PLANT DISEASE AND INSECT ADVISORY



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Alfalfa Weevil Phil Mulder - Extension Entomologist



Alfalfa has been or is being harvested all across the state and several folks are experiencing problems with alfalfa weevil adults continuing to feed on the crop that may not be harvested as of yet, or on the stubble after harvest. Each scenario presents a unique set of decisions. In the case of the alfalfa that has not yet been harvested these adult weevils will continue to ravage the leaf tissue and after that is gone, they will begin to chew on the epidermal tissue associated with the stems. This not only degrades the quality of the alfalfa from the amount of leaf loss but further degrades the stem

tissue by making it woodier. Harvest may be a good answer here but the surviving adults can continue to feed in and under the windrow (similar to the larvae) and can also feed on the stubble. Adult weevils feeding on the stubble can delay the "green-up" of the second crop, sometimes as much as two weeks. This sometimes occurs as a consequence of the larval population being exposed to many overcast days before reaching the pupal stage. Day length is one cue that the larvae are exposed to that helps in determining the summer aestivation of adults. The other cue, of course, is temperatures that the adult is exposed to upon emerging from the pupal stage. If these temperatures are in the 80-85° F range the adult will seek an oversummering location.

Grape Insects Update Phil Mulder - Extension Entomologist

In our grape scouting we have begun to see an increase in grape leafhopper and potato leafhopper populations. We are currently running three leafhopper traps in each of the vineyards where we scout for grape berry moth. Adult leafhopper populations have

just begun to trickle in. Nymphal stages of the leafhoppers are not yet evident.

Grape berry moth (GBM) captures across the three sites have drastically subsided. In addition, no larvae have yet to be discovered. Traps should have been moved to the vineyard center by May 15. The table below represents scouting results through May 22, 2002.

Location	Degree-days	No. larvae per 100 clusters
Chandler	597.61	0
Haskell	445.48	0
Perkins	579.12	0

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