

Pest&Crop newsletter

Purdue Cooperative Extension Service and USDA-NIFA Extension IPM Grant

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Editor: Tammy Luck | Department of Entomology, Purdue University, 901 W. State St., West Lafayette, IN 47907

Asiatic Garden Beetle Damage Reported!

Authors: Christian Krupke and John Obermeyer

Grubs of the Asiatic garden beetle have been recently found damaging corn seedlings in northern Indiana counties. As noted in the past, their presence and damage is highly associated with light-textured (i.e. sandy) soils, and is generally most prevalent in corn following soybean. For the first time, we have documented damage in northern Wabash County, near North Manchester. A reminder that there are no “rescue treatments” for this pest. In any event, grub damage will soon be tapering off as they begin to pupate in the soil. From reports thus far, it appears that damage is not as widespread as last year. Later planting likely contributed to that.



Asiatic garden beetle grub, pupa, and adult.

Adults of the Asiatic garden beetle, present mostly in July and August, are somewhat undescribed in terms of their habits, because they are principally active at night. Decades-old literature suggest that the adult has nearly a hundred hosts, including a range of crops, flowers, and

weeds. Those living where these beetles are present and active, will notice their affinity for coming to bright lights. Homeowners may notice garden plant leaves, (e.g., strawberry, carrot, rose, sunflower) disappear, yet unable to find a culprit. We have heard stories, and seen video, of damaged plants being dug up to reveal hundreds of beetles “bubbling” out of the soil.

Our desire is to better understand what attracts beetles to crop fields to lay eggs in summer, causing grub problems the following spring. As mentioned, it is often soybeans planted on sandy, and or gravelly, soils. Many unknowns, e.g., tillage, growth stage, weeds, row spacing, fertility, etc., may, or may not be factors in attracting beetles to lay eggs. Your observations are certainly welcome (765-494-4563). Volunteers to lay on their backs in soybean fields overnight during July, with a flashlight, are certainly needed!



Damaged corn seedling and Asiatic garden beetle grubs.

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Armyworm Pheromone Trap Report

Armyworm Pheromone Trap Report

Lawrence/Feldun Ag Center	0	28	89	144	74	43	30	25	8
Randolph/Davis Ag Center	0	0	273	80	340	68	72	132	67
Tippecanoe/Meigs	0	0	1	5	5	23	0	1	7
Whitley/NEPAC Ag Center	0	22	22	86	94	9	17	27	

County/Cooperator	Wk 1	Wk 2	Wk 3	Wk 4	Wk 5	Wk 6	Wk 7	Wk 8	Wk 9
Dubois/SIPAC Ag Center	0	0	11	3	136	19	18	0	4
Jennings/SEPAC Ag Center	0	0	2	5	8	1	0	0	3
Knox/SWPAC Ag Center	0	27	44	45	25	11	15	26	51
LaPorte/Pinney Ag Center	0	0	3	3	14	9	13	19	9

Wk 1 = 3/29/18-4/4/18; Wk 2 = 4/5/18-4/10/18; Wk 3 = 4/11/18-4/18/18; Wk 4 = 4/19/18-4/25/18; Wk 5 = 4/26/18-5/2/18; Wk 6 = 5/3/18-5/9/18; Wk 7 = 5/10/18-5/16/18; Wk 8 = 5/17/18 - 5/23/18; Wk 9 = 5/24/18-5/30/18

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Weed Day

The [Purdue Weed Science](#) team is hosting an educational field day for farmers, agricultural industry professionals, Extension educators, consultants and others who apply herbicides.

Purdue Weed Day will be held July 3rd at the [Throckmorton Purdue Agricultural Center](#), 8343 U.S. 231 S., Lafayette.

“Highlights for the event will be new herbicide-resistant crops, herbicides for control of giant ragweed and waterhemp, and the latest information on weed control technology that our graduate students are working on,” said [Bill Johnson](#), Purdue professor of weed science.

Registration will begin at 8:00 AM EDT, and the program will begin at 8:30. We will view the plots on the west side of highway 231 in the early part of the morning, and at a second site 1 mile east of TPAC during the latter part of the morning. The Throckmorton PAC farm is located approximately 5 miles south of Lafayette on the corner of county road 800S and U.S. 231 South. For those attending the 2018 Purdue Weed Day at Throckmorton, we have applied for 3 CCH’s for category 1A. Please register below. You may also call Lisa Gross at 765-494-9871.



Weed Day

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Sulfur Deficiency of Corn

Author: Jim Camberato

Now that cleaner air has reduced the amount of sulfur acquired by plants and soil from rainfall or adsorbed directly from the air, sulfur deficiency of crops appears to be increasing. Sandy soils with low organic matter are most susceptible to sulfur deficiency. Sulfur deficiency shows up as pale yellow foliage in corn, soybean, small grains, and alfalfa. Corn leaves can show striping instead of an overall yellowing, especially when plants are young. Visual symptoms of sulfur deficiency can be confused with other nutrient deficiencies and pest problems so plant and soil testing is the best way to diagnose sulfur deficiency. More details on sulfur deficiency and ways to avoid or overcome deficiency can be found here: [SULFUR DEFICIENCY](#).

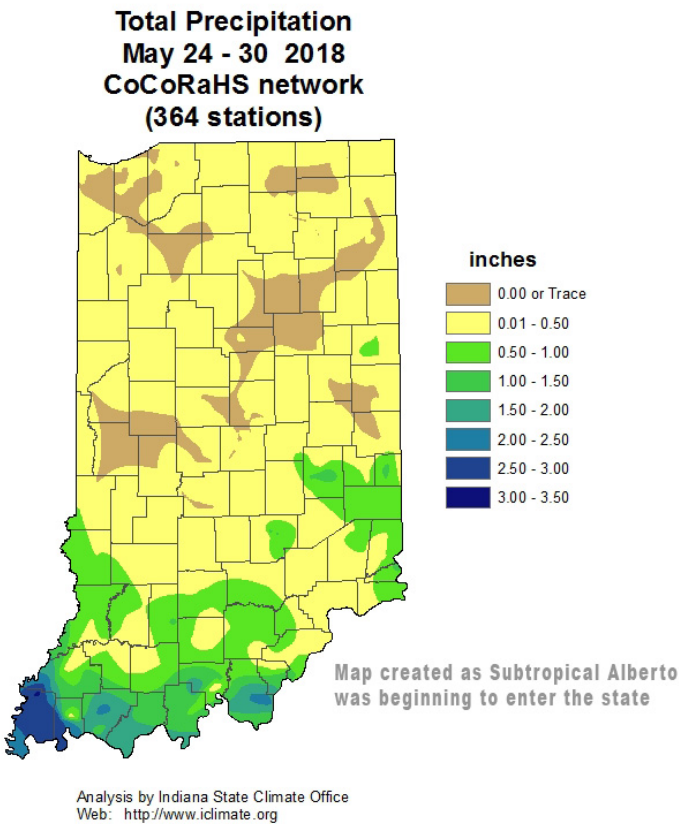


Variability of field yellowing may indicate sulfur deficiency.

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Total Precipitation May 24-30, 2018

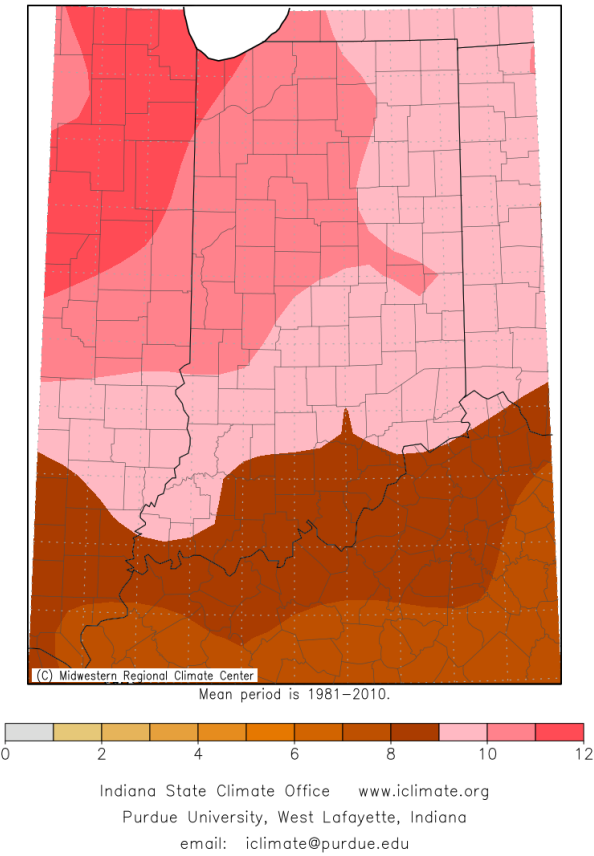


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Average Temperature Departure from Mean May 22-28

Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean
May 22, 2018 to May 28, 2018



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