



Agricultural Products

HatchTrakSM

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Rootworm Rescue

Most corn rootworm are on the second half of their larval life as we enter the 4th week of June. Rootworm go through 3 stages or instars before they pupate into adults. Research by entomologists shows it takes about 28-40 days for western corn rootworm to complete their life cycle from hatch until adult emergence. The length of time is dependent on soil temperatures. Hatch began to occur around May 25th in eastern NE and early June in the western regions. Most rootworm are in the late second and third instars in eastern NE and should begin pupation as we end the month. Adults should begin to emerge starting about July 4.

Controlling 2nd and 3rd instar larva with rescue treatments is more difficult than when they have first hatched. Applications of Furadan or Capture will not repair damage already done to roots, but can lessen or stop further damage. Applications of Furadan to gravity irrigated or dryland fields will need 0.5"-0.75 inch of rain to move the product to the rootworm. Growers need to weigh the chances of rainfall before making applications. Furadan for rootworm applied now should provide control of 1st gen. ECB. if they are hatching when the fields are sprayed. Growers in past years have gotten excellent ECB control from later applications of Furadan. Capture can be chemigated for control of rootworm as well. It has worked well at stopping damage, even when applied as a late rescue. Apply with 0.75-1.0 inch of water to move product down to rootworm. If soils are very wet, Capture like others, may not move as much if water is not moving down in the soil profile.

1st Gen. European Corn Borer

Moth flights began in late May and the first week of June in eastern NE. In northeastern CO and SW NE, flights were much heavier the last week. We should begin to see hatched larva in eastern NE and KS this week or next.

The threshold of 15-25% infestations will warrant treatment with good corn prices this year. Pounce 1.5G at 5 lb over the row or 8 lbs broadcast has been the industry standard of control for years. Mustang Max at 2.25-4.0 oz is also an option. By air 3.0-4.0 oz is recommended with minimum of 2 gal of water and then some irrigation to move into the whorl. Timing is critical with foliar applications of liquid type products. If chemigating, run a fast circle at 0.2-0.3 in of water. With all treatments, lower rates will give shorter residual.



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Aim - Tool for later planted crops

Besides corn, grain sorghum, Aim is labeled for use on a number of other crops planted a little later in the season. Forage sorghum is also labeled for use with Aim and be used to control or suppress weeds where needed through the 6 leaf stage. Proso and pearl millet are labeled up through 6 leaves. A combination of Aim at 0.5 oz + 2,4-D Amine 0.5-0.75 pt work very well on a broadspectrum of weeds. Clarity may be added up to 4 oz to strengthen control of stressed weeds or help suppress perennial weed problems. Oats is planted as an emergency forage crop in many areas. Aim can be used to control pigweeds, velvetleaf, lambsquarters and suppress field bindweed that can come up with the crop.

With all of these crops, NIS at 0.25% v/v is the recommended surfactant and application volumes of 10-20 GPA with ground rigs is needed. Larger weeds, heavy canopy will benefit from applications of 15-20 gpa versus a 10 gpa volume. Some leaf response may occur, but is short lived and does not affect the crop growth.

Sunflower - Stem Weevil

During the next 3-4 weeks, scouting should be taking place for the presence of spotted stem weevil adults in sunflower fields. Furadan 4F at 1.0 pint applied at the 8-12 leaf stage has provided excellent control of stem weevil. A sticker to retain more product on the sunflower leaves may provide an additional benefit to extend residual control.

University results have demonstrated dramatic reductions in lodging caused by weevil larva, reduced stem rot, and significantly higher yields. Yield increases of 500-1000 lb acre are common in many instances under good growing conditions. Some growers who apply Furadan at the 12 leaf stage or slightly later when the plants begin to flower show good early season control of some head pests. The primary target should always be in controlling the stem weevil when trying to target more than 1 insect. Treat sunflowers to protect the yield potential and they can reward you with improved returns in the fall.