

GREENBUGS (APHIDS)

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS OFFERED AS A GUIDE FOR PROSPECTIVE CHALLENGES TO MANAGING SEASHORE PASPALUM. ALL TURFGRASSES ARE SUBJECTED TO INSECT, DISEASE, AND WEED PRESSURES. PROPER MANAGEMENT IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS. YOU MUST CHECK ALL LABELS OF THE PESTICIDES TO BE USED ON THIS GRASS FOR LEGAL AND PROPER USE. MENTION OF A PARTICULAR PRODUCT IS NOT AN ENDORSEMENT OF THAT PRODUCT BUT REFLECTS WHAT IS KNOWN AT THE PRESENT TIME. ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTIONS, INCLUDING SALINITY THAT IMPACT SPECIFIC SITES, MAY GIVE VARIABLE RESULTS IN THE USE OF SOME PRODUCTS.

GREENBUGS (APHIDS). Note: whiteflies, thrips, and other sucking insects

***Schizaphis graminum* (Rondani) with biotypes**

Symptoms: sucks nutrients and water from the turf shoots. Releases salivary fluids into feeding site that turns yellow and then burnt orange. Often found on underside of leaves.

Management: injury begins in shaded areas under tree canopies or next to buildings, often along north and east facing areas in the Northern hemisphere. Damage may move toward areas with turf changing from green to yellow to brown. Pest likes hot dry conditions. Will move from native flora next to fairways and roughs.

Cultural Control: often attacks heavily fertilized areas. Utilize natural predators as much as possible. Avoid overuse of organophosphate insecticides such as chlorpyrifos and diazinon. Plant endophyte-infected perennial ryegrass, fine fescues, and tall fescues or zoysiagrass in shaded out-of-bounds areas as transition buffer between landscape plants and paspalum.

Potential chemical control: ROTATE MOA CHEMISTRIES.

acephate (Orthene, Avatar®) (avoid contact insecticides if possible)

Pyrethroids or other systemics = imidacloprid (MERIT, MALLET, GARANT, WARRANT, ENFORCE, BENEFIT, QUALI-PRO IMIDACLOPRID, TURFTHOR, IMIDA PRO, HAWK-I® N/O, POINTER, BOUNTY™, GRUBOUT™), bifenthrin (TALSTAR, FIREBIRD®, CROSSCHECK, Up-Star SC, MENACE, MAXXTHOR, PROSECT™), pyrethrin (PYGANIC), abamectin (LUCID, MINX), acetamiprid (TRISTAR; QUASAR), permethrin (PRELUDE), deltamethrin (DELTAGARD, TEMPO ULTRA), lambda-cyhalothrin (SCIMITAR), K salts of fatty acids (M-PEDE), dinotefuran (ZYLAM, SAFARI®), bifenthrin + zeta-cypermethrin (TALSTAR XTRA), thiamethoxam + lambda-cyhalothrin (TANDEM), achromocil (GRANDEVO®PTO), imidacloprid + beta-cyfluthrin (TEMPRID), bifenthrin + zeta-cypermethrin + imidacloprid (TRIPLE CROWN T&O), pyrifluquinazon (RYCAR). XXPIRE WG (spinetoram + IsoClast® active) =spinosyn class + sulfoximine class. Acephate + imidacloprid (Avatar PLX). BotaniGard ES + bifenthrin or other pyrethroids. Arvida/Quasar (acetamiprid). Altus (flupyradifurone)--for sucking insects.

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THRIPS AND WHITE FLIES: acetamiprid (QUASAR); Altus (flupyradifurone).

FOR CHEMICAL CONTROL ON ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Safari® (dinotefuran)Valent dinotefuran. Controls scale, aphids, borers, weevils, whitefly, mealybugs, leaf miners, and lace bugs.

XXpire (spinetoram + IsoClast® active)

Altus (flupuyradifurone). Controls aphids, whiteflies, leafhoppers, mealybugs, scale, lace bugs. Sucking insects.