

ROOTWORMS **Del Voight** Lebanon County Agronomy Agent

Many producers found the presence of white worms which invaded corn fields and destroyed roots to the point that the corn goosenecked or was easily blown over with wind.

This little worm, which becomes a small beetle, infests corn fields almost exclusively where corn was grown the following year.

The adult beetle lays eggs around the corn base in midsummer. These eggs hatch in the spring around the time fire flies are noticeable and begin feeding on the roots of corn.

For this reason, an insecticide is recommended in a cornon-corn situation. For a complete explanation of rootworms and their identification, call the extension office and ask for Extension Circular 333.

The following information is from Steve Spangler and Dennis Calvin's research summary. They tested 13 insecticide treatments for control of corn rootworm at the Rockspr-

ing farm in 1995. The results are shown in Table 1.

For your review, they use the common "Iowa" root rating system to determine damage to roots: a rating of 1 is an undamaged root system, a rating of 6 is the most severely damaged (all three nodes are chewed completely back), and ratings of 2 to 5 are intermediate. Entomologists generally believe that economic damage begins to occur when the root ating exceeds 3 to 3.5.

From the root ratings shown n Table 1, three general groupings appeared to occur. The best treatments (lowest root ratings: 2.6 to 3.2) occurred with Counter $15G^{TM}$ T-band, Fortress 2.5G[™] T-band and infurrow, all Force[™] treatments, Furadan 4F[™] broadcast + cultivation, and Lorsban 15G[™] Tband. Less effective were the Dyfonate II[™] T-band and Furadan 4F[™] broadcast treatments (root ratings of 3.9 to 4.4). All these treatments were significantly better than the untreated plots (root rating of 5.4). This was our first side-by-side comparison of Furadan 4F[™] with

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the granular materials.

Despite the drought in July and August, there was ample moisture during May and June, which would favor effectiveness of Furadan 4F[™]. It also appears that it is important to cultivate after application of Furadan 4F[™], because the root rating with cultivation (2.6) was significantly lower than without cultivation (3.7). Steve and Dennis also collected yield date, but because of the extreme drought and heavy com rootworm pressure during July and August, they were so low (11 to 40 bushels/acre) and 'ad little correlation to insecti-

cide treatment.

There will be two new rootworm insecticides registered for the 1996 growing season: Aztec and Fortress. Axtec is from Bayer, and is a combinaion of an organophosphate. (2.0% tebuprimiphos) and a yrethroid (0.1 percent cyfluhrin). Fortress, from DuPont, s an organophosphate (cholorethoxyfos), and will be available in either a 2.5G or 5G formulation. Both these comyounds will be applied at much lower rates (2.5 oz active ingredient/acre for Aztec and 2.6 for Fortress), compared to other granulars (typically 21 Jz. active ingredient/acre). Trials in Pennsylvania and Iowa indicate that these new compounds compare favorably with others presently registered.

When selecting an insecticide, refer to your Agronomy Guide to be sure you control other pests such as seed corn maggot and garden symphalan. If you are unsure of what product to use, please do not hesitate to call me. If I am out of the office, simply leave a message and I will be in touch with you.

Table 1. Assessment of 13 nsecticide formulations for 'ootworm control in Centre To PA during 1905

Treatment	Form-		Application	Root	Yield			
	ulation	Rate ¹	method ²	Rating ^{3,4}	(Bu/A) ⁴			
Force	3G	0.12	T-Band	3.2cde	13.4a			
Force	3G	0.12	In-furrow	2.8de	14.7a			
Force	1.5G	0.12	T-Band	2.8de	19.2a			
Force	1.5G	0.12	In-furrow	3.0cde	31.9a			
Dyfonate II	15G	1.20	T-Band	4.4b	14.6a			
Lorsban	15G	1.20	T-Band	3.0cde	18.7a			
Counter	15G	1.20	T-Band	2.7e	23.9a			
Regent	1.5G	0.12	T-Band	3.2cde	16.0a			
Regent	1.5G	0.12	In-furrow	3.9bc	23.1a			
Fortress	2.5G	0.15	T-Band	2.6e	18.3a			
Fortress	2.5G	0.15	In-furrow	3.1cde	13.0a			
Furadan	4F	1.20	BRD/CLT	2.6e	36.2a			
Furadan	4F	1.20	BRD	3.7bcd	14.1a			
Untreated	-	-	-	5.4a	10.7a			
1 Bates	are expresse	d as oz /10	00 ft of row					

Rates are expressed as oz./1000 ft of row.

T-band and In-furrow granular applications were made at planting (May 16). BRD/CLT = Furadan broadcast on Jun 16, followed immediately with cultivation; BRD = broadcast with Furadan 4F only.

Ratings done with the Iowa method (1=no damage, to 6=three nodes or more missing).

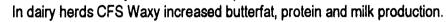
Means followed by the same letter in the same column are not statistically different

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