

SOYBEAN GALL MIDGE

A new pest of soybean in the Midwestern region resulting in significant injury

Soybean gall midge has been reported in five states (Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri), and is expanding in distribution. This bulletin provides information on scouting in distribution. This bulletin provides information on scouting for early-detection of this pest.



Larvae (maggots) are white turning orange as they mature. Multiple larvae infest the stem at the base of the plant.



Adults are small flies ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch long) with banded legs and are extremely difficult to spot in the field. Scouting efforts should focus on larvae only.

WHEN TO SCOUT:

- R1 (flowering) through R6 (full seed set)

WHERE TO SCOUT:

- First four rows on edges of soybean fields
- Field edges adjacent to last year's soybean fields
- Field edges adjacent to ditches and tree lines with dense, grassy vegetation

WHAT TO LOOK FOR:

- Wilted, dead or lodged plants
- Dark lesions at base of plant
- Swollen or cracked stems
- Plants that snap easily at the soil surface
- White/orange larvae under dark lesions on stem

For more information or if you suspect soybean gall midge in your field, contact your local county Agricultural County Educator.



This bulletin was developed by Amy Raudenbush and Kelley Tilmon, Department of Entomology, The Ohio State University.

Support provided by:



We would like to thank Justin McMechan, University of Nebraska-Lincoln for providing images for this card.