Section VI
Vectors of Plant Pathogens

Insect Management in Kentucky Blue Grass Seed Fields with Soft Insecticides

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In 2002, an insecticide efficacy trial was established at Worley, Idaho. Examination of ST heads showed the definite presence of grass mealy bug nymphs and adults just above the 1st node below the head. No other insects were noted as potential vectors in 2002. Preliminary observations to date indicate that certain KBG varieties seem to have yield losses to ST, e.g. Pomeroy, Rhonde, and Shamrock, while S-21, Rugby, and Nassau have few ST heads per square meter in similar production areas.

The trial was sprayed with candidate products for registration in grass seed insect management on May 13 using a backpack sprayer at 20gpa/20psi. on the KBG variety "Rhonde". Materials selected from 2000 and 2001 efficacy trials, plus 2 rates of the new FMC product Zetacypermethrin, and Bifenthrin, were applied 2-weeks after dandelion bloom. Although snow had recently melted from the field, early evidence of ST was present, with grass mealy bug present in the elongating tillers. The trial was rated for ST heads per meter square June 21. : All products reduced ST heads per meter square, compared to the untreated check, with Bifenthrin, Zetacypermethrin, and the combination of Baythroid/Provado (Cyfluthrin + Imidacloprid in a tank mix) providing slightly superior control to other products.

Treatment	Rate/Acre	ST Heads/M2
UTC	-----	64.00e
Imidacloprid Provado)	3.75 oz	21.00d
Bifenthrin (Capture 2E)	0.04 lb aia	11.25c
Cyfluthrin (Baythroid 2)	3.75 oz	11.00c
Zetacypermethrin (Mustang)	0.02 lb aia	7.75b
Baythroid/Provado Tank mix	3.75/3.75 oz	4.75a
Zetacypermethrin (Mustang)	0.025 lb aia	3.50a

Numbers followed by same letter NSD. ANOVA; LSD t Test 0.05.