

SECTION III. ROOT-FEEDING COLEOPTERA AND SYMPHYLANS

Garden Symphylan Control in Strawberries With Soil Applied Insecticides

G.C. Fisher, J.D. Calkin, R. Weinzierl, D.E. Burns

Department of Entomology

Oregon State University

Corvallis, OR 97331

Four insecticides were evaluated at Forest Grove for control of the garden symphylan in Laurelwood silt loam soil with an organic matter content of 5.5%. The field had been in strawberries for four years interplanted between six year old Montmorency sour cherries on 21 x 20 ft. centers. The strawberries were plowed out in the fall of 1983. Treatments were applied as broadcast sprays on April 16, 1984, in the equivalent of 72 gpa of water from a R & D CO₂ pressurized backpack sprayer (20 psi) using a 4 nozzle boom capable of a 6 ft. swath. Twenty hours later the treatments were double disced to a depth of 6 in. Treatments and an untreated check were replicated four times in 12 x 20 ft. plots in a randomized complete block design.

No pretreatment count of garden symphylans were made prior to application of materials. Post treatment counts were made 61 days from application by randomly sampling 1 sq. ft. of soil to a depth of 6 in. in all plots. Soil was visually inspected in the field over a black tarp with numbers of live symphylans (all stages) recorded. Rainfall exceeded 5 in. during the period from application to evaluation.

Dyfonate, Mocap and Lorsban provided good control. Furadan performed poorly against this pest.

GARDEN SYMPHYLAN

Treatment and lb. ai/A			Mean no. symphylans/plot + S.E. 61 day post treatment	
Mocap	6E	3	0.25±	0.25
Mocap	6E	6	0.25±	0.25
Dyfonate	4E	2	0	± 0
Lorsban	4E	2	0.25±	0.25
Furadan	4F	2	6.0 ±	2.68
Control		-	9.25±	1.65