

INSECT EFFICACY TRIALS ON DRY PEAS, 2002

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Dry pea insect efficacy trials were established at Farmington, WA, in May, 2002 to test novel "soft" insecticides against industry standards. A RCBD trial consisting of 10 treatments with 4 replicates of 10 x 20 feet was seeded using a wrinkle pea variety "Juyne". Treatments were made at 10% bloom (early) and full bloom (late) using a backpack CO2 sprayer. Pea aphid per 1 foot square per replicate counts were made 6-DAT and 15-DAT. Pea weevil damage counts were made post-harvest of 100 pea samples per replicate. Due to extreme heat during pea maturation, weevils died in the peas in the pods. Dissection of the individual peas for presence of pea weevil larvae was necessary. Data below shows a trend to better efficacy from the late treatments. Results are totally scattered and NSD. The UTC was one of the "better" treatments! The point of this paper is to demonstrate the need to dissect out pea weevil larvae in trials where hot, above average temperatures prevail during pea growth.

Treatment	rates/ac	Aphid 6-DAT	Aphid 15-DAT	Weevils/100 peas
Dimethoate early	0.5 lb ai	0.50	1.25	3.75
Bifenthrin early	0.04 lb ai	4.75	40.50	2.75
Bifenthrin late	0.04 lb ai	2.50	0.00	2.00
Zetacypermethrin	0.25 lb ai	2.25	10.50	2.00
Dimeth/Imidan late	0.178/1 lb ai	1.25	7.75	1.75
UTC	-----	1.75	1.75	1.75
Dimeth/Imidan early	0.178/1 lb ai	0.50	5.00	1.50
Warrior Zeon	0.24 pint	4.75	4.75	1.25
Dimethoate late	0.5 lb ai	0.25	0.00	0.75
Zetacypermethrin	0.20 lb ai	2.50	14.25	0.00

ANOVA;LSD t Test 0.05. Data to be published in "Journal of Irreproducible Results".