**SOYBEAN: Glycine max 'Cobb'**

Soybean loopers: *Pseudoplusia includens* (Walker)

Soybean podworm: *Heliothis zea* (Boddie)

Green cloverworm: *Plathypenna scriba* (F.)

**PODWORM, SOYBEAN LOOPER, AND GREEN CLOVERWORM CONTROL OF SOYBEAN WITH Bacillus thuringiensis, 1982:** Soybeans were planted in 102 cm rows, at the Plant Breeding unit near Tallassee, AL in May. Treatment plots were 8 rows x 15.2 m arranged in a randomized complete block design with 4 replications. Treatments were applied with a CO₂-purged, hand carried sprayer delivering 15.4 l/ha through 3 TX6 nozzles per row at 4 psi. Applications were made on Aug 19, when soybean looper and podworm populations had reached economic threshold levels and again on Aug 31, when an influx of soybean loopers occurred. Evaluations were made by taking a 0.91 m shake cloth sample from each plot on Aug 19 (prespray), 24, 27, Sep 3 and 7.

At 5 days post treatment ABG 6092 at 0.5 and 1.0 lb ai, ABG 6123 at 0.25 and 0.50 lb ai, and Dipel 4L at 1.0 lb ai significantly reduced the number of large looper larvae. Medium larvae were significantly reduced by ABG 6092 at 0.5 and 1.0 lb ai and ABG 6123 at 0.5 lb ai. Although treatment effects on small larvae were partially masked by the continued influx due to moth flights, oviposition, and egg hatch, reduction by ABG 6092 at 1.0 ai and Lannate were measurable. By day 8 the ABG 6092 still exerted a measurable effect on medium larvae. Post-treatment counts at 4 days (Sep 2) showed that the second application of ABG 6092 (both rates), ABG 6123, and Lannate reduced numbers of large larvae. Populations of podworm were very high, but sampling techniques utilized could not distinguish between treatment responses. In most cases, the treatments had no obvious effect on podworm numbers. The green cloverworm was extremely sensitive to all treatments. Low rates were equal to high rates against the populations tested.

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**Insecticide and Acaricide Tests R:212**

**SOYBEAN: Glycine max 'Dare'**

Southern green stinkbug: *Nezara viridula* (L.)

Brown stinkbug: *Euschistus servus* (Say)

Dusky stinkbug: *Euschistus tristis* (Say)

**EFFICACY OF CYMBOUSH FOR STINKBUG CONTROL ON SOYBEAN, SMALL-LOT FIELD TRIAL, MARMARONE FARM, THERIOT, LOUISIANA, 1981:** A randomized complete block experimental design was used with treatments replicated 6 times. Individual plots were 12 rows spaced 3 ft apart x 36 ft (0.03 acre). Treatments consisted of an untreated control and Cymbush (Cypermethrin) applied at 0.02, 0.04 and 0.08 lb ai/acre, respectively. A single foliar spray application of each Cymbush concentrate with applied broadcast at 30 psi. Oct 11 and 14 itinerant stinkbug present were obtained 24 and 120 h later by sampling 12 row x 3 ft and 1 ft in each plot. A 3' drop cloth was placed on the soil surface between soybean rows; the adjacent plants were shaken and all stinkbugs falling on the cloth were counted. This procedure was repeated twice in individual plots. Counts were obtained for the numbers of southern green stinkbug, pentatomid, and dusky stinkbugs. Counts were obtained for the numbers of southern green stinkbug and pentatomid, and dusky stinkbugs. Counts were obtained for the numbers of southern green stinkbug and pentatomid, and dusky stinkbugs.