Soybean Table 1: Timing of damage from common insects and related pests.

Pests are listed from early to late-season. Key species are highlighted in ALL CAPS.

Common name	Overwintering stage, location	May	June	July	August	Sept
white grubs	larvae (grubs), underground	root feeding by annual grubs				
		root feeding by June beetle grubs				
seedcorn maggot	pupae, in soil	larval (maggot) damage to germinating plants				
wireworm	larvae, in soil	larval damage to roots				
slugs & snails	both eggs and adults, in field	feeding on seedlings				
black cutworm	Southern USA, migrate north	larval feeding on leaves and cutting of plants				
BEAN LEAF BEETLE	adults, woodlots & residue		chew small holes in leaves		chew holes in leaves &into pods	
SOYBEAN APHID	eggs, on buckthorn		nymphs and adults pierce leaves, feed on plant sap and secrete honeydew			
silver spotted skipper	pupae		larvae feed on leaves & live in a distinctive shelter made of leaves folded or tied together			
leaf-feeding caterpillars = defoliators (multiple species)	beet armyworm, webworm, yellow woolly bear - pupae All others: Southern USA, migrate north		larval feeding on leaves (defoliation). Earworm and looper may also feed on pods. Timing depends on species. • As early as June: beet armyworm, green cloverworm, thistle caterpillar, webworm, woolly bear • Later, July - August: earworm, fall armyworm, soybean looper, velvetbean			
grasshoppers (multiple species)	egg clusters, underground			nymphs, then adults, feed on leaves		
Japanese beetles	larvae (grubs), underground			adult skeletonizing, mainly along field edges		
SPIDER MITE	adult females, at base of hosts			multiple generations pierce plant cells		
soybean gall midge	pupae, on/in ground			maggots feed on lower stems; not yet reported in MI or OH		
thrips	depends on species			adults and nymphs 'punch' and suck plant cells		
stink bug	adults, in & around fields				piercing of pods & beans	