were separated using DMRT. Aphid counts were transformed to Log 10.

Rate expressed as amount of formulation/acre.

Formulated material/acre.

Triton added to spray mixture at 8 oz/100 gal.

Check

RH-7988 4EC
Orthene 75SP
Azodrin 5WM
Lannate 1.8L
Ivory liquid
Diazinon AG500 4EC
Sevin 90S
Dipel 2X
Check

TOBACCO: Nicotiana tabacum L. Flue-cured ‘Coker 319’
Green peach aphid, Myzus persicae (Sulzer)

Paul J. Semtner
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Southern Piedmont Agricultural Experiment Station
P.O. Box 448
Blackstone, VA 23824

INSECTICIDES FOR THE CONTROL OF GREEN PEACH APHID ON FLUE-CURED TOBACCO, 1987:
Experiments were conducted at the Southern Piedmont Agricultural Experiment Station, Blackstone, Va. Plots consisted of single 40-ft rows of tobacco on 4-ft centers separated by untreated border rows. Plots were arranged in a randomized complete block design replicated 4 times. Flue-cured tobacco was transplanted on 12 May. Insecticides were applied on 1 Jul with a CO2-pressurized backpack sprayer that delivered 24 gal through 3 TX-10 tips at 60 psi. Triton AG-98 was applied at 8 oz/100 gal to all insecticide spray mixtures except Ivory Liquid, Safer Soap, and one Orthene treatment. Aphids were counted between the 4th and 6th veins on the underside of 4 upper leaves of 10 plants/plot. Tobacco was harvested as it ripened. It was then cured, weighed, and graded for determination of its returns. There was 1.05 inches of precipitation during the 1st 3 days after treatment. Data were analyzed by analysis of variance and significant means were separated using DMRT. Aphid counts were transformed to Log10 (X + 1) before analysis of variance, but data are presented in the table as untransformed means.

BH-7988 and Orthene gave the best control of the green peach aphid. Azodrin and Lannate were the only other treatments that gave significant reductions in aphid populations, but they were less effective than RH-7988 and Orthene. The other treatments were ineffective. Inadequate control with some insecticides in this test may have been related to the precipitation during the 1st 3 days after treatment.

Means within a column not sharing a common letter are significantly different at (P = 0.05; DMRT).

TOBACCO: Nicotiana tabacum L. Dark-fired ‘VA 309’
Green peach aphid; Myzus persicae (Sulzer)
Tobacco flea beetle; Epitrix hirtipennis (Melsh.)
Tobacco hornworm; Manduca sexta (L.)
Tomato hornworm; M. quinquemaculata (Haworth)

SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDES FOR THE CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS ON DARK-FIRED TOBACCO, 1987:
Experimental 3-row plots, 40 ft long on 4-ft centers, were established on a Wedowee sandy loam soil at the Southern Piedmont Agricultural Experiment Station, Blackstone, Va. Dark-fired tobacco was transplanted into the beds on 18 May. Preplant broadcast treatments were applied and incorporated by double disking and bedded up on 15 May. The ambient temperature during the application period was 66-76°F and the soil temperature was 67-80°F. Granular formulations were applied with...