Soybean Insects II UNL Department of Entomology No. 10 Per la Proposition Control of Entomology

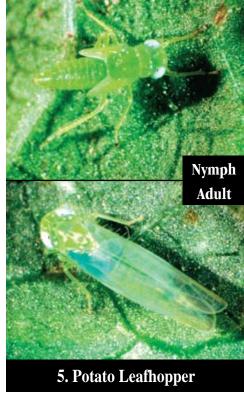
Nebraska EXTENSION

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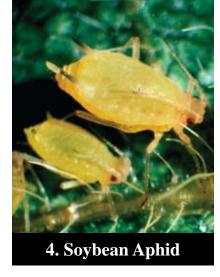
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7a. Green Stink Bug

7b. Brown Stink Bug



Identification Insects Adults: Gray beetle with somewhat flattened body, black- and gray-banded antennae that are longer than 1. Dectes stem borer the body, about % inch long. Present in June through September. Adults do not injure soybean. Dectes texanus texanus Larvae: Creamy, white body with an "accordion-like" appearance, orange-red head, legless, about 1/2-5/8 LeConte inch long at maturity. Feeding damage occurs July through September. Larvae tunnel within the main stem, consuming pith tissue. As the larvae mature, they move to the base of the stem and girdle the interior portion of the stem approximately 2 to 4 inches above the soil line. This feeding predisposes the plant to lodging. Adults: Slender, with alternating dark and light transverse bands, about 1/16 inch long. Feeding damage occurs May through September. They cause injury by rupturing the cell wall of leaf cells and withdraw-2. Soybean thrips ing plant juices. Leaves may appear silvery as a result. Injury most common on seedlings or young Sericothrips variabilis vegetative plants. Adults: Newly emerged adults are yellowish-white, later turning white as wax is deposited on the body 3. Whiteflies: Family Aleyand wings, and about ½5 inch long. Hold forewings close to and parallel to the body. Injure soybeans rodidae by removing sap, primarily feeding on the underside of soybean leaves. High populations may cause chlorotic spots, leaf discoloration, wilting, stunting, and dieback. Also produce honeydew which results in the secondary growth of fungi known as black sooty mold. Adults: Winged or wingless, light green to pale yellow in color with two black-tipped cornicles ("tail-4. Soybean aphid pipes") on the tip of the abdomen; less than 1/16 inch long. Feeding damage may occur July through Sep-Aphis glycines Matsumura tember. Injure soybeans by removing plant sap. Injury symptoms may include yellow, distorted leaves and stunted plants. Soybean plants are most vulnerable to aphid injury during the early reproductive stages. Heavy aphid infestations during these stages can cause reduced pod and seed counts. A charcoalcolored fungus, sooty mold, may grow on aphid honeydew on heavily infested plants. May transmit several viral diseases, including soybean mosaic. Adults: Wedge-shaped and pale green with tiny white spots on and just behind the head; about 1/8 inch long. 5. Potato leafhopper Nymphs: Wingless, otherwise similar to adults. Newly hatched nymphs are tiny and pale; develop wing-Empoasca fabae (Harris) like outgrowths as they pass through five molts. Feeding damage may occur May through September. Both adult and nymphal stages injure soybean by inserting their piercing-sucking mouthparts and removing plant liquids. Symptoms include distorted leaf veins and leaf curling. Severely injured leaves may change from green to yellow to brown as they deteriorate, causing a symptom known as "hopperburn." Adults: Oval, light green to straw-colored with two dark spots on the back; about 0.015 inch long. Mite 6. Twospotted spider mite populations may reach damaging levels during prolonged hot, dry periods in the summer. Injure *Tetranychus urticae* (Koch) soybeans by piercing plant cells with their mouthparts and sucking the plant juices. Injury symptoms include yellow or white leaf spotting, leaf drop, accelerated senescence and pod shattering. Produce large amounts of webbing on the undersides of leaves. Adults: Bright green, antennal segments with black bands and a pointed spine on the second ventral 7. Stink Bugs abdominal segment protruding between the bases of the hind legs, about ½-5/8 inch long. a. Green Stink Bug Acrosternum hilare (Say) Adults: Brown, with yellow or light green underside and rounded pronotum (shoulders); about ½ inch long. b. Brown Stink Bug Stink bug feeding damage occurs May through September. Cause injury by puncturing the tissues of Euschistus servus (Say) soybean plants with their mouthparts and sucking up the plant fluids. Prefer to feed on young tender

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growth and developing seeds. Dark spots appear on the plant where the mouthparts puncture the soybean tissues. Symptoms include delayed leaf maturation, foliage retention and proliferation of abnormal leaflets and pods close to the main stem. Injury during early seed formation may result in shriveled,

deformed, undersized and even aborted seeds.