Section VII Foliage and Seed Feeding Pests

SEED TREATMENT WITH ENTRUST® INSECTICIDE FOR SEEDCORN MAGGOT CONTROL IN ORGANIC VEGETABLE AND VEGETABLE SEED CROPS

H. Yoshida Dow AgroSciences 432 Aimee Drive Richland, WA 99352 509/628-1368 hyoshida@dow.com

D. Walsh
Washington State University
Prosser Irrigated Agriculture Research &
Extension Center
24016 N. Bunn Road
Prosser, WA 99350
509/786-0325
dwalsh@wsu.edu

T. Waters
Washington State University
Cooperative Extension
1016 N. 4th Avenue
Pasco, WA 99301
509/545-3511
twaters@wsu.edu

K. Dorschner
IR-4 Project Headquarters
500 College Road East
Suite 201 W
Princeton, NJ, 08540-6635
Phone: 732/932-9575 ext. 4615
dorschner@aesop.rutgers.edu

A. Taylor
Cornell University
Department of Horticultural Sciences
New York State Agricultural Experiment Station
630 West North Street
Geneva, New York 14456
315/787-2243
agt1@cornell.edu

Seedcorn maggot (*Delia platura*, is a serious pest of vegetable crops in the Columbia Basin. Infestations can reduce germination and stand establishment of winter- and spring-planted vegetables. Crops susceptible to seedcorn maggot damage include carrots, onions, beans, peas, and corn. Conventional vegetable producers have relied on post-plant applications of organophosphate, carbamate, or pyrethroid insecticides. For the past several years seed treatments of cloronicotinyl insecticides including imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, and clothianidin have provided effective control of maggots but, to date, there are no effective treatments available for seedcorn maggot control in organic vegetable production. Seed treatment trials conducted in 2007 and 2008 resulted in significantly greater stand establishment of several vegetable crops treated with Entrust[®] insecticide as compared with untreated seed. Additionally, stand establishment of Entrust treated seeds was equivalent to conventional post-plant insecticide treatments for stand establishment.