



The Corn Leafhopper and the stunt complex Brazil



Promoting Seed Business
in the Americas

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Biotechnology and Germplasm

CROPLIFE BRAZIL

CropLife Brazil - 2019



It brings together the expertise of various industries engaged in research, development, and innovation across seeds, biotechnology, crop protection, and digital agriculture, all working toward a shared agenda

Corn Leafhopper – Introduction

- The continuous cultivation of corn in Brazil, driven by increasing demand and favorable environmental conditions, has led to a rise in the corn leafhopper and the associated corn stunt complex;
- These systemic diseases severely impact corn physiology, nutrition, and development, potentially reducing yields by up to 100% when seedlings are infected early;



Corn Leafhopper – Introduction

- The increase in leafhopper populations and stunting has been significant since 2015/2016, especially in regions like Bahia, Goiás, and São Paulo;
- Leafhoppers acquire and transmit pathogens by feeding on infected plants, with seedlings being particularly vulnerable due to their protection and humidity.



Working groups



Technical Cooperations – CropLife Brazil / EMBRAPA

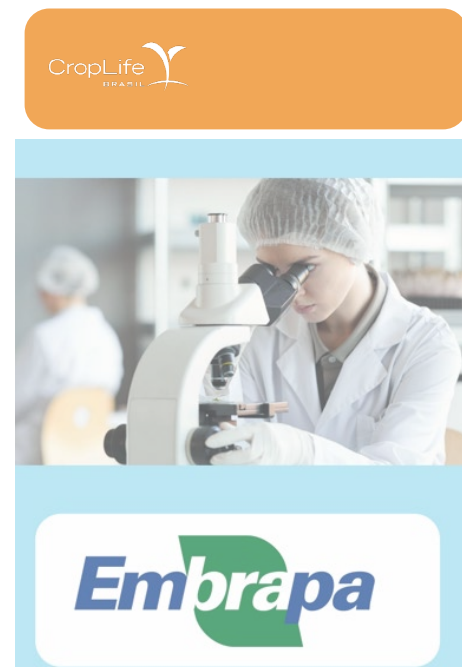
Project Title:

Stunt risk management and integrated management of the corn leafhopper *Dalbulus maidis* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) in maize.

Execution Period: 36 months

General Objective: To develop basic and applied studies aimed at supporting strategies for the management of the risk of high incidence and damage by stunting and for the integrated management of populations corn leafhopper *D. maidis*, in areas of seed and corn grain production in Brazil.

Investment: R\$7 million



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Highlights

- a) To evaluate the efficiency of methods to control the corn leafhopper, especially with the use of chemical and biological insecticides.

- b) Develop a rapid diagnostic kit for mollicutes (phytoplasma and spiroplasma) in maize plants and in the insect vector.

- c) To develop and implement a program for monitoring stunts and populations of *D. maidis* in the main producing regions of Brazil.

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Embrapa

Actions to promote good practices:



E-Book

www.boaspraticasagronomicas.com



Actions to promote good practices:

1. **Eliminate volunteer corn (tiguera) and keep the field free of weeds**
2. Do not sow corn next to adult crops showing symptoms of stunting
3. **Use cultivars with higher genetic tolerance to stunting**
4. Use seeds that are certified and treated with registered insecticides
5. Synchronize the sowing period at the beginning of the recommended season in the region
6. **Monitor the presence of the leafhopper** between the VE and V8 phases and apply registered insecticides to reduce the vector population as much as possible
7. Rotate modes of action to prevent leafhopper resistance to insecticides
8. Control the quality of the harvest and avoid the loss of ears and grains
9. Correctly transport harvested corn and avoid grain loss on roads
10. Rotate crops and avoid successive sowing of grasses

Actions to promote good practices:

- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gY9ahK-c-8B08nO86UQkkgGaNyv_Nhlu/view?usp=sharing



A cigarrinha do milho pode comprometer até 100% da plantação. E você sabe como evitar esse tipo de prejuízo e proteger o rendimento da safra de milho? O primeiro passo do controle das doenças está nas suas mãos.

De olho na cigarrinha

#Juntos pelo milho

Teste seus conhecimentos, receba informações e faça parte do movimento.

Thank You
Gracias
Obrigada



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