Treatment and lb (AI)/acre

98 INSECTICIDE AND ACARICIDE TESTS VEGETABLE CROPS

The treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block design with 4 replications. Spray treatments were mixed in 10 gal of water and applied at a rate of 50 gal/acre at 90 psi on 11 Jul and 15 Jul. Treatments were applied with a custom built row crop sprayer equipped with 3 drop nozzles per row. All treatments were effective in controlling European corn borers during the growing season although natural populations declined by harvest time (15 Oct). There were no significant yield differences among treatments.

SNAPBEANS, EUROPEAN CORN BORER CONTROL, 1986: Horizon snap beans were planted in 4-row plots 35 ft in length on 21 May. The center 2 rows of each plot were the treatment rows. Each plot was buffered on each side by an untreated guard row. The distance between rows was 3 ft. The treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block design with 4 replications. Spray treatments were mixed in 10 gal of water and applied at a rate of 50 gal/acre at 90 psi on 11 Jul and 15 Jul. Treatments were applied with a custom built row crop sprayer equipped with 3 drop nozzles per row. All plots were infested with approx. 1,666 one-day old European corn borer larvae/10 ft of row on 10 Jul. A 10 ft section from each plot was harvested on 18 Jul and yield was recorded. On the same date 150 bean pods from each plot were examined for European corn borer injury.

BEAN (SNAP): Phaseolus vulgaris "Horizon" European corn borer; Ostrinia nubilalis (Hübner) James J. Linduska University of Maryland Vegetable Research Farm Rt. 5 Salisbury, MD 21801

All plots received irrigation. None of the products were phytotoxic. The untreated check had significantly more injury than the other treatments.

SNAPBEANS, EUROPEAN CORN BORER CONTROL, 1986: Horizon snap beans were planted in 4-row plots 35 ft in length on 21 May. The center 2 rows of each plot were the treatment rows. Each plot was buffered on each side by an untreated guard row. The distance between rows was 3 ft. The treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block design with 4 replications. Spray treatments were mixed in 10 gal of water and applied at a rate of 50 gal/acre at 90 psi on 11 Jul and 15 Jul. Treatments were applied with a custom built row crop sprayer equipped with 3 drop nozzles per row. All plots were infested with approx. 1,666 one-day old European corn borer larvae/10 ft of row on 10 Jul. A 10 ft section from each plot was harvested on 18 Jul and yield was recorded. On the same date 150 bean pods from each plot were examined for European corn borer injury.

All plots received irrigation. None of the products were phytotoxic. The untreated check had significantly more injury than the other treatments. There was no significant difference in yield.

SNAPBEANS, EUROPEAN CORN BORER CONTROL, 1986: Horizon snap beans were planted in 4-row plots 35 ft in length on 21 May. The center 2 rows of each plot were the treatment rows. Each plot was buffered on each side by an untreated guard row. The distance between rows was 3 ft. The treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block design with 4 replications. Spray treatments were mixed in 10 gal of water and applied at a rate of 50 gal/acre at 90 psi on 11 Jul and 15 Jul. Treatments were applied with a custom built row crop sprayer equipped with 3 drop nozzles per row. All plots were infested with approx. 1,666 one-day old European corn borer larvae/10 ft of row on 10 Jul. A 10 ft section from each plot was harvested on 18 Jul and yield was recorded. On the same date 150 bean pods from each plot were examined for European corn borer injury.

All plots received irrigation. None of the products were phytotoxic. The untreated check had significantly more injury than the other treatments. There was no significant difference in yield.

SNAPBEANS, EUROPEAN CORN BORER CONTROL, 1986: Horizon snap beans were planted in 4-row plots 35 ft in length on 21 May. The center 2 rows of each plot were the treatment rows. Each plot was buffered on each side by an untreated guard row. The distance between rows was 3 ft. The treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block design with 4 replications. Spray treatments were mixed in 10 gal of water and applied at a rate of 50 gal/acre at 90 psi on 11 Jul and 15 Jul. Treatments were applied with a custom built row crop sprayer equipped with 3 drop nozzles per row. All plots were infested with approx. 1,666 one-day old European corn borer larvae/10 ft of row on 10 Jul. A 10 ft section from each plot was harvested on 18 Jul and yield was recorded. On the same date 150 bean pods from each plot were examined for European corn borer injury.

All plots received irrigation. None of the products were phytotoxic. The untreated check had significantly more injury than the other treatments. There was no significant difference in yield.

SNAPBEANS, EUROPEAN CORN BORER CONTROL, 1986: Horizon snap beans were planted in 4-row plots 35 ft in length on 21 May. The center 2 rows of each plot were the treatment rows. Each plot was buffered on each side by an untreated guard row. The distance between rows was 3 ft. The treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block design with 4 replications. Spray treatments were mixed in 10 gal of water and applied at a rate of 50 gal/acre at 90 psi on 11 Jul and 15 Jul. Treatments were applied with a custom built row crop sprayer equipped with 3 drop nozzles per row. All plots were infested with approx. 1,666 one-day old European corn borer larvae/10 ft of row on 10 Jul. A 10 ft section from each plot was harvested on 18 Jul and yield was recorded. On the same date 150 bean pods from each plot were examined for European corn borer injury.

All plots received irrigation. None of the products were phytotoxic. The untreated check had significantly more injury than the other treatments. There was no significant difference in yield.

SNAPBEANS, EUROPEAN CORN BORER CONTROL, 1986: Horizon snap beans were planted in 4-row plots 35 ft in length on 21 May. The center 2 rows of each plot were the treatment rows. Each plot was buffered on each side by an untreated guard row. The distance between rows was 3 ft. The treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block design with 4 replications. Spray treatments were mixed in 10 gal of water and applied at a rate of 50 gal/acre at 90 psi on 11 Jul and 15 Jul. Treatments were applied with a custom built row crop sprayer equipped with 3 drop nozzles per row. All plots were infested with approx. 1,666 one-day old European corn borer larvae/10 ft of row on 10 Jul. A 10 ft section from each plot was harvested on 18 Jul and yield was recorded. On the same date 150 bean pods from each plot were examined for European corn borer injury.

All plots received irrigation. None of the products were phytotoxic. The untreated check had significantly more injury than the other treatments. There was no significant difference in yield.