Control stalk borers in reduced tillage corn

LANCASTER - The stalk May 30, the day after the borer, sometimes called common stalk borer, is native to eastern United States, said Stanley Gesell, Penn State Extension Entomologist during the 7th Annual Mid-Atlantic No-Till Conference held here recently

Stalk borer has been recognized as a pest of agronomic and vegetable crops for the past 150 years, he said. However, during the past decade, with the shift from conventional to reduced tillage for corn, this insect's status has changed from minor to major importance.

In a study conducted at Penn State last year, Gesell explained they located a field in Mifflin County during the fall where stalk borer eggs were found on clumps of orchardgrass and rye. The field had been in corn, planted after chisel plowing and discing.

The purpose of the research was to test the effectiveness of insecticides at planting time and to study the effectiveness of spray applications on young larvae at hatching and during their early activity.

After the eggs hatched this spring, from mid-May to mid-June, the larvae started eating. Since there was no grass, due to effective herbicide control, the worms attacked the seedling corn

They bored into the plant from the side or the top and began chewing out the inside of the plant, Gesell said. As a result, the corn plants showed top leaf wilt.

When the worms have gorged themselves for four to eight weeks (end of July), they entered the ground and pupated, metamorhizing into moths by August.

In the pest study, spray applications of various insecticides were made on

first plant injury was noticed the corn was 2¹/₂ inches tall. The insecticides were applied with a hand held compressed air sprayer, delivering 431/2 gallons of spray per acre at 40 p.s 1

Gesell explained the study, in its first year, indicated no planting time treatments controlled the stalk borer effectively. Included in the test were treatments with Furadan 10G (1 and 2 lbs /acre), FMC 35001 15G (1 and 2 lbs/acre), and Orthene 75 % (0.75/100 lb seed). Only two treatments, the

high rate of Furadan and the

Moyer wins bid calling contest

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FARM SHOW -- Richard tioneers, of Collegeville, specializing in real estate J. Moyer, of Spring City, was and personal property sales. winner of the annual Championship Bid Calling Contest held at the Farm

Show. The 40 contestants from throughout the state were judged on appearance, microphone ability, speaking ability and salesmanship

Moyer is owner and operator of Bonnie Brae Auction Center in Spring City. Also, he is a partner in Hess and Moyer Auc-

Richard Moyer

The center of a total

operation...

Orthene seed treatment were significantly better.

Several spray materials showed promise, said Gesell Pydrin was most effective but is not presently registered for use Larvin showed promise, but is not registered either. Methomyl (Lannate and Nudrin) also showed promise and is registered for use on corn

"As it stands now, we know of only three ways of controlling stalk borer. 1. two blocks of wood brought together sharply with the worm in between; 2 moldboard plowing (even if they hatch, if they're buried under six inches of soil they

Herbicide spraying

(Continued from Page D11) wear-resistant material

recommended. "Spray mixes containing wettable powders are especially abrasive and should not be used with fast wearing brass tips

Daum added farmers should use the right type of nozzle for herbicide spraying flat-fan, even-fan, and flooding-fan tips. He said cone nozzles are better suited for insecticide and fungicide applications

won't be coming up), and 3 burning trash, an environmental no-no," said Gesell.

He noted as his research on the pest continues, there may be new chemicals and methods discovered for controlling the stalk borer in reduced tillage corn.

The Penn State engineer concluded by listing a number of operational errors:

-Failure to clean the sprayer, flush and drain at the end of each day. Use a cleaning agent when changing pesticide.

-Failure to drain and protect the sprayer, especially the pump, for winter storage. Some sprayers deteriorate more in storage than in use.

-Using a tractor without a speed indicator to pull sprayer Must maintain constant speed to achieve uniform application

-Spraying when wind exceeds five mph Even moderate wind can blow spray droplet from target area and, more important, to non-target areas

-Improper sequence of mixing various formulations and additives.

-Little understanding of interaction of chemicals. More information is needed on the effects of one or more chemicals in spray mix.

-Agitator not operating while filling tank or traveling to field. Wettable powders need constant agitation.

-Operator not familiar with equipment capabilities. limitations, and adjustments. Detailed training is necessary for good pesticide application.

"The cures for most of the above problems are obvious. The question is how can the cures be implemented?

"I challenge each of you to join me, to exert whatever influence is necessary for the continued safe and efficient use of pesticides. This includes maintaining and using the sprayer as a safe. effective, and efficient delivery system," Daum concluded.



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