

Technical Information Update

Worm control in late-planted corn

Key pests and impact on crop

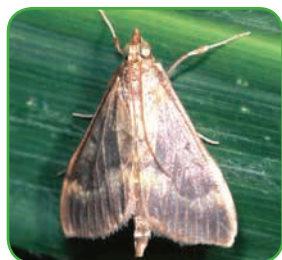
Late-planted corn can be subject to increased damage from lepidopteran worm pests, such as:

- European corn borer (ECB)
- southwestern corn borer (SWCB)
- fall armyworm (FAW)
- corn earworm (CEW)

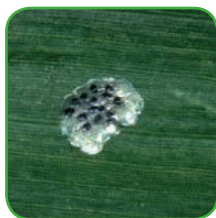
For optimum control, apply DuPont™ Prevathon® insect control powered by Rynaxypyr® before larvae tunnel into corn plant or ear.

European corn borer (ECB)

Apply Prevathon® at the V10 stage, coinciding with moth flight and egg laying, or when scouting or traps indicate presence of moths, eggs or larvae.



ECB moths



ECB eggs

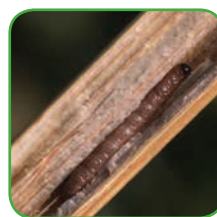


ECB larvae



Whorl-stage corn (approximately V10 to V12) displays leaf damage due to ECB feeding.

Larvae present before tasseling eventually move to the lower part of the plant and tunnel into the stalk.



After ECB larvae tunnel into stalk or ear, insecticides are less effective.

Southwestern corn borer (SWCB)

Apply Prevathon® prior to economic threshold of 20% to 25% infested plants or when pheromone traps indicate heavy moth flights.



SWCB moth and egg mass



SWCB larva and damage to stalks (girdling)

Fall armyworm (FAW)

Apply DuPont™ Prevathon® insect control at first indications of larvae in field edges or adjacent areas.



FAW larvae



FAW damage to whorl-stage corn



FAW damage to ear; FAW adult

Prevathon® and IPM Practices

This product may be used as part of an IPM program, which can include biological, cultural and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identifying, population monitoring, rotating insecticides with different modes of action, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds.

Apply at the specified labeled rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic thresholds. Consult the cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area.

Corn earworm (CEW)

Apply Prevathon® as part of a comprehensive CEW control program for up to 21 days of residual control. Within this program, Prevathon® could be applied when scouting indicates presence of eggs and/or at brown silks.



CEW adult; small larva in silks and in ear tip



CEW larva in ear tip and feeding damage to ear

Distinguishing armyworms and earworms

True armyworm (AWM) — Look for a smooth cuticle and subdued colors.

Fall armyworm (FAW)

- Brown/gray larva has distinct tubercles along body.
- Look for three thin, white stripes on its back and a distinct white inverted “Y” on head (see image below).
- Young larvae may be difficult to distinguish from corn earworm (CEW).

Corn earworm (CEW)

- Look for bright, variable colors.
- Cuticle has “unshaven” look.



AWM FAW CEW

DuPont™ Prevathon® is not registered for sale or use in all states. Contact your DuPont representative for details and availability in your state.

This reference guide is not intended as a substitute for the product label for the product(s) referenced herein. Product labels for the above product(s) contain important precautions, directions for use, and product warranty and liability limitations, which must be read before using the product(s). Applicators must be in possession of the product label(s) at the time of application. Always read and follow all label directions and precautions for use when using any pesticide alone or in tank-mix combinations.

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