**Potato Leafhopper**

A lot of hay was cut and baled in the last week and most of the second cut is in the bunk. There is plenty of new alfalfa growth out there for leafhoppers to feed on. Nymphs were reported last week so the first generation has hatched and numbers are dramatically increasing. The newer growth needs to be watched carefully as new hoppers can move in with this storm front. See the Crop Alert from June 7 for sampling procedures and thresholds.

**Common Armyworm**

With the increased acreage of cover crops, we saw more acres get planted green this year. We did not get many reports of armyworm in wheat and it looks like we were going to get through this year without incidence. Corn may be a different story. I was able to find armyworm on two no-till farms this week and have started to receive calls of early leaf feeding in corn that will need to be sprayed. Here is a short video showing how to scout for CAW and what it looks like when they are parasitized by their natural enemy, the Tachinid fly, [https://vimeo.com/173653111](https://vimeo.com/173653111).

**Japanese Beetle**

Beetles have begun to emerge and I have seen plenty of them this week feeding in corn. This leaf damage is not economic at this point and I only get concerned when we have high populations when plants are silking. They will also be feeding in soybeans. Soybeans can take up to 30% leaf loss prior to pod fill. If beetle populations are high, it could be something to watch with late planted soybeans.

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Spider Mites

With a cold and wet spring, who would have guessed that spider mites could become a problem! It has been hot and dry and mites thrive in these conditions. Look for grayish colored patches of soybeans usually on the field edges. These spots will turn yellow and stop growing as the mite feeding continues. Eventually, yellow spots will appear out in the field as the mites “balloon” out into the field with the prevailing wind. At this point, the whole field needs to be sprayed to avoid yield loss.

Soybean Aphids

I have yet to find any soybean aphids or had any reports of anyone finding any. This is good news because many of our beans are smaller than normal. Here is the link to a video the team put together on soybean aphid scouting and using ants to help you, https://vimeo.com/131208222. Look for young aphids on the newest emerging trifoliate and don’t waste your time on the larger leaves. There were quite a few ladybugs out in the alfalfa eating pea aphids this year so hopefully they can move over into the soybeans. Aphids feed much like spider mites by sucking out the plant juices and therefore it is very important to keep scouting soybeans during stressful July weather conditions. Economic threshold is 250 aphids per plant.