

DATE - 23rd March 2023

Fig 1: Trangie accumulated DD 10th of October planting.

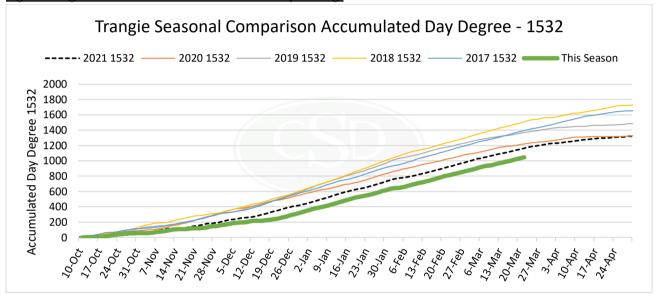


Fig 2: 7 day accumulated DD Source www.csd.net.au/ddc

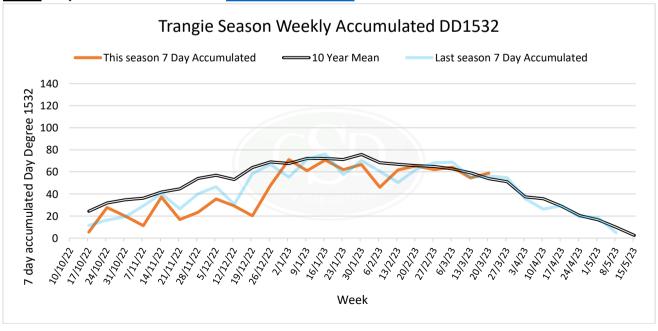














Fig 3: 7 day accumulated DD Source www.csd.net.au/ddc

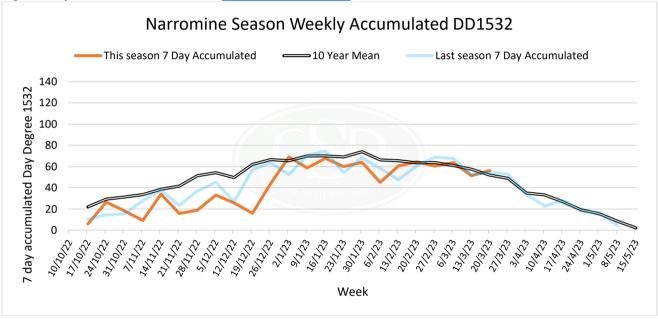
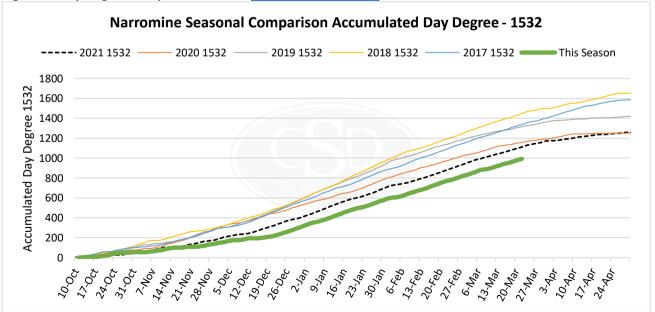


Figure 4: Day Degree comparison Source www.csd.net.au/ddc















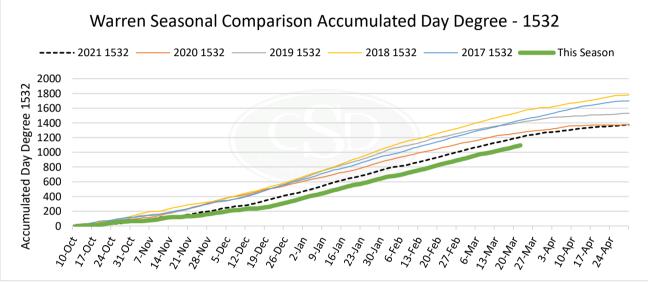


Figure 5: Day Degree comparison Source www.csd.net.au/ddc

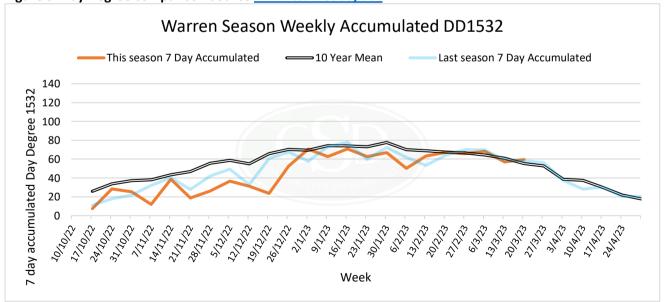


Fig 6: 7 day accumulated DD Source www.csd.net.au/ddc

Seasonal Day Degree and historical data is sourced from Cotton Seed Distributors Day Degree Calculator found at 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















AREA	MACQUARIE - Trangie Nevertire Narromine Warren
Crop Stage	 22 – 24 Nodes 20 – 22 Nodes Early crops getting first defoliation north end of the valley. 4 – 6 NAWF 80-120cm tall 5 – 11 Nodes above cracked boll
Irrigation	 Warren – have had or getting final irrigation now. Trangie – Final irrigation happening now. Narromine – last water happening now
Insects/Beneficial	 Few Scattered patches of mites – strawberry mites Some aphids present in patches. GVB has been persistent this season seems to come in waves. Few Brown Shield bugs about SLW present in low numbers
Disease	 Wilt has started to occur in some cotton fields – Suspected Verticillium has been found in multiple fields across the whole valley. Some field with high boll load has shown heavy vert pressure expressing in plants
Comments	 Last 10 weeks have been great for stacking bolls on but hope there are not any frosts in May. Current conditions are looking good for defoliation window Pigs and mice are problematic in areas – perimeter baiting for mice might happen once all lower bolls are open













Resistance monitoring has been occurring across the valley and here are few pics from the Apexel smartphone microscope. I am using. Most populations we sampled were a mix of Greenhouse whitefly Trialeurodes vaporariorum and Silverleaf whitefly ((Bemisia tabaci MEAM1 (B-Biotype))). This is the second year in a row I have noticed that SLW has not been the predominate species in the populations I have sampled. Here is link to a great CottonInfo resource that has all you need to know about managing whitefly https://www.cottoninfo.com.au/sites/default/files/documents/SLW%20booklet%20-%20May%202018.pdf



Emgerged case of Silverleaf whitefly Bemisia tabaci



Emerged and Nymp stage of Greenhouse whitefly Trialeurodes vaporariorum.



Strawberry Spider mite – was the most common mite I have spotted this season during the resistance monitoring. I have also found quite a few aphid populations. It has been good to use a hand held microscope













in the paddock (or front seat of the Ute) to work out exactly what species you have present. If anyone would like to borrow or try the lens just give me a call or collect some leaves and drop them in and ill send you some pics. I also have a Microscope available if anyone needs it.



Pig and mice damage in cotton crops

Disclaimer - © Cotton Seed Distributors Ltd 2021. The CottonInfo Crop Check is a summary of cotton crop information gathered from consultants by each CottonInfo Extension Officer (REO) for their valley. This information is collected on a regular basis to share with growers, researchers, and other consultants. The information is just a snapshot in time and does not claim to be a report for each valley; just a summary of comments received.

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