Here’s what to look out for when you’re out scouting for pests.

**CUTWORMS**
- Conditions: Late planting or replanting, wet, dry, or dry conditions, and dry soil conditions.
- Look For: Leaves with chewed holes in them, ragged leaf margins.
- Prevention: Early diagnosis is key to minimizing cutworms and damage to crops. Impact seedlings for bare areas, holes in foliage, and wilting leaves.

**WIREWORM**
- Conditions: Planted early in cold conditions, fields with grassy-type plants, and low to mid 20s temperatures for quick plant emergence.
- Look For: Hard-bodied, shiny yellow to brown, young plants appear wilted.
- Prevention: Bait stations set up 2-3 weeks prior to planting.

**SEED CORN MAGGOT**
- Conditions: Soil with decaying organic matter, past infestations, and cool conditions that delay emergence.
- Look For: Fly has a greyish-brown body. Can be mistaken as a common housefly.
- Prevention: Plant during warm soil temperatures for quick seed germination. A feeding organic matter on soil, seed, and 2 weeks before planting.

**TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER MITE**
- Conditions: Hot dry conditions.
- Look For: Greenish yellow to orange to brown, pierced leaves.
- Prevention: Natural predators, such as ladybirds and thrips. Spray treatments.

**GRASSHOPPER**
- Conditions: Dry weather with high population, drought conditions.
- Look For: Round or ragged holes in leaves, killed grasshoppers.
- Prevention: Synthetic herbicides are recommended.

**SOYBEAN APHID**
- Conditions: Temperatures in the low to mid 20s.
- Look For: Yellow-brown with black eyes, can have wings, causes shorter plant height, more honeydew on leaves.
- Prevention: Spray insecticide before aphids reach 1,000 per plant, synthetic insecticides are recommended.

**GREEN CLOVER WORM**
- Conditions: Thrive in leaf litter and crop debris.
- Look For: Young larvae feed on the entire plant, on the upper canopy, and holes in leaves.
- Prevention: Fungal disease which favours warm temperatures with high humidity.
## WHITE MOULD

### Conditions
- Moist conditions
- Low temperatures (20ºC-26ºC)
- High yield potential soybean crop with dense canopy

### Look For
- White, fluffy, cottony mycelial growth
- Wilting leaves
- Bleached and shredded looking stems
- Sclerotia (resembles mouse droppings)

### Prevention
- Longer crop rotation

## DOWNY MILDEW

### Conditions
- Hot, dry conditions
- Greenish yellow to orangish brown patches
- Fierce leaves and feed on plant juices

### Look For
- Greenish yellow to orangish brown patches
- Fierce leaves and feed on plant juices

### Prevention
- Natural predators, such as ladybirds
- Spray treatments

## BACTERIAL BLIGHT

### Conditions
- Common on young leaves
- Cool, wet weather, and heavy rain
- Disease dissipates in hot dry weather

### Look For
- Starts as small brown spots that spread to the full leaf

### Prevention
- Diverse crop rotations
- Plant resistant varieties

## RHIZOCTONIA ROOT ROT

### Conditions
- Warm soil temperatures
- Delayed emergence
- Soil types with high amounts of organic matter

### Look For
- Rusty-brown, dry sunken lesions on stems and roots near the soil line
- Decay of lateral roots may occur
- Affects seedlings and older plants

### Prevention
- High quality seed
- Good agronomic practices
- Avoid/reduce plant stress from herbicide injury

## SEPTORIA BROWN SPOT

### Conditions
- Wet and warm soil conditions
- Clay and compacted soils
- saturated soil early in the season

### Look For
- Early Season: Stems appear bruised and are soft. Secondary roots rotted.
- Mid-Late Season: Brown lesions appear on the roots. Plants may die.

### Prevention
- Select soybeans with major gene resistance (Rps)
- Increase drainage in your field where possible

## PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT

### Conditions
- Wet and warm soil conditions
- Clay and compacted soils
- saturated soil early in the season

### Look For
- Early Season: Stems appear bruised and are soft. Secondary roots rotted.
- Mid-Late Season: Brown lesions appear on the roots. Plants may die.

### Prevention
- Ensure soil is well drained
- Minimize soil compaction
- Fungicidal seed treatments are recommended

## FUSARIUM WILT

### Conditions
- Hot, dry conditions
- Round or ragged holes in leaves
- Damage to soybean pods

### Look For
- Greenish yellow to orangish brown patches
- Fierce leaves and feed on plant juices

### Prevention
- Spray insecticide before aphids reach 1,000 per plant
- Scout fields in July for aphids

## STEM CANKER/POD AND STEM BLIGHT

### Conditions
- Wind, water, animals, and farm machinery can spread the disease

### Look For
- Lemon shaped cysts
- Stunted, yellow looking plants with root damage
- Symptoms are identified most accurately by below-ground analysis

### Prevention
- Plant resistant varieties
- Rotate crop with non-host plant
- Reduce other pests, such as weeds, insects, and diseases

## SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODES

### Conditions
- Wind, water, animals, and farm machinery can spread the disease

### Look For
- Lemon shaped cysts
- Stunted, yellow looking plants with root damage
- Symptoms are identified most accurately by below-ground analysis

### Prevention
- Plant resistant varieties
- Rotate crop with non-host plant
- Reduce other pests, such as weeds, insects, and diseases

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