

## Mirids (*Creontiades* spp.) in mungbeans

### Potential yield loss

Mungbean crop value (\$/t)	Mirids per square metre (beatsheet)							
	0.1	0.2	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3
350	2.1	4.2	10.5	21.0	31.5	42.0	52.5	63.0
400	2.4	4.8	12.0	24.0	36.0	48.0	60.0	72.0
450	2.7	5.4	13.5	27.0	40.5	54.0	67.5	81.0
500	3.0	6.0	15.0	30.0	45.0	60.0	75.0	90.0
550	3.3	6.6	16.5	33.0	49.5	66.0	82.5	99.0
600	3.6	7.2	18.0	36.0	54.0	72.0	90.0	108.0
650	3.9	7.8	19.5	39.0	58.5	78.0	97.5	117.0
700	4.2	8.4	21.0	42.0	63.0	84.0	105.0	126.0
750	4.5	9.0	22.5	45.0	67.5	90.0	112.5	135.0
800	4.8	9.6	24.0	48.0	72.0	96.0	120.0	144.0
850	5.1	10.2	25.5	51.0	76.5	102.0	127.5	153.0

### Economic thresholds

Control cost (\$/ha)	Mirid thresholds* (adults + nymphs/m <sup>2</sup> ) at mungbean crop values listed below (\$/t)									
	\$400	\$450	\$500	\$550	\$600	\$650	\$700	\$750	\$800	\$850
\$10	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
\$15	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
\$20	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
\$25	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
\$30	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
\$35	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
\$40	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8

\*Table based on a measured yield loss of 60 kg/ha for every mirid per square metre inflicted over a 28 day period. There is therefore no need to spray low mirid populations immediately at early flowering. Delaying sprays for low mirid populations by up to 7 days for low mirid populations will have no impact on yield, will reduce the risk of flaring *helicoverpa* and may mean you only have to apply 1 mirid spray. Cross-reference the cost of control versus the crop value to determine the economic threshold (ET), e.g. if cost of control = \$15/ha and crop value = \$600/t, the ET = 0.42. The higher the cost of control, and the lower the crop value, the higher the threshold. Note that if dimethoate is phased out, the higher cost of the replacement thresholds will raise the thresholds considerably - e.g. x 2 or more.