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RICE INSECT MANAGEMENT WHITE PAPER BY IVORYCHEM

INSECTS	RECOMMENDED PRODUCT
Rice leaf miners	SABRE
Armyworms	PLUNGE 85 WP
Chinch bugs	TRINEX 25 EC
Rice stink bugs	
Green leafhopper	PLUNGE 85 WP
Bird cherry-oat aphid	TRINEX 25 EC
Leafhoppers	
Greenbug	
Rice water weevil adults	
Grasshoppers	

SYMPTOMS

Chinch bugs – Chinch bugs damage lawns by inserting their piercing/ sucking mouthparts into the crowns, stems and stolons of grass plants to remove sap. During this process they inject a toxin that causes the grass to turn yellow, which makes damage appear as irregular yellow patches of turf. These damaged areas turn reddish brown and eventually die, while the chinch bugs move outward into healthy grass. A yellow halo around the damaged area is typical of a chinch bug infestation. Damage from chinch bugs shows up first in sunny areas with heat or drought stressed grass and which is often areas near pavement or sidewalks.

Rice stink bugs – Nymphal and adult feeding removes contents (endosperm) from developing seed (milk and soft dough stages) and results in an empty seed coat or shriveled kernels. Yellow to black spots develop at feeding sites on rice kernels injured later (dough stage) and are often associated with microorganisms. This type of damage is commonly called "pecky rice", and it has been correlated with reduced head yield and increased percent broken kernels in milled rice, a loss in quality or "grade."

Rice water weevil - Larval stages feed on roots of developing rice plants, causing yield reduction when they occur in large numbers; medically harmless. The root damage caused by high numbers of larvae reduces yield.



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Fall armyworm

Larvae feed deep inside the whorls. Holes may be 1-2 inches across and often mirror each other on opposite leaves that have emerged from the whorl. Injury resembles corn earworm injury.

See Photo. Fall armyworm injury to whorl-stage corn.



CONTROL

Chemical – Apply PLUNGE 85 WP and TRINEX 25 EC at the recommended label rate. Spray at weekly intervals during flowering and then monthly until near harvest. Re-apply after rain. PLUNGE 85 WP and TRINEX 25 EC may be purchased from Ivorychem Trinidad or your nearest distributor.

Cultural – Sampling should be done for adult feeding activity. Inspect fields one week after permanent flood. Check plants at least 5 metres (15 feet) away from the edge of the field by inspecting 100 randomly selected leaves. If 50 or more of the plants checked have feeding scars on the newest leaf, treatment with an insecticide is justified. Control is most effective when application is made 7 to 14 days after a permanent flood has been established and insect numbers are at or above the economic threshold level. Hold the flood for at least one week after application.

Source: Texas A&M University Department of Entomology