NC STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & LIFE SCIENCES

North Carolina Pest News

Departments of Entomology and Plant Pathology

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CAUTION !

The information and recommendations in this newsletter are applicable to North Carolina and may not apply in other areas.

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See current and archived issues of the *North Carolina Pest News* on the Internet at: http://ipm.ncsu.edu/current_ipm/pest_news.html

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Peanut Field Day

The 61st Annual Peanut Field Day is on September 5, 2013, and starts at 9:00 a.m. at the Peanut Belt Research Station in Lewiston-Woodville, North Carolina. Contact David Jordan, Department of Crop Science, NC State University, at (919) 515-4068 for more information.

FIELD AND FORAGE CROPS

From: Jack Bacheler, Extension Entomologist

Cotton Insect Update

We now have a portion of our cotton crop no longer vulnerable to insects. Lateral squares and blooms are difficult to find and medium-sized bolls are within a node or two of the top. Most cotton in the State is considerably behind this degree of maturity with a few fields only in the 3rd or 4th week of bloom. These very late fields are only now coming into developmental period of maximum susceptibility to stink bug damage. Cotton fields, if not cut out, should be scouted weekly for stink bug damage to 1-inch diameter bolls until at least the 7th, and possibly the 8th week of bloom. We are still getting calls about cotton fields with internal damage to small bolls in the mid-20 to low 30 percent range. That's certainly too much damage to ignore, especially with bolls at such a premium this year due to our late crop and missing fruiting positions. For help in diagnosing and responding to possible damage to young bolls, check out the stink bug decision aid web app (http://ipm.ncsu.edu/cotton/insectcorner/sbapp2/index.html).

Plant bugs also continue to cause damage in some fields; however, the time to be concerned about the shedding of small squares is over. We have too little time remaining for a small square to make a harvestable boll.

Cotton aphids appear to be hanging on in some of these late-maturing cotton fields, but no economic infestations have been brought to our attention during the past week.

Our most productive light trap for corn earworms in Gibson, Scotland County, peaked at a 3-day total of 268 moths on August 15, for a 3-day average of just under 90 moths per night. Present numbers are very low at this location and light trap counts elsewhere are also extremely low – with some trap counts only in the single digits or teens. It'll be interesting to see if our next corn earworm moth flight, perhaps beginning in southern North Carolina about now, is higher that our last generation.

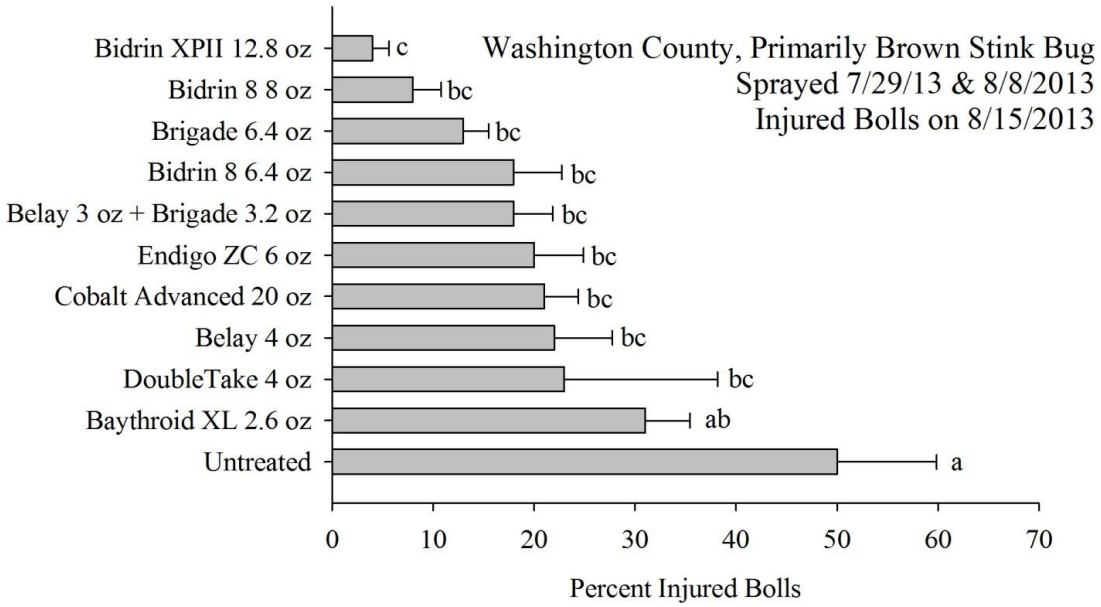
We have some recent reports of this same corn earworm species present at moderate to high levels in soybean fields as podworms in some areas. So far, our samples from untreated fields have been identified as almost all podworms as opposed to the pyrethroid-resistance tobacco budworms. If pyrethroid-resistant budworms are not the culprit, control failures with pyrethroids suggest tolerance or resistance to pyrethroids in some podworm populations. Based on calls, pyrethroid tolerance or resistance appears to be more widespread this year.

From: Dominic Reisig, Extension Entomologist

Stink Bug Insecticide Efficacy in Cotton

Stink bugs are still an issue in some of our cotton, especially given the fact that we will have a late crop with late-developing bolls that will need protection. These are the results from an insecticide screening trial that I had this year. This was a situation under high pressure, so some of these chemicals might have been more effective in a different situation. The field was sprayed on the third and fourth week of bloom with the same insecticide in each plot. These results are from the 5th week of bloom. Remember that the treatment threshold in the 3 to 5 week of bloom is 10% injured bolls.

The primary stink bug species present in the field was brown stink bug, although there were a few green stink bugs. Brown stink bugs tend to be tolerant of pyrethroids. The two pyrethroids in this trial were Baythroid and Brigade. Brigade is bifenthrin, which we tend to set apart from other pyrethroids, due to the high amount of active ingredient present in most labeled rates compared to other pyrethroids (see this table for a comparison – http://www.nccrops.com/2013/07/18/cotton-bollworm-and-stink-bug-insecticides-rates-and-active-ingredients/).



Graph from D. Reisig.

From: Jim Dunphy, Extension Soybean Specialist, and Steve Koenning, Extension Plant Pathologist

Soybean Rust Update

Asiatic soybean rust was confirmed this week in South Carolina commercial soybean fields in Calhoun, Colleton and Hampton counties, South Carolina. Although soybean rust has now been found in seven South Carolina counties, all are below the lakes in South Carolina. This still does not put rust close enough to warrant a recommendation from us to spray for the disease. The closest confirmed rust on

soybeans to our North Carolina soybeans is now approximately 115 miles from Charlotte, 310 miles from Elizabeth City, 140 miles from Fayetteville, 115 miles from Murphy, 195 miles from Raleigh, 250 miles from Washington, 160 miles from Wilmington and 175 miles from Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Rust has now been confirmed this year on soybeans in 39 counties/parishes in seven states (Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Arkansas).

We have received sentinel plot samples the last two weeks from Bertie, Carteret, Granville, Johnston, Lenoir, Scotland and Wayne counties. Soybean rust was not detected in any sample.

Rust has progressed at a faster rate this year than in years past. With a late soybean crop, the odds on needing to apply fungicides is increased. Now is the time to check spray equipment and be sure to have the proper nozzles for applying fungicides.

We do not recommend spraying soybeans that have not started blooming with a fungicide to control Asiatic soybean rust. Such pre-bloom applications have seldom improved yields. Once soybeans start blooming, we would recommend spraying **if** rust has been confirmed within 100 miles of the field.

Resources for Soybean Rust in 2013

Some sources for more detailed information on Asiatic soybean rust are listed below:

USDA soybean rust web site: http://www.sbrusa.net/

North Carolina Agricultural Chemical Manual: http://ipm.ncsu.edu/agchem/agchem.html

Management of Soybean Diseases with Fungicides: to Spray or not to Spray

Why we don't recommend fungicides on a regular basis:

1. We can't predict the weather conditions for the next two to three weeks.

2. We can't predict which disease is going to come to North Carolina, or when.

3. A number of fungicides are available for management of soybean foliar diseases; see http://ipm.ncsu.edu/agchem/agchem.html. Typically yield responses of 1 to 2 bushels per acre are found in North Carolina, unless frogeye leaf spot or target spot are found in the field. There are a number of reasons why other states, particularly in the Delta, routinely report larger yield increases: 1) their shift to the early production system, their use of many varieties which are very susceptible to frogeye leaf spot, and soybean maturing in August are more vulnerable to fungi because of the hot humid environment at this time of year; 2) some diseases such as web blight and cercospora blight are more common in the Delta than in North Carolina; and 3) crop rotation is practiced less often in the Delta than in North Carolina.

From: Steve Koenning, Extension Plant Pathologist, and Jim Dunphy, Extension Crop Scientist

Physiological Scorch and Frogeye Leaf Spot

Physiological Scorch

Some soybeans exhibit a symptom referred to as "Physiological Scorch". When there is extensive chlorosis (yellowing) between the veins of the leaf, or necrosis (dead tissue) between the veins, which may occur on the top of the plant or throughout the plant, we refer to this symptom as physiological scorch. It typically occurs when the roots and vascular system aren't effectively doing their job, such as when root and or stem pathogens restrict the vascular system when soybean is in the reproductive phase. A number of pathogens can cause this symptom. Most commonly this symptom is associated with "SDS" (sudden death syndrome) or "CBR" (Cylindrocladium black root rot) of soybean. Lab and or visual analysis are needed to distinguish between the two diseases. Other diseases that may occasionally cause these symptoms include Dectes stem borer, Phytophthora root and stem rot, stem canker and charcoal rot. Regardless of which disease is present, fungicides are unlikely to provide a remedy since these are a result of root rots or other vascular disease.

Example of physiological scorch

For more information see:
http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/pp/notes/Soybean/soy007/soy007.htm and
http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/pp/notes/Soybean/soy005/soy005.htm.

Frogeye Leaf Spot

Frogeye leaf spot is caused by the fungus *Cercospora sojina*. Most soybean varieties currently grown are resistant to this disease, and the use of resistant varieties is the preferred method of control. Although frogeye leaf spot is seed borne, it tends to be worse in fields of continuous soybean. Only newly formed leaves are susceptible to this disease, and fully expanded leaves are resistant until they start to senesce. Immature leaves become infected with periods of rain or high humidity, but infection will be limited by dry weather. So, as the soybean plants put on new layers of leaves, frogeye may be present or absent depending on weather conditions during leaf expansion. This can lead to a situation where frogeye is layered in the canopy at different levels. Frogeye has caused yield losses of 30% in some fields, so the general recommendation for susceptible varieties is the application of a strobilurin type fungicide, especially if continued wet and/or humid weather is expected. We do not have a threshold for number of spots or percent leaf area affected to justify fungicide application. If wet and/or humid weather persists as plants start to senesce, older leaves become susceptible again, and the plant may defoliate early. Early defoliation can result in smaller seeds which will translate into yield loss. Also, pod infection can cause a reduction in seed quality or contribute to seed rot.

Frogeye leaf spot resistance to strobilurin fungicides

Resistance of the frogeye leaf spot fungus (*Cercospora sojina*) to strobilurin fungicides (FRAC code 11; Headline, Quadris, Evito) has been reported from the Mississippi Delta and other areas, especially in the Mississippi river valley as far north as Illinois. Some growers are reporting that management of frogeye with fungicides has been poor this year. This may be a result of: 1) applications made in an untimely manner; and 2) applications of a less than labeled rate, and/or resistance of the fungus to the fungicides used. If an application of a strobilurin type fungicide has been made, then a traizole fungicide (FRAC code 3) should be used if a second application is necessary.

For more information on frogeye leaf spot, see:
http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/pp/notes/Soybean/soy003/soy003.htm.

Frogeye leaf spot caused by *Cercospora sojina*.

INSECT TRAP DATA

From: Richard W. Rhodes, County Extension Director, Bertie County

Light Trap Data from Bertie County

	Windsor		Hexlena TNT		Woodard		PBRS
Date	BW	GSB	BW	GSB	BW	GSB	BW
July 22	1	1	-	-	-	-	0
July 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
July 24	0	0	0	1	-	-	0
July 25	0	1	0	0	-	-	-
July 26	0	0	NR	NR	-	-	0
July 27	0	0	NR	NR	-	-	0
July 28	0	0	NR	NR	-	-	0
July 29	0	0	NR	NR	-	-	-
July 30	3	0	NR	NR	-	-	-
July 31	4	0	4	0	-	-	-
August 1	NR	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-
August 2	3	0	NR	NR	-	-	-
August 3	4	0	NR	NR	-	-	-
August 4	4	1	NR	NR	-	-	-
August 5	6	0	5	0	-	-	-
August 6	NR	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-
August 7	4	1	5	0	-	-	-
August 8	5	3	NR	NR	-	-	-
August 9	2	1	2	0	0	4	-
August 10	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	-
August 11	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	-
August 12	NR	NR	3	4	9	7	-
August 13	5	6	9	NR	6	28	-
August 14	3	6	NR	NR	5	7	-
August 15	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	-
August 16	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	-
August 17	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	-
August 18	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	-
August 19	7	1	5	0	NR	NR	-
August 20	0	0	NR	NR	2	2	-
August 21	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	-

BW = bollworms; GSB = green stink bugs;
NR = No Report

From: Mike Carroll, Agricultural Extension Agent, Craven County

Light Trap Data from Craven County

	Number of Adult Insects				
Date	BW	GSB	BSB	FAW	THW
July 8	------ Date Initiated -------				
July 11	3	1	0	0	1
July 12	2	0	0	0	0
July 15	8	1	0	0	1
July 16	7	0	0	0	1
July 17	8	0	0	0	1
July 19	8	0	0	1	0
July 22	12	0	0	0	1
July 26	20	1	0	0	0
July 30	25	2	0	0	6
August 1	16	0	0	0	2
August 2	22	2	0	1	4
August 5	26	3	0	2	3
August 6	8	1	0	0	1
August 9	25	1	0	0	1
August 12	30	1	0	0	1

BW = bollworms; GSB = green stink bugs; BSB = brown stink bugs;
FAW = fall armyworms; THW = tobacco hornworms

Location of trap: Cove City
Cooperators: R & W McCoy Farms and Cove City Fertilizer

From: Arthur R. Bradley, Jr., County Extension Director, Edgecombe County

Light Trap Data from Edgecombe County

	Number of Adult Insects								
	West Edgecombe			Coakley			Lawrence		
Date	CEW	BS	GS	CEW	BS	GS	CEW	BS	GS
July 5	-	-	-	2	3	7	-	-	-
July 8	-	-	-	1	2	20	-	-	-
July 10	-	-	-	0	0	6	-	-	-
July 12	0	1	1	2	0	6	-	-	-
July 15	0	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-
July 17	0	0	0	4	1	8	-	-	-
July 19	1	0	0	0	0	9	-	-	-
July 22	0	1	0	0	2	10	-	-	-
July 24	0	0	0	0	0	6	-	-	-
July 26	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	1

July 29	2	1	0	7	1	1	0	0	15
July 31	14	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	6
August 2	18	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	6
August 5	28	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	6
August 7	16	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	2
August 9	ND	-	-	24	0	1	0	0	2
August 12	ND	-	-	26	0	2	0	0	3
August 14	8	0	2	16	0	1	0	0	13
August 16	1	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	1
August 19	0	0	1	26	0	0	1	0	0
August 21	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
August 23	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	2

Abbreviations: CEW = corn earworms; BS = brown stink bugs; GS = green stinks bugs; ND = No Data

From: Alan A. Harper, Lenoir County

Light Trap Data from Lenoir County

June

	Number of Adult Insects							
Date	HW	CEW	ECB	AW	AWC	GSB	BSB	TBW
June 1	---------- Put up light trap ----------							
June 2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
June 3	0	1	1	0	0	10	0	0
June 4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
June 5	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
June 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 7	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
June 8	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
June 9	0	0	1	0	0	12	1	0
June 10	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
June 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
June 13	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0
June 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 16	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
June 17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
June 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
June 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 21	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
June 22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
June 23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
June 26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

June 28	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
June 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 30	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

July

	Number of Adult Insects							
Date	HW	CEW	ECB	AW	AWC	GSB	BSB	TBW
July 1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
July 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 3	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
July 4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
July 5	0	0	1	0	1	4	2	0
July 6	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
July 7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
July 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
July 10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
July 11	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
July 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
July 17	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
July 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 24	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
July 25	1	2	1	0	2	2	0	0
July 26	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
July 27	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	1
July 28	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	0
July 29	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	1
July 30	0	14	0	0	4	0	0	0
July 31	0	27	0	0	4	1	0	1

August

	Number of Adult Insects							
Date	HW	CEW	ECB	AW	AWC	GSB	BSB	TBW
August 1	0	38	0	0	4	1	1	0
August 2	1	10	1	0	1	1	0	1
August 3	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0
August 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

August 5	0	22	0	1	7	0	0	0
August 6	0	27	0	3	5	0	0	1
August 7	0	38	1	5	4	0	0	2
August 8	0	34	0	0	1	1	1	2
August 9	0	14	0	3	0	1	0	0
August 10	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	0
August 11	0	17	0	0	1	0	0	0
August 12	1	10	0	0	2	4	0	0
August 13	0	4	1	0	2	1	0	0
August 14	0	6	1	0	3	1	0	0
August 15	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
August 16	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
August 17	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
August 18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
August 19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
August 20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
August 21	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
August 22	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0
August 23	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0

Abbreviations: HW = hornworms; CEW = corn earworms; ECB = European corn borers; AW = true armyworms; AWC = armyworm complex; GSB = green stink bugs; BSB = brown stink bugs; TBW = tobacco budworms

From: Craig Ellison, Agricultural Extension Agent, Northampton County

Light Trap Data from Northampton County

	Number of Adult Insects																	
	Woodland			Conway			Galatia			Seaboard			Gaston			Jackson		
Date	CEW	GR	BR	CEW	GR	BR	CEW	GR	BR	CEW	GR	BR	CEW	GR	BR	CEW	GR	BR
July 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	13	0
August 2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	0	20	1	0	12	31	0
August 5	0	0	0	-	-	-	21	6	2	18	2	0	27	2	3	25	27	1
August 7	0	0	0	-	-	-	8	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	40	9	0
August 9	1	1	1	-	-	-	17	5	1	16	2	0	16	0	0	43	37	0
August 12	1	0	0	-	-	-	3	2	1	12	2	0	6	1	0	45	43	2
August 14	1	0	0	-	-	-	9	13	0	24	0	0	-	-	-	27	93	0
August 16	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	-	-	2	2	0
August 19	0	0	0	-	-	-	4	0	0	12	0	0	-	-	-	14	10	0
August 21	0	0	0	-	-	-	3	1	0	6	0	0	-	-	-	4	12	0
August 23	0	0	0	-	-	-	10	4	0	18	3	0	-	-	-	1	17	0

CEW = corn earworms; GR = green stink bugs; BR = brown stink bugs

Locations: Woodland, Conway, Galatia, Seaboard, Gaston and Jackson
Monitored by: L. Culpepper, K. Edwards, Ben Harris, T. Flythe, D. Grant and B. Bryant

From: Melissa E. Huffman, Agricultural Extension Agent, Onslow County

Light Trap Data from Onslow County

	Number of Adult Insects			
Date	Bollworms	Green Stink Bugs	Fall Armyworm	Tobacco Hornworm
July 1	0	0	0	0
July 3	0	0	0	0
July 5	0	0	0	0
July 8	0	0	0	0
July 10	0	2	0	0
July 12	0	1	0	0
July 15	0	0	0	0
July 17	6	2	0	0
July 19	6	3	0	1
July 22	11	8	1	0
July 24	8	15	1	0
July 26	8	6	0	0
July 29	25	5	0	1
July 31	21	8	0	2
August 2	---------- Data not collected ---------			
August 5	20	74	0	2
August 7	12	2	2	1
August 9	16	8	0	0
August 12	28	29	0	1
August 14	6	28	0	0
August 16	12	1	0	1
August 19	7	4	0	0
August 21	2	0	0	0

Trap Location: Richlands; Cooperator: Richlands Farm, Inc.
Insect counts are from a single black light trap located approximately 1 mile east of Richlands.

From: Scotland County Extension Center

Light Trap Data from Scotland County

	Number of Adult Insects											
	Gibson				John's				Laurinburg			
Date	BW	GSB	BSB	FAW	BW	GSB	BSB	FAW	BW	GSB	BSB	FAW
July 17	0	0	0	-	11	14	34	-	0	0	0	-
July 19	4	6	5	-	12	7	20	-	0	11	44	-
July 22	16	21	0	-	12	5	14	-	1	11	13	-
July 24	44	7	0	-	25	6	17	-	1	2	6	-

July 26	22	2	0	-	44	1	1	-	5	0	2	-
July 29	118	13	0	-	54	3	12	-	15	7	2	-
July 31	114	3	0	-	94	8	9	-	0	0	0	-
August 2	0	0	0	-	66	5	4	-	12	2	6	-
August 5	268	39	1	-	53	23	53	-	20	2	16	-
August 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August 14	20	13	1	-	19	16	2	-	23	7	28	-
August 16	15	1	0	-	6	0	0	-	21	4	9	-
August 19	18	12	0	-	32	8	4	-	-	-	-	-
August 21	9	8	0	-	12	0	0	-	11	5	6	-

BW = bollworms; GSB = green stink bugs;
BSB = brown stink bugs; FAW = fall armyworms

From: Dominic Reisig, Extension Entomologist

Light Trap Data from Tidewater Research Station

	Number of Adult Insects					
Date	CEW	TBW	AW	SBL	BSB	GSB
July 5	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 8	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 10	0	0	0	0	1	1
July 12	0	0	0	0	1	3
July 15	0	1	0	0	6	2
July 17	0	0	0	0	2	8
July 19	0	1	0	0	6	3

Abbreviations: CEW = corn earworms; TBW = tobacco budworms;
AW = armyworms; SBL = soybean loopers; BSB = brown stink bugs;
GSB = green stink bugs

From: Tyler Whaley, Agricultural Extension Agent, Wayne County

Light Trap Data from Wayne County

	Number of Adult Insects			
	Goldsboro			
Date	GSB	BSB	CEW	HW
July 14	-	2	-	0
July 15	5	6	0	0
July 17	9	19	0	0

July 19	0	6	0	0
July 22	2	5	0	0
July 24	1	5	0	0
July 26	1	1	1	1
July 29	1	0	7	1
July 31	9	1	15	0
August 2	2	0	27	0
August 5	5	2	40	0
August 7	0	0	0	0
August 9	4	1	16	0
August 12	5	1	12	0
August 14	10	2	20	1
August 16	2	0	2	0
August 21	7*	2*	20*	0
	(5 day count)			
August 23	4	0	4	1

GSB = green stink bugs; BSB = brown stink bugs; CEW = corn earworms; HW = hornworms

Cooperator: Willie Howell Farm (Goldsboro)

From: Norman E. Harrell, Agricultural Extension Agent, Wilson County

Light Trap Data from Wilson County

	Number of Adult Insects					
	Kenly		Fountain		Pender's	
Date	CEW	GSB	CEW	GSB	CEW	GSB
July 29	-	-	3	5	-	-
July 31	1	0	2	6	-	-
August 2	5	0	42	4	-	-
August 5	7	0	33	2	0	0
August 7	7	1	32	5	0	0
August 9	8	11	32	16	1	3
August 12	3	3	35	11	7	0
August 14	1	1	15	5	17	1
August 16	4	0	10	1	32	2
August 19	2	1	15	3	37	2
August 21	0	0	10	7	15	0
August 23	0	1	9	0	7	0

CEW = corn earworms; GSB = green stink bugs

Locations: Kenly, Fountain and Pender's Cross Roads
Monitored by: Norman Harrell, Barbara Smith and Adam Gardner

Recommendations for the use of chemicals are included in this publication as a convenience to the reader. The use of brand names and any mention or listing of commercial products or services in this publication does not imply endorsement by North Carolina State University, North Carolina A&T State University or North Carolina Cooperative Extension nor discrimination against similar products or services not mentioned. Individuals who use chemicals are responsible for ensuring that the intended use complies with current regulations and conforms to the product label. Be sure to obtain current information about usage regulations and examine a current product label before applying any chemical. For assistance, contact an agent of North Carolina Cooperative Extension.