

What's new in Entomology?

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•Review insect management concerns from 2020 to be prepared if they recur •Participants will understand biology and management of insects on agronomic crops seen in 2020

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Session Goals

- •Flies are attracted to lay eggs on manure
- Larvae feed on germinating seed or seedlings in corn and soybeans
- about adjusting planting date to avoid periods with high larval abundance.

Seed corn maggots

decaying organic matter; plant residue or

•Degree-day models can guide decisions

Insecticidal seed treatments are effective unless there are very high densities of seed corn maggots
Delay planting until soil temperatures promote rapid seed germination.
Avoid planting for at least two weeks after fresh organic materials have been incorporated into soil.

Seed corn maggots

•Found in many Eastern field edges base of plant for more information

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Soybean gall midge Nebraska counties in 2020 •Typically most abundant in

Scout for orange larvae at

•See soybeangallmidge.org

ellow woolly bear

Differential grasshopper

Soybean defoliators

Silverspotted skipper

Green cloverworm

Soybean Defoliators Thresholds

Vegetative Stage 30% Defoliation

% Defoliation: often overestimated

Reproductive Stage 20% Defoliation

Estimating Insect Defoliation in Soybeans

3 5

5%

Levels of soybean defoliation. Injury is often over-estimated.

Remove leaves from top, middle and bottom of plant.

Remove the highest and lowest defoliated trifoliate. Keep other leaflet.

Repeat for the middle and bottom leaves on the same plant.

Repeat (1) - (3) on 10 more plants.

Repeat at 4 more locations and take average defoliation of all 40 leaves.

NebGuide G2259

Thresholds:

Dectes stem borer continues to expand its range in Nebraska as a pest of soybeans • Early harvest of infested fields can reduce harvest losses due to stem breakage/lodging

parts of Nebraska

- mass scouting should begin
- Use of economic thresholds and proper
- highly effective

Western bean cutworm was abundant in

• Degree-day model can help target when egg insecticide timing important for control

Bt hybrids with Cry1F have reduced efficacy in parts of NE; hybrids with VIP3a protein

- problem in corn after corn Nebraska
- when needed

• Corn rootworms continue to be a • Resistance to Cry3 proteins in Bt corn hybrids is present in parts of

• Resistance to bifenthrin insecticide is present most commonly in SW NE • IPM approach needed utilizing crop rotation, Bt corn and insecticides

For more information see

Handy Bt trait table for US Corn Production https://agrilife.org/lubbock/files/2020/ 02/BtTraitTable FEB 2020.pdf

National Corn Growers Association https://iwilltakeaction.com/uploads/files/5 7471-1-ta-irm-factsheet-cornrootwormbmps-final8.pdf

Corn Rootworm Best Management Practices

To effectively manage corn rootworm (CRW), implement a multiyear plan that includes a variety of tactics.

CROP ROTATION

CRW Bt TRAITS

RISK:

- Did you plant the same CRW traits for consecutive years in the same fields?
- Did you notice large populations of CRW beetles?
- Did you observe root injury from CRW larvae?
- Are your fields planted to continuous corn?

- crop pest issues

Take Home Points

• Be aware of resistance status of insects in your area to Bt corn hybrids and insecticides; modify management plans as needed

Understand their life cycles and use defoliation thresholds

- •Watch for defoliating insects in soybeans; species vary by year and location.
- •Every year is different; read http://cropwatch.unl.edu for updates on 2021

moderators facilitate discussion.

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Frequently Asked Questions Include 2-4 FAQs with answers for your presentation. These will help

- These can be provided separate from presentation

