

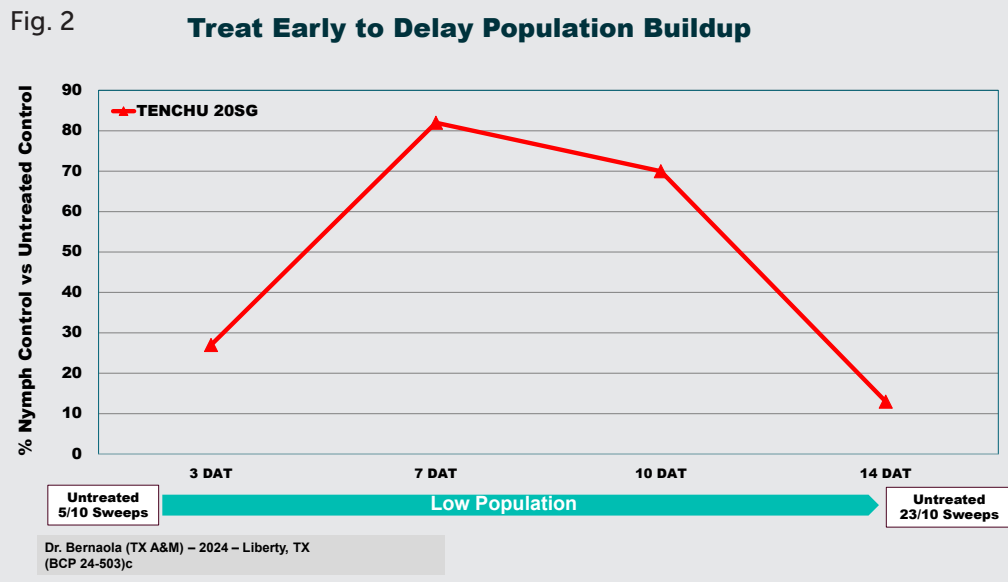
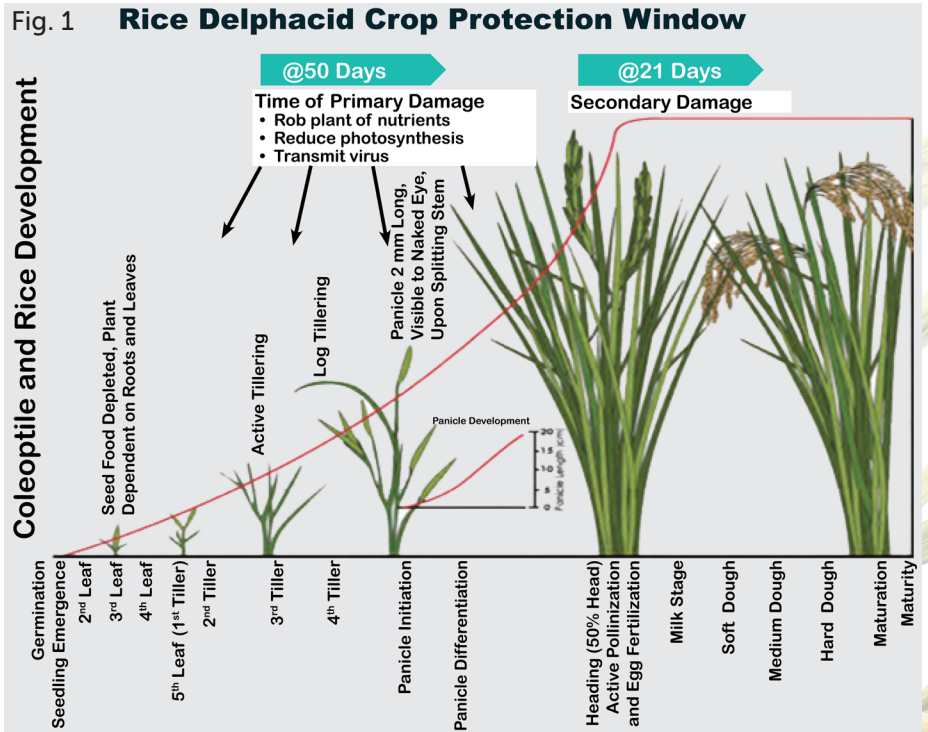


Rice Delphacid Control

The rice delphacid (RD), *Tagosodes orizicolus* (Muir) is a common pest of Central and South America. Since 2015, RD have been a sporadic pest of rice in Texas. Several years ago, a biotype capable of overwintering in Texas became established. Mid-South entomologists believe that this biotype was blown into the Delta states by one of the hurricanes in 2024 and has rapidly begun to spread across the region.

RD injures the rice plant by sucking out plant sap (robbing essential nutrients), excrete honeydew (sugar) that promotes growth of sooty mold (reduces photosynthesis) and vectors rice Hoja blanca virus (RHBV); all these results in reduced tillering, stunted growth and severe yield loss.

As with Rice Stink Bug (RSB), Texas A&M & Texas growers have learned how to utilize TENCHU® 20SG to mitigate or delay RD damage. During the 2025 Arkansas Crop Consultants Association Annual Meeting, Mr. Cliff Mock (Texas crop consultant & rice grower), explained how they utilize TENCHU 20SG at 10.5oz. As it can take 4-6 weeks from egg-lay to adult, they treat early when RD are first detected to get "knock-down" and delay RD population development until past the critical injury stage of early tillering (Figure 1).



Texas A&M field research data corroborates this (Figure 2). In this study, TENCHU 20SG applied to a light population (5/10 sweeps) achieved 70-80% nymphal control through 7-10 days after application. Mr. Mock also explained that if they wait until a heavy population is established, only "suppression" can be achieved.

Under low insect pressure, control was achieved through 7-10 days after application to help delay population explosion

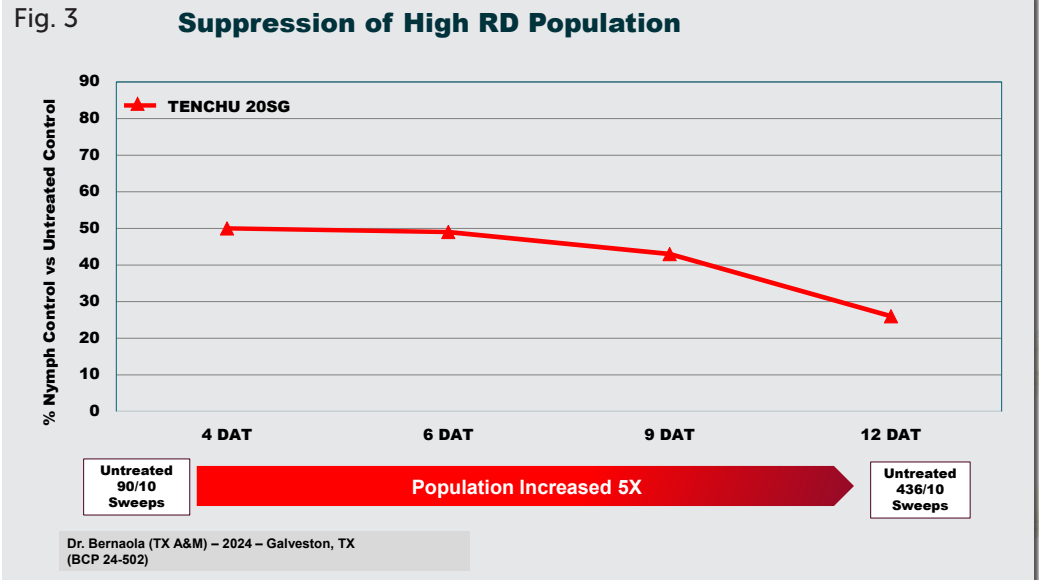
Technical Bulletin

This is also corroborated by TX A&M field research data (Figure 3). In this study, TENCHU only achieved suppression when applied to an exploding population that went from 90/10 sweeps to 436/10 sweeps just 12 days later.

Under heavy insect pressure, only suppression was achieved.

What is the recommendation for 2026?

- Crop scouts will need to tighten their schedules for more frequent sampling beginning prior to early tillering.
- Sampling time-allotment will need to change to allow more time as RD nymphs like to feed on the lower stems. Whereas RD adults feed on the upper leaves and are easily caught in sweep nets.



- Although TENCHU 20SG does provide a moderate level of nymphal control (Table 1.), COURIER® SC has received Section 18's for control of nymphal RDPH stages. As this insect growth regulator (IGR) does not control adults, an adulticide, such as TENCHU 20SG should be combined. TENCHU provides knock down of the existing population and provides some residual control of developing nymphs. **The tank-mix of 8oz TENCHU 20SG and 13.6oz Courier SC is a University recommendation for 2026.**
- Pyrethroids are not recommended as they flare RD population development and can make the problem worse.

Remember, a TENCHU 20SG application during the late tillering stages provides added benefit of protection from RSB during some of the panicle development stages. RD can be established in the crop throughout the later stages of development so application of TENCHU for RSB will also suppress RD and reduce the overwintering population numbers. Transform® (sulfoxaflor) is also labeled for RD control but does not exhibit good control of RSB. **Thus, TENCHU is the logical choice for maximum crop protection and more "bang" for the investment.**

Table 1	Greenhouse Trial #1		Greenhouse Trial #2	
TREATMENT	No. Nymphs/Plant 19DAT ¹	% Control	No. Nymphs/Plant 21DAT ¹	% Control
Untreated	19.2 a		63.7 a	
Courier 13.6oz	0 b	100	0 b	100
TENCHU 10.5oz	3.5 b	82	10.2 b	84

Dr. Bernaola, TX A&M -- 2025
¹DAT = Days after treatment

Manufactured By: MITSUI CHEMICALS CROP & LIFE SOLUTIONS, INC.