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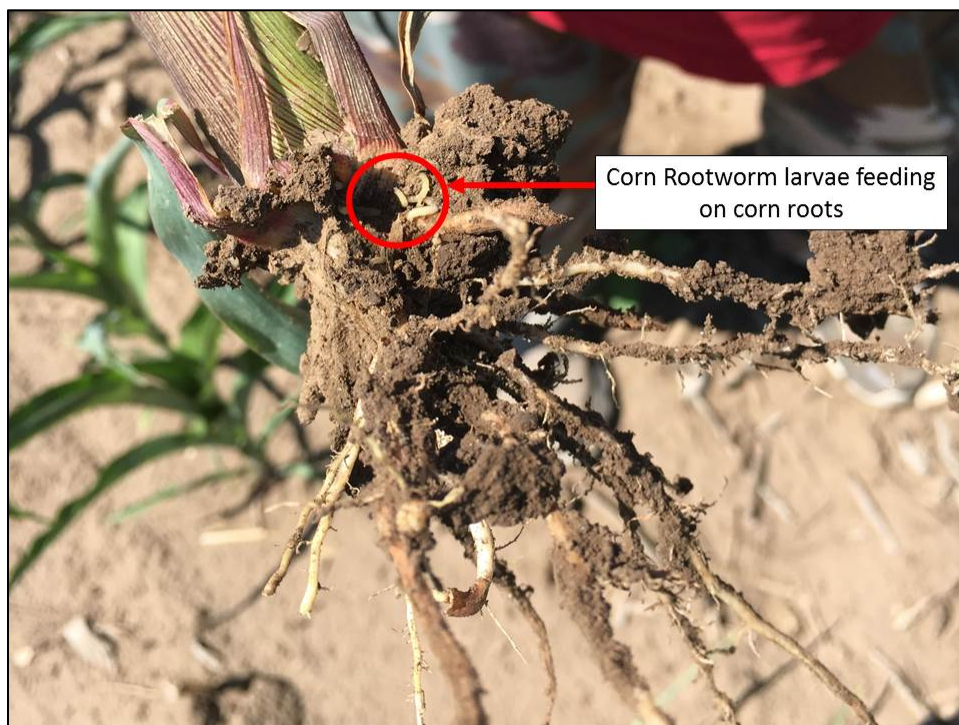


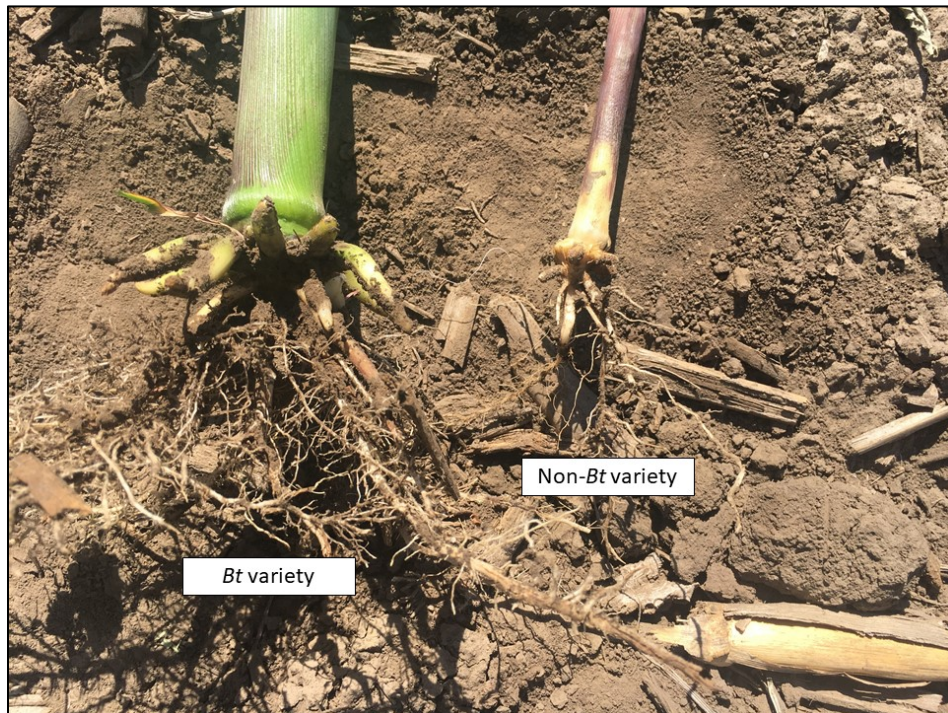
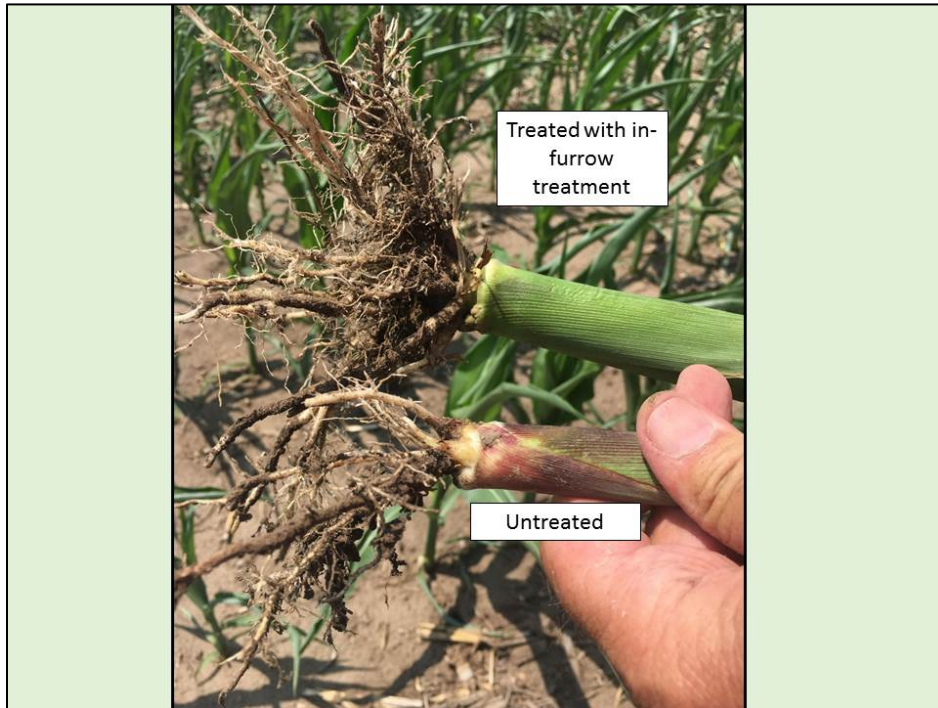
June 8, 2018 No 8

Corn Rootworms
Chinch Bugs in Corn and Sorghum

Corn Rootworms

Corn rootworm feeding should be mostly completed by mid-June throughout north central Kansas. Thus, if there is any lodging or goose necking caused by corn rootworms, it should be showing up in the next week or two. In-furrow planting time insecticide applications still seem to work really well, as do *Bt* corn rootworm varieties. Crop rotation and adult management also work exceedingly well. For more information regarding corn insect management please see the 2018 Corn Insect Management Guide: <https://www.bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/mf810.pdf>





Chinch Bugs in Corn and Sorghum

As the wheat senesces, it continues to be less and less succulent. Thus, chinch bugs have been, and will continue to, migrate to find a suitable food source. They will utilize any actively growing grasses in the vicinity. The small nymphs cannot fly and thus must crawl to the nearest food source. They are pretty fragile and therefore can't go very far without finding a food source before they perish.



Most corn planted adjacent to wheat is already large enough to withstand chinch bug feeding. However, seedling sorghum, especially if it is already stressed by the heat and dry conditions, may be overwhelmed and thus killed by this additional stressor. Sampling wheat for chinch bugs now, as it is still senescing, should give an idea about potential chinch bug numbers migrating from wheat. If several samples of different 1 ft² areas detect an average of 1 chinch bug, some chinch bug management technique should be utilized. For more information on chinch bug biology and management recommendations please see MF3107, Chinch Bugs: <https://www.bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/mf3107.pdf> and/or the 2018 Sorghum Insect Management Guide: <https://www.bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/mf742.pdf>

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Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service

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