LESSE CORNSTALK BORER CONTROL IN PEANUTS IN FLORIDA, 1991: Peanuts were planted on 5 Jun. Plot size was 4 rows x 7 m with a 92-cm row spacing. Experimental design was a RCB with 4 replications. The soil type was a Chipola loamy sand. Conventional practices were used for fertility and weed and disease control. Lorsban 4 E treatments were applied broadcast preplant and incorporated on 5 Jun, with a CO2-powered backpack sprayer that was equipped with D3 nozzles at 36 psi and the amount of water about 25 gal/acre. The 2 outer rows of plots of selected treatments were used to take soil samples for conducting bioassays against neonate LCB larvae. One 30-cm wide x 10-cm long x 2.5-cm deep soil sample was taken per plot by taking 2 subsamples per plot. This was done every 2 wk on 7 dates beginning immediately after planting. Soil samples were put in prelabeled plastic bags to take soil samples for conducting bioassays against neonate LCB larvae. One 30-cm wide x 10-cm long x 2.5-cm deep soil sample was taken per plot by sprayer that was equipped with D3 nozzles at 36 psi and the amount of water about 25 gal/acre. The 2 outer rows of plots of selected treatments were used.

Bioassays were conducted. Efficacy in each sample was evaluated by bioassaying 1st-instars in 30-ml cups that were filled to a depth of 1 cm of soil. Before bioassaying, soil samples were allowed to air dry for 24 hr. Sorghum seedlings were germinated in petri dishes lined with filter paper and frozen until bioassays were conducted. Efficacy in each sample was evaluated by bioassaying 1st-instars in 30-ml cups that were filled to a depth of 1 cm of soil. Before bioassaying, soil samples were allowed to air dry for 24 hr. Sorghum seedlings were germinated in petri dishes lined with filter paper and moistened with solution containing fungistat benomyl. Five larvae were placed in each cup, with 5 cups used per plot per date. Sorghum seedlings were placed in each cup to provide a continuous supply of food for the larvae. The effectiveness of each treatment was evaluated at 72 hr by counting the number of living larvae. The 2 center rows of each plot were dug at maturity, picked 4 days later, and dried to 8% moisture before taking plot weights to determine yield.

Means in the same column followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P = 0.05; DMRT).

PEANUT: Arachis hypogaea L. ‘Florunner’

Tobacco thrips; Frankliniella fusca (Hinds);
Western flower thrips; R. occidentalis (Pergande)

J. E. Funderburk and A. L. Brown
University of Florida, NFREC
Route 3, Box 4370
Quincy, Florida 32351

THRIPS CONTROL WITH TEMIK IN SEEDLING PEANUTS, EXPERIMENT 1, 1992: The experiment was located in Jackson County, FL, planted 5 May. Plot size was 2 rows x 20 ft, with a 36-inch row spacing. Treatments were replicated 4 times in a RCB design. Granule treatments in-furrow were released between the seed-furrow openers and the press wheels. Banded treatments were applied with a tractor-mounted Gandy applicator. The density of thrips in terminal buds was estimated in each plot on 19 May, 2 Jun, 2 Jul, and 9 Jul. Each thrips sample consisted of 8 randomly selected terminal buds. A terminal bud consisted of all unexpanded leaves on the end of a stem. Each sample was placed in a labeled vial containing 70% ethyl alcohol. The number of thrips in each sample was determined by searching the contents under a 7 to 15 x dissecting microscope.

Population densities of adults were greatest on 19 May sample date, and there were not significantly different on other sample dates. Population densities of nymphs were greatest on 2 Jun and there were significant treatment differences. Differences were not significant on other dates.