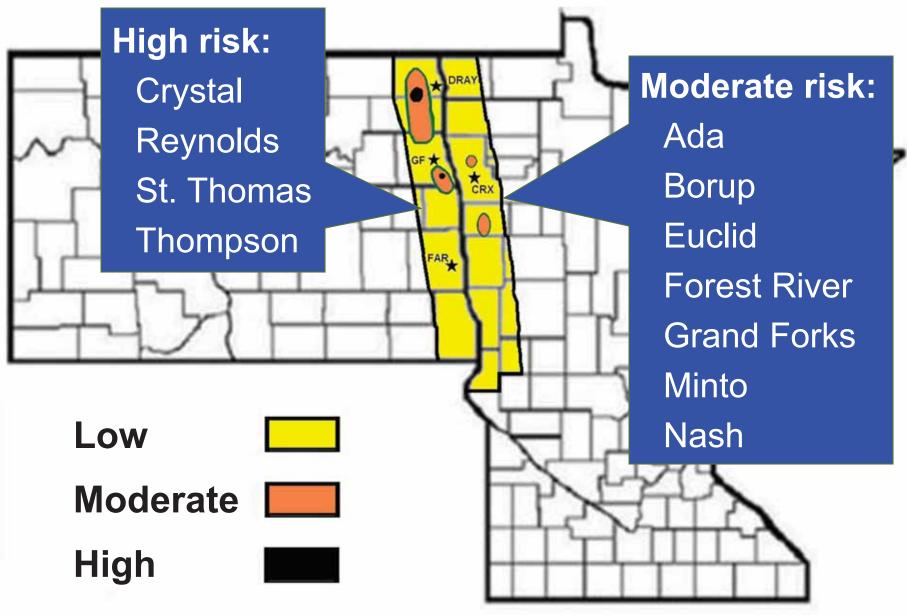
2013 YWTG

INSECTS

SUGARBEET ROOT MAGGOT

- Large yield increases from all seed treatment insecticides compared to checks
- Counter had better <u>protection</u> and <u>yield</u> than any seed treatment in mod-high infestations
- Seed treatments should not be used as a stand alone in mod-high infestations
- Use aggressive post emerge treatments
 - New 10 day app. interval for all Lorsban products
 - Recommend Lorsban @ 2pts/A

2013 ROOT MAGGOT RISK*



^{*}Based on fly counts & <u>root maggot feeding injury</u> ratings

LEAF HOPPERS

- Observed in beet fields May 2012
- Migrated from wheat fields
- Identified as Aster Leaf Hopper,
 not Beet Leaf Hopper which vectors Curly Top virus
- Studies have shown seed treatments provide up to 60 days protection from Beet Leaf Hopper
- May suggest some protection from Aster Leaf Hopper also
- No economic threshold is established
- Lorsban @ 1pt/A does provide control

SPIDER MITES

- Most damage occurs in outer 8 12 rows
- Hot weather don't use pyrethroids
 - Asana, Mustang, Warrior, etc.
 - Kills beneficial predators causing mite flare-ups
- Chlorpyrifos products work well
 - Lorsban 4E, Lorsban Advanced, or a generic
- Ring field with 1 pt. of one of the above
- Be aware Lorsban & generics 30 day PHI

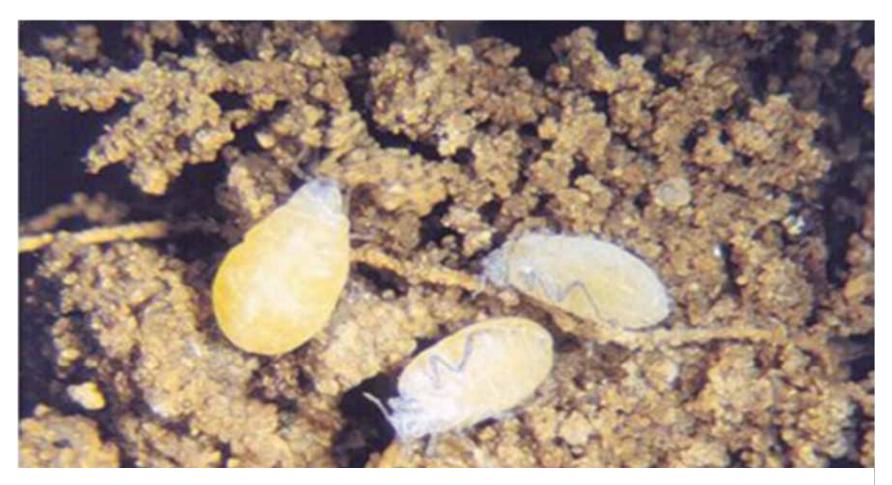
Root Aphids

- Overwinter as eggs on primary hosts
 - Narrow leaf cottonwood
 - Black cottonwood
 - Balsam poplar
 - Lambsquarter
- Spring egg hatch = females
- In leaf gall female asexually produces young that develop into winged adults

Root Aphids

- Winged adults migrate to beets in early to mid-summer
- All females 7 generations possible
- Yellowish white aphids
- Secrete a white waxy mold like substance called "frass"
- Late August-Sept. migrate back to trees
- Some can overwinter in the soil

Root Aphids



Adults feeding on secondary roots

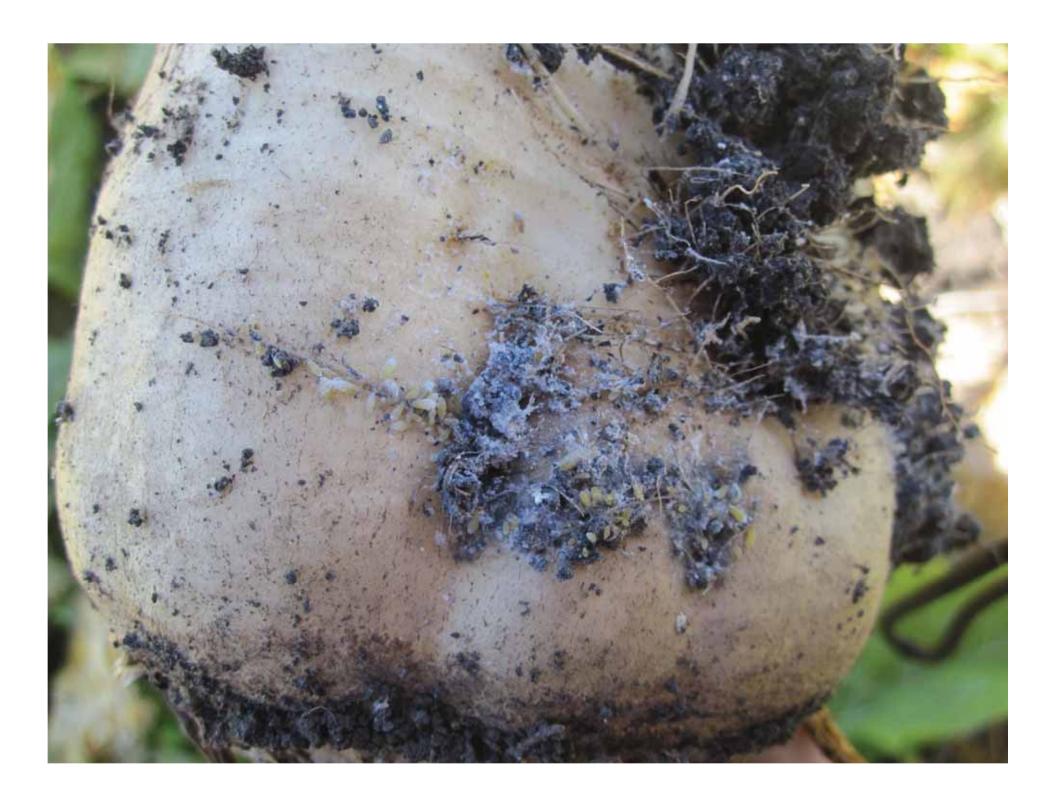
Damage

- Feed on secondary roots
- Interfere with water and nutrient uptake
- Greatest damage with drought
- Leaf yellowing, wilting, death













Yield Losses

- 20-40 % in tonnage
- Very severe sugar losses
 - 50% or more
- Severe storage losses
- Greatest loses on heavy soils
- Infected areas freeze easily

2012 Root Aphid / Storage Neilsville Minnesota

	Minimal Aphid Damage	Extensive Aphid Damage
30 DAH		
Sucrose, %	15.5	6.1
Purity, %	92.2	71.8
Extractable Sugar / Ton	261	60
Root Weight, G/Root	568	280
Respiration, mg CO2/kg Roots/Hour	4.76	13.87
DAH – Days After Harvest		

Larry Campbell, USDA

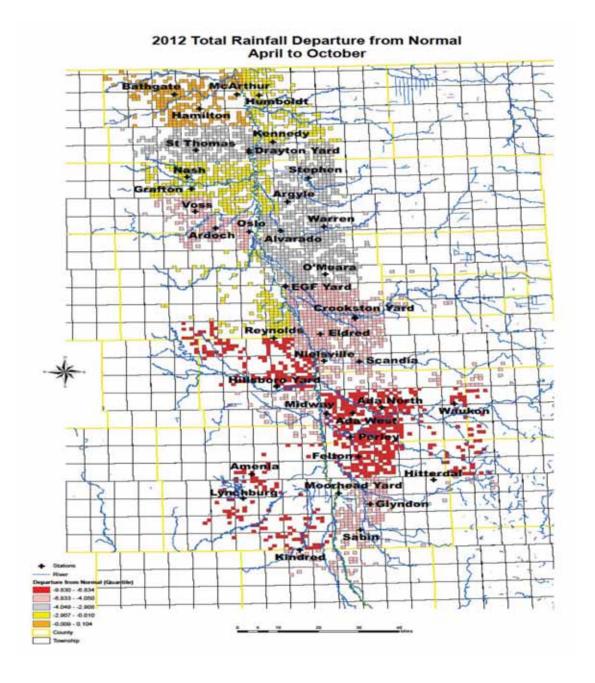
Management Practices

- No registered insecticides
- Counter may give suppression
- Reduce drought stress
 - Field selection
 - Irrigation
- Harvest early possible prepile
- Resistant varieties single gene
 - Use near cottonwoods, poplar trees, near 2012 fields with problems

High Tolerance

Moderate Tolerance

Crystal 765	Crystal 986
Crystal 768	Crystal 095
Crystal 878	Beta 81RR52
Crystal 093	Beta 81RR17
Crystal 101	Beta 81RR50
Beta 89RR83	Beta 81RR30
Beta 80RR32	Beta 81RR40
Beta 89RR10	
Beta 81RR78	
Beta 81RR12	
Beta 81RR41	19



Questions ?





Variety	Tolerance Level
SVDH	None Identified
Hilleshög	None Available

Variety	Tolerance Level
Beta 89RR83	High
Beta 80RR32	High
Beta 89RR10	High
Beta 81RR78	High
Beta 81RR12	High
Beta 81RR41	High
Beta 81RR52	Moderate
Beta 81RR17	Moderate
Beta 81RR50	Moderate
Beta 81RR30	Moderate
Beta 81RR40	Moderate

Variety	Tolerance level
Crystal 658	Low
Crystal 765	High
Crystal 768	High
Crystal 875	Low
Crystal 878	Mod-high
Crystal 985	Low
Crystal 986	Moderate
Crystal 093	High
Crystal 095	Moderate
Crystal 101	High