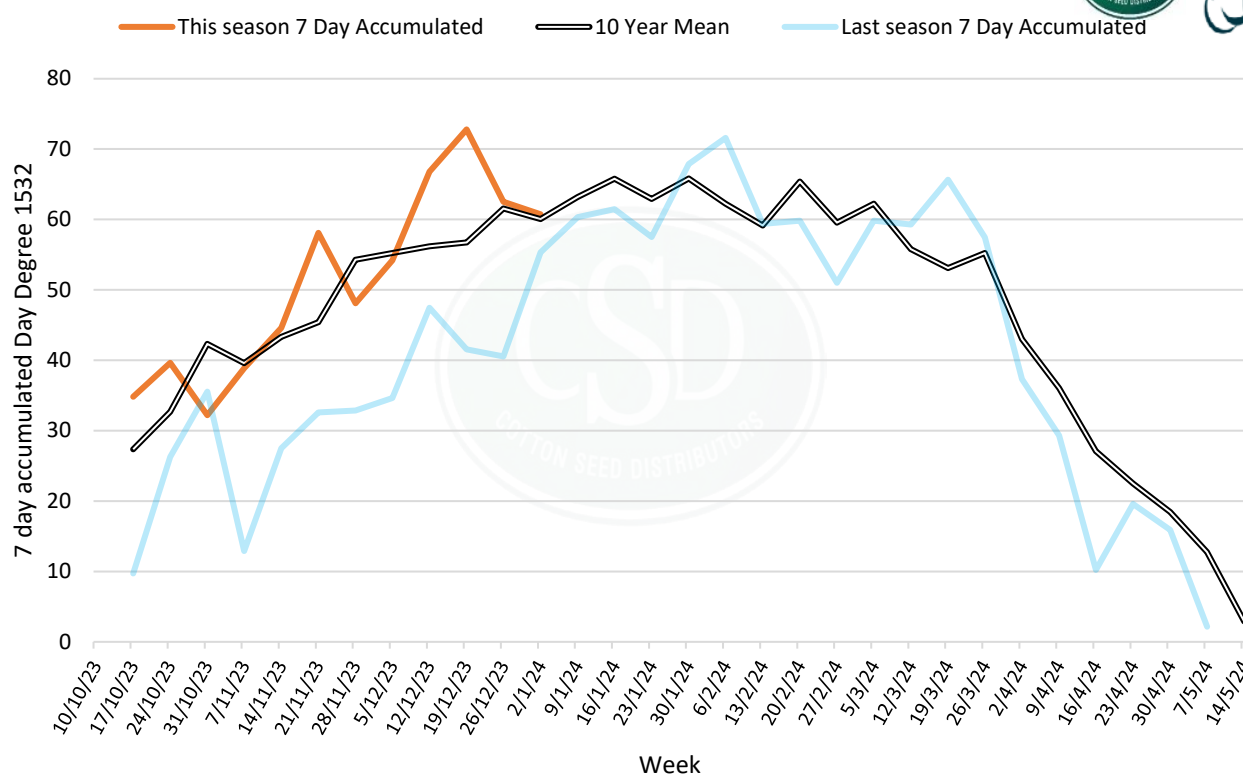


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# Darling Downs crop check

Brookstead Season Weekly Accumulated DD1532



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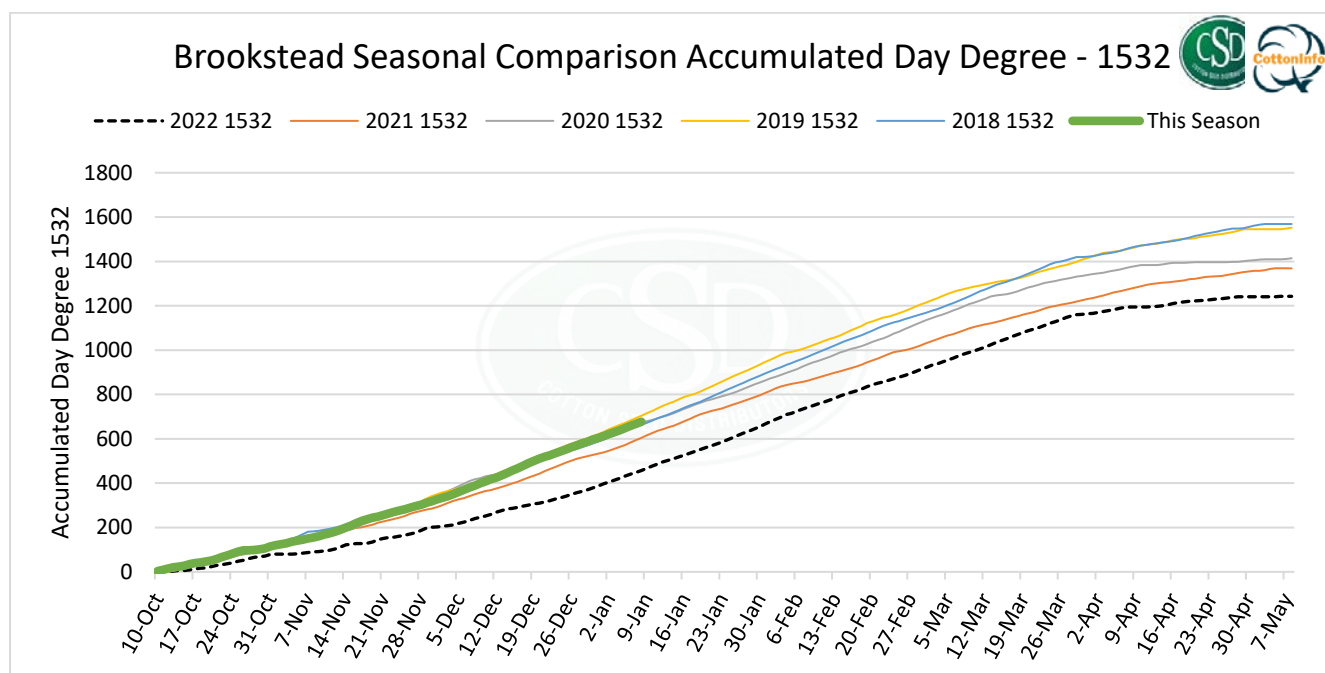


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# Darling Downs crop check



Regards  
Annabel

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Seasonal Day Degree and historical data is sourced from Cotton Seed Distributors Day Degree Calculator found at [www.csd.net.au/ddc](http://www.csd.net.au/ddc). For more specific day degree and crop management detail for your farm, field and variety check out CottonTracka® at [www.cottontracka.com.au](http://www.cottontracka.com.au)



## CQ crop check

AREA	Central Queensland
<b>Crop Stage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Late Plant 12 to 14 nodes, early 24 to 26 nodes. Early crop has cut out but has now started to regrown. Cut Out rate of PGR applied to some crops. Generally, boll numbers are down, with large losses occurring 4 to 8 nodes from top of plant.</li> <li>Most areas have cut out at 26-28 nodes and starting to put on and hold new top growth for the grown on portion. Top is holding good retentions and flowering.</li> </ul>
<b>Irrigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Growers that were not limited on water availability – 4 waters. Limited Water – 2.</li> <li>Mixed irrigations with mixed rainfall events – Some have irrigated recently with unknown weather predictions. Others have held off irrigating in case we get a large rainfall event.</li> </ul>
<b>Insects/Beneficial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate mirids numbers, slow increase in GVB and BSB and now approaching threshold levels. Hot spots of aphids, with isolated spots of mealybugs.</li> <li>Low to Moderate levels of whitefly in hotspots – haven't treated these specifically yet, but taken into consideration when applying insecticides and have aimed to use more selective products to protect beneficials.</li> <li>Moderate to High levels of Mites around – Some treatments have been applied.</li> <li>Moderate levels of Mirids - Mostly small influxes and have been cleaned up in other sprays. Low levels of GVB around – Some hotspots in stressed areas of the cotton and some fields have been sprayed but otherwise not a massive issue now.</li> <li>Low pressure mealy bug – Have also been using selective insecticides to allow beneficial population to increase and control hotspots of the pest.</li> <li>Plenty of beneficials around with high levels of lady bug larvae and spiders.</li> <li>Higher numbers of lacewings now in comparison to the beginning of the season.</li> </ul>
<b>Weeds</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate level - Mostly sesbania, Pigweed and peach vine in crop. Most controlled with glyphosate applications at the beginning of the season and now with a thick row closure these don't seem to be an issue.</li> <li>Fleabane</li> <li>Feather top Rhodes grass becoming harder to control</li> </ul>
<b>Disease</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early Plant – Moderate levels of Alternaria Leaf Spot, Isolated Cotton Bunchy Top, Low levels of Boll Rot.</li> <li>Some Alternaria in crops – mostly in tail drains where waterlogging has occurred.</li> </ul>





## CQ crop check

### Environment

- Have had high temps over the past month ranging from 38 – 42 degrees with high overnight temps of 22- 27 degrees
- Desperately need a dry fortnight, to help with late square / boll retention.
- Very humid and hot conditions in the past few weeks with storms around and unpredictable weather events. Cloudy weather has triggered cotton to shed some small bolls at the top and 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> positions on lower fruiting branches but plants seem to be holding new 'grown on' top growth well at the moment with hopefully some more sunny days helping us along.

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# Gwydir crop check

8<sup>th</sup> January 2024

## Day Degree

**Table 1: Seasonal Information based on 20<sup>th</sup> October planting date (Source: [Cotton Seed Distributors](#))**

MOREE AERO

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Date range: 20 October, 2023 to 7 January, 2024 (80 days).

Summary Seasonal comparison

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	10 year mean
Base 12	1108.3	815.6 ▼	965.2 ▼	1078.2 ▼	1179.8 ▲	1064.4 ▼
DD1532*	720.6	492.1 ▼	615.4 ▼	696.5 ▼	735.4 ▲	682.3 ▼
Cold shock day ( $\leq 11^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	2	13 ▲	9 ▲	6 ▲	5 ▲	5.6 ▲
Days above 36°C	24	1 ▼	8 ▼	20 ▼	41 ▲	20.0 ▼
Nights above 25°C	1	0 ▼	0 ▼	1	11 ▲	2.6 ▲
Days above 40°C	3	0 ▼	0 ▼	6 ▲	10 ▲	4.1 ▲
Total rainfall (mm)	174.2	283.0 ▲	223.8 ▲	206.4 ▲	40.0 ▼	162.1 ▼
Total radiation (MJ/m <sup>2</sup> )	2079.4	2002.9 ▼	1961.5 ▼	1967.9 ▼	2216.6 ▲	2043.3 ▼
Average temperature (°C)	26.0	21.8 ▼	23.7 ▼	25.3 ▼	26.5 ▲	25.1 ▼

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# Gwydir crop check

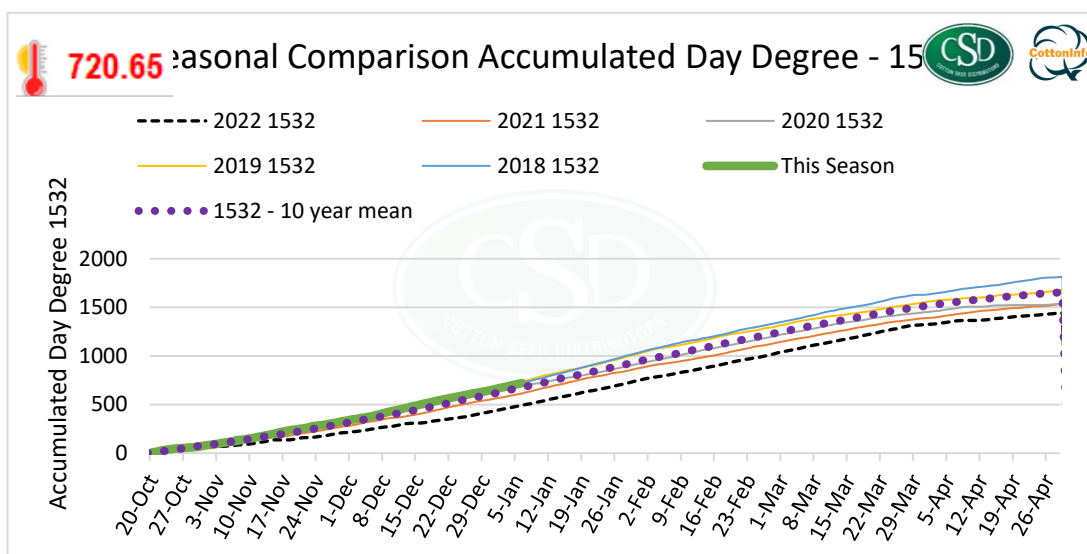


Figure 1: Day Degree comparison using the DD 1532, planting date 20/10/2023

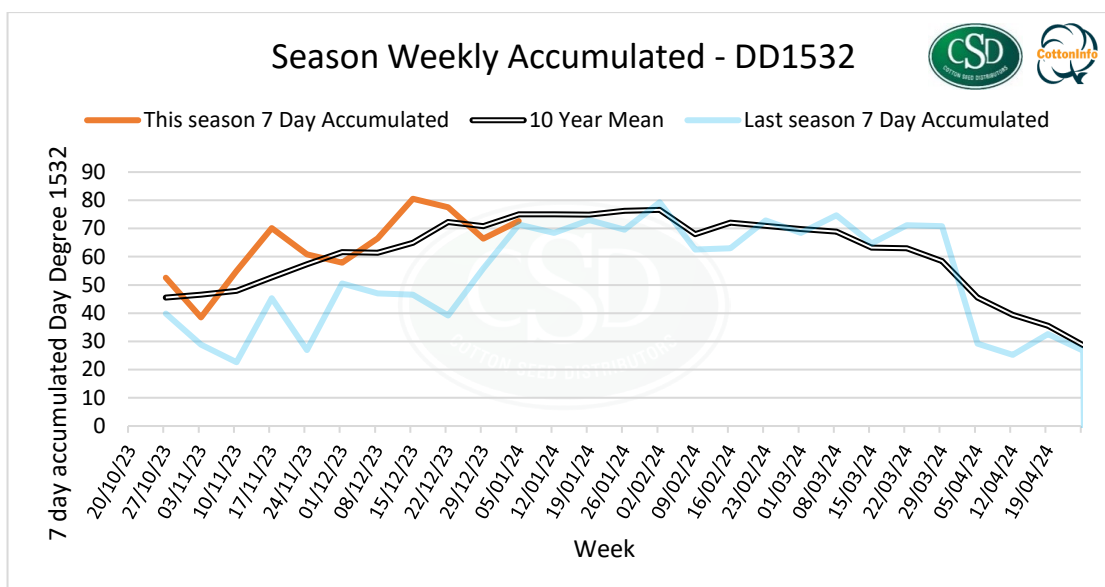


Figure 2: Day Degree comparison using the DD 1532, planting date 20/10/2023

This figure shows that our weekly accumulated DD has been much higher than last season and often higher than



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# Gwydir crop check

the 10 year average weekly DD accumulation.

Table 2: Crop check

AREA	Gwydir Valley
Crop Stage	<p><b>Irrigated Cotton:</b></p> <p><b>Planting date &amp; nodes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mid Oct plant 20-22 nodes</li> <li>• Late October 15-18 nodes</li> <li>• Mid November 14 nodes</li> <li>• Late December 2-8 leaf stage</li> </ul> <p><b>NAWF</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ranging from 9 – 4 NAWF. The high retention has led to some varieties (in particular Sicot 606B3F) have NAWF rapidly decreasing. However, growers are comfortable that they can hold Sicot 606B3F at 4-5 NAWF for next few weeks.</li> </ul> <p><b>Nodes to first fruiting branch (NTFFB)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This has been lower than average this year. Normally expect to change to fruiting branches at 6.5 – 7 nodes, however this year its more like 5. This is supported by the Figure 2, below this table.</li> </ul> <p><b>Dryland:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With good rain predicted on the 20<sup>th</sup> November, the Gwydir got excited and the dryland plant started the week before and has continued right up until December 31<sup>st</sup>.</li> <li>• Significant hectares have gone in, estimated to be getting up to 100,000ha. This will be confirmed after the January Bayer audit.</li> <li>• Nodes are anywhere from cotyledon to 14 nodes</li> <li>• If you have had some plant back issues, you are not alone. Given the dry year we have had, unfortunately irrigations and rainfall since November has reactivated some herbicides. Graham Charles, NSW DPI Weed Scientist predicted this could be an issue prior to the season. Issues were highlighted at the recent AWM meeting from residuals including Dual (Metolachlor), but also camera sprays of various products and even fallow sprays of 2,4-D. A very experience local grower told me this week he never uses 2,4-D after July if a paddock is going into cotton!</li> </ul>



# Gwydir crop check

- There has been a lot of back to back cotton put in this season with high numbers of volunteers. Those with XtendFlex® varieties have taken advantage of being able to use Glufosinate OTT with a great result.

**Grower and consultant comments:**

*"Crop is some variability in the crop due to the establishment"*

*"Low insect pressure has led to high retentions, >95%, almost too good"*

*"Little concerned about my background nutrition, especially in the back to back cotton, in particular potassium and phosphorus"*

*"Comfortable with the crop at the moment"*

*"Hail around Mallowa and west in the last fortnight"*

*"While crop looking good now, I am concerned long term back to back will hit the wall if its a bad vert year"*

**Irrigation**

- 2<sup>nd</sup> water complete and onto their 3<sup>rd</sup>. 7-8 day turn around has begun. Some farms on 12 day cycle. Some farms completed 3<sup>rd</sup> water.

**Insects/Beneficial**

- Despite early season thrip pressure, and some concern for mites current retentions are very high.
- Pest pressure has been very low, with reports of mirids only just reaching threshold, with a spray just going on. Still farms below threshold and no sprays to date.
- Just seeing the 1<sup>st</sup> silverleaf whitefly, very low at the moment.
- Reports of stink beetles and brown shield bugs in crop, but no sprays yet.
- Mites very low, if at all.
- Beneficials numbers ok, high numbers Red-Blue beetles and lady beetles.
- Crop capsules containing the parasitic wasps for SLW management currently being considered for release on some fields.

**The Gwydir Pyriproxyfen (Admiral®) Window will be between 18<sup>th</sup> January – 18<sup>th</sup> February.**

Please continue to keep Stuart McFadyen, your local extension agronomist informed of any Pyriproxyfen sprays.

**Grower and consultant comments:**

*"Mirid have been below threshold which is great as I've never not sprayed for Mirids before 5<sup>th</sup> January!"*

*"Saw my first SLW this week, literally 2 of them!"*



# Gwydir crop check

<b>Weeds</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barn Yard Grass, Peach vine</li> </ul>
<b>Spray Drift</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WAND Inversion towers for identifying “Hazardous Inversions” are up and running <a href="https://app.wand.com.au/">https://app.wand.com.au/</a></li> <li>Satacrop to identify sensitive crops areas <a href="https://satacrop.com.au">https://satacrop.com.au</a> Make sure your recently planted dryland fields are on this map so your neighbors know there are sensitive crops nearby when spraying.</li> </ul>
<b>Disease</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verticillium starting to show up in some fields</li> <li>Some concern with Vert levels this season given this moister weather pattern</li> </ul>

## Gwydir Area Wide Management Meetings

Gwydir AWM Meetings were held at Midkin and Moreton Plain last week. Thanks to AFF for hosting these meetings. A good turn out and useful discussion amongst the groups. Stuart McFayden, CSD presented the latest data from his CSD variety trials.

Nodes to first fruiting branch (NTFFB): This season NTFFB has been lower than normal with NTFFB often at 5 this season. Usually its 6-7 NTFFB. This is driven by temperature and in table 3 below you can see the average temperatures for mid, early and late monthly times. This season the average temperature has been between around 25-26 degrees which is near the “sweet spot: on Figure 4 which shows the relationship between the number of nodes to first fruiting branch and average daily temperature.

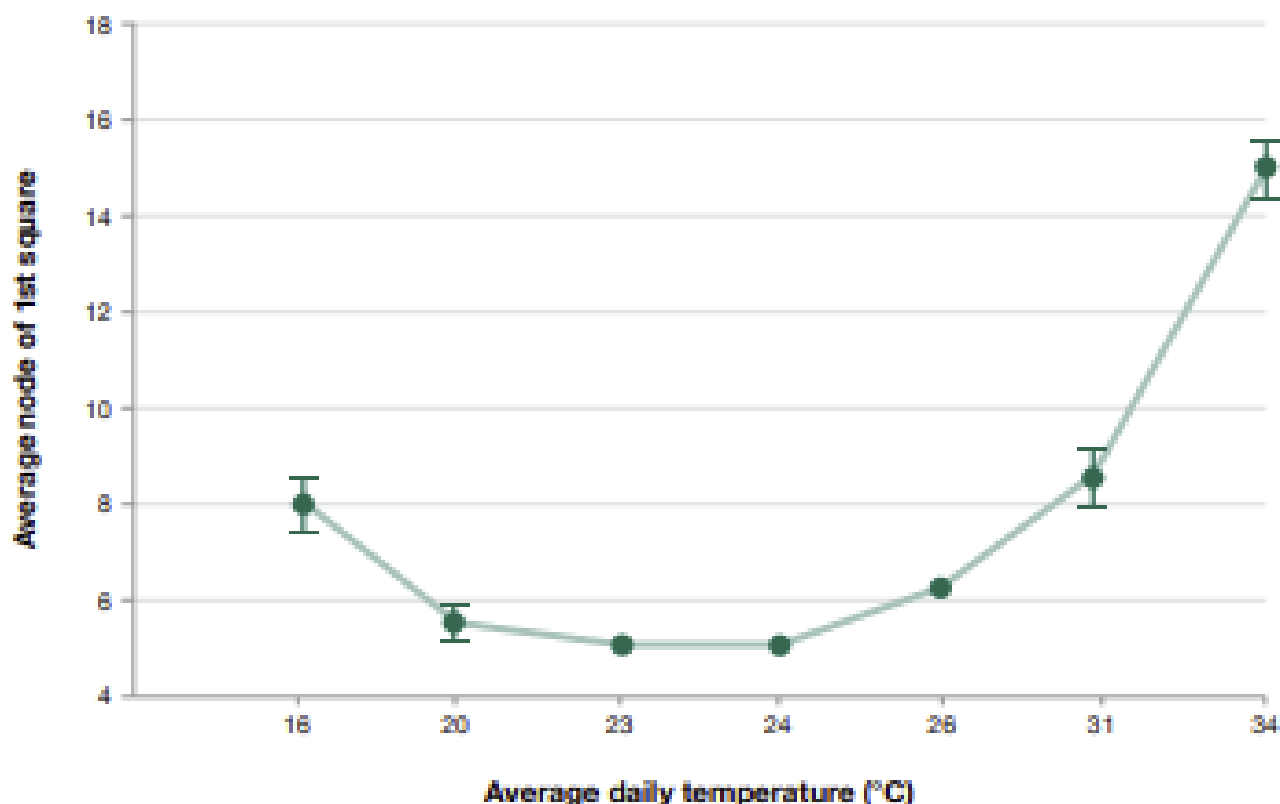
**Table 3: Average daily temperature for Moree**

	Average temperature					
Planting date	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	10 yr mean
17-Sep	24.4	20.3	21.9	23.9	24.8	23.5
1-Oct	24.9	20.9	22.8	24.8	25.6	24.3
15-Oct	25.5	21.5	23.4	25.3	26.4	24.9
29-Oct	26.2	21.8	24.0	26.1	26.9	25.6
12-Nov	27.0	22.6	24.3	27.2	28.1	26.3
26-Nov	27.5	23.2	25.2	26.8	29.0	26.9





# Gwydir crop check



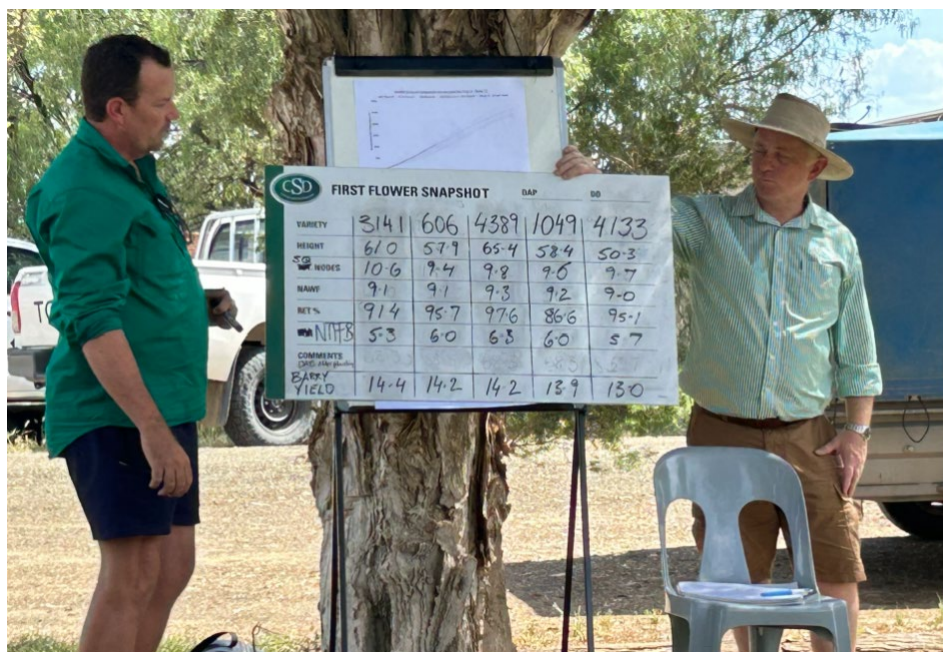
**Figure 4** A cotton seedling's time to first square under differing average temperature regimes. (Bange, CSIRO, 2014).

CSD presented the average 1<sup>st</sup> flower assessment for two Gwydir Variety Trials. The CSD tool [BARRY](#) was used to estimate crop yield (see Table 4). BARRY estimates are quite conservative and will get more accurate as you approach defoliation. However, the current yield estimate if conditions remain favorable is looking pretty good for all the varieties.



# Gwydir crop check

Table 4: 1<sup>st</sup> Flower Assessment for 2 CSD Variety trials – MOREE



Variety	1st pos ret	Height	NAWF	NTFFB	Squaring nodes	DD	Estimated BARRY Yield
CSX 3141B3F	91.4	61.0	9.1	5.3	10.6	948.4	14.4
Sicot 606B3F	95.7	57.9	9.1	6.0	9.4	948.4	14.2
CSX 4389B3F	97.6	65.4	9.3	6.3	9.8	948.4	14.2
CSX 5438B3F	87.4	51.4	9.0	5.7	9.0	961.8	14.1
CSX 1049B3F	86.6	58.4	9.2	6.0	9.6	948.4	13.9
CSX 4133B3F	95.9	50.3	9.0	5.7	9.7	961.8	13.0





**Information** when you need it



# Gwydir crop check

CSD have 6 irrigated variety trials across the Moree, Mungindi and Boomi district along with 4 dryland trials. If you are interested in looking at the new XtendFlex® lines please contact your local cotton CSD or CottonInfo extension agronomist. These trials will be highlighted at regional field days in March.



30" Okra Xtendflex line, CSX 4389B3F. Planted 19/10/2023



CSX 3141B3F. Planted 19/10/2023.



Caitlin Langley, AgBitech attended the AWM meetings to discuss options for Magnet, she also toured some of the local variety trials

Oliver Knox, CSD NSW Extension Manager with one of his past students, Emily Young, now Agronomist with B&W Rural inspecting a CSD variety trial







**Information** when you need it



# Gwydir crop check



Thanks to those that could make it to our AWM meetings. The Gwydir AWM meetings are a collaboration between CottonInfo, CSD, Gwydir CGA, CA, CCA & Bayer. All welcome to attend these informative meetings.

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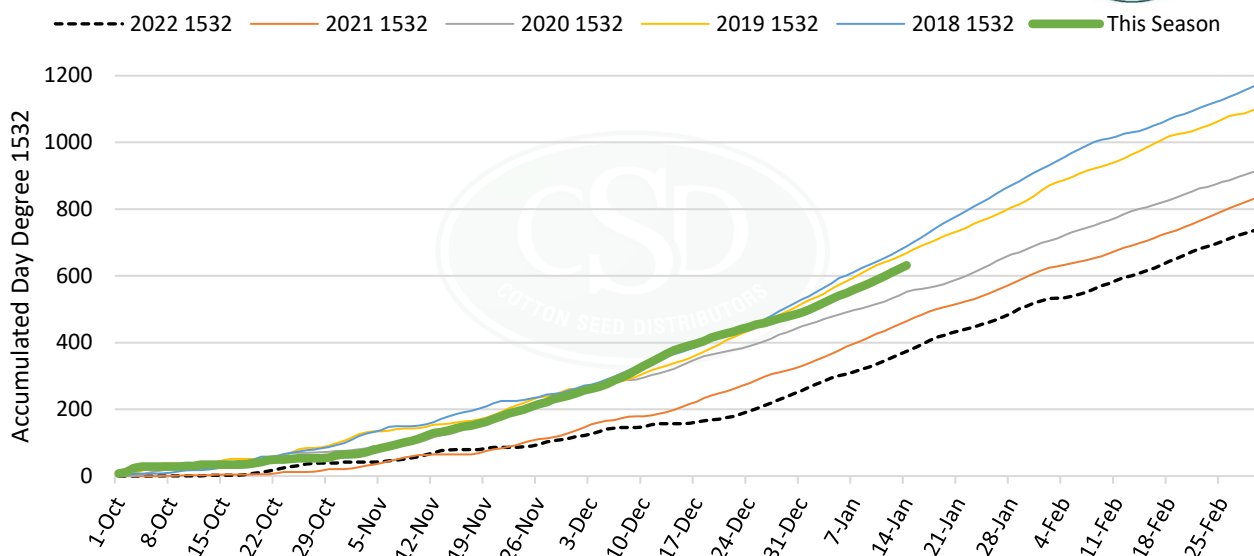


# Macquarie crop check

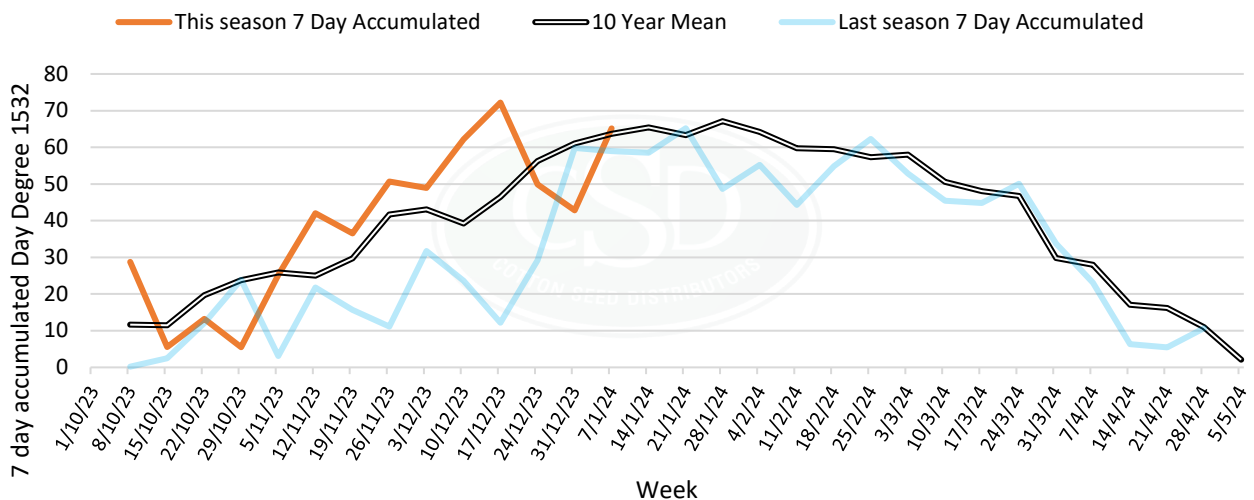
**DATE – Monday 15<sup>th</sup> Jan 2024**

Please note Day Degree Calculations are in 1532 format to better reflect the DD the plant can use. Please email me with any questions or further information you would like to see. Based on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October planting

## Forbes Seasonal Comparison Accumulated Day Degree - 1532



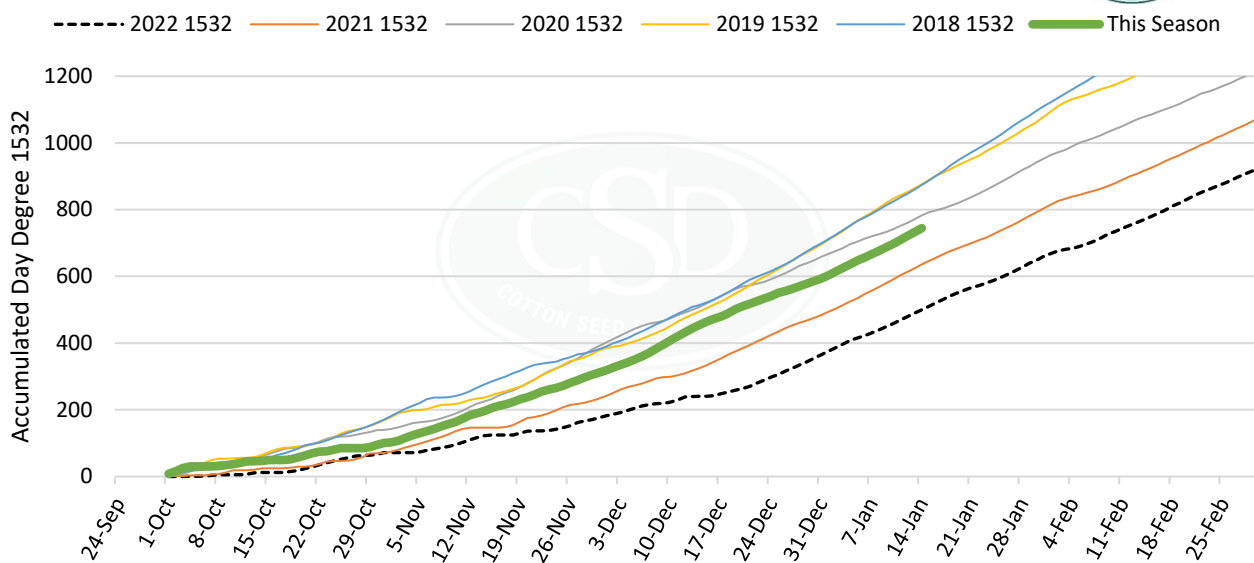
## Forbes Season Weekly Accumulated DD1532



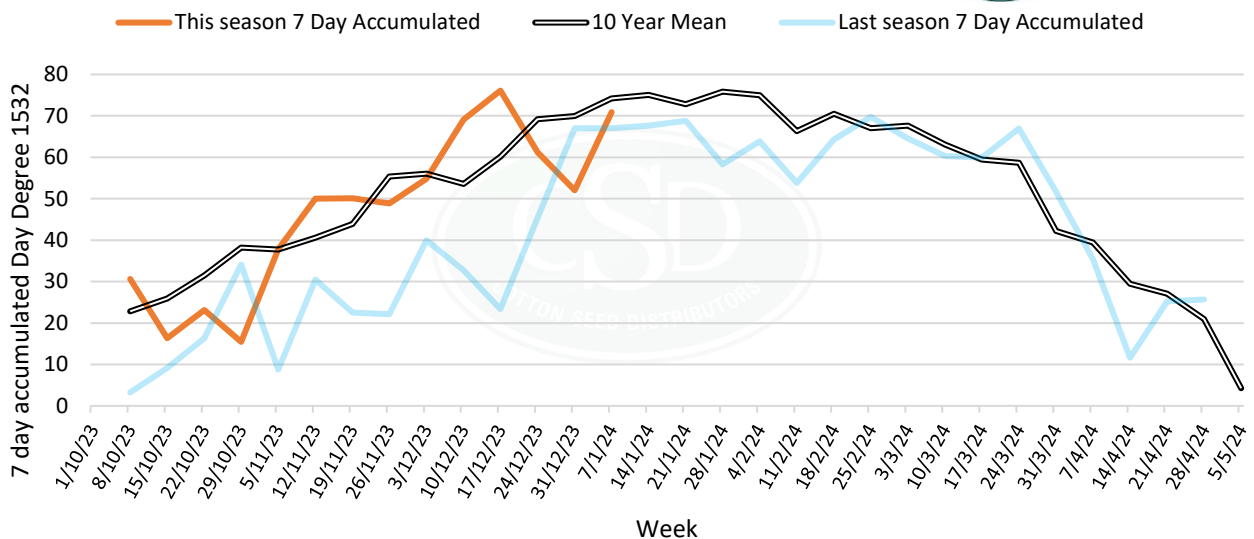


# Macquarie crop check

Narromine Seasonal Comparison Accumulated Day Degree - 1532



Narromine Season Weekly Accumulated DD1532

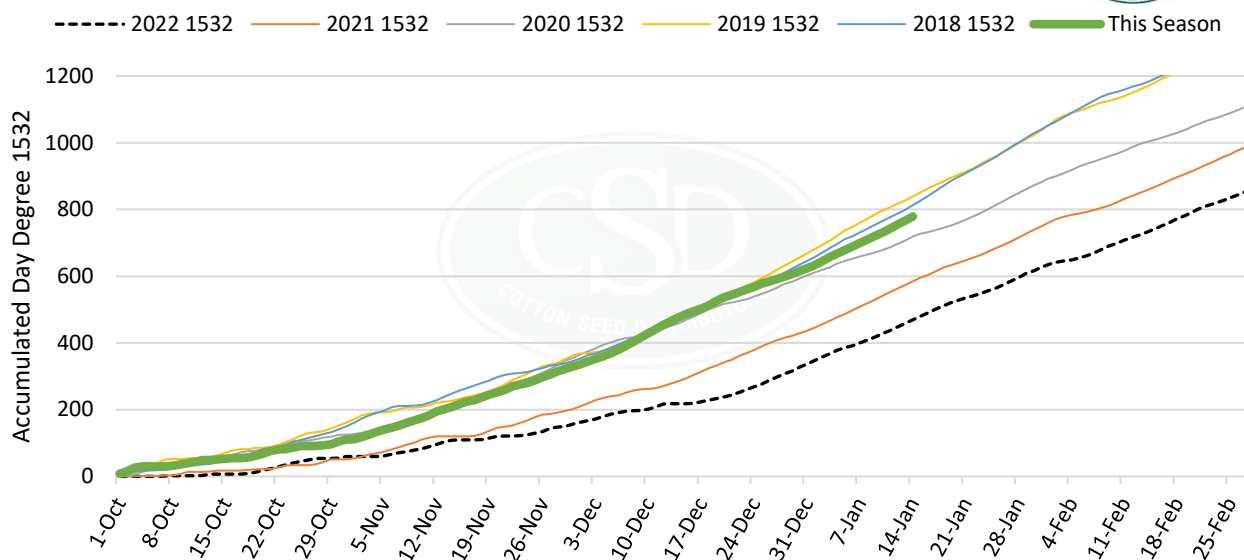




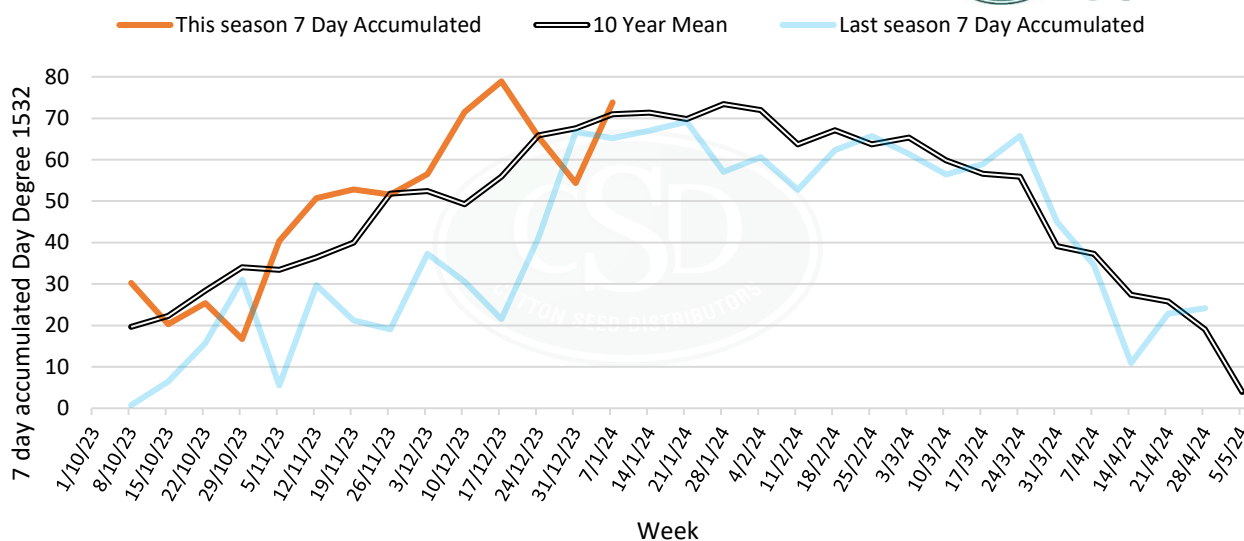


# Macquarie crop check

Trangie Seasonal Comparison Accumulated Day Degree - 1532



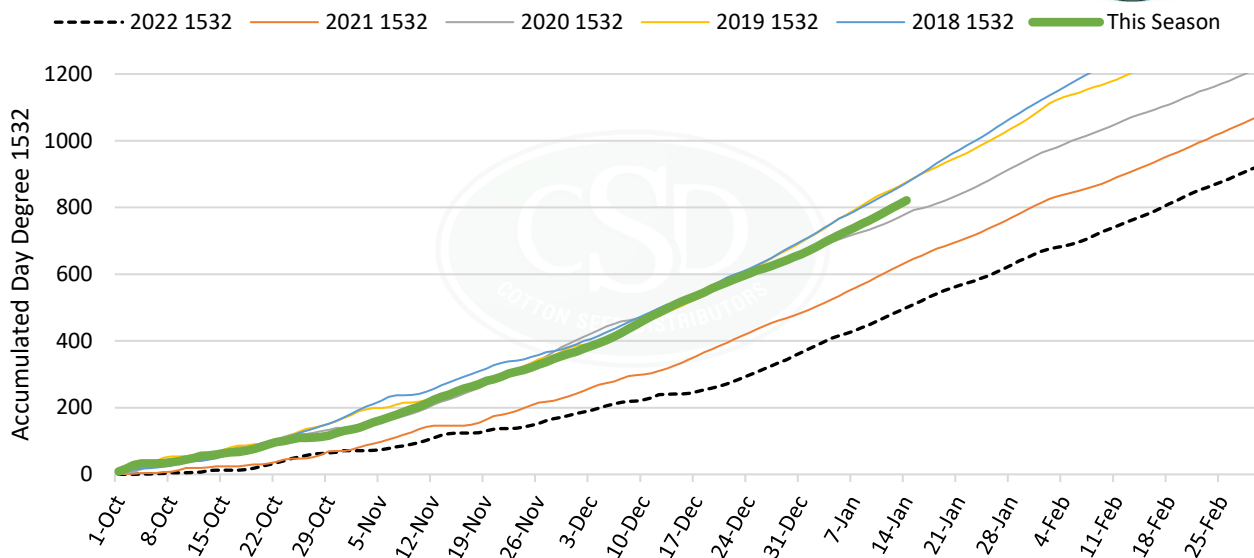
Season Weekly Accumulated DD1532



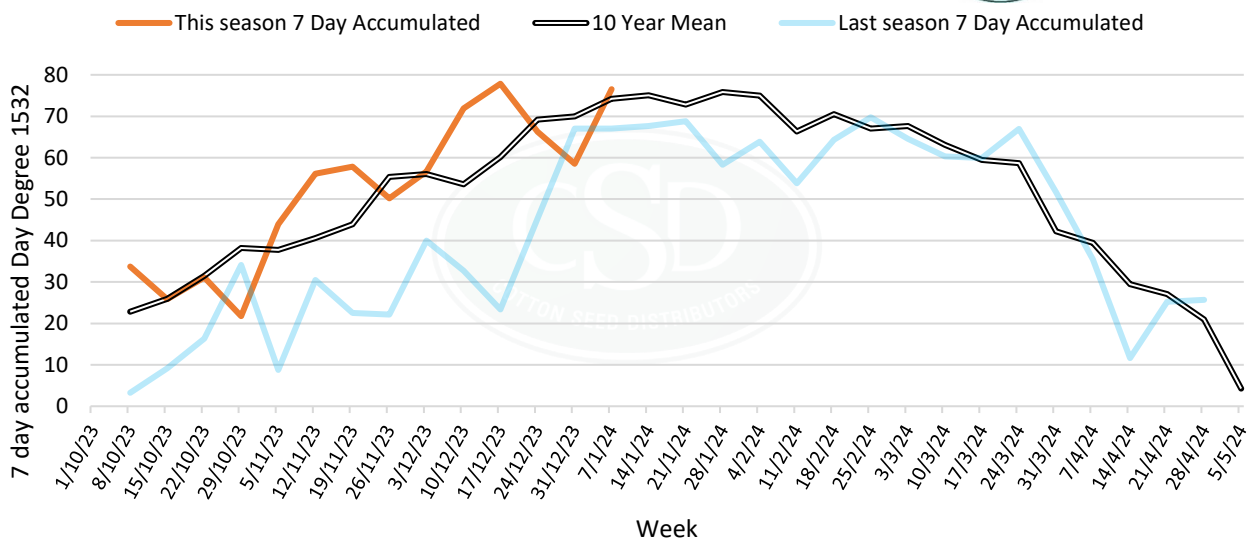


# Macquarie crop check

Warren Seasonal Comparison Accumulated Day Degree - 1532



Warren (Mumblebone ) Season Weekly Accumulated DD1532



Seasonal Day Degree and historical data sourced from Cotton Seed Distributors Day Degree Calculator found at [www.csd.net.au/ddc](http://www.csd.net.au/ddc). For more specific day degree and crop management detail for your farm, field and variety check out CottonTracka® at [www.cottontracka.com.au](http://www.cottontracka.com.au)



# Macquarie crop check

AREA	MACQUARIE - Trangie Nevertire Warren Narromine Forbes
Crop Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 – 16 nodes 20- 60 cm (Forbes)</li> <li>13 – 18 Nodes (Narromine)</li> <li>Averaging 18 nodes 3<sup>rd</sup> week of flowers (Trangie)</li> <li>8-9 NAWF 60cm in height</li> </ul>
Water use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lots of rain just starting to irrigate again on fields that had the rain (Forbes)</li> <li>Completed the 3<sup>rd</sup> and starting the 4<sup>th</sup> for earlier planted cotton.</li> <li>3<sup>rd</sup> irrigation to start after the last change.</li> <li></li> </ul>
Insects/Beneficial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recently completed 1<sup>st</sup> Mirid spray and numbers have dropped significantly. High retention 96%+. Rutherglen nymphs now under control (Forbes)</li> <li>Just starting to see green mirids in some fields – nymphs and adults.</li> <li>Generally, very low, odd field reaching Mirid threshold that requires spraying (Trangie)</li> <li>Brown Shield bugs or Brown stink bugs are starting to build in numbers across the valley particularly in river country with remnant vegetation surrounding. See below for information on BSB please call if you think they are becoming a problem.</li> </ul>
Weeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Populations are low with new germination after the rain main weed is sow thistle (Forbes)</li> <li>Generally good control. Glyphosate resistant Barnyard starting to show in a few fields.</li> <li>Windmill grass causing issues with little control from Clethodim</li> </ul>
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unfortunately, &amp; disappointingly all fields now have varying levels of herbicide damage. Bolls in the XtendFlex cotton are starting size up with some early 5 lock bolls. (see pic below)</li> <li>Sicot606BRF fruit loading holding crop balance in check, cutting itself out in places.</li> <li>Retention is still extremely high. Will be challenging to keep NAWF reducing too quickly.</li> <li>Still a few fields where long fallow disorder and or poor seedling growth are still evident. Sicot 748BRF is still stands out as the most consistent variety.</li> <li>Crop progressing nicely around the 18-19<sup>th</sup> node.</li> <li>Wide spread evidence of off target herbicide damage is evident throughout the valley please remember to log this on the Cotton Australia app <a href="https://www.snapsendsolve.com/">https://www.snapsendsolve.com/</a></li> </ul>





# Macquarie crop check

\*\*Brown Shield bugs

## Brown shield bug

*Dictyotus caenosus*

Moderate PEST



Smaller than GVB - often confused with glossy shield bug

## Brown shield bug

*Dictyotus caenosus*

Moderate PEST



Fourth instar nymphs



Brown shield bug adult

© J. Wessels, Queensland Government



Brown shield bug egg rafts

© H. Brier, Queensland Government



Brown shield bug 4th instar nymph

© H. Brier, Queensland Government

We will have some comms come out about BSB this week following some discussions with APVMA and researchers.





# Macquarie crop check

## Monitoring and thresholds

- Beat sheeting is the preferred sampling method.
- Sample early to mid-morning when bugs are more likely to be at the top of the crop.
- Look for the distinctive egg rafts, which indicate the presence of BSB.

Podsucking bugs other than GVB are converted to GVB equivalents, and decisions are made based on the GVB thresholds. An [online calculator](#) for mungbean and edible soybean is available at the Beatsheet.

## Natural enemies

Spiders, ants, and predatory bugs are major predators of BSB eggs and young nymphs, with mortality sometimes exceeding 90%.

Eggs may be parasitised by the tiny wasp *Trissolcus basalis*.



XtendFlex Cotton @ Forbes and herbicide off target drift (Cameron Corke)





**Information** when you need it



# Macquarie crop check

Seasonal Day Degree and historical data sourced from Cotton Seed Distributors Day Degree Calculator found at [www.csd.net.au/ddc](http://www.csd.net.au/ddc). For more specific day degree and crop management detail for your farm, field and variety check out CottonTracka® at [www.cottontracka.com.au](http://www.cottontracka.com.au)

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# Southern NSW crop check

25<sup>th</sup> January 2024

1<sup>st</sup> Oct – 24<sup>th</sup> January

GRIFFITH AIRPORT AWS

Date range: 1 October, 2023 to 24 January, 2024 (116 days).

[Download](#)

[Summary](#) [Seasonal comparison](#)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	10 year mean
Base 12	1238.7	962.0 ▼	1088.0 ▼	1244.2 ▲	1319.7 ▲	1250.4 ▲
DD1532*	704.2	456.6 ▼	591.1 ▼	707.3 ▲	708.2 ▲	696.5 ▼
Cold shock day ( $\leq 11^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	39	47 ▲	38 ▼	28 ▼	40 ▲	34.1 ▼
Days above $36^{\circ}\text{C}$	15	14 ▼	8 ▼	18 ▲	29 ▲	20.2 ▲
Nights above $25^{\circ}\text{C}$	2	0 ▼	1 ▼	2	6 ▲	3.9 ▲
Days above $40^{\circ}\text{C}$	3	0 ▼	1 ▼	7 ▲	13 ▲	6.3 ▲
Total rainfall (mm)	247.9	311.4 ▲	296.0 ▲	98.4 ▼	62.8 ▼	169.5 ▼
Total radiation ( $\text{MJ}/\text{m}^2$ )	2839.4	2709.1 ▼	2735.7 ▼	2895.4 ▲	3010.0 ▲	2850.6 ▲
Average temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	22.0	19.3 ▼	20.7 ▼	22.3 ▲	22.7 ▲	22.2 ▲

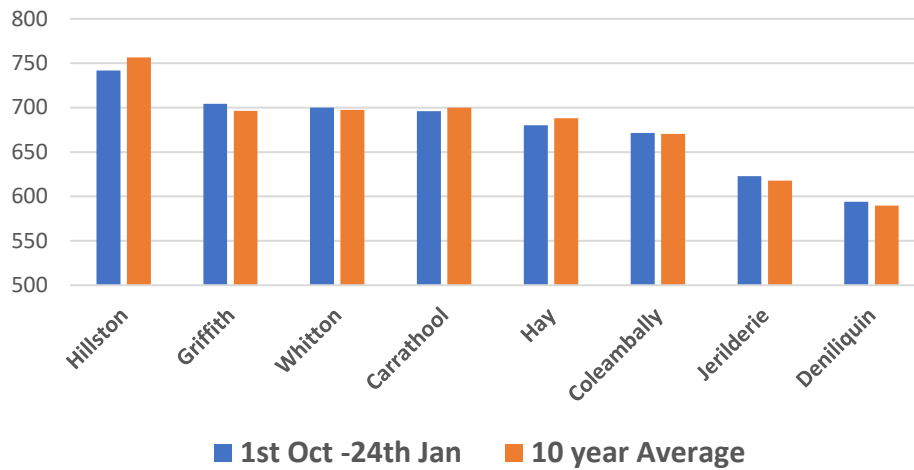


Information when you need it

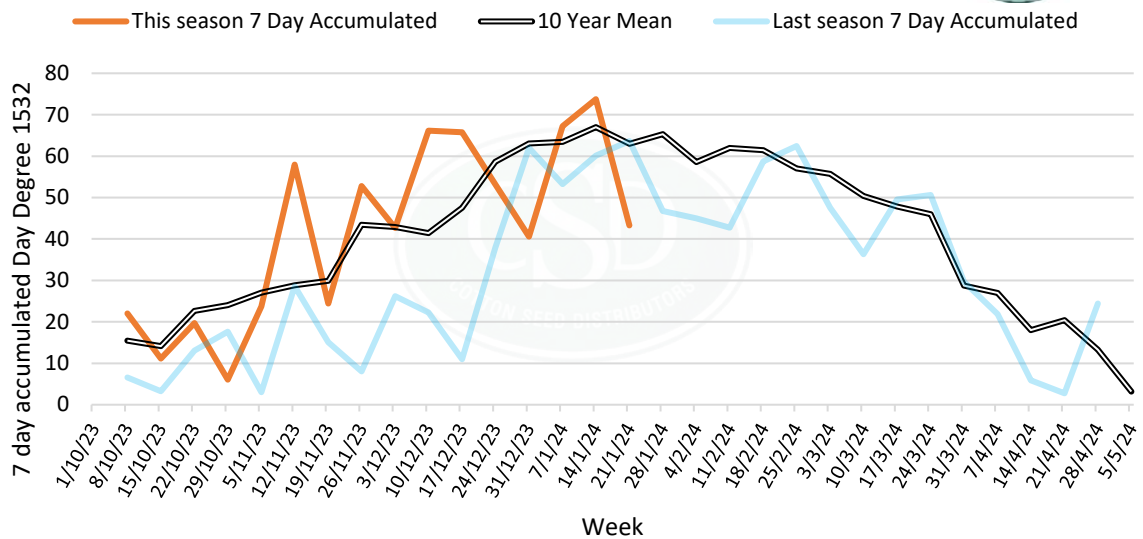


## Southern NSW crop check

1532 Day degrees



Griffith Weekly Accumulated DD1532



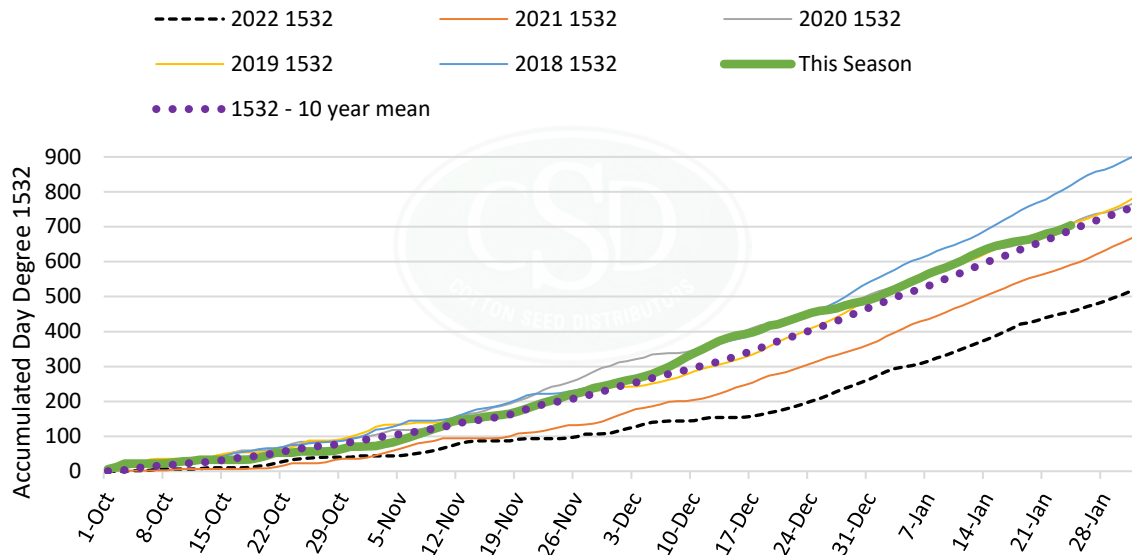


Information when you need it



## Southern NSW crop check

Griffith Comparison Accumulated Day Degree - 1532







## Southern NSW crop check

<b>Crop Stage</b>	18 -24 nodes 6 - 9 NAWF High retentions holding both first and second position fruit well. Crops being cut out over last two weeks.
<b>Insects/Beneficials</b>	Brown shield bug in patches Reports of Helicoverpa eggs hatching and surviving in flowers and grubs damaging developing bolls Background mirid numbers building but most well below threshold. Very strong beneficial numbers
<b>Weeds</b>	Fallow fields have weed issues due to wet conditions and inability to disc winter stubbles Fleabane pressure increasing
<b>Disease/Environmental</b>	Just need the sun to stay out
<b>Comments</b>	Some great crops Advanced crops starting to shed outer positions as they balance resources Later BRR affected crops have done well but are late and showing 2-3 bale lower yield potential

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