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## [Bean Agronomy Network~ Partnership in Industry](#)

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**Seedcorn maggots** (*Delia platura*) attack bean seeds, preventing germination and reducing the stand. The yellowish white maggot tunnels into the seed or stem. The gray flies are found in the spring May when soil temperatures reach 10 degrees C. They lay eggs in soil, on crop residue, or on the seed or seedling. Rotting organic matter seems to favor egg laying by the flies. In parts of the United States seedcorn maggots cause sporadic but potentially devastating damage in dry bean production. Larvae attack seeds and newly emerging seedlings. Infested seeds and other plant parts are hollowed out. Damaged plants are weak and may not develop resulting in thinned stands. If suspicious of seedcorn maggot damage, dig up seeds that failed to emerge and look for the maggots. Because of the potential threat of seedcorn maggot, Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, Agricore United, and Syn! genta Crop Protection Canada are cooperating on a seed treatment trial.

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