

7-29-2002

Soybean aphids strike central Iowa

Marlin E. Rice

Iowa State University, merice@iastate.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cropnews>

 Part of the [Agricultural Science Commons](#), [Agriculture Commons](#), and the [Entomology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Rice, Marlin E., "Soybean aphids strike central Iowa" (2002). *Integrated Crop Management News*. 1821.
<http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cropnews/1821>

The Iowa State University Digital Repository provides access to Integrated Crop Management News for historical purposes only. Users are hereby notified that the content may be inaccurate, out of date, incomplete and/or may not meet the needs and requirements of the user. Users should make their own assessment of the information and whether it is suitable for their intended purpose. For current information on integrated crop management from Iowa State University Extension and Outreach, please visit <https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/>.

Soybean aphids strike central Iowa

Abstract

Soybean aphids are making a very strong appearance in Story and Boone counties in central Iowa. It is not uncommon to find small areas across fields with thousands of aphids per plant. These areas often attract large numbers of lady beetles, flies, and ants. Leaves typically are dark because of sooty mold growing on the honeydew secreted by the aphids, and infested plants may be stunted compared with plants without aphids. Aphid populations may continue to build and fields should be scouted.

Keywords

Entomology

Disciplines

Agricultural Science | Agriculture | Entomology

INTEGRATED CROP MANAGEMENT

Soybean aphids strike central Iowa

Soybean aphids are making a very strong appearance in Story and Boone counties in central Iowa. It is not uncommon to find small areas across fields with thousands of aphids per plant. These areas often attract large numbers of lady beetles, flies, and ants. Leaves typically are dark because of sooty mold growing on the honeydew secreted by the aphids, and infested plants may be stunted compared with plants without aphids. Aphid populations may continue to build and fields should be scouted.



Soybean aphids.

[Enlarge](#) [1]

Information was presented on scouting, a nominal economic threshold, and recommended insecticides in the July 1 *Integrated Crop Management* newsletter, [pages 127-128](#) [2]. Briefly, it was suggested that an insecticide should be used to control soybean aphid in July when five criteria in the field were met:

1. soybean plants are in the R1 stage (first bloom) or later,
2. aphid populations are heavy and cover the upper trifoliate leaf on a majority of plants,
3. lower leaves are not yet covered with aphid honeydew or turning black from sooty mold,
4. infested plants do not yet appear stunted, and
5. a majority of aphids are not winged or developing wings.

This article originally appeared on page 155 of the IC-488(19) -- July 29, 2002 issue.

Source URL:

<http://www.ipm.iastate.edu/ipm/icm//ipm/icm/2002/7-29-2002/soybeanaphid.html>

Links:

[1] http://www.ent.iastate.edu/imagegal/homoptera/aphid/soybeanaphid/soybean_aphids_boone.html

[2] <http://www.ipm.iastate.edu/ipm/icm/2002/7-1-2002/soybeanaphid.html>

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
University Extension