Prevathon[®] Insect Control

Powered by Rynaxypyr[®] active

Technical Information Update: Worm Control in Late-Planted Corn

Key pests and impact on crops

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

- European corn borer (ECB)
- Fall armyworm (FAW)
- Southwestern corn borer (SWCB)
- - Corn earworm (CEW)

For optimum control, apply Prevathon[®] insect control powered by Rynaxypyr[®] active before larvae tunnel into corn plants or ears.

European corn borer (ECB)

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















After ECB larvae tunnel into stalk or ear, insecticides are

CORN

ECB larvae

Southwestern corn borer (SWCB)

Apply Prevathon[®] insect control powered by Rynaxypyr[®] active prior to economic threshold of 20-25% infested plants or when phermone traps indicate heavy moth flights.



SWCB moth and egg mass



SWCB larva and damage to stalks (girdling)

Fall armyworm (FAW)

Apply 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 insect control 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 insect control as part of a comprehensive CEW control program for up to 21 days of residual control. Within this program, Prevathon insect control 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

For more information, contact your local FMC retailer or representative about Prevathon insect control and visit us at FMCCrop.com.

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