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August 4, 2011
SIRMU

The Tarnished Plant Bug

My name is Chastity Renee' Scott, a sophomore at Coahoma Community College majoring in biochemistry. I am in the band, choir, and the SGA. I love helping people and I also love math and science. This is my first year at USDA and I have really enjoyed it. I have tried to learn as much as possible; it was amazing how we use thing we learn in high school and college here. I really see the purpose of learning the things we learn even though it seems to have no purpose.

I have learned about tarnished plant bug distribution in cotton relative to surrounding crop landscape. The time frame corresponds to widespread adoption of Bt cotton and Bt corn. The research methods for field infestation of cotton, corn, soybean and grain sorghum. Also, about Aphids Reproduction, Parthenogenesis; Aphids species have unusual and complex reproduction. They both have sexual and asexual reproduction. They produce eggs and, also live nymphs. Ants do not eat Aphids. They share a relationship. Aphids provide an important food source.

One thing I constantly here was Tarnished Plant Bug, because it has such a huge effect on the crops. They quickly adopt to resistance, and hard to kill. Chemical rotation is a way to minimize that resistance. Plant bugs develop resistance to certain insecticides over the course of a single season. Diamond insecticide is especially effective in fields where tarnished plant bugs pressure is heavy. They also over winter as a diapausing adult plant bug. Economical cost of keeping the plant bugs under control. It's more expensive to treat plant bugs. It takes more to keep the problem down. Because of how fast they adapt to the chemical.