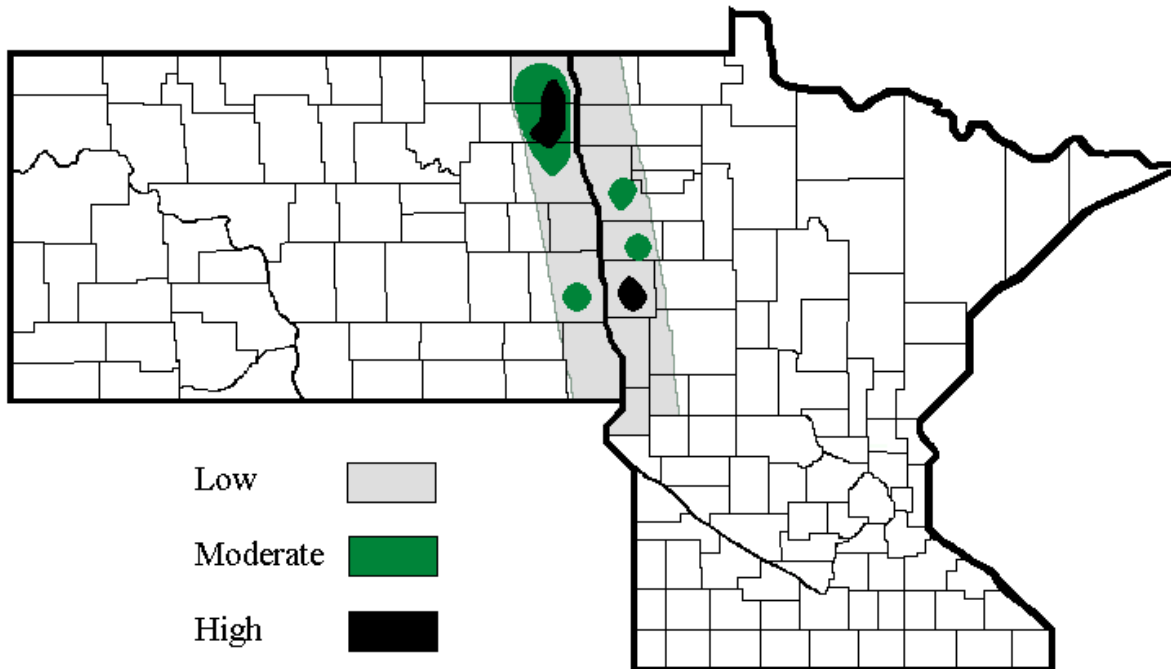


{ SEQ CHAPTER \H \R 1}SUGARBEET ROOT MAGGOT POPULATION FORECAST FOR 2007

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The forecast map for anticipated risk from sugarbeet root maggot (SBRM) infestations is presented in Figure 1. Fly populations in several areas of the Red River Valley have the potential for being much higher than those observed in 2006. Data from sticky-stake trapping and root scarring surveys at several sentinel sites throughout the production area indicate that the *highest* infestations are expected to be in the Baker/Sabin, MN area. Maggot populations in the



St. Thomas, ND vicinity will be high, but slightly lower than those in 2006. Risk is not yet sufficiently low in that area to reduce planting-time insecticide application rates. Those growers should remain vigilant in monitoring SBRM fly activity closely to determine the need for postemergence control interventions. Other areas of concern where *moderate* to possibly high populations could occur include townships near Borup and Crookston, MN, as well as Casselton, Amenia, and Forest River, ND. *Low* infestations are expected for most fields in the remainder of the Valley.

Fig. 1. Anticipated SBRM population levels for 2007 in the Red River Valley.

Proximity to previous-year beet fields, especially where root maggot control has been unsatisfactory, increases risk of damaging infestations. Weather conditions during the growing season can affect the precision of this forecast, and infestations can vary significantly among fields. Growers in areas at risk from SBRM injury should continue using insecticides at planting time and pay close attention to fly activity levels during the first 2 to 3 weeks of June to decide whether a postemergence insecticide will be needed. Producers are also encouraged to review research findings published in recent volumes of “Research and Extension Reports” and to use the “Sugarbeet Production Guide” to design effective pest management programs. NDSU Entomology will continue to inform growers regarding SBRM activity each year through radio reports, the NDSU “Crop & Pest Report”, and by notifying sugar cooperative agricultural staff when appropriate.