Reports of slug injury to soybean have increased in recent years and with the relatively mild winter most of the Corn Belt experienced, the growing season of 2020 may result in more reports. The three major species of slugs that can be found associated with soybean in the Midwest are the gray garden slug (Figure 1), the marsh slug, and the dusky slug. In the mid-Atlantic states, there is an additional species, the banded slug. However, the gray garden slug is the most common damaging species to soybean across the country. The gray garden slug produces a white, sticky mucous when disturbed, which can be used as a diagnostic characteristic.

What is the life cycle of slugs? Slugs have three growth stages, egg, juvenile, and adult. Slug eggs are small, gelatinous, oval-shaped, and are usually found on crop residue or in the soil. Egg hatch usually occurs in early spring, with juveniles resembling adults but smaller. The juveniles reach maturity in the late summer to early fall, mate, and lay eggs. The lifespan of the grey garden slug is about 12 months, with a generation time of about 6 months.

Where can slugs be a concern? The majority of reports of injury come from no-till or reduced-till cropping systems. These systems provide slugs with an excellent environment by maintaining crop residue to retain moisture and provide shelter, particularly under cool and wet conditions in the spring. Reports from the mid-Atlantic states indicate that about 20% of the no-till fields suffer economic losses and 47% of growers indicate that significant slug damage occurs every 2–3 years.

Why does a mild winter increase the risk of injury in fields prone to slug injury? The stages of development in slugs is not well synchronized, with eggs, juveniles, and adults being found at many times during the year. Slugs are most active and damaging in the early to late spring and early fall. The major overwintering stage for the gray garden slug is as an egg in the mid-Atlantic states, but in Ohio both the egg and adult can overwinter. However, mild winters can allow both adults and juveniles to survive, particularly with adequate snow pack. Injury in the spring by the gray garden slug is done primarily by the juveniles; therefore, conditions that allow their survival can result in more injury earlier in the growing season.
**Slug Damage in Soybeans**

*How do slugs injure plants?*

Slugs have a wide host range and feed on many plants including cereal crops, corn, soybean, canola, alfalfa, and cover crops. Most injury occurs within a month of planting and in some cases, slugs can actually feed on the seed. They feed by scraping the surface of plant tissue. When slugs attack soybeans in the cotyledon stage they create craters and holes in the cotyledons (Figure 1) and feeding in the early vegetative stages results in holes in the leaves. If the growing point of a seedling is killed, the seedling will die. In cases where the seed furrow has not collapsed during planting, it will allow slugs direct access to the seed and losses can be high.

*How can I reduce injury once I find slugs in my soybean in-season?*

Options are fairly limited to control slugs in-season on field crops. There are baits, containing metaldehyde, that have been effective in controlling slugs. However, these baits are water soluble and precipitation can limit longevity. Various home remedies, such as applying a urea solution at night during calm conditions, have been inconsistent in control and may result in fertilizer burn. Consult with your local Extension service for recommendations in your area.

*SOURCES*


*Legal Statements*

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW PESTICIDE LABEL DIRECTIONS. Performance may vary, from location to location and from year to year, as local growing, soil and weather conditions may vary. Growers should evaluate data from multiple locations and years wherever possible and should consider the impacts of these conditions on the grower’s fields. ©2020 Bayer Group. All rights reserved. 4017_Q1