Georgia Extension Vegetable News

The University of Georgia

Cooperative Extension Service

College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences / P.O. Box 1209, Tifton, GA 31793

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Contents...

Stratego Labeled

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Bayer CropScience has recently announced the registration of. Stratego for control of foliar diseases of sweet corn. This product will allow for good suppression of rust, which is our most common foliar disease problem. Since Stratego is a pre-mix of propiconazole (Tilt), and trifloxystrobin (Flint), this product provides a good alternative for fungicide resistance management Attached is a label.

Diamondback Moth Resistance Management

Stormy Sparks
Extension Vegetable Entomologist - UGA

Insecticide resistance in the diamondback moth (DBM) remains a challenge for producers of cole crops and greens in south Georgia. This pest has a long history of resistance problems, with well documented resistance to all of the older chemistry and some of our newer chemistry. While not clearly documented, we are also experiencing reduced efficacy with pretty much everything currently registered. While it would be nice if we could identify what is and is not working for everyone, it is not that easy. While one population of DBM in a specific field may show high resistance to a specific product, a different population a few miles down the road may be controlled by the same product. Frequently, our resistance problems are home-grown, and the products most likely to provide control are the products that have not been used in a given area.

The fact that insecticide resistance is something of a home-grown problem gives us a better chance to manage this problem. The attached pamphlet on DBM resistance management addresses this problem and some potential solutions in more detail. While this is a DRAFT document, the overall message is not likely to change much as it goes through review.

Rimon Registered

Stormy Sparks
Extension Vegetable Entomologist - UGA

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Corn Earworm Resistance

Stormy Sparks
Extension Vegetable Entomologist - UGA

As most of you are aware, we had some problems with corn earworm control with pyrethroid insecticides in cotton last year. Since that time we have had numerous producers and consultants indicate they believe the pyrethroids did not work as well as expected in sweet corn last year either. We would like to try and document the response of corn earworm to the pyrethroids a little earlier in the year for 2006. Two ways we are trying to accomplish this is through adult vial testing and hopefully through some larval testing as well. We need help in locating fields for collection of CEW larvae. We believe our best chance for collection, and probably our best chance for documenting 'natural' response to the pyrethroids is to collect larvae from field corn during silking. These larvae should be much more plentiful than in sweet corn and should not be as strongly 'selected'. This should give us a reading of 'background' resistance levels. Collections from sweet corn fields with control problems would also be very useful in showing the potential levels of resistance after selection. We need your help in locating both types of fields. If you have field corn silking that has a good population of CEW please let Stormy Sparks or Philip Roberts know. Both can be reached at (229) 386-3424. We hope to run several bioassays over the next few months and need your help in locating populations.

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Your local county extension agent is a source of information on all information contained in the above newsletter articles.

County Extension Agent _____