

IPM FOR CONTROL OF: *DALBULUS MAIDIS*

VERSION 1.0 MARCH 2025



Insecticide Resistance Action Committee

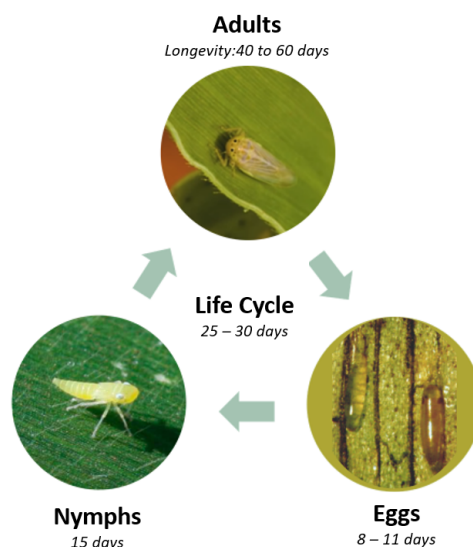
IPM strategies for resistance management

IPM tactics are based on science and can be roughly characterized as combinations of cultural interventions, host plant resistance, the use of natural enemies and the use of synthetic pesticides based on economic threshold, or genetically modified crops (GMO), where appropriate

- **Monitoring and economic thresholds**
 - Pest populations should be monitored and insecticides only applied, if economic threshold are exceeded.
- **Seed treatments with systemic insecticides**
- **Sanitation, removal of volunteer- or alternative host plants**
 - Elimination of volunteer plants before sowing or transplant reduces the risk of pests and diseases surviving between crops.
- **Crop rotation**
 - Rotation between host and non-host crops.
 - Avoid late planting of corn
- **Biological control**
 - Microbial control products based on entomopathogenic fungi can be applied using standard spray equipment
- **Host plant resistance**
 - Introduce tolerant corn hybrids.

Dalbulus maidis

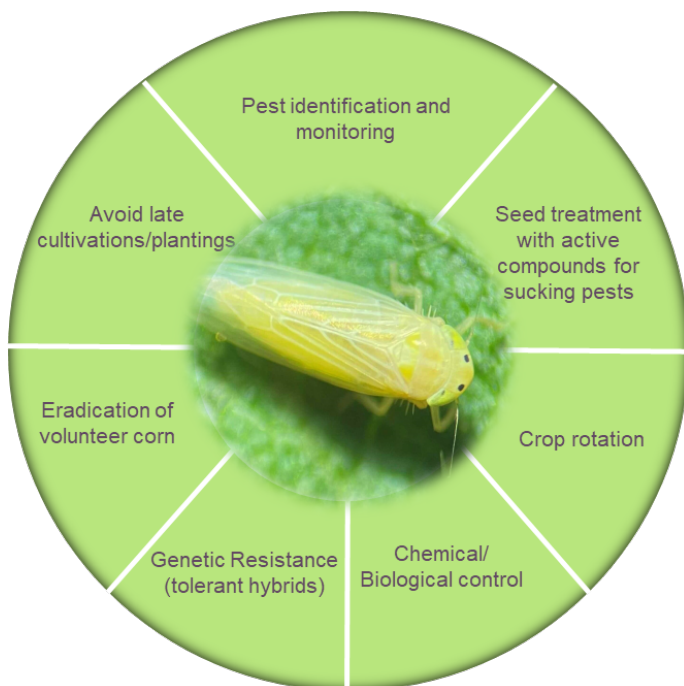
Life Cycle



Source: Embrapa



Corn Stunt Symptoms (Source Embrapa)



IPM strategy for managing *D. maidis* and corn stunt in Brazil

Source: <https://www.embrapa.br/busca-de-publicacoes/-/publicacao/1129511/guia-de-boas-praticas-para-o-manejo-dos-enfezamentos-e-da-cigarrinha-do-milho>