

Department of Entomology
123 West Waters Hall
K-State Research and Extension
Manhattan, Kansas 66506
785-532-5891
<http://www.entomology.ksu.edu/extension>

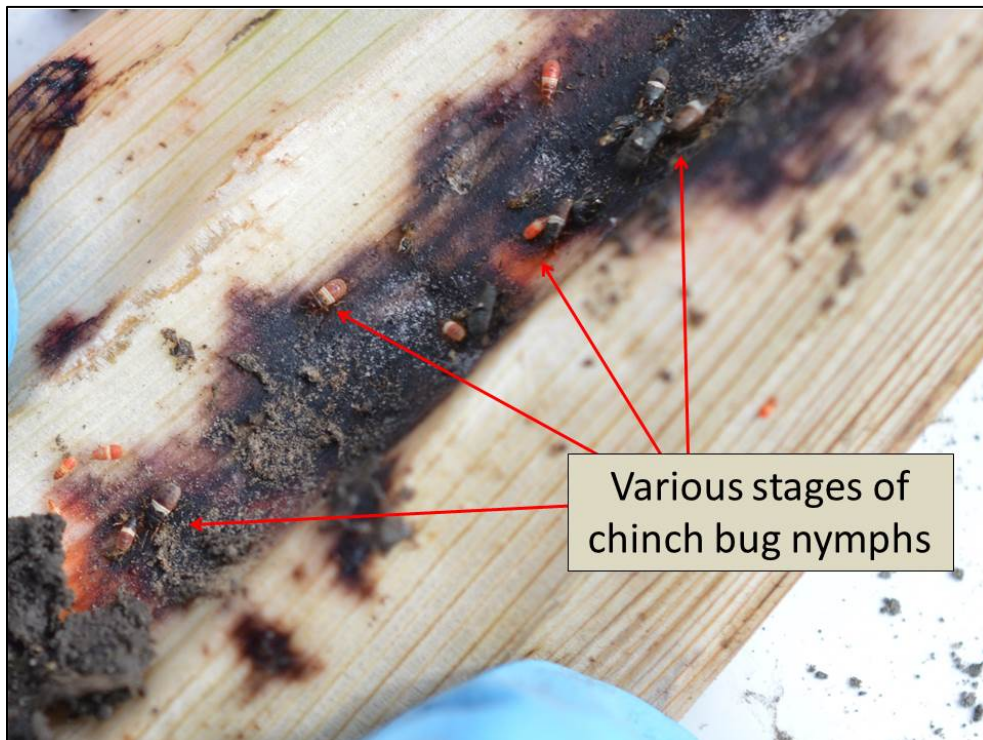


June 22, 2018 No 10

Chinch Bugs
Green June Beetles vs. Japanese Beetles
Grasshoppers

Chinch Bugs

All life stages of chinch bugs seem to be extremely active at the present time in both corn and sorghum. Nymphs and adults started migrating out of wheat fields at least two weeks ago, moving into any adjacent corn or sorghum fields. Those smaller reddish nymphs have grown considerably since then, and are now either late instar nymphs or adults.





Many of these recently matured adults are now mating and have even started egg deposition. These eggs are, and will continue to be, hatching which means more bugs and thus more feeding on these plants. Fortunately, most corn is large enough to withstand considerable feeding by chinch bugs. Plus, the recent rains greatly enhanced growing conditions, which increases the plant's tolerance for chinch bug feeding. However, most sorghum is much less developed and won't be able to tolerate as many chinch bugs as the larger corn plants. Treating plants much after the V-6/V-7 growth stages is not as effective as treating smaller plants. Like corn, good growing conditions significantly help plants withstand chinch bug feeding. However, if dry, droughty conditions return, chinch bug feeding can significantly weaken stalks and cause lodging later in the season. For more information on chinch bugs, management decisions, and/ or insecticide recommendations, please see:

Chinch Bugs MF3107: <https://www.bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/mf3107.pdf>

2018 Sorghum Insect Management Guide: <https://www.bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/mf742.pdf>

Green June Beetles vs. Japanese Beetles

Adults of both green June beetles and Japanese beetles seem to be ramping up their activity throughout eastern Kansas. These two relatively large, conspicuous beetles are being confused. Green June beetles, at 1 inch long, are considerably larger than Japanese beetles. Also, green June beetles are green to copperish green in color and more pointed toward the anterior (head) end. Japanese beetles are probably only 1/3 to 1/2 as big as the green June beetle. They also have small, but highly visible, little white tufts of hair on both sides of the abdomen sticking out from under the elytra.





Japanese beetles may be found feeding on silks in corn fields and/or pollen or leaves in soybeans while green June beetles are more confined to feeding on nectar from flowering bushes or trees close to where the larval stage, i.e. grubs, were developing in the soil. Green June beetles are not an agricultural concern while Japanese beetles occasionally can be.

Jeff Whitworth

Holly Davis

HOME

Kansas Insect Newsletter

June 22, 2018 No 10

Grasshoppers

Grasshoppers continue to feed and thus get larger. As they feed and develop, they often move out of the grassy areas where they hatched and start feeding on a nearby crop. Thus, the best time to control grasshoppers is before these nymphs move into crops, or at least while they are still just feeding on the crop borders. Grasshopper baits work, but often do not compete well with green, succulent, growing crops.

Jeff Whitworth

Holly Davis

[HOME](#)

Sincerely,

Jeff Whitworth
Extension Specialist
Field Crops
phone: 785/532-5656
e-mail: jwhitwor@ksu.edu

Holly Davis
Research Associate
phone: (785) 532-4730
e-mail: holly3@ksu.edu



Kansas State University is committed to making its services, activities and programs accessible to all participants. If you have special requirements due to a physical, vision, or hearing disability, contact *LOCAL NAME, PHONE NUMBER*. (For TDD, contact Michelle White-Godinet, Assistant Director of Affirmative Action, Kansas State University, 785-532-4807.)

Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service

K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer. Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, as amended. Kansas State University, County Extension Councils, Extension Districts, and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating, John D. Floros, Director.