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Insects, Mites, and Nematodes

Think Like a Rootworm Beetle... Pollen and Soybean – (John Obermeyer and Larry Bledsoe)

- Late pollinating corn and /or weeds may attract large numbers of rootworm beetles.
- Egg laying during August may cause considerable root damage to next year's corn.
- Rapid maturity of the corn may be encouraging earlier and more beetle movement to soybean.

We continue to receive reports about various situations that have attracted tremendous numbers of western corn rootworm beetles. This includes late-planted/replanted corn and weed escapes through the soybean canopy. Remember, the rootworm beetles are pollen feeders, and not just corn pollen (e.g., foxtails, ragweeds, lambsquarters, pigweeds, etc.). Numerous beetles that converge on these "trap" crops will likely encourage significant egg laying for next year's corn roots. Investigations of these areas during August will help one make informed decisions for next year, i.e., rootworm insecticides.



Western corn rootworm beetles feeding on weed pollen

Because of the rapid growth and maturity of this year's corn crop, it seems that the variant western corn rootworm beetle is moving to soybean fields earlier than normal. Ultimately this means that more mating and

egg-laying than previous years may be occurring for a given area of the state. This was reported in last week's *Pest&Crop* concerning west central Indiana counties south of Interstate 70. We continue to encourage pest managers to observe for the beetle's presence in their soybean fields, and not rely solely on our county sweep survey for next year's insect management decisions.



Beetles demolishing silks of late-planted corn

Soybean Aphid Update – (John Obermeyer, Larry Bledsoe, and Bob O'Neil)

No news continues to be GOOD news. Though soybean aphid can be found in many soybean fields in northern counties, densities remain very low. We are aware of one soybean **seed** field that was treated in Marshall County over a week ago, however the numbers were far below the threshold of 250 aphids/plant. Considering that much of the same is occurring throughout the Midwest, we have very little concern about an influx of aphids carried on weather fronts.

Soybean growth and development continues to make excellent progress and moisture doesn't appear to be a limiting factor for the crop. Though we are not completely out of the woods for this season, the clearing is in sight. What a contrast from last year!

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Black Light Trap Catch Report - (John Obermeyer)														
County/Cooperator	7/21/04 - 7/26/04							7/27/04 - 8/2/04						
	VC	BCW	ECB	SWCB	CEW	FAW	AW	VC	BCW	ECB	SWCB	CEW	FAW	AW
Dubois/SIPAC		1	9				22		2	2				6
Jennings/SEPAC	1	1	8				11		3	5				4
Knox/SWPAC	1	1	2				4	1	2	2				4
LaPorte/Pinney Ag Center	1	1	2				6			20				10
Lawrence/Feldun Ag Center		1	7				2			3				7
Randolph/Davis Ag Center			6				11			16				10
Tippecanoe/TPAC Ag Center									1	9				44
Vermillion/Hutson	1		17				1			35				
Whitley/NEPAC		3	15				29			24				3

VC = Variegated Cutworm, BCW = Black Cutworm, ECB = European Corn Borer, SWCB = Southwestern Corn Borer, CEW = Corn Earworm, FAW = Fall Armyworm, AW = Armyworm

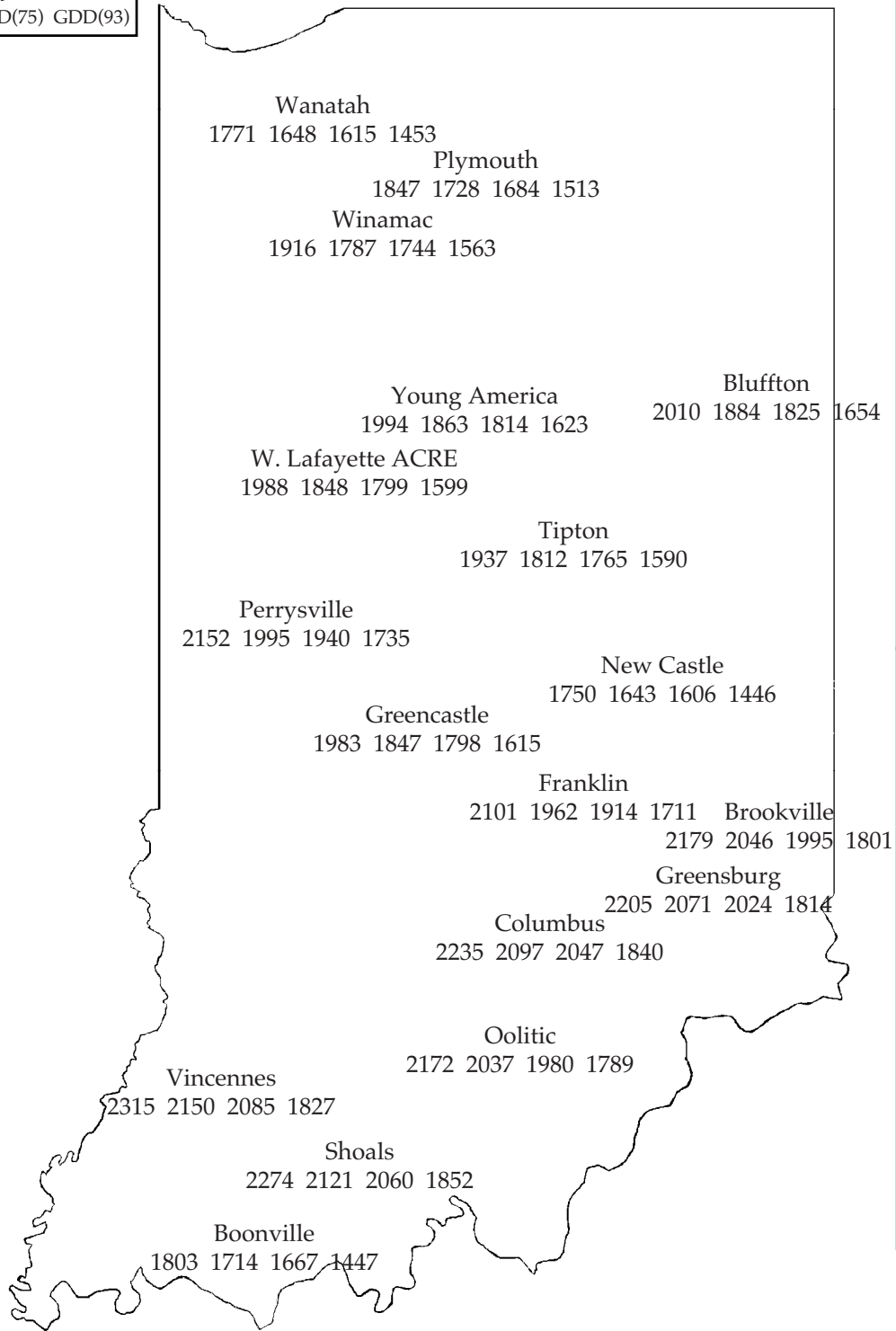
Weather Update

Temperatures as of August 4, 2004

GDD(5) = Growing Degree Days from April 7 (5% of Indiana's corn planted), for corn growth and development
 GDD(42) = Growing Degree Days from April 21 (42% of Indiana's corn planted), for corn growth and development
 GDD(75) = Growing Degree Days from April 30 (75% of Indiana's corn planted), for corn growth and development
 GDD(93) = Growing Degree Days from May 14 (93% of Indiana's corn planted), for corn growth and development

4" Bare Soil Temperatures 8/4/04

MAP KEY				
Location				
GDD(5)	GDD(42)	GDD(75)	GDD(93)	



Location	Max.	Min.
Wanatah	95	74
Winamac	92	76
Bluffton	76	76
Chalmers	77	73
W. Laf Acre	95	80
Farmland	79	74
Perrysville	86	78
Crawfordsville	80	75

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