

Kansas State University Department of Entomology Newsletter

For Agribusinesses, Applicators, Consultants, Extension Personnel & Homeowners

Department of Entomology
123 West Waters Hall
K-State Research and Extension
Manhattan, Kansas 66506
785-532-5891
<http://www.entomology.ksu.edu/extension>

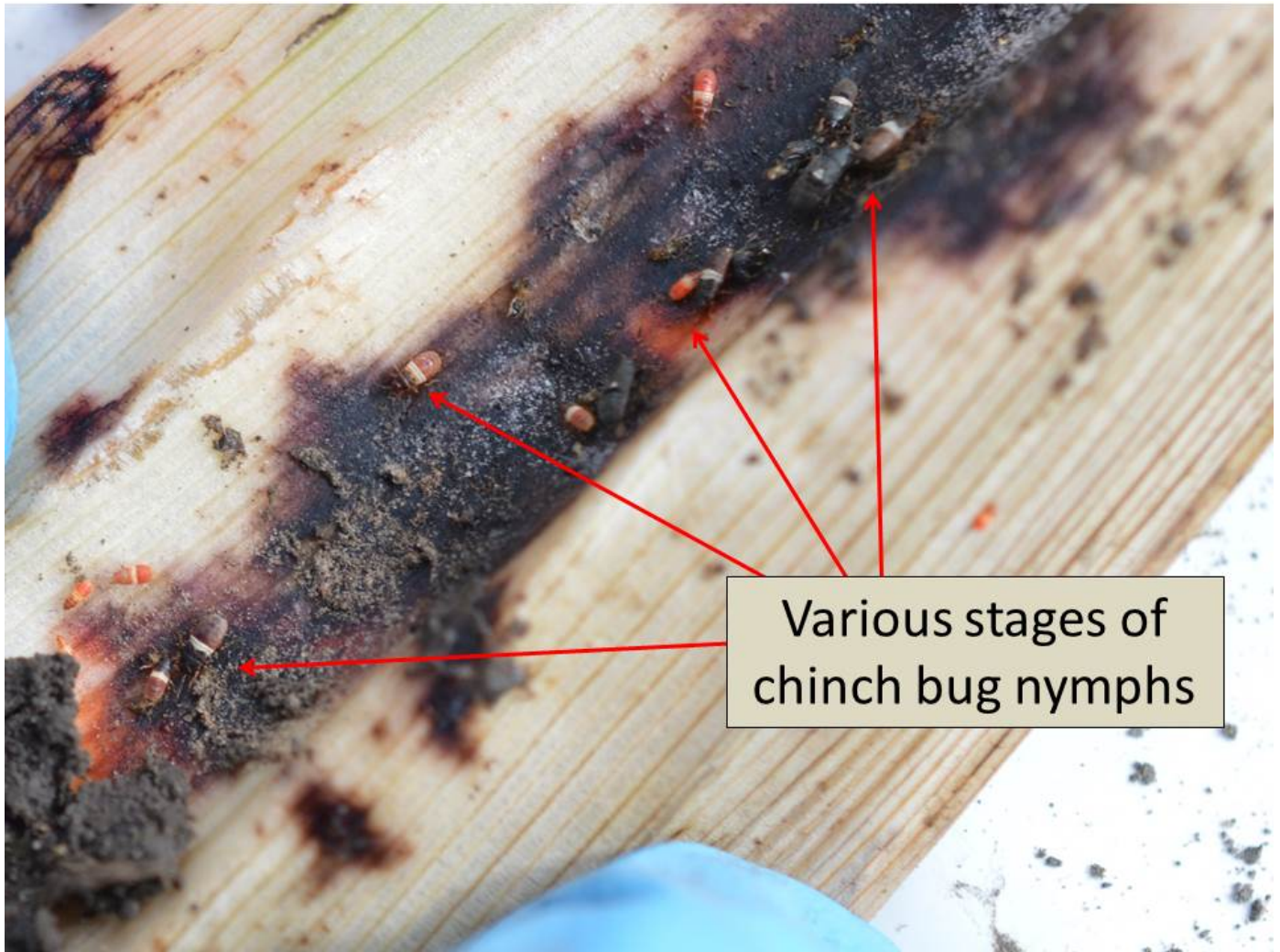


June 30, 2017 No 14

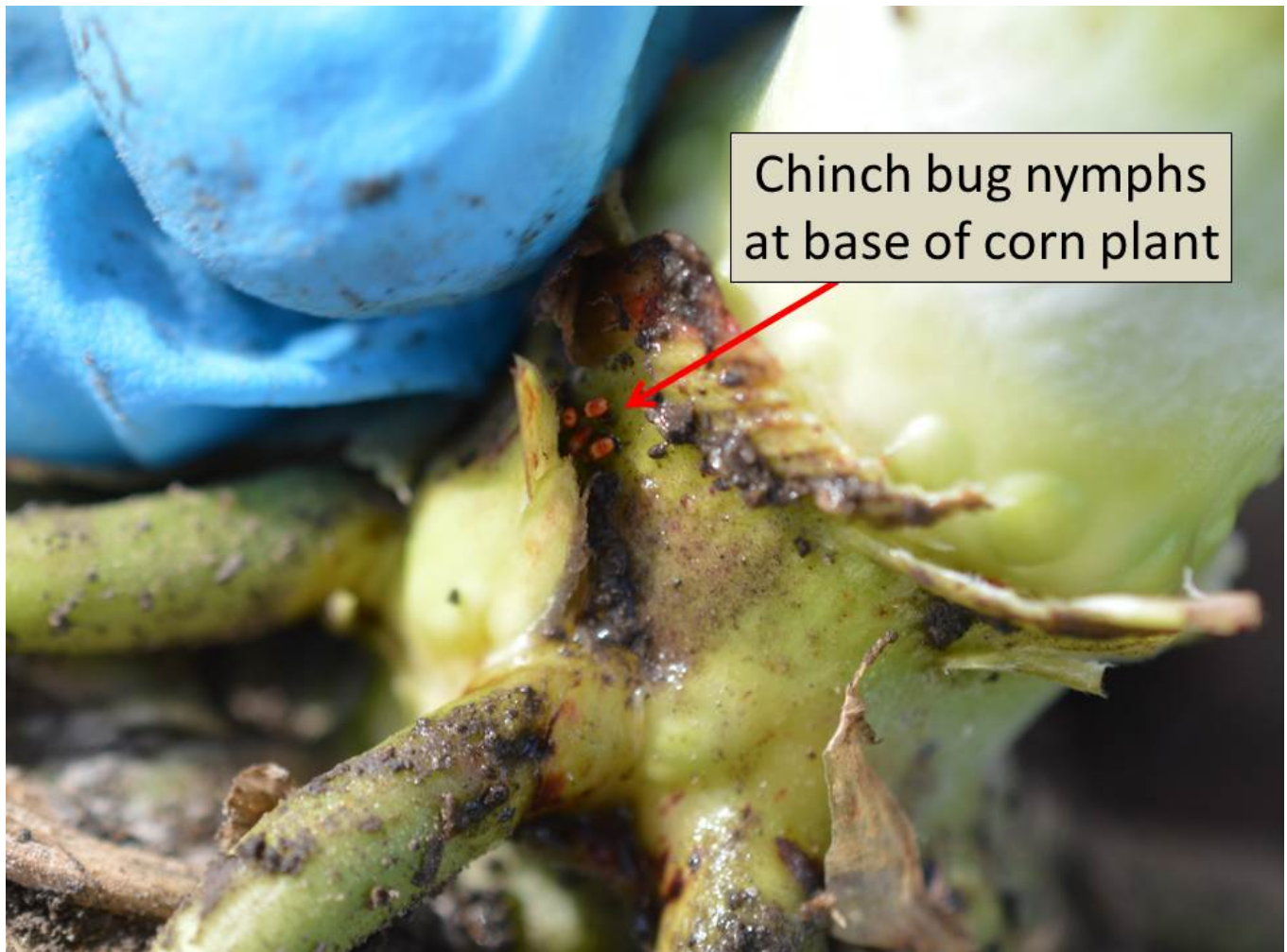
Chinch Bugs
Japanese Beetles
Insect Diagnostic Laboratory Report

Chinch Bugs

Chinch bugs are numerous and very active throughout north central Kansas, and have been for at least the last month. The overwintering adults deposited eggs in wheat and oats, as far as our agricultural crops are concerned, and apparently the overwintering survival was relatively high because there have been huge numbers of chinch bugs migrating from these two crops. Fortunately, most of the corn and sorghum have developed enough to be able to withstand relatively large numbers of chinch bugs as they suck plant nutrients. Chinch bug populations sampled this past week consisted of 90% nymphs (both the very small reddish orange and larger gray nymphs, both of which have a transverse white stripe).



These nymphs, for the most part, are around the base of the plants feeding behind the leaf sheaths. These bugs will feed and develop for approximately another couple of weeks, then mature into adults. Mating and oviposition then will start another generation of chinch bugs that will continue to feed in corn and/or sorghum fields. With good growing conditions, most of this feeding will go unnoticed and have little effect on yield. However, if growing conditions deteriorate but bugs continue feeding, they can cause stalk lodging, which makes harvesting much more difficult. Spraying for chinch bugs at this stage of crop development is usually not effective as most bugs are relatively inaccessible to insecticides at ground level behind leaf sheaths.



Jeff Whitworth

Holly Schwarting

[HOME](#)

Japanese Beetles

Adult Japanese beetles have been detected around north central Kansas in the last 7-10 days. These adults may feed on corn, sorghum, and soybean leaves, as far as field crops are concerned, and may cause some "window paneing" much like the leaf feeding of adult corn rootworms. However, this leaf feeding usually is of little consequence. In corn, these beetles will be attracted to the silks and, as they can be very voracious

Kansas Insect Newsletter

June 30, 2017 No 14

feeders, may clip these silks at a pretty good rate. Fortunately, they are usually localized to small “hot spots” in some fields and thus do not really justify any insecticide application. These adult Japanese beetles may be active for another couple of weeks, after which only eggs and larvae will be present, and these life stages are not a threat to these crops.



Jeff Whitworth

Holly Schwarting

[HOME](#)

Kansas Insect Newsletter

June 30, 2017 No 14

Insect Diagnostic Laboratory Report

<http://entomology.k-state.edu/extension/diagnostician/recent-samples.html>

Eva Zurek

HOME

Sincerely,

Jeff Whitworth
Extension Specialist
Field Crops
phone: 785/532-5656
e-mail: jwhitwor@ksu.edu

Holly Schwarting
Research Associate
Phone: (785) 532-4730
e-mail: holly3@ksu.edu

Eva Zurek
Insect Diagnostician
Phone: (785) 532-4710
e-mail: ezurek@ksu.edu

Kansas Insect Newsletter

June 30, 2017 No 14



Kansas State University is committed to making its services, activities and programs accessible to all participants. If you have special requirements due to a physical, vision, or hearing disability, contact *LOCAL NAME, PHONE NUMBER*. (For TDD, contact Michelle White-Godinet, Assistant Director of Affirmative Action, Kansas State University, 785-532-4807.)

Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service

K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer. Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, as amended. Kansas State University, County Extension Councils, Extension Districts, and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating, John D. Floros, Director.