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INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 90-26] [Nov. 9, 1990]

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Insect Plant Disease Weed Science

NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION • INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

No. 90-26

Nov. 9, 1990

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WEED SCIENCE

Accent/Beacon Use Poses Interaction Question

Accent and Beacon received full registration in 1990 for postemergence use in corn. Both herbicides provide excellent shattercane control; however, there are concerns about crop injury when Accent or Beacon and certain rootworm and corn borer insecticides are applied to the same corn crop. While relatively little data are available, and additional research is needed, several trends have been observed. In more than half of the studies, Counter 15G applied in-furrow or T-banded, followed by Accent or Beacon has resulted in significant visible corn injury, and corn yield reductions ranging from 0 to as much as 40%.

Several studies have indicated that other organophosphates have less risk of crop injury with Accent or Beacon and where injury did occur, it was less severe than with Counter 15G. Our experience with and knowledge of the new Counter 20CR formulation, (which is pending registration), used in conjunction with Accent or Beacon is very limited; however, corn injury has been recorded when Accent or Beacon was applied to corn treated with Counter

20CR at planting. Because of the concern about crop injury interactions with Counter, we advise following the Accent and Beacon labels which state that these herbicides should not be applied to corn previously treated with Counter 15G or 20CR. We do not have sufficient information about Counter 20CR to alter this statement and suggest its use. The pending American Cyanamid label will permit the use of Accent following Counter 20CR applied in a band at planting.

Interactions with foliar applied insecticides have also been observed for organophosphates including Lorsban, malathion, and parathion applied in a tank mix with Beacon or Accent or within several days of the herbicide applications. For this reason, the Accent label prohibits foliar applications of organophosphate insecticides for seven days before or three days after Accent application. For Beacon, foliar applications of organophosphate insecticides are prohibited for ten days before or after Beacon application.



UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN, COOPERATING WITH THE COUNTIES AND THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



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Season Closes for IPW Newsletter

This is the last issue of the **Insect Science, Plant Disease and Weed Science News** for 1990. We have appreciated your interest and comments throughout the year and welcome your evaluation of the newsletter through the readership survey published Aug. 31. (A few surveys continue to trickle in, so don't hesitate if you still want to submit yours.)

Publication of the next series of newsletters will begin in March 1991. Use the enclosed form to subscribe now. Include a check for \$25 for 26 issues and submit it by Feb. 15 to be sure you don't miss an issue.

We all wish you a beneficial winter as you evaluate the past growing season and plan your pest control strategies for next year.

INSECT SCIENCE

Deadline Monday For CPMU Preregistrations

This Monday, Nov. 12, is the deadline for preregistration for the 1990 Crop Pest Management Update conference. This year's conference will be held Nov. 27-28 at the Ramada Inn in Kearney. Registration begins at 9:30 am Nov. 27 with the program beginning at noon with lunch. The conference will end at 5 pm Nov. 28.

This conference is designed to provide the latest information to agricultural professionals making decisions about field crop pest management. Speakers from the University of Nebraska, industry and agricultural representatives from nearby states will discuss research results, extension recommendations, and interesting and controversial viewpoints.

The fee is \$75 per person when received by Nov. 12 or \$100 if received after that date. This fee includes the conference, a copy of the proceedings, and two lunches. Please write us at Extension Entomology, 210 Plant Industry Building, UNL, Lincoln, NE 68583-0816 (or call us at (402) 472-2125) to obtain a conference mailing and preregistration forms. Room reservations should be made directly with the Ramada Inn of Kearney by mail or by calling (800) 248-4460 or (308) 237-5971.

We look forward to seeing you at the 1990 Crop Pest Management Update conference.

Steve Danielson

Growers to be Surveyed about Chinch Bugs

Within the next week, a questionnaire will be mailed to 1000 randomly selected sorghum growers in 14 southeast Nebraska counties. Last year, results from a similar questionnaire were instrumental in producing changes in ASCS regulations to allow a prevented planting option for sorghum producers in 11 high-risk counties in southeast Nebraska.

The objectives of this questionnaire (as well as the one in 1989) are to document the geographical distribution and economic losses associated with this pest in 1990, and the strategies growers have used to manage chinch bug infestations. I hope that growers receiving this questionnaire take a few minutes to fill it out and return it as soon as they can.

Barb Spike, Research Associate, Entomology

Manual, Videotapes Teach Scouting, IPM Methods

The UNL Field Crops IPM program has produced two educational resources for people interested in learning more about field crop scouting techniques and integrated pest management (IPM). These are a training manual and two videotapes.

The Field Scout Manual was revised in June 1990 and covers corn, sorghum, soybeans, alfalfa, wheat and specialty crops. Information is included on pest identification, sampling procedures, and biology and management for insects and mites, weeds and plant diseases. Where available, there are color photographs to aid in pest identification.

Two videotapes were produced in 1989 that describe insect scouting techniques for pests of corn, soybeans and alfalfa. Important pest and beneficial insects and mites

found on these crops are covered, including how to identify and scout for them, and damage symptoms. The VHS videotapes contain color footage from the field, color photographs, text and narration. One videotape (26 minutes) covers corn insects and mites and the second one (21 minutes) covers soybean and alfalfa insects.

The videotapes and Field Scout Manual can be ordered from the Dept. of Agricultural Communications at UNL. The Field Scout Manual costs \$25, and the videotapes cost \$29.95 each, if ordered separately, or \$50 for both on one tape. Make checks payable to University of Nebraska, include sales tax, and send orders with payment to "Field Scouting", 104 Ag. Comm., University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln NE 68583-0918.

Bob Wright

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IPW News Contributors

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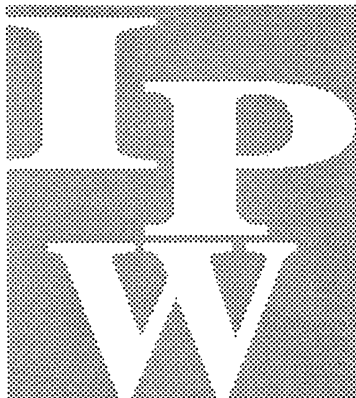
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Stay On Top of the Situation



Plant pest management in Nebraska provides a unique set of problems and solutions each year. Subscribers to the University of Nebraska **Insect Science, Plant Disease and Weed Science News** receive timely information throughout the growing season to keep one step ahead of developing situations. Extension agricultural specialists in Lincoln and throughout the state report on recent pest developments and recommend treatment programs. Learn:

- How to scout for specific insects, diseases and weeds.
- How to determine whether the problem warrants treatment.
- Which chemicals work best in what situations.
- What chemicals are available for special use.

IPW News also includes information on other pest control procedures and pesticide regulations. The newsletter focuses on the crop situation, but also includes advisories on household, lawn and garden problems as warranted.

Try It, You'll Like It

The newsletter publishes 24-26 issues from March to November, including weekly newsletters in summer. Learn what you need to know about the season's pests before you have to face them in the field. Subscribe now so you don't miss an issue.

I wish to subscribe to the 1991 series of the Insect Science, Plant Disease and Weed Science News. My check for \$25 made payable to the University of Nebraska is enclosed.

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