

Southern Corn Rootworm Damage Following Three Applications of Brigade or Steward

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High Risk Field at Rocky Mount in 2023

Tillage

Strip till

No till

Strip till in cereal rye

No till in cereal rye

Insecticides

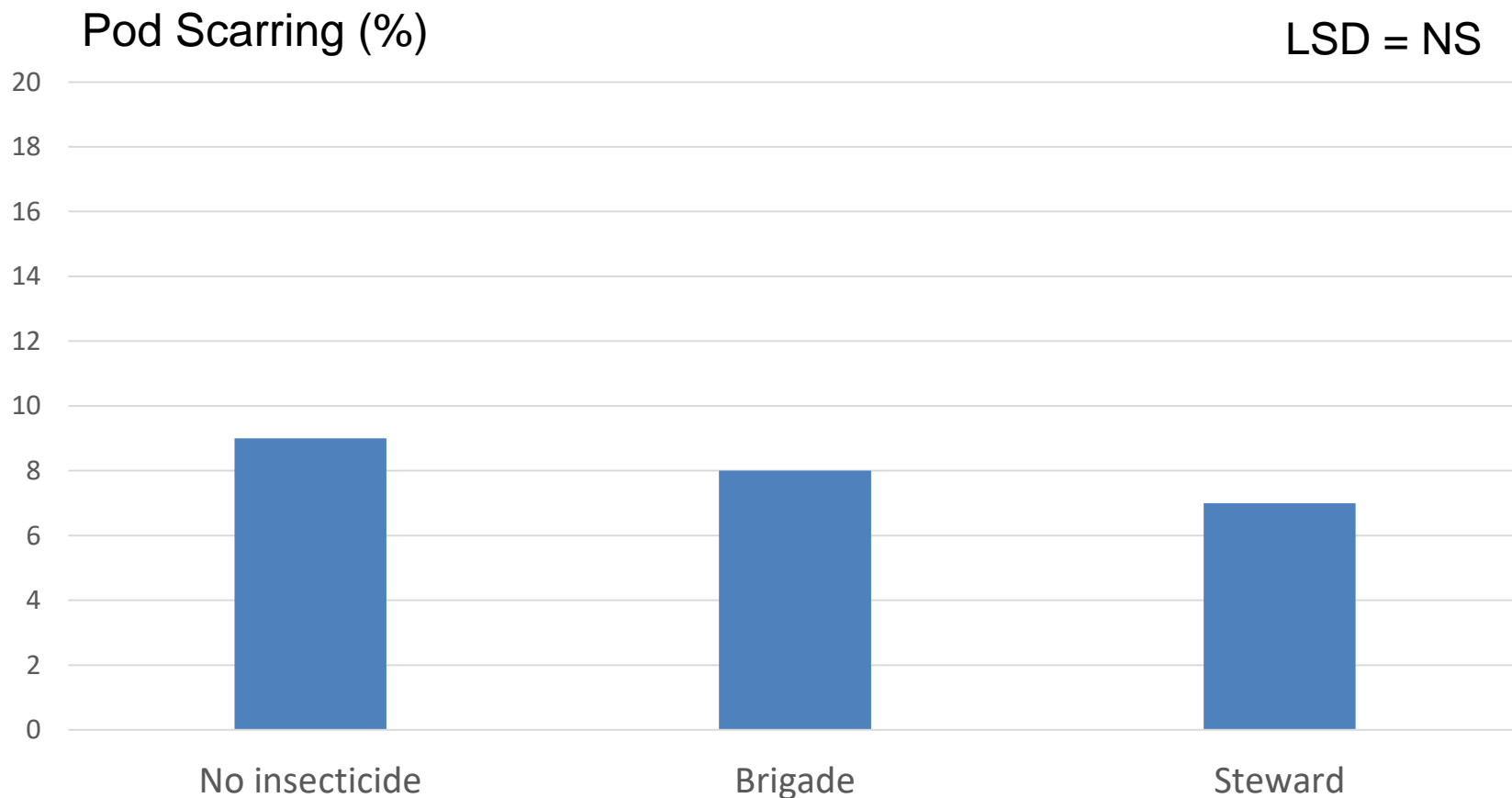
None

Brigade (3 sprays beginning in late June on bi-weekly intervals)

Steward (3 sprays beginning in late June on bi-weekly intervals)

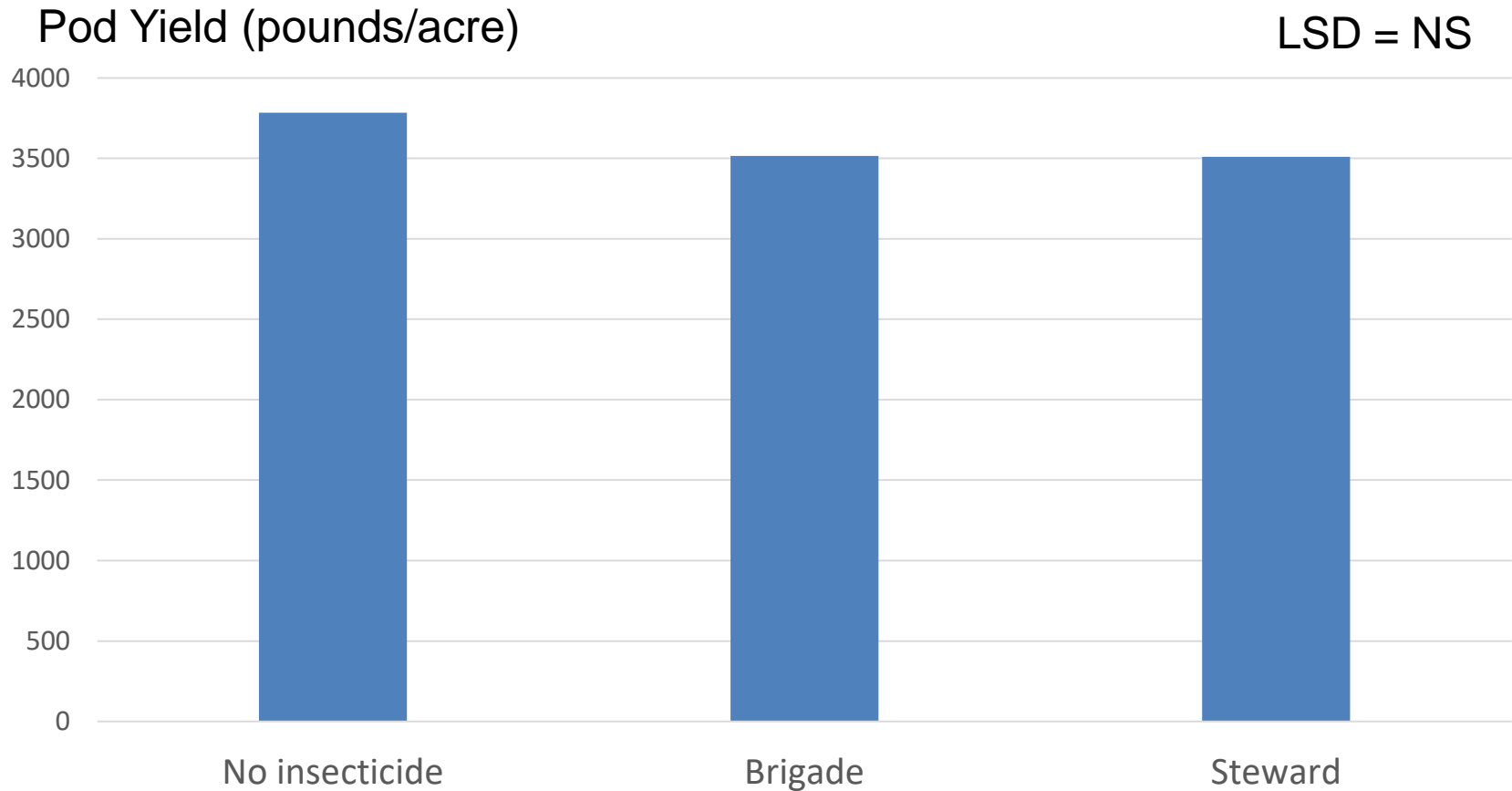
Percent Pod Scarring with Three Applications of Brigade or Steward at Rocky Mount in 2023

Data are pooled over tillage treatments



Peanut Yield with Three Applications of Brigade or Steward at Rocky Mount in 2023

Data are pooled over tillage treatments



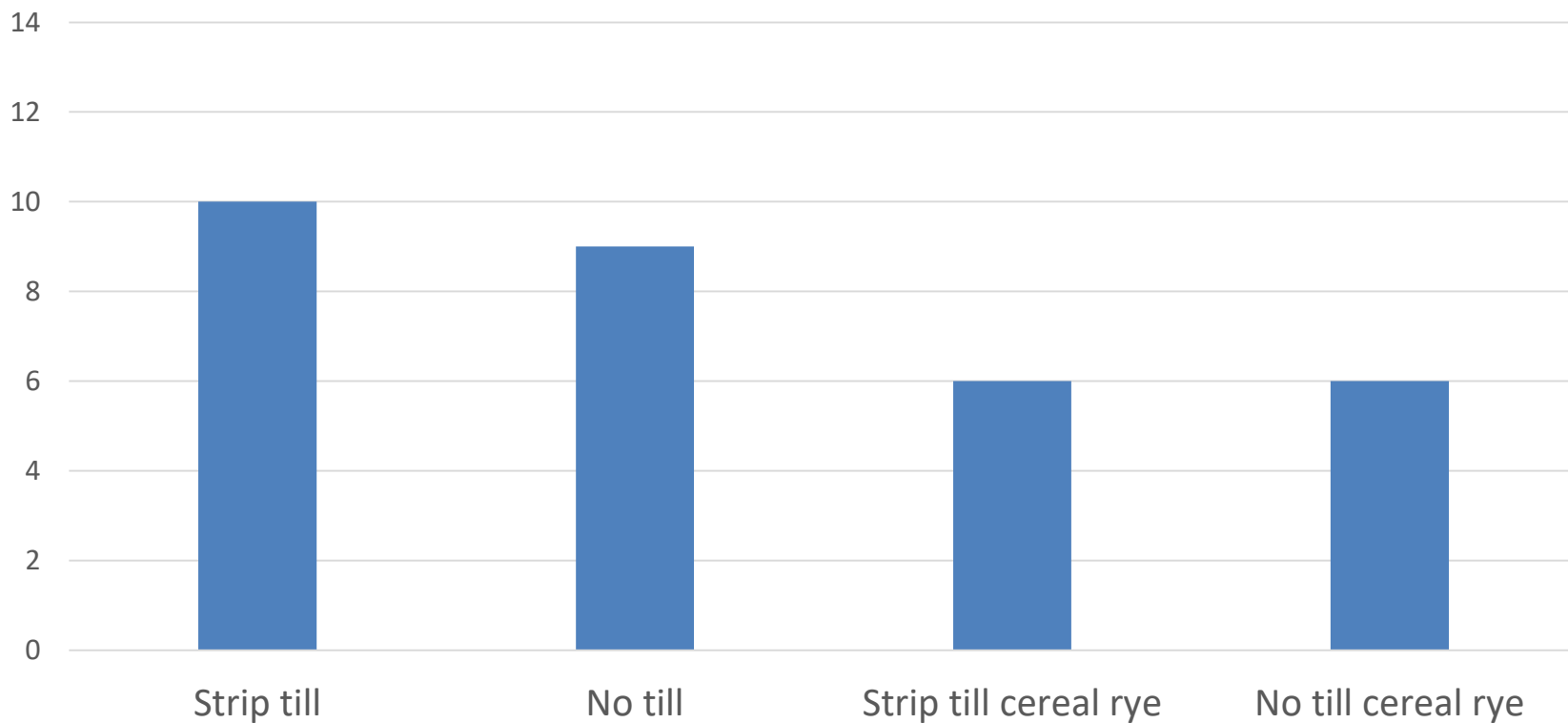
Percent Pod Scarring in Four Tillage Systems at Rocky Mount in 2023

Data are pooled over insecticide treatments

Average of test = 8% (1-24%)

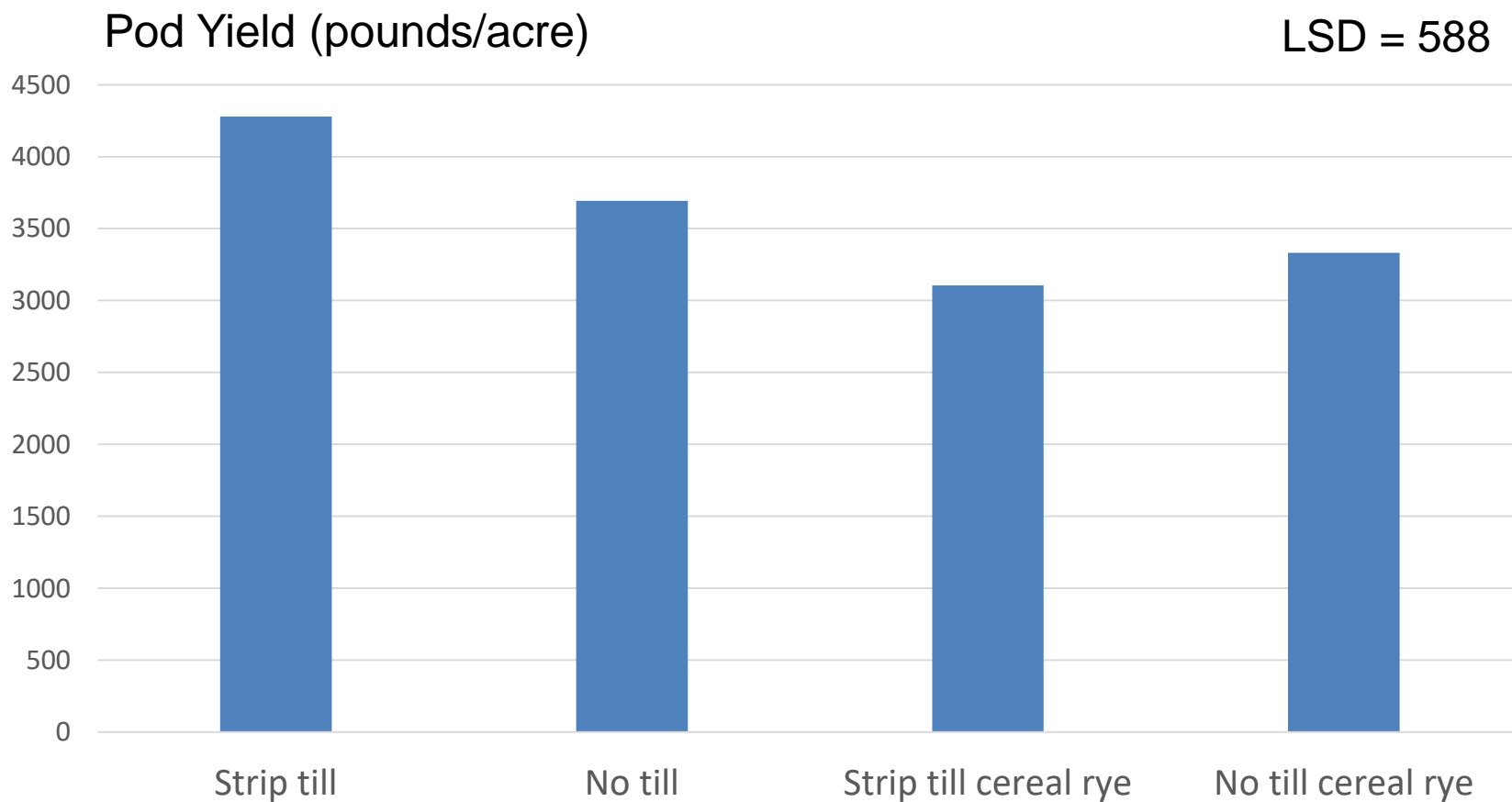
Pod Scarring (%)

LSD = NS



Peanut Yield in Four Tillage Systems at Rocky Mount in 2023

Data are pooled over insecticide treatments



High Risk Field at Lewiston in 2023

Tillage

No till into native vegetation

No till in cereal rye

Insecticides

None

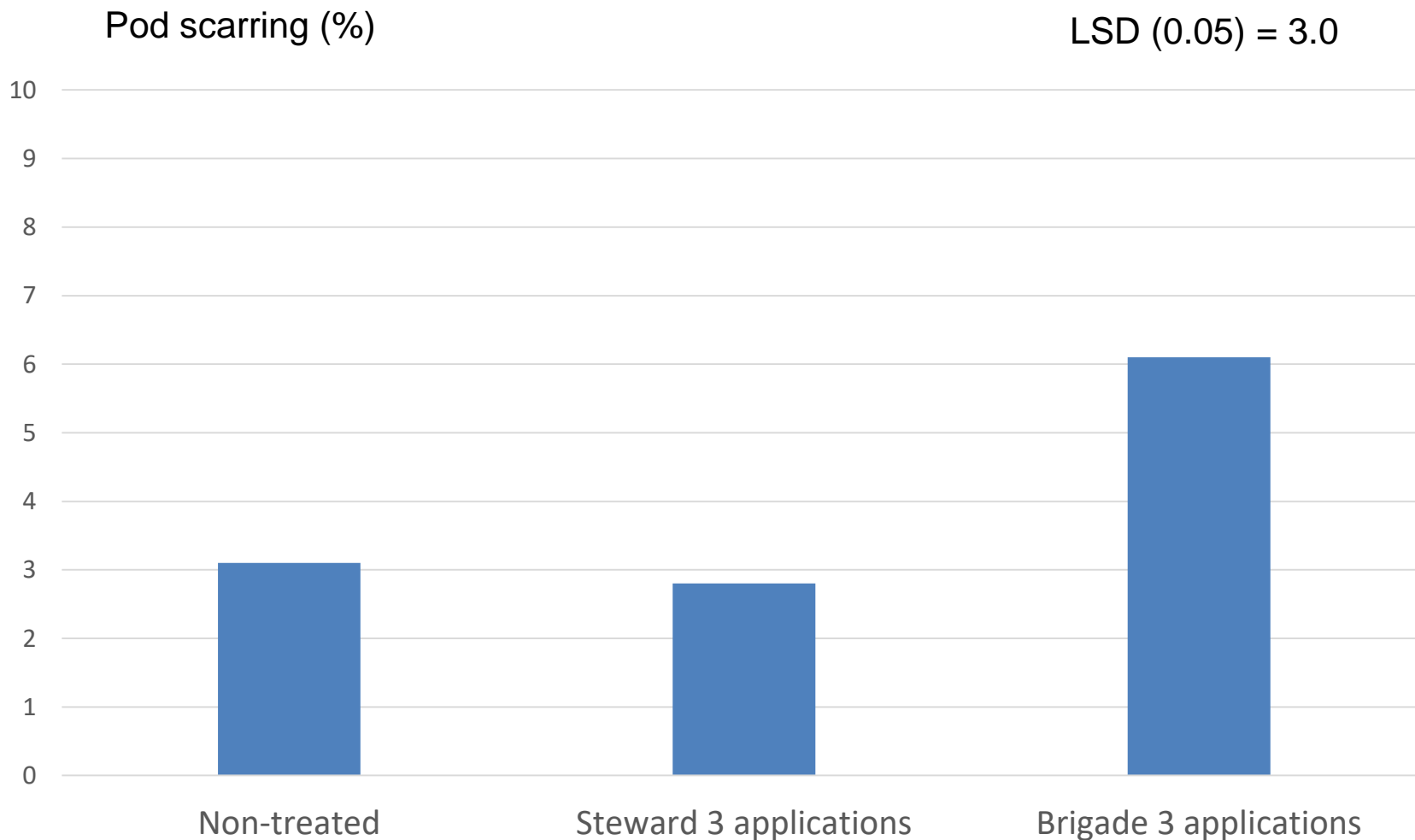
Brigade (3 sprays beginning in late June on bi-weekly intervals)

Steward (3 sprays beginning in late June on bi-weekly intervals)

Pod Scarring Based on Insecticide Treatment at Lewiston-Woodville in 2023

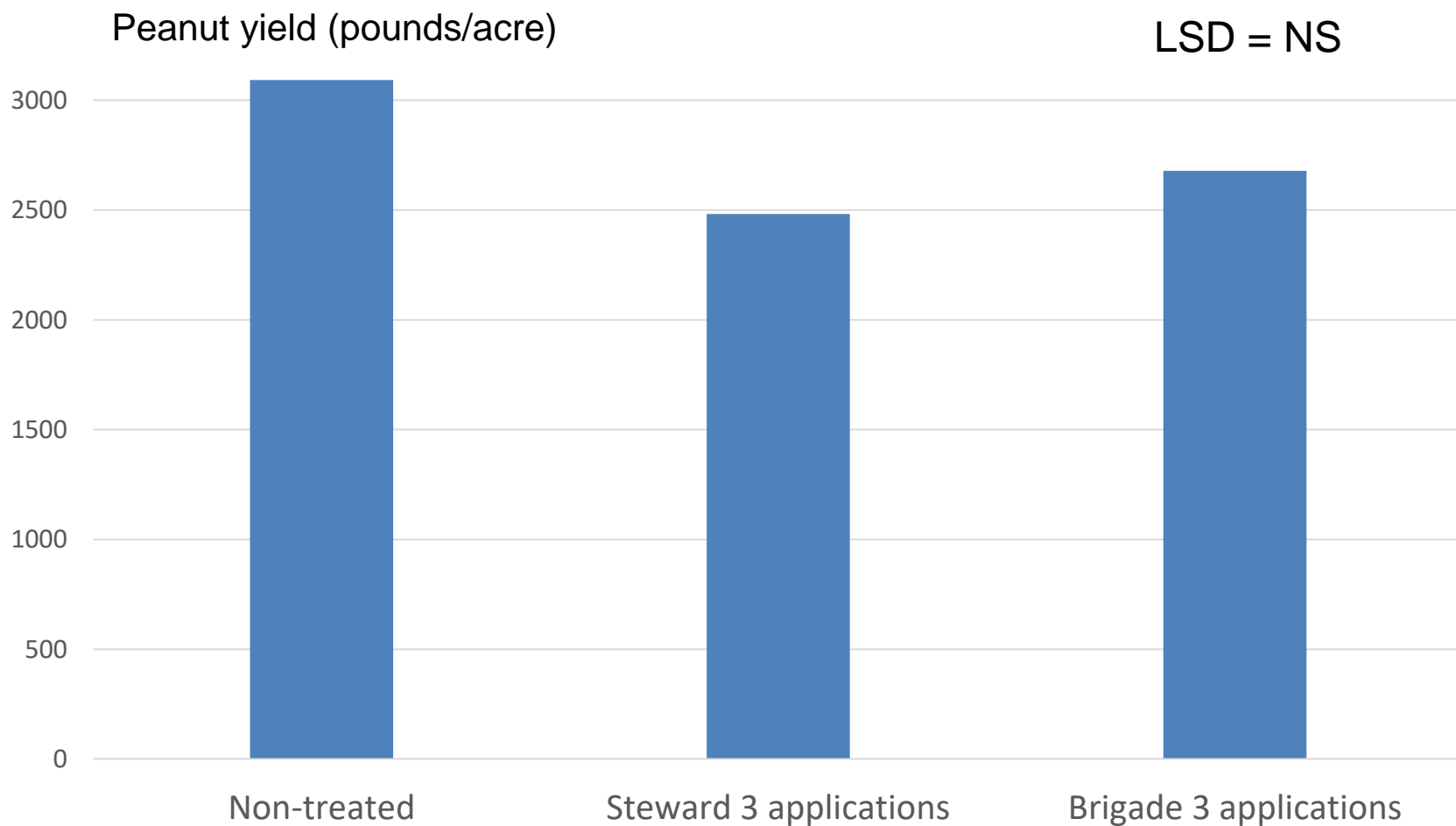
Data are pooled over tillage treatments

Average of test = 4% (0-13%)



Pod Yield Based on Insecticide Treatment at Lewiston-Woodville in 2023

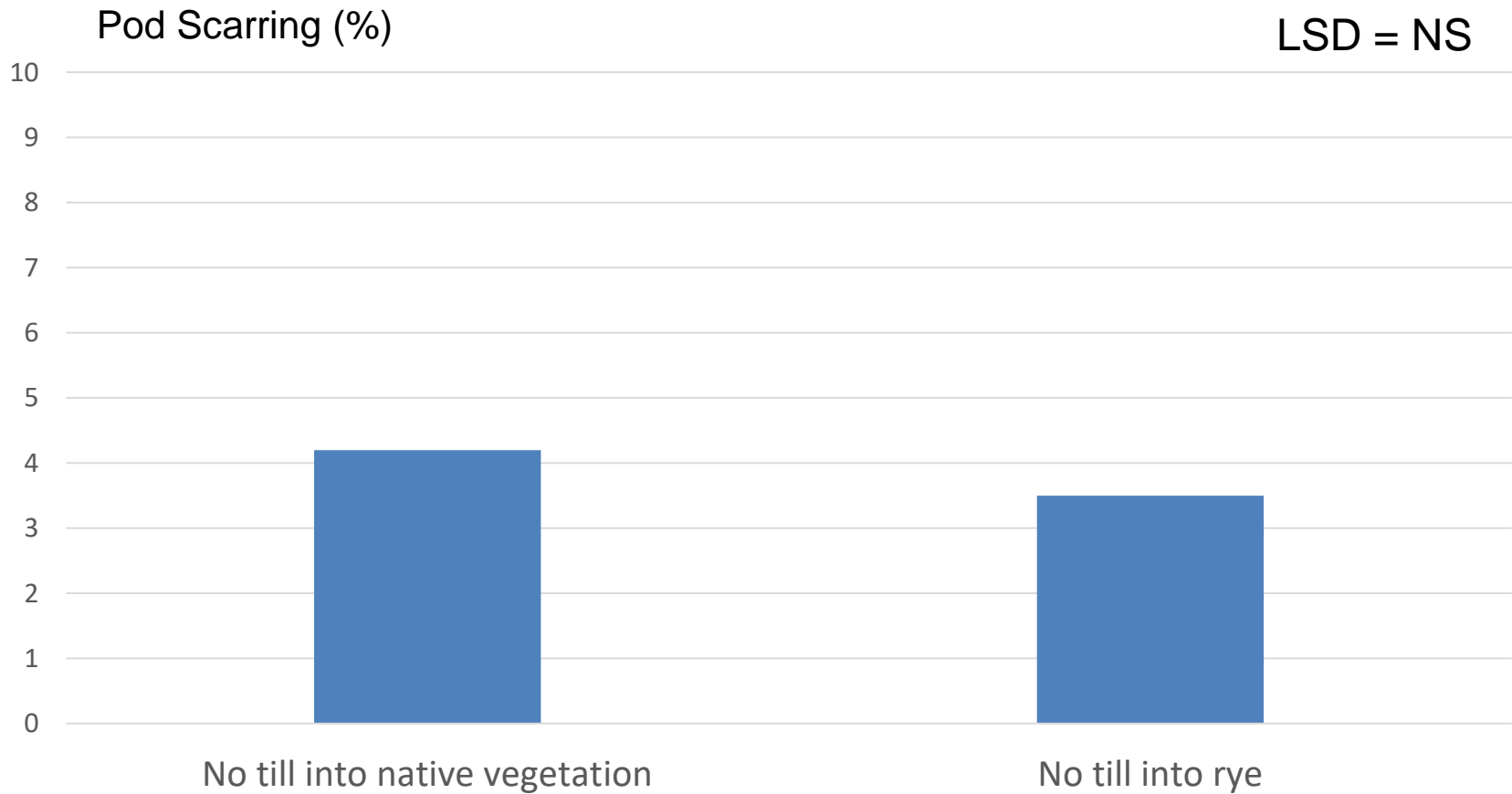
Data are pooled over tillage treatments



Percent Pod Scarring Based on Tillage System at Lewiston-Woodville in 2023

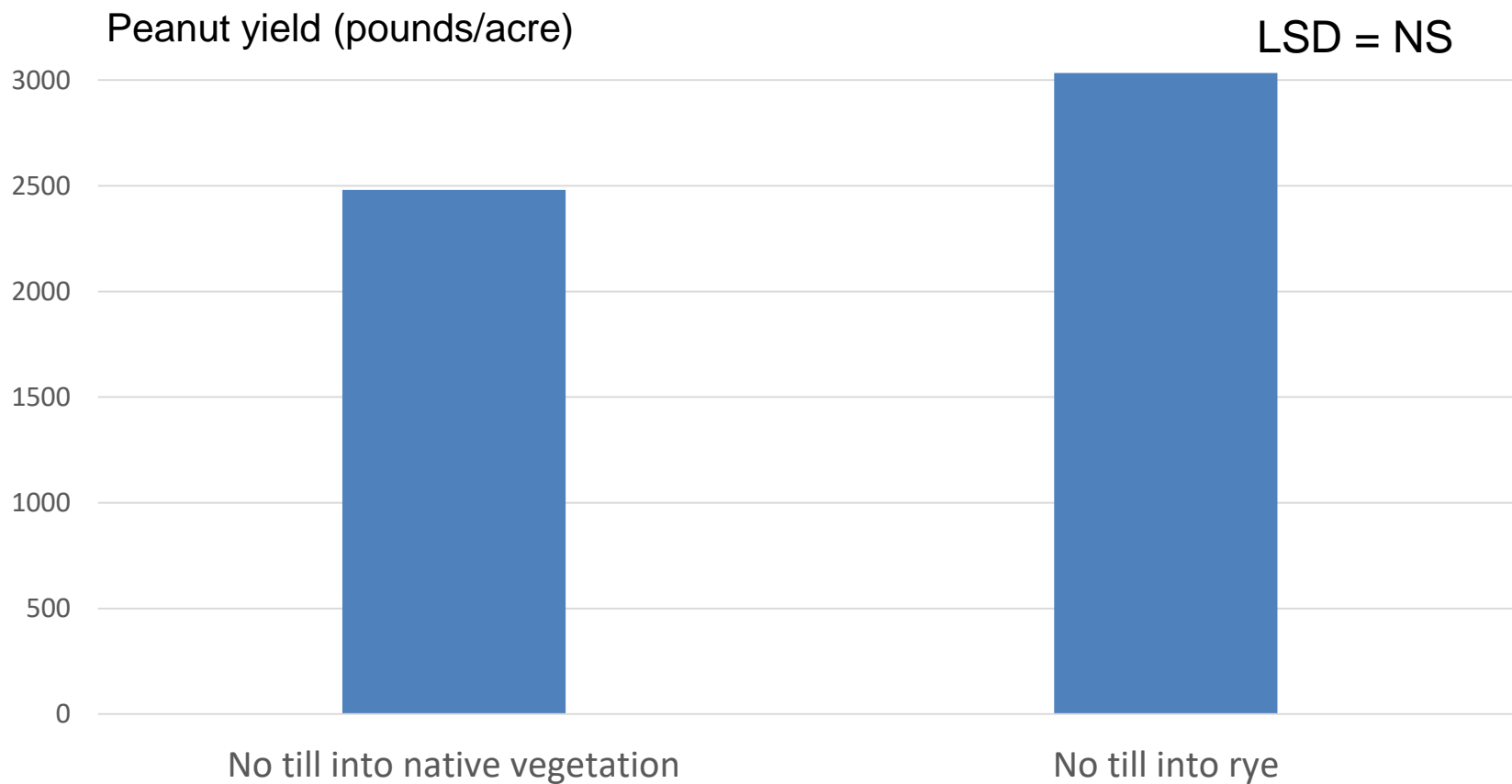
Data are pooled over insecticide treatments

Average of test = 4% (0-13%)



Peanut Yield Based on Tillage System at Lewiston-Woodville in 2023

Data are pooled over insecticide treatments



Moderate to High Risk Fields at Lewiston-Woodville and Rocky Mount in 2022 and 2023

Tillage

No till into rye killed in March

No till into rye killed in late April

Insecticides

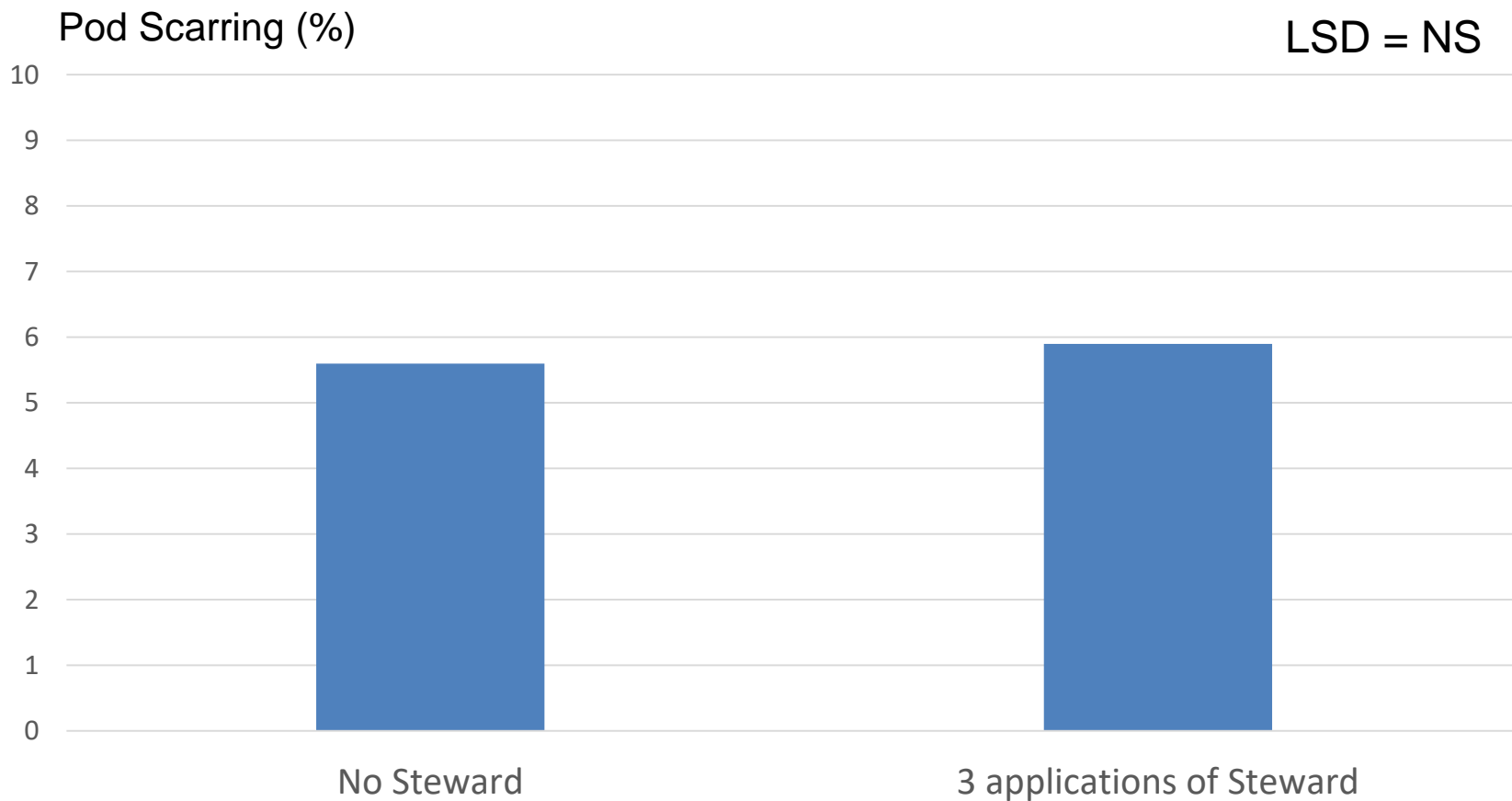
None

Steward (3 sprays beginning in late June on bi-weekly intervals)

Percent Pod Scarring in Four Trials Based on Insecticide Treatment

Data are pooled over tillage treatments and 4 site-years

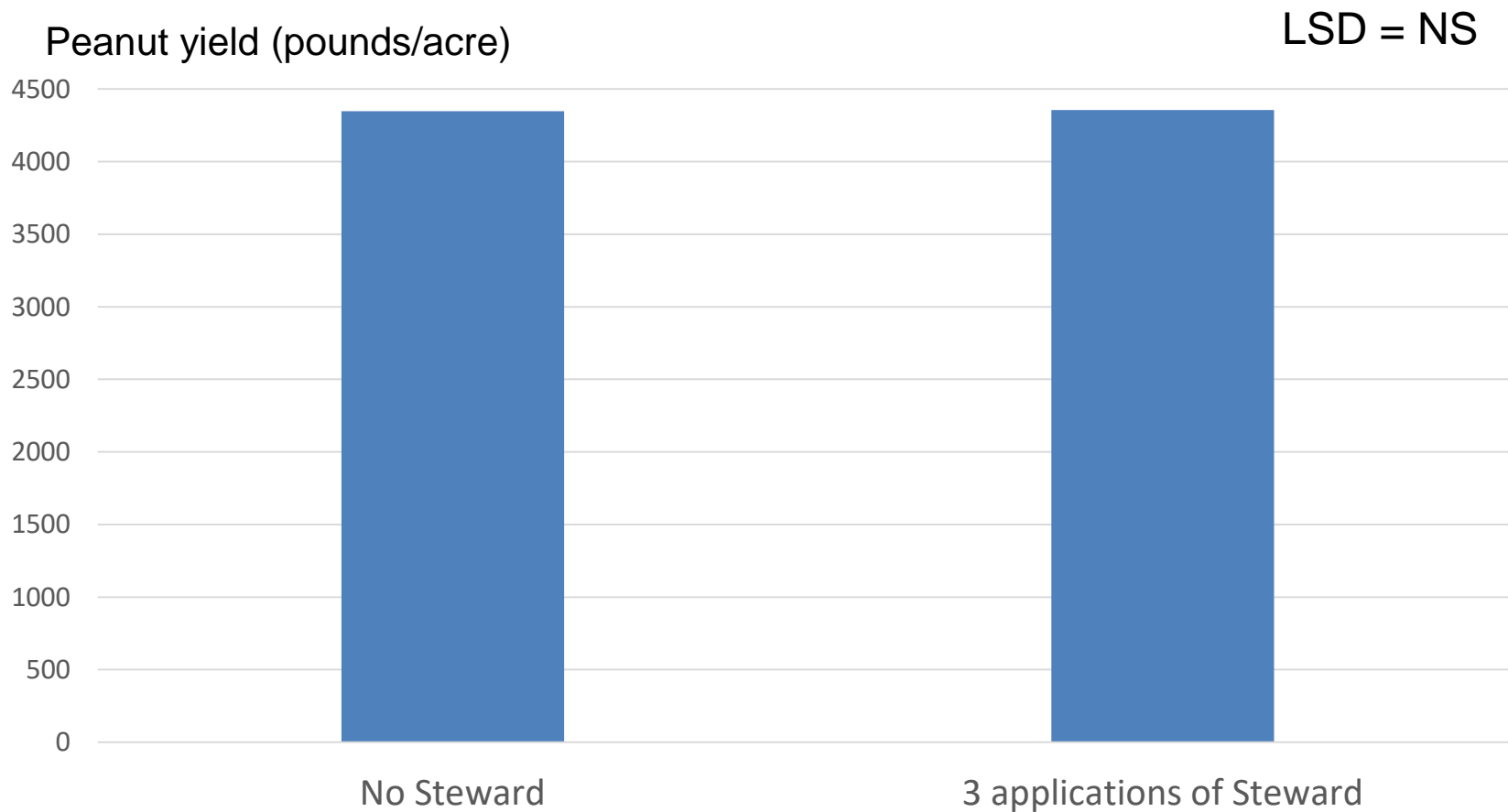
Average of test = 6% (0-31%)



Peanut Yield in Four Trials Based on Insecticide Treatment

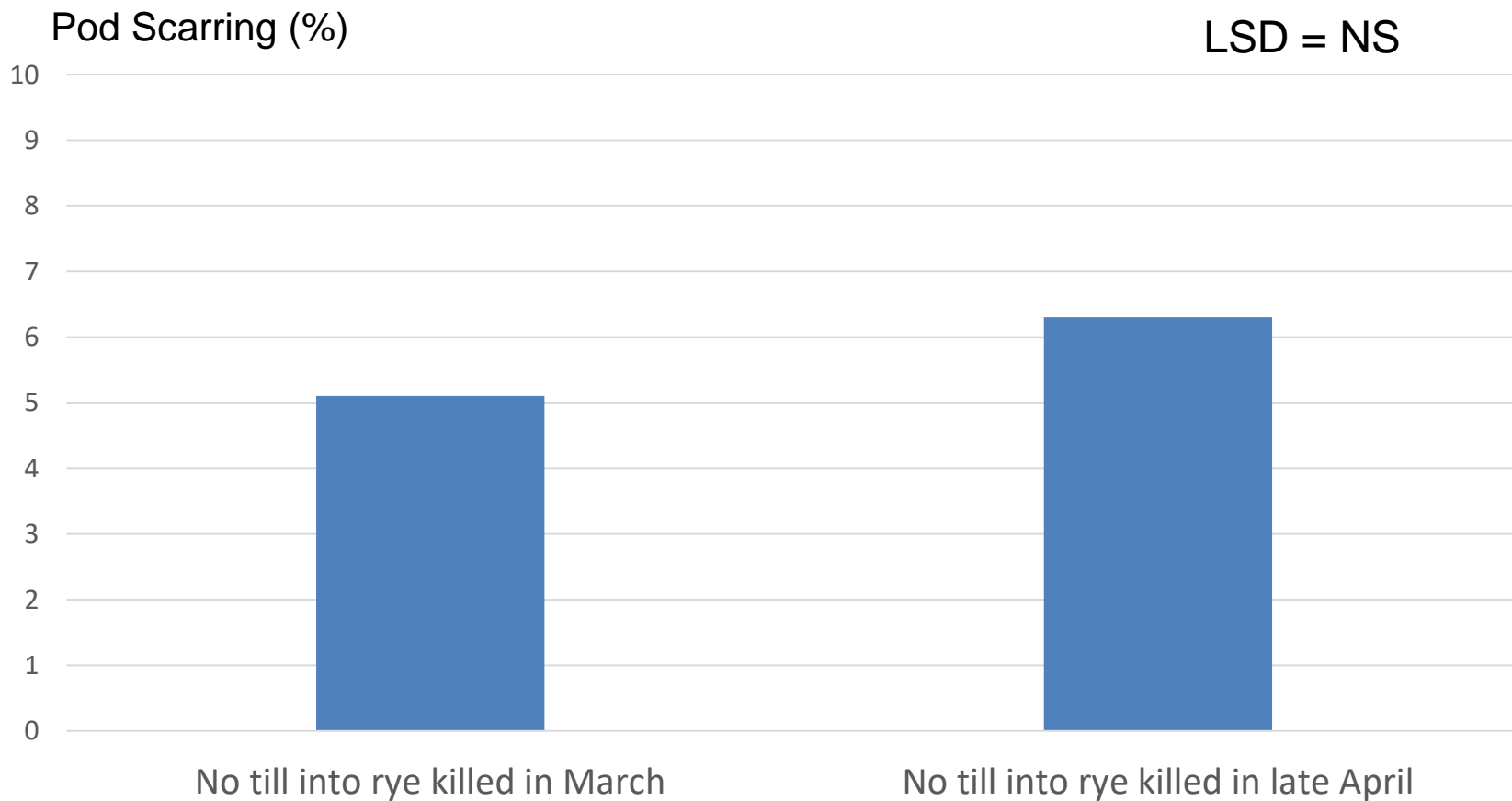
Data are pooled over tillage treatments and 4 site-years

Average of test = 6% (0-31%)



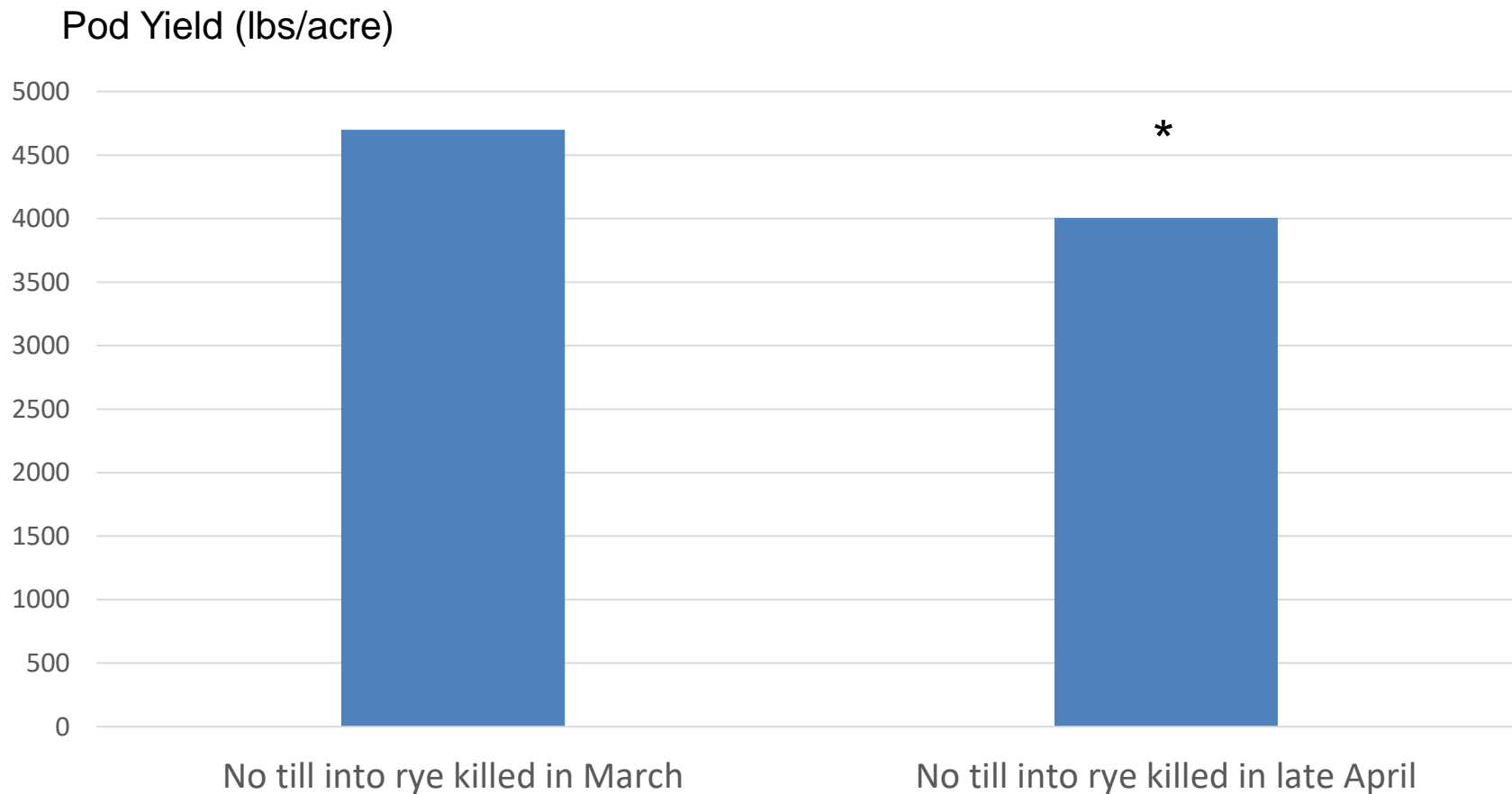
Percent Pod Scarring in Four Trials Based on Timing of Cereal Rye Desiccation

Data are pooled over insecticide treatments and 4 site-years
Average of test = 6% (0-31%)



Pod Yield in Four Trials Based on Timing of Cereal Rye Desiccation

Data are pooled over insecticide treatments and 4 site-years



Summary

Damage from SCRW was minor across most trials

Steward and Brigade did not decrease modest levels of damage from SCRW compared with non-treated peanut

Peanut yield was lower when cereal rye was killed close to planting compared with desiccation earlier in spring

Peanut yield was lower in no till systems compared with strip till systems

Results support previous findings that peanut yield is often lower in no till or when rye is killed close to planting compared with strip till or earlier desiccation of rye

Results also support previous research indicating that bi-weekly applications of insecticide to kill adults of the southern corn rootworm are not effective