http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/entomology/extension/extensio.htm

Kansas Insect Newsletter

For Agribusinesses, Applicators, Consultants, and Extension Personnel

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November 20, 2003 No. 25

Warm Weather Favorable For Many Pests:

The record warm weather in October has allowed many pests to survive and remain active well past their normal period of activity. Just last week we had a report of small fall armyworm larvae causing heavy feeding damage on a field of seedling alfalfa in north central Kansas. Reports have also been received of signs of wheat streak beginning to show up in some fields in central Kansas. High numbers of Bird Cherry-Oat Aphids have also been reported in some wheat fields. In addition, the warm dry weather is probably favoring army cutworm and brown wheat mite populations in western Kansas.

If the weather remains warm alfalfa growers may want to check fields for signs of worm feeding. Fall armyworms should disappear after a hard freeze, but the weather has been warm enough that army cutworms could be beginning to hatch especially in western Kansas. Army cutworm moths were noticed to be fairly abundant in the Garden City area earlier this fall and their larvae will pose a threat to alfalfa and wheat throughout the winter.

Alfalfa weevils have been throughout this long, relatively warm fall. They have been actively feeding and laying eggs setting up the possibility of healthy populations of larvae in early spring. Some research has indicated that destroying over-wintering eggs by grazing, burning, or crushing of stems reduces larval populations for the following spring. However, these results have not consistently reduced early-season damage enough to eliminate insecticide treatments. However, if any of these strategies fit into your alfalfa management practices it may help suppress early spring emergence on a field-by-field basis.

Earlier this fall the potential for wheat streak would have appeared to be fairly low. In most places volunteer wheat did not germinate until rains came in late August, in most years this late emerging volunteer would not be a significant source of wheat streak infection. However, the unusually mild fall has given the wheat curl mites several weeks to develop in the volunteer and adjoining wheat fields. Thus, even low levels of mites have had time to multiply and spread so wheat streak may be more prevalent next spring than what we would have predicted a few weeks ago.

Crisis Exemption Issued for Treating Organic Stored Grain

The Kansas Department of Agriculture has issued a crisis exemption to use spinosad (Entrust) on organic stored grains.

Section 18 Crisis Exemption for Insect Control and Suppression in Organic Stored Grains and Birdseed

(For Distribution and Use Only in the State of Kansas)

ATTENTION

- **Section 18 Crisis Exemption:** This use is authorized under EPA specific exemption pursuant to Section 18 of the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended.
- **This crisis exemption is effective 11-12-03 to 11-27-03**
- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Entrust* Naturalyte* insect control before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Entrust according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Entrust.

Directions for Use

Entrust is an 80% wettable powder formulation that can be used as a stored grain protectant from insect damage at an active ingredient concentration of 1.0 ppm by weight. Entrust has been approved for use in organic agriculture. International tolerances and import tolerances have not been established. Entrust should only be used on grain to be consumed in the United States.

Stored Grain: For the protection of organic stored food, feed, and oil grains against injury from adult and immature stored grain insects including lesser grain borer, Indian meal moth, and Angoumois grain moth. In addition, the rice weevil, granary weevil, maize weevil, red-flour beetle, saw-toothed grain beetle, and flat grain beetle larvae can cause damage, but are prevented from developing into adults. Treatment with Entrust will result in reduced or no reproduction of these insects. For optimum results, thoroughly clean and treat grain storage areas prior to storage of grain.

Application Rates:

Stored Commodity	Entrust (1 ppm)		
	grams per 1000 bushels †	Dry oz per 1000 bushels	Bushels per lb of Entrust
Birdseed	see application/ton††	see application/ton††	
Corn	31.5	1.11	14,414
Oats	17.9	0.64	25,397
Sorghum/Milo	31.5	1.11	14,414
Soybeans	34.0	1.20	13,115
Sunflower	17.9	0.64	26,667
Wheat	34.0	1.20	13,115

† Application rates are based on nominal commodity test weight and rates of Entrust rounded to nearest tenth of gram or hundredth of an ounce.
†† Ton = U. S. ton (2000 lb)

Specific Use Directions: Dilute Entrust with water, mix thoroughly and occasionally agitate. Apply as a coarse spray to the moving grain stream. Calibrate spray delivery relative to grain stream to give a deposit of the desired concentration in stored commodity. Target spray volume is 5 gallons of spray mixture per 1000 bushels of grain.

Application per Ton of Grain or Seed: To apply 1 ppm of Entrust, apply at the rate of 1.13 grams or 0.04 oz in 21.3 fl oz (0.17 gal) of water to 1 ton of grain or stored commodity. A 4 oz pack of Entrust will treat 100 tons of grain when diluted in approximately 17 gal of water.

Specific Use Precautions:

- Avoid application at extremely dusty sites.
- When drying grain, apply Entrust after grain has cooled.
- Do not use a top dressing treatment with a grain column or admixture treatment.
- Maintain accurate records; do not treat grain more than once.
- Calibrate application equipment and grain flow rates daily and when significant changes occur to ensure proper application rates. · Always start with clean storage bins.
- No withholding period is required for grain used for feed, food, seed, or oil purposes.

New Seed Treatment for Corn

Gustafson is dropping the Prescribe seed treatment for corn rootworm protection and replacing it with Poncho 1250 (clothianidin). In addition Poncho 250 will be available for

early season seed and seedling protection. And Gaucho seed treatment will also still be available for seed protection. More information can be found at: http://www.gustafson.com/

Counter CR Being Phased Out

BASF has announced that they are discontinuing production of Counter CR, while it will still be available for 2004, this should be the last year CR will be available in any significant volumes. Counter 15G will still be available in the future.

Monsanto Announces Approval of YieldGard Plus

St. Louis (Nov. 3, 2003) Monsanto Receives EPA Registration For Yieldgard Plus Insect-Protected Corn Monsanto's YieldGard Plus corn offers U.S. growers the first biotech product designed to control both the corn borer and corn rootworm pests. More information at: http://www.monsanto.com/monsanto/layout/media/03/11-03-03.asp

Sincerely,

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