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Soybean aphid survey

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Soybean aphid survey

Abstract
A brief survey of Corn and Soybean Initiative partners conducted in late fall 2005 asked questions about management activity for soybean aphid. Primary products reportedly used were organophosphates (Yuma® at 1 pint per acre and Lorsban® at 1 pint), and pyrethroids included (Warrior® at 2.8 oz. and Asana XL® at 5.8 oz. per acre). Both air and ground applications were employed. Although the number of respondents was limited, treatments were more common in northwest and into north central Iowa compared with southern and central Iowa.

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**September—October**

**Risk to soybeans:** Small to none

Soybeans are at very low risk of economic damage once they reach stage 5.5 (halfway between beginning seed and full seed). Aphid populations will start to decline at this plant stage. Both male and female winged aphids will fly back to buckthorn where they will mate and lay eggs. The eggs will remain on the stems of buckthorn, hatching the next spring. Fall estimates of these winged aphids will be made using a network of suction traps. Information collected from these traps will be used to estimate the aphid potential for the following year. Watch ISU Web sites for information regarding this soybean aphid trapping network.

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Marlin E. Rice is a professor of entomology with extension and research responsibilities in field crops. Matt O’Neal is an assistant professor of entomology with research and teaching responsibilities in field crop entomology.

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**Insects and Mites**

**Soybean aphid survey**

by Rich Pope, Department of Entomology

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“Double-up” treatments were not commonly used in 2005, with the most common tank-mix application pairing a soybean aphid control treatment with glyphosate during the last weed management spraying. One respondent reported one field that was treated for bean leaf beetles, pairing Roundup® with Asana XL®.

More survey information that compares treatment activity for aphid control with fungicide treatments “for plant-health purposes” will follow in subsequent ICM Newsletter articles.

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