Entomology Update USDA-ARS Sugarcane Research Unit

Hannah Penn, Research Entomologist LATMC, Marksville, LA Thursday, February 8, 2024

Evaluating Vantacor: Application with fertilizer

Does early application prevent initial SCB damage?

Vantacor: Application at fertilizer





• Treatments:

Untreated control



- AG DE-cide, 50 lbs/acre
- Knife-in at fertilizer
 - Vantacor 1.2 oz
 - Vantacor 2.4 oz
- Sprayed at threshold
 - Vantacor 1.2 oz
 - Prevathon 14 oz

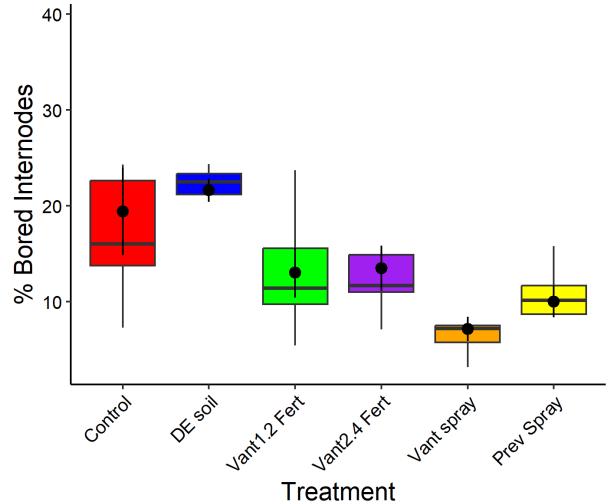


Vantacor: Application at fertilizer

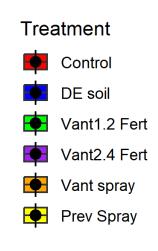
- HoCP 00-950, plant cane
- SCB-inoculated sorghum
- RCBD, 6 replicates
- Plots:
 - 3 rows wide
 - 16 ft long
- % bored internodes October
- TRS, Cane, and Sugar at harvest in November



Total % bored internodes

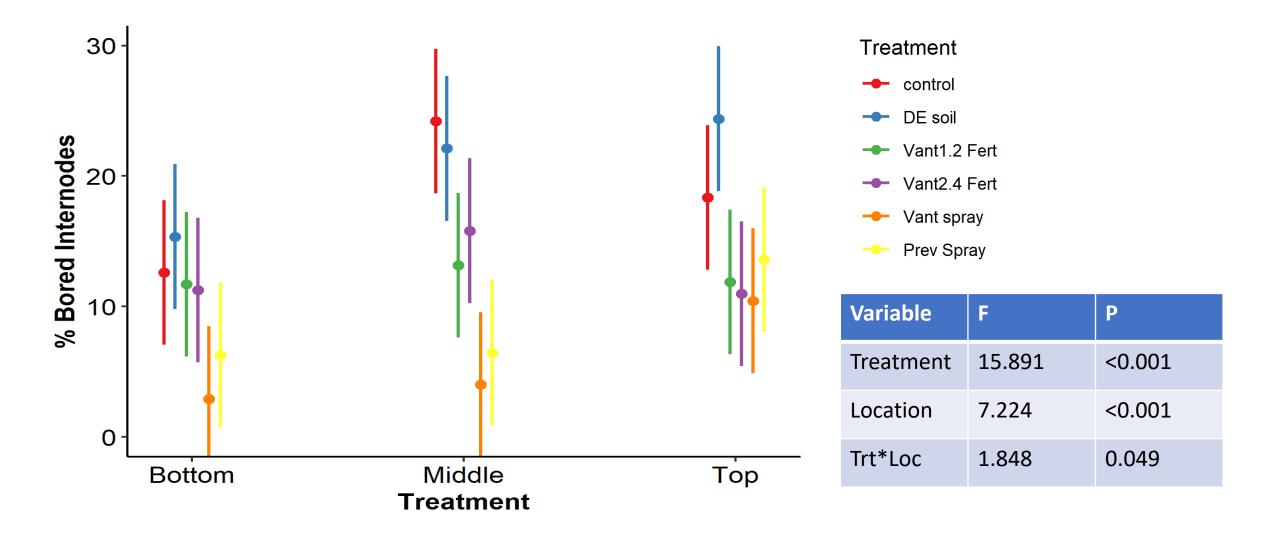


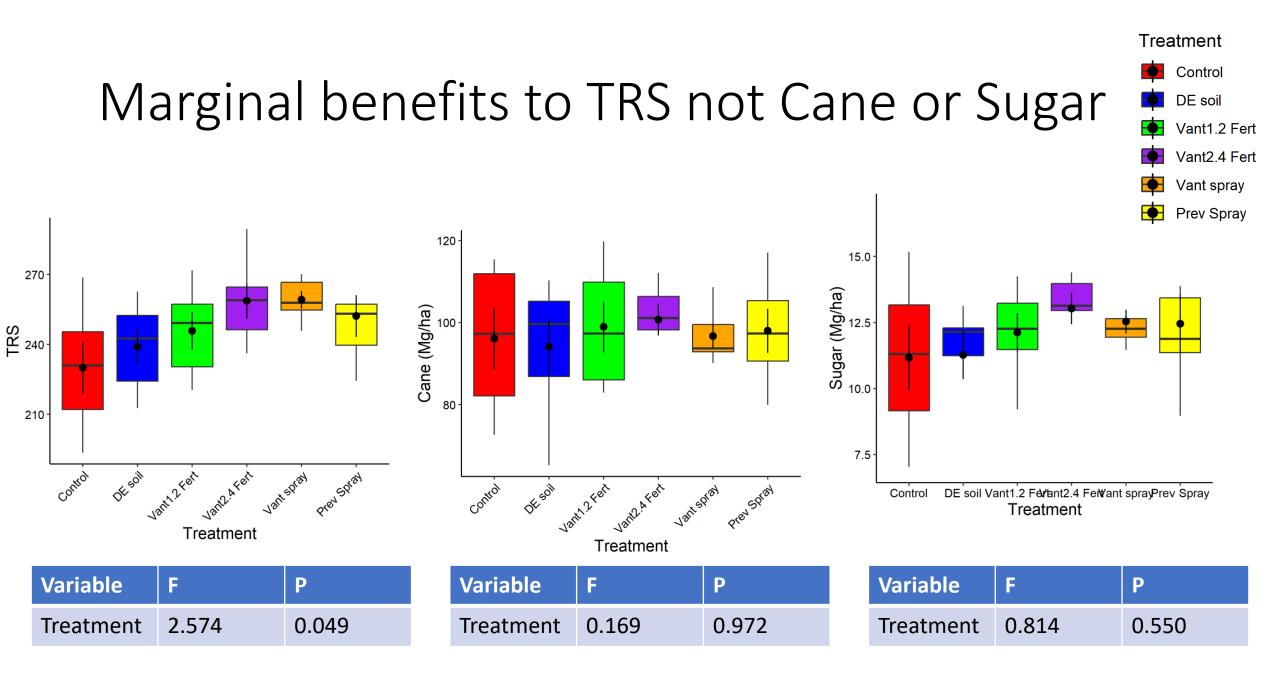
Variable	F	Р
Treatment	5.085	0.002





Bored internodes varied by on-stalk location





Evaluating Vantacor: Surfactant Test

Does surfactant change efficacy of Vantacor applied via drone?

Vantacor: Does surfactant matter?

- Treatments:
 - Untreated Control
 - Vantacor @ 1.2 oz +
 - Interlock
 - Latron AG-98
 - Destiny HC (MSO)

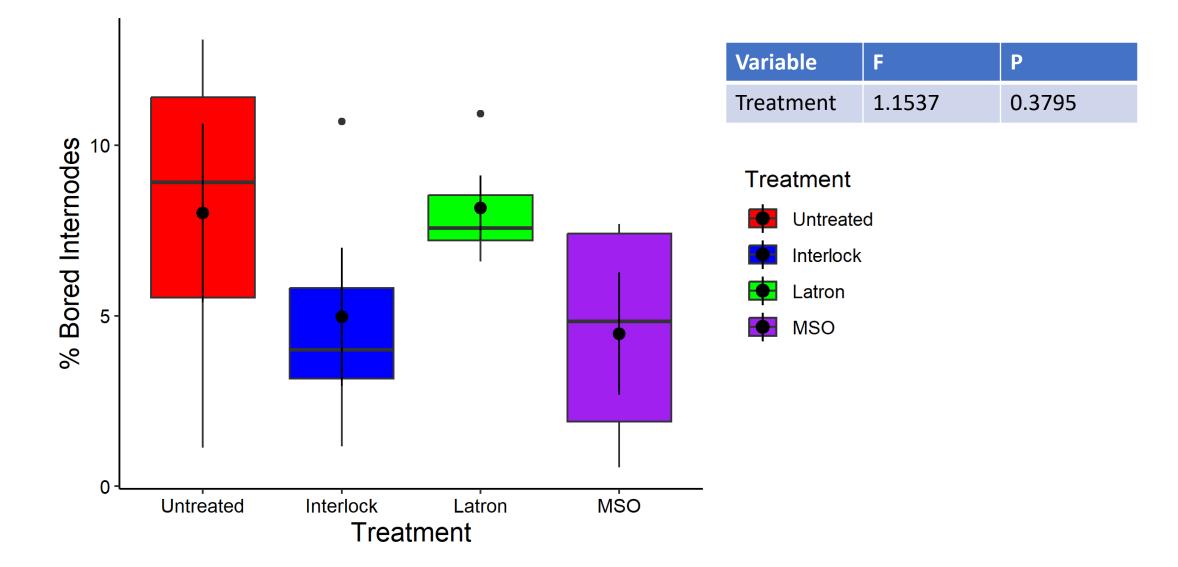
- HoCP 00-950
- 2nd ratoon
- SCB-inoculated sorghum
- RCBD, 4 replicates
- Plots: 3 rows wide, 60 ft long

Vantacor: Does surfactant matter?

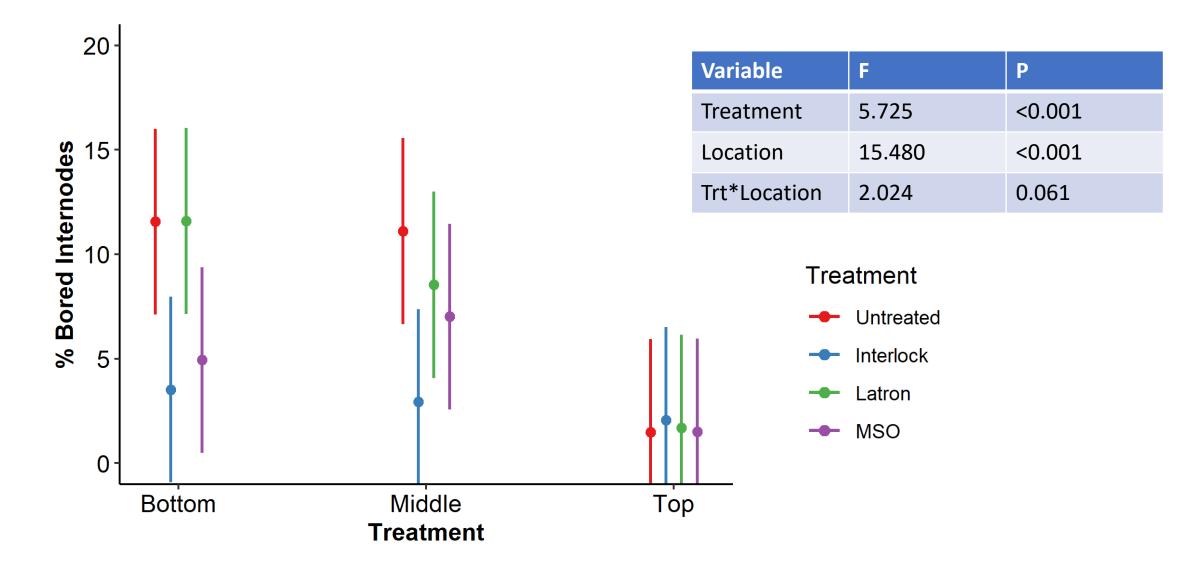
- Applied:
 - Spray drone (Dr. Al Ogeron)
 - 2 GPA
 - 29 June 2024
- % bored internodes October
- TRS, Cane, and Sugar at harvest in November

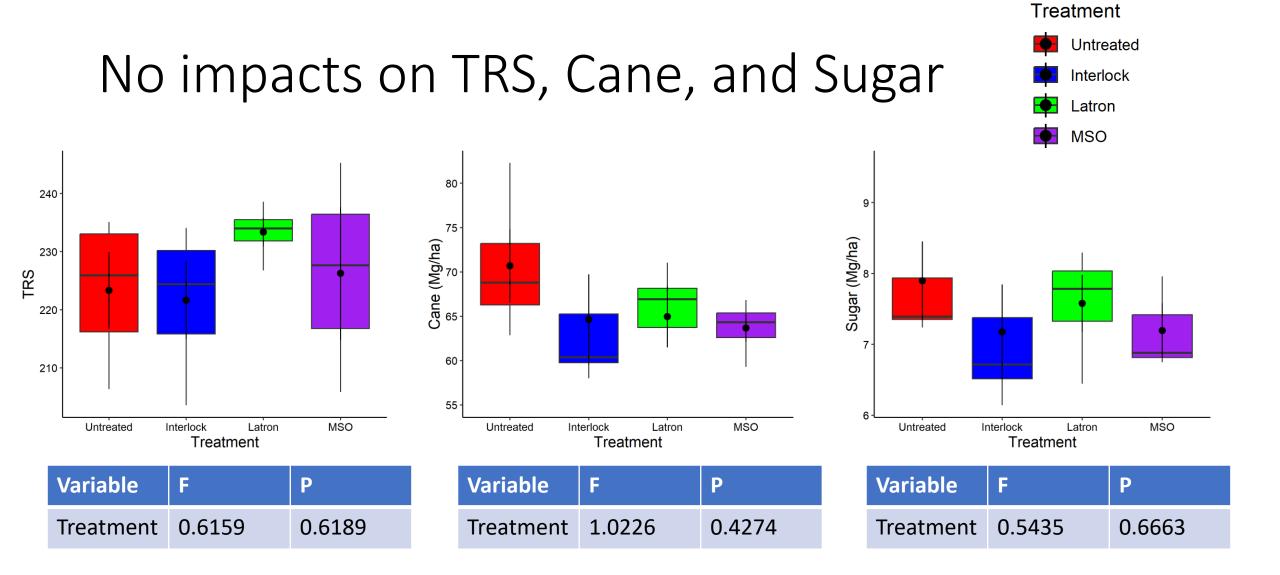


No impact on total % bored internodes?



Bored internodes varied by on-stalk location





Evaluating Silica Soil Amendments

Do amendments interact with varieties to increase SCB resistance?

CarbonLock × Variety

- Treatments:
 - OCL: Untreated Control
 - 3CL: 3 tons/acre CL
 - 3CLN: 3 tons/acre CL with 10 lbs N
- Varieties:
 - L 01-299
 - Ho 12-615
 - HoCP 96-540
 - HoCP 14-885
- 12 treatments



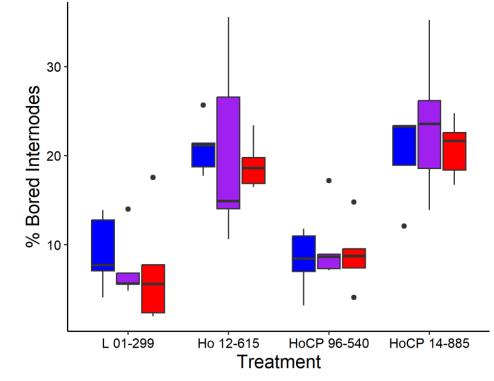


CarbonLock × Variety

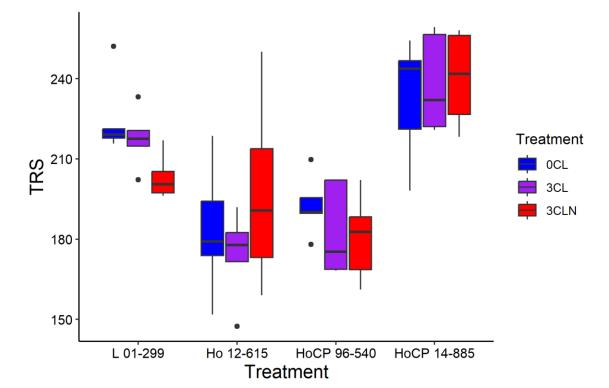
- Plant cane
- SCB-inoculated sorghum
- Completely randomized, 5 replicates
- Plots: 2 rows wide, 24 ft long
- Soil samples and % bored internodes October
- TRS, Cane, and Sugar at harvest in November



No CarbonLock effects on bored internodes or TRS

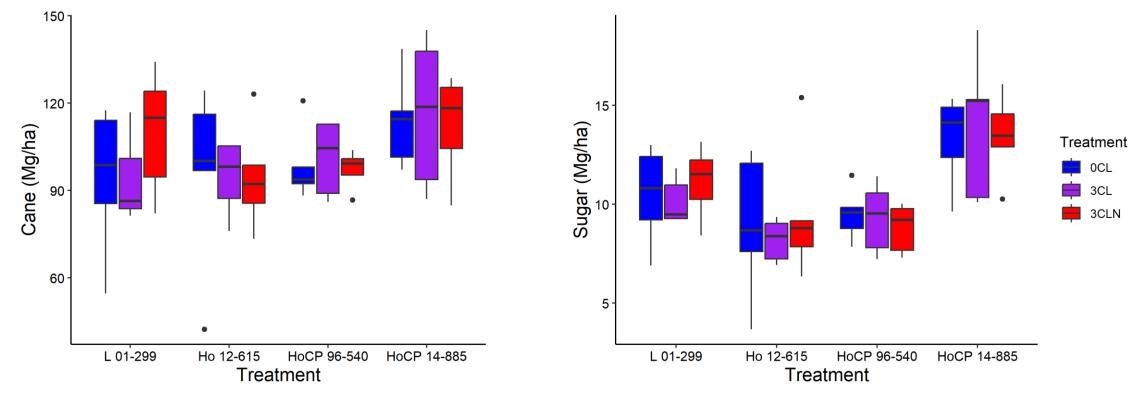


Variable	F	Ρ
Variety	27.176	<0.001
Treatment	0.303	0.740
Var*Treat	0.243	0.960



Variable	F	Ρ
Variety	25.491	<0.001
Treatment	0.364	0.697
Var*Treat	1.277	0.286

No CarbonLock effects on Cane or Sugar



Variable	F	Ρ
Variety	2.870	0.046
Treatment	0.119	0.888
Var*Treat	0.382	0.887

Variable	F	Ρ
Variety	12.112	<0.001
Treatment	0.089	0.915
Var*Treat	0.247	0.958

Diaprepes Root Weevil (DRW)

Diaprepes Root Weevil (DRW)

- Diaprepes abbreviatus (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)
- Citrus root weevil, sugarcane root weevil, Caribbean root weevil
- Adults 0.95-1.9 cm long
- Color is variable between white/gray and orange/red



DRW: 2024 Monitoring Efforts

- In Houma:
 - Timing adult emergence
 - Monitoring sugarcane for damage
- Area-wide:
 - Late summer/fall scouting for adults
 - Mapping presence
 - Recording host plants

Let me know if you find any, where, and host plant!





Acknowledgements



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American Sugar Cane League

Making Life Sweeter. Naturally

DRW: Distribution

- Found throughout the Caribbean and Florida
- In LA, was thought to be mostly in Orleans/Plaquemines Parishes
- Found at SRU station in Houma October 2023
- Potentially more wide spread
- Is a poor disperser → moving in potted plants & soil



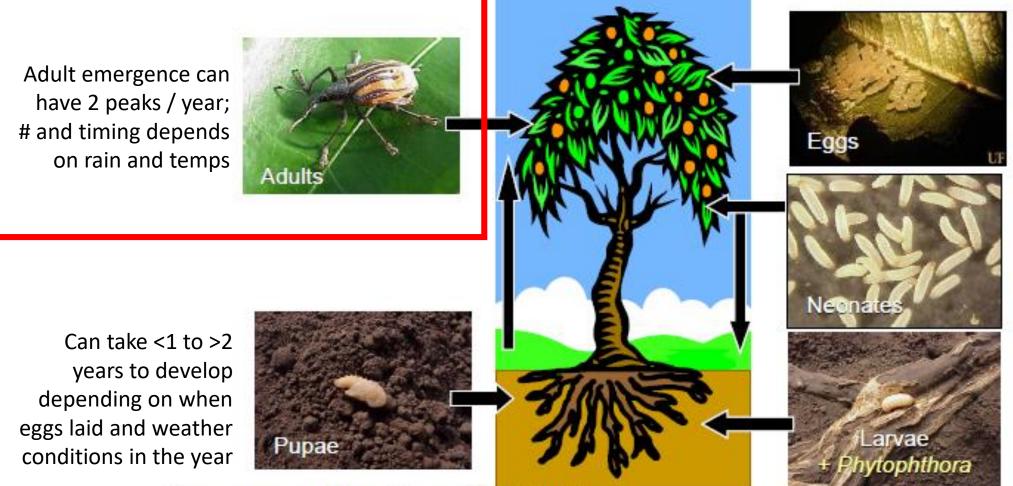
DRW: Host plants

- Pests of citrus, ornamentals, pineapple, sugarcane
- >270 species of host plants
- Including many weeds:
 - Hemp sesbania
 - Sicklepod
 - Coffee senna
 - Lambsquarters
 - Spiny amaranth
 - Common purslane



DRW: Life Cycle

"party tree" for leaf-feeding and mating



5000/female Laid between leaves Hatch 7-10 days

Neonates drop onto soil and dig for roots

Larvae eat fibrous roots and introduces pathogens for 65-388 days

Diagram courtesy of Larry Duncan, UF/IFAS CREC

DRW: Damage

- Problems in Caribbean
- 2010 issues in Florida
- Eat fibrous roots
- Burrow into below/nearground stalks
- Stalks appear:
 - Stunted
 - Dehydrated
 - Lodged

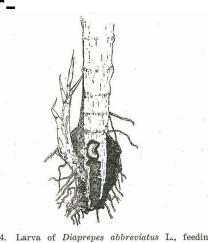


Fig. 4. Larva of *Diaprepes abbreviatus* L., feeding in root-stalk of sugar-cane. One-half natural size. (Drawn by F. Sein).





DRW: Management

• Biological control:

- Fire ants can give up to 90% control
- Entomopathogenic nematodes (sandy soils best)
- Weed control:
 - Prevent preferred plants used as "party trees"
 - Control in AND near fields (females disperse a little ways to oviposit)
- Insecticides
 - Target adults and neonates dropping to soil
 - VERY limited timing and few registered products for DRW



