Management of Caterpillar Pests in Soybean

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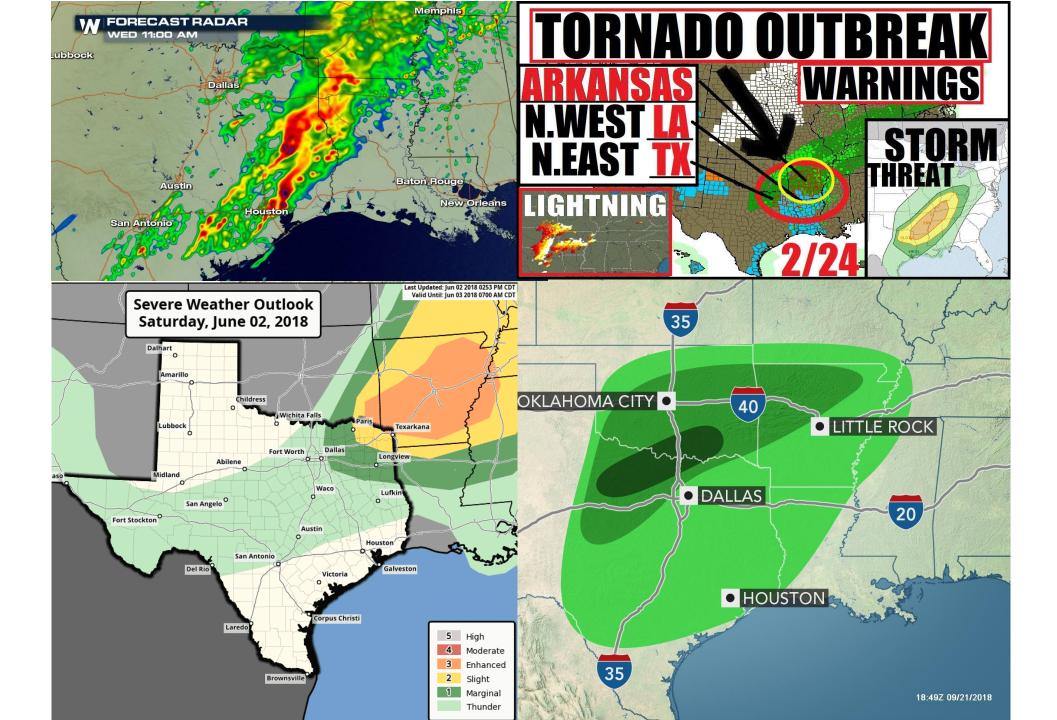


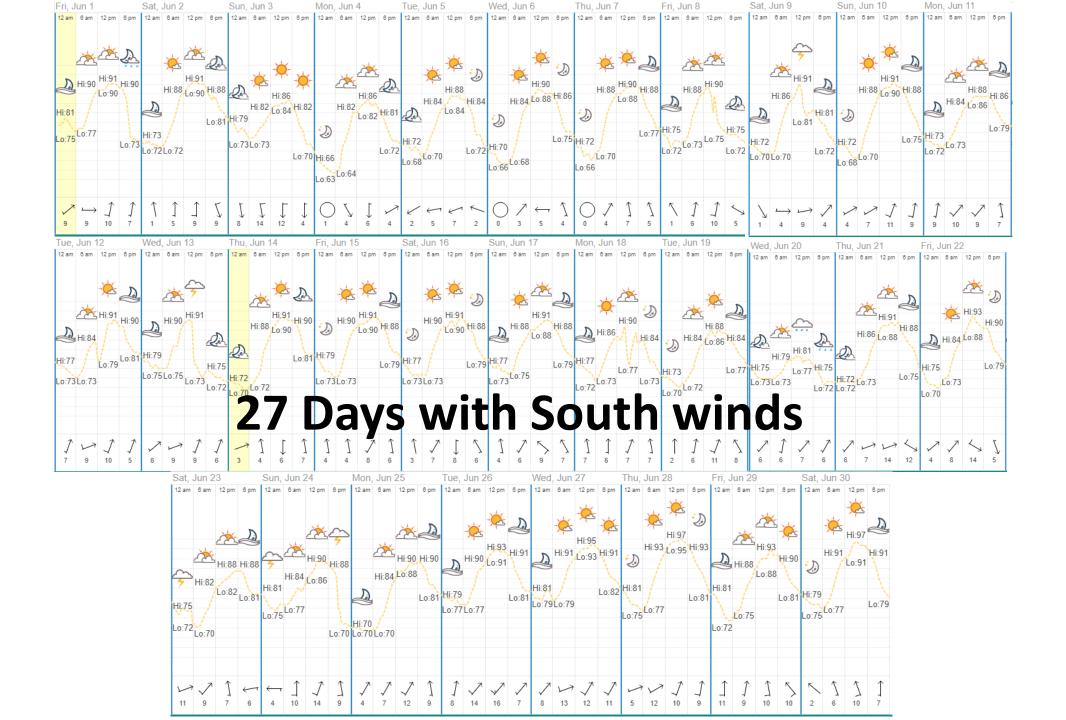
Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*)

- Primary pest of soybean in Arkansas and the Midsouth.
- The corn earworm overwinters in its pupal stage, emerges as an adult (moth) in April and May, and progresses through multiple generations by the end of the September.
- Corn earworm spends the first generation in field corn where they develop in ears before moving into soybeans and other crops.
- Moths deposit eggs on soybean leaves and stems, eggs hatch into caterpillars in two to three days and develop through six stages (instars).
- Reaching full size in about two weeks.

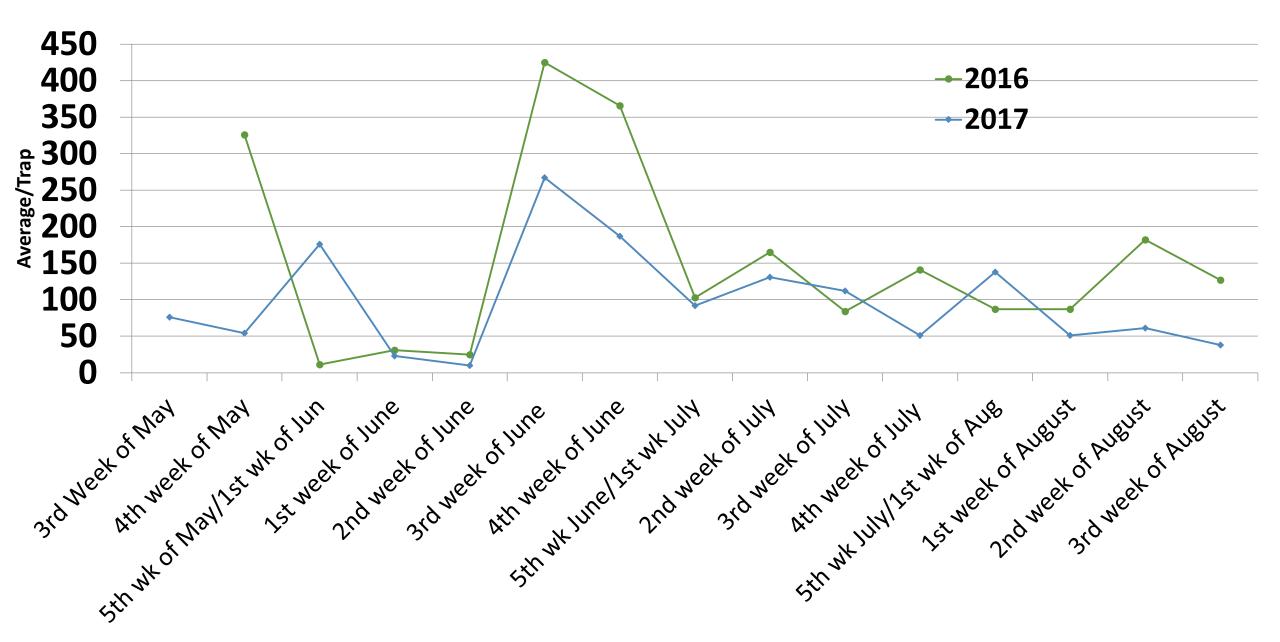




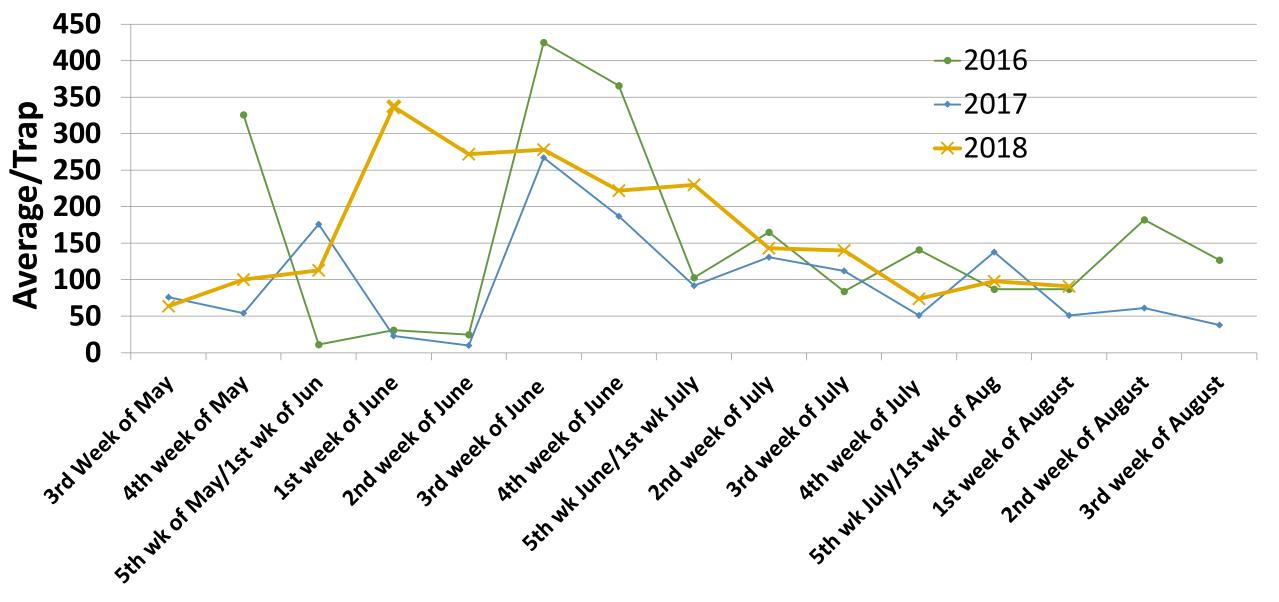




Weekly Average Trap Count Lonoke County



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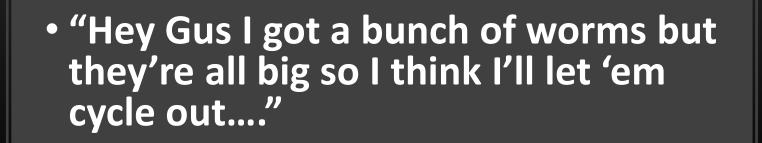






Feeding and Damage

- Corn earworm feed on flowers and leaves through all instars
- Most damage occurs during the last two instars (5th and 6th) by feeding on the developing pods





Factors Affecting Insecticide Choice

- In 2018, many growers experienced multiple flights of corn earworm in soybean which can result in being re-infested and additional yield loss.
- Insecticides that provide residual control of succeeding populations can become a very important factor in the selection of an insecticide.

Avoiding Bollworms

- Plant part of your crop as early as possible:
 - Late March- Early April in SE AR
 - Early-Mid April in NE AR
- Narrow the row width...avoid wide rows particularly on late-planted beans
- The goal is to achieve canopy closure before bloom
- Avoid unnecessary applications (particularly pyrethroids)



New Dynamic Threshold for Bollworm in Soybean for Arkansas and Midsouth Asumes 90% control with application and basement threshold of 5/25

	Larvae/25 sweeps						
	Control costs (\$/acre)						
Crop value (\$/bu)	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
6	6.5	8.2	9.8	11.4	13.1	14.7	16.3
7	5.6	7.0	8.4	9.8	11.2	12.6	14.0
8	5.0	6.1	7.4	8.6	9.8	11.0	12.3
9	5.0	5.4	6.5	7.6	8.7	9.8	10.9
10	5.0	5.0	5.9	6.9	7.8	8.8	9.8
12	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.7	6.5	7.4	8.2
13	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.8	7.5
15	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.9	6.5



Objective

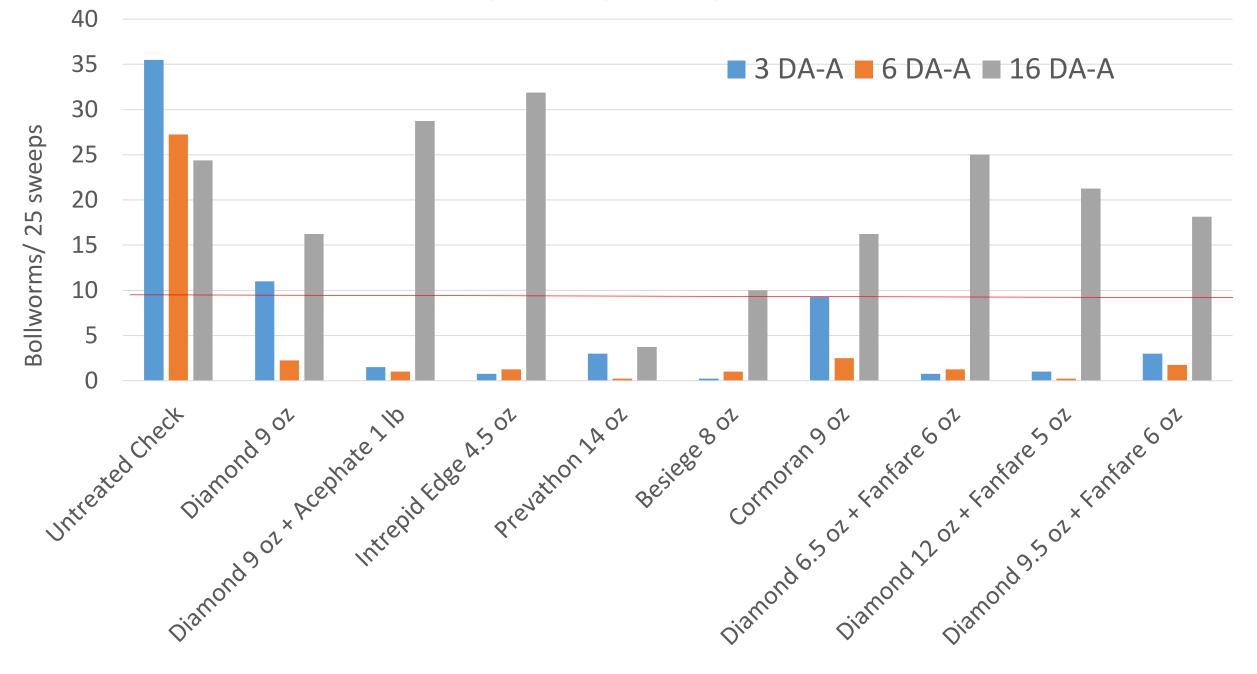
Determine the efficacy of selected insecticides for control of corn earworm in soybeans and evaluate residual control.

Treatment List

- Untreated Check
- Diamond 9 oz
- Diamond 9 oz + Acephate 1 lb
- Intrepid Edge 4.5 oz
- Prevathon 14 oz
- Besiege 8 oz
- Comoran 9 oz
- Diamond 6.5 oz + Fanfare 6 oz
- Diamond 12 oz + Fanfare 5 oz
- Diamond 9.5 oz + Fanfare 6 oz

- Diamond is an Insect Growth Regulator (IGR)
- Acephate is an Organophosphate
- Intrepid Edge is a premix of Methoxyfenozide (IGR) and Spinetoram a spinosyn (similar to Tracer)
- Prevathon is an anthranilic diamide
- Besiege is Prevathon + lambda cyhalothrin a pyrethroid (Karate)
- Cormoran is a premix of acetamiprid a neonicotinoid insecticide and diamond
- Fanfare is bifenthrin a pyrethroid

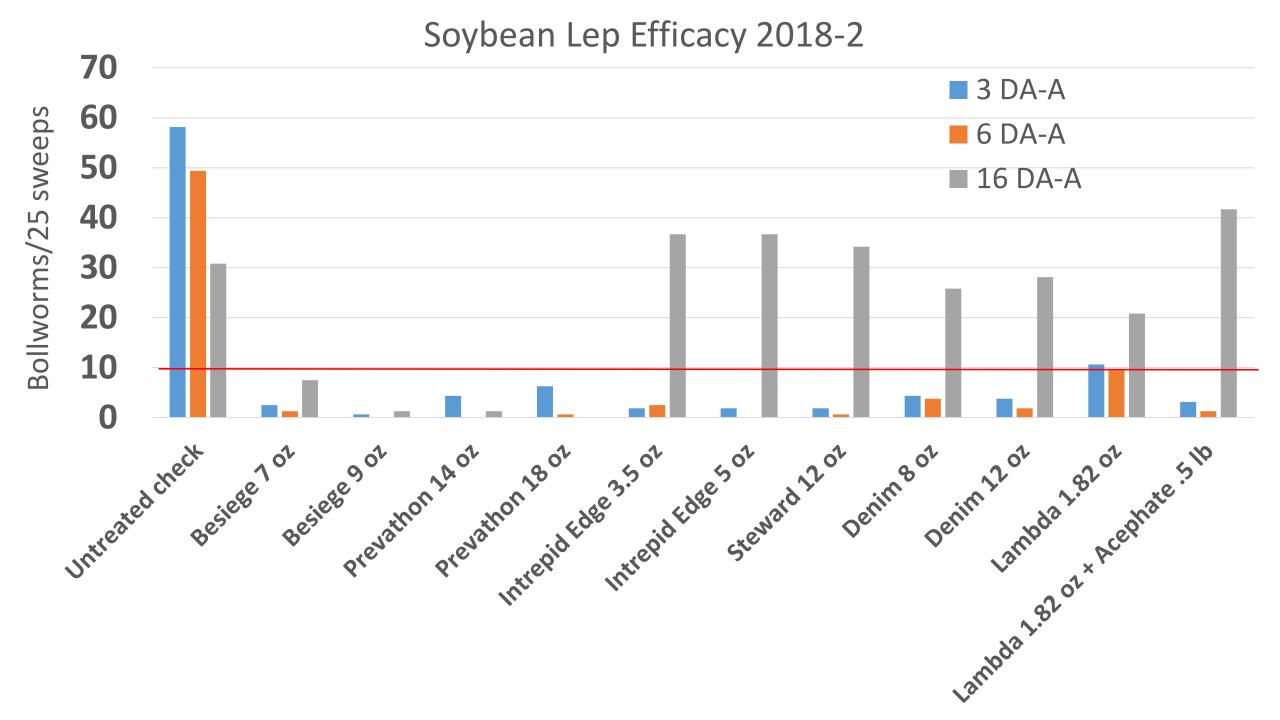
Soybean Lep Efficacy 2018



Treatment List

- Untreated Check
- Besiege 7 oz
- Besiege 9 oz
- Prevathon 14 oz
- Prevathon 18 oz
- Intrepid Edge 3.5 oz
- Intrepid Edge 5 oz
- Steward 12 oz
- Denim 8 oz
- Denim 12 oz
- Lambda 1.82 oz
- Lambda 1.82 oz + Acephate .5 Lb

- Steward is indoxicarb, a novel insecticide group
- Denim is emamectin benzoate an avermectin (sister compound to abamectin)







Conclusion

 These studies indicated only Prevathon (chlorantraniliprole) and Besiege (chlorantraniliprole + lambda cyhalothrin) provided residual control of a second infestation of corn earworm.

Nucleo Polyhedro Virus



*Hear*NPV

- HearNPV is a virus that kills the host while making more virus
- Costs \$3-6/acre
- Only kills budworm and bollworm
 IDENTIFICATION IS KEY!



Scouting and Target Populations

- Current threshold for Reproductive Soybeans:
 - Averages ~9 larvae per 25 sweeps
- *Hear*NPV threshold:
 - 3-5 SMALL larvae per 25 sweeps
- <u>Remember:</u> ONLY KILLS BUDWORM AND BOLLWORM!

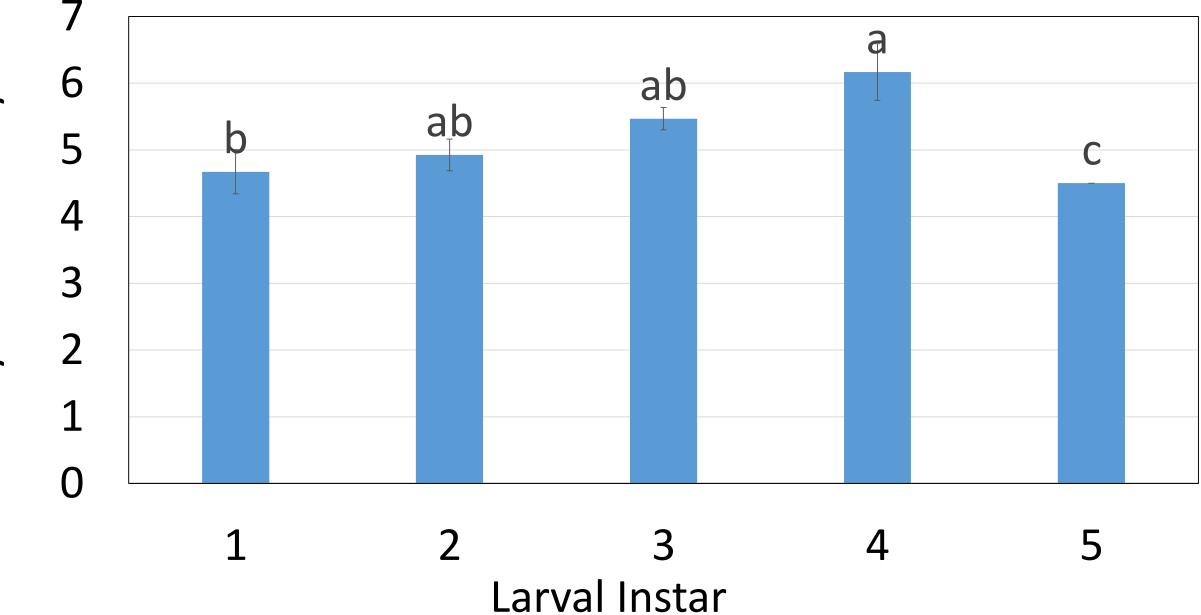


HearNPV Efficacy

- Most effective against larvae smaller than 0.5 inches
- Death occurs 4-6 days after infection



Sprayed Instar by Time to Death



Days to Mortality

Confidence in an Application

- Prior to 4-6 days post application look for:
 - Reduced damage and feeding
 - Larvae moving to the top of the canopy
 - Decreased larval defense response
- After 4-6 days post application <u>ALSO</u> look for:
 - Sweating larvae
 - Liquefied larvae









Horizontal Transmission of HearNPV

- Abiotic conditions
- Larva-to-larva
 - Cannibalism
 - Frass consumption
 - Surface contamination
- Parasitoid-to-larva
- Predator-to-larva





















Keys to Success with HearNPV

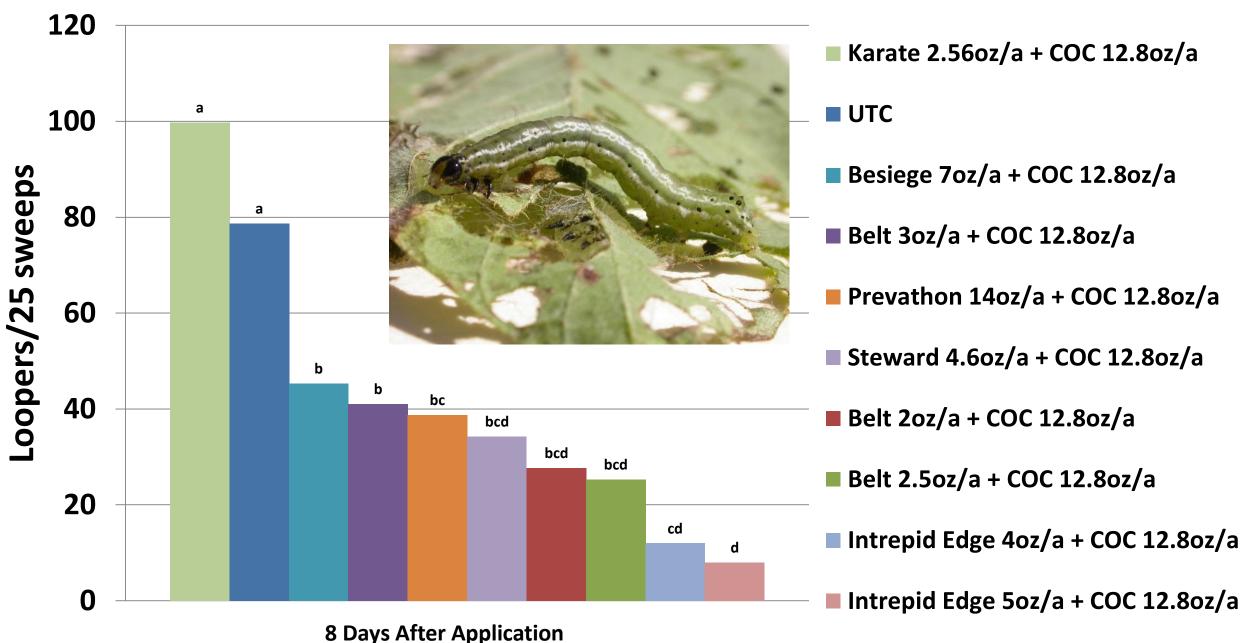
- *Hear*NPV is a live virus KEEP IT COOL!
- HearNPV ONLY kills budworm and bollworm
- Target population: 3-5 SMALL larvae per 25 sweeps
- Target larvae that are less than 0.5 inch long
- It takes *Hear*NPV 4-6 days to kill the host larvae
- *Hear*NPV can be spread by other insects



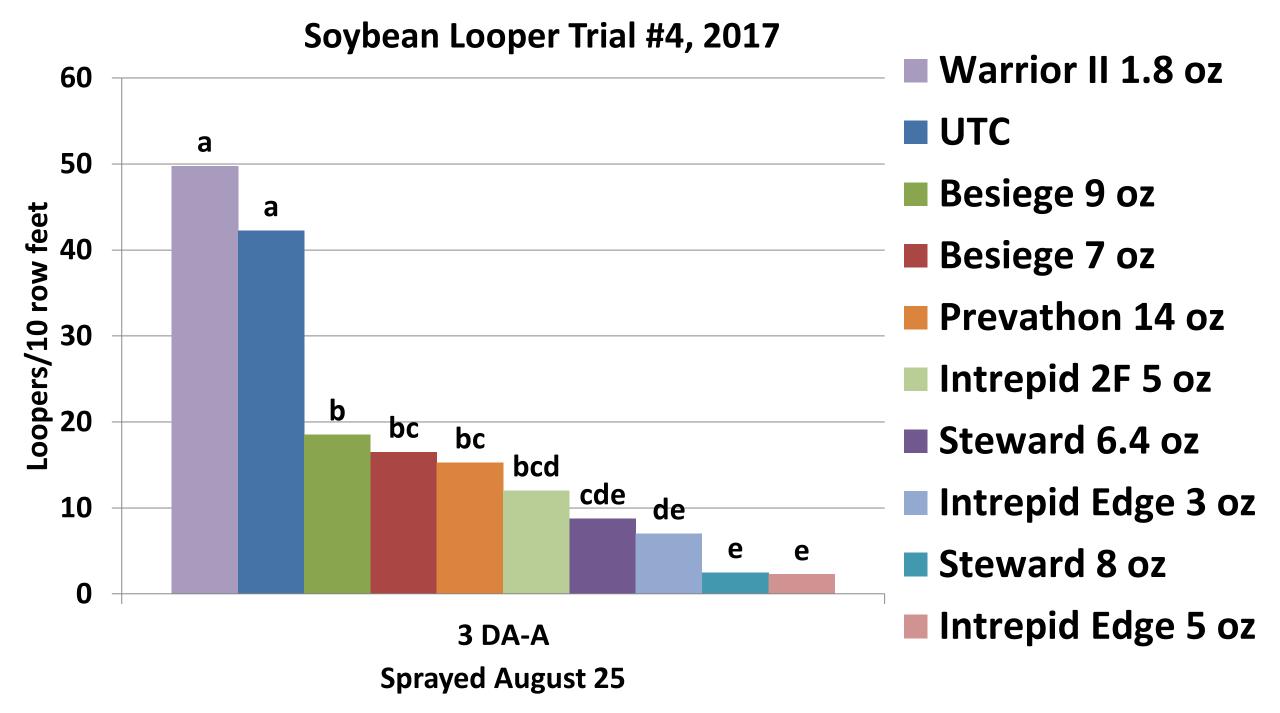


Soybean Loopers What's working?

10 trt Soybean Lep @ Pine Bluff, 2015

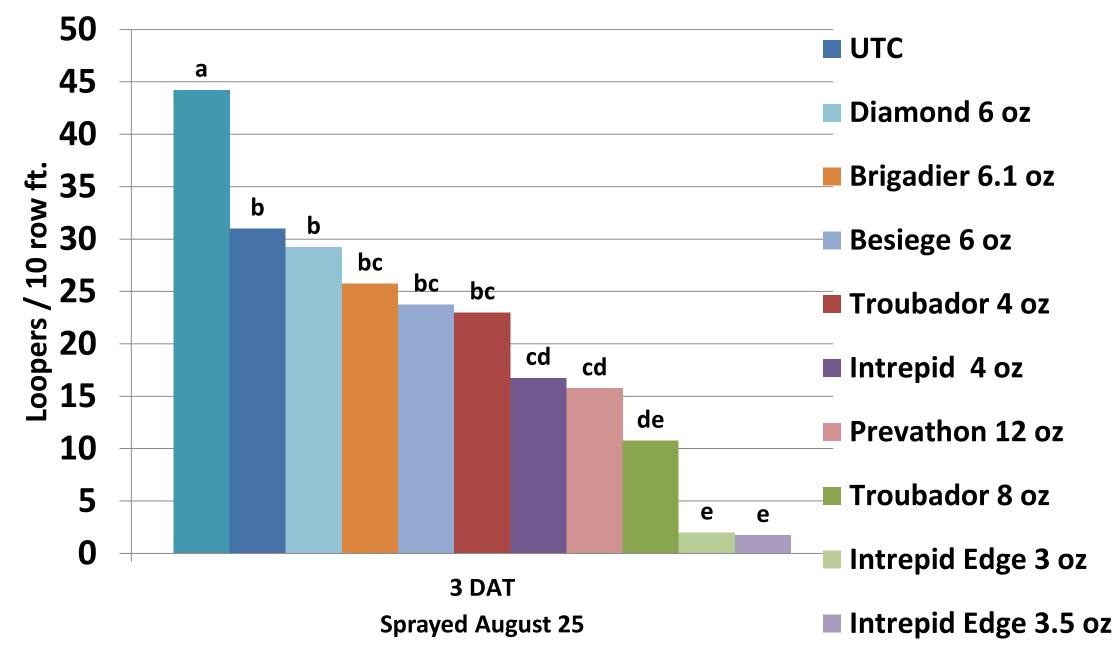


Sprayed August 17th, 2015



Soybean Looper Trial #2, 2017

Bifenthrin&Imidacloprid 6.1 oz





2018 Looper Plots

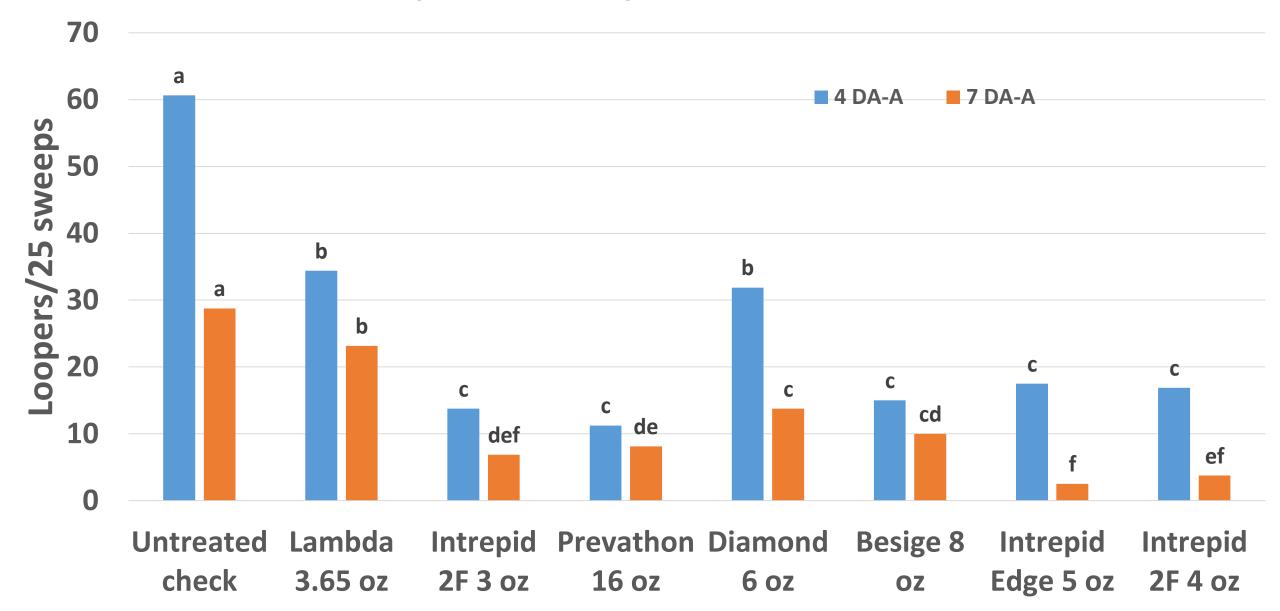
Worms not the only issue...

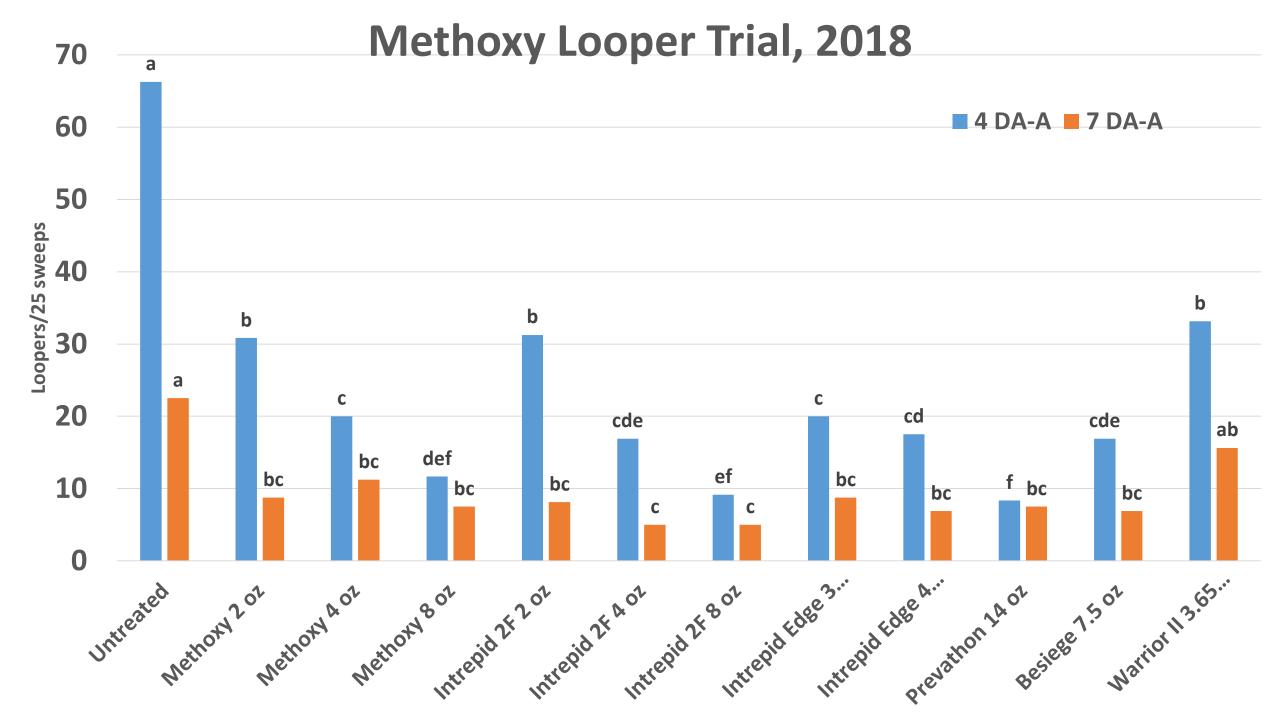
Did not appear to affect Caterpillar feeding





Looper Efficacy Trial @ Barton





Soybean Looper Virus – Chrysogen coming soon to a field near you!



Entomology Crew - 2018 Hardest Working Crew in Arkansas





Pest Patrol Hotline: To: 97063 Text: Pestpat6







