This trial shows that Trigard can be applied by thermal fogger without loss of efficacy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment and lb(AI)/acre</th>
<th>Mean no. mines</th>
<th>Mean no. pupae</th>
<th>Mean no. adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VKII solution</td>
<td>43.2a</td>
<td>42.3a</td>
<td>41.2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VKII solution + Trigard 75WP 0.125</td>
<td>41.2a</td>
<td>0.0a</td>
<td>0.0b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P = 0.05; t test).

COCONUT PALM: Cocos nucifera L. 'Malayan Dwarf'

Keys whitefly: Aleurodicus dispersus Russell

COCONUT PALM: Cocos nucifera L. 'Malayan Dwarf'

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KEYS WHITEFLY CONTROL ON COCONUT PALM, FLA., 1982:
A field planting (3 m by 3-m spacing) of heavily infested, 4.5-year-old, 1.5- to 2.5-m tall 'Malayan Dwarf' coconut palms was treated 16 Oct. in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. An RCB design with four replicates was used. Each replicate consisted of one palm. Plants were sprayed to runoff with a 1 gal sprayer. Pre- and posttreatment counts were made of second, third and fourth instars on 10 leaflets per palm.

All treatments except malathion provided good control of the whiteflies within 2 weeks. Both dimethoate and acephate were still active at 5 weeks, but high mortality in the checks obscured actual control levels. No symptoms of phytotoxicity were observed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment and g (AI)/liter</th>
<th>Pretreatment</th>
<th>7 DAT</th>
<th>14 DAT</th>
<th>35 DAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malathion 50EC</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>143b</td>
<td>96b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethoate 43.5EC</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>26a</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acephate 15.6EC</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>23a</td>
<td>11a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>163b</td>
<td>183b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Means in a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 100 ($P = 0.05$) level of probability, by the Waller-Duncan K ratio Bayesian method. DAT, days after treatment.

DIEFFENBACHIA: Dieffenbachia maculata 'Compacta'

Twospotted spider mite: Tetranychus urticae Koch

DIEFFENBACHIA: Dieffenbachia maculata 'Compacta'

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Ornamental Horticulture Field Station
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TWOSPOTTED SPIDER MITE CONTROL ON DIEFFENBACHIA, ALA., 1983:
Nine insecticides were compared for control of spider mites on dieffenbachia. Plants were grown under 65% shade in 2-liter plastic pots containing a peat moss/pine bark medium. Treatments were applied on 22 Sep. (79°F) to upper and lower leaf surfaces to runoff with hand-pumped, compressed air sprayers. There were four single-plant replicates arranged in a completely randomized design. Mortality was evaluated 14 days after application using a Llanfair Orchard leaf brushing machine and microscope.

Mavrik, Pentac, Vendex, Myten, and Kelthane provided good mite control, while other materials were less effective at rates used. No phytotoxicity was observed.