Section III Root-Feeding Maggots, Soil Arthropods and other problems

## WIREWORM CONTROL IN POTATOES USING "AT-PLANTING" INSECTICIDE TREATMENTS IDAHO 1993

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Russet Burbank potatoes were planted at the UI Caldwell Research & Extension Center on 5-6 May. Twenty-one treatments including UTC were applied at planting and were replicated 5 times in 2 row by 25 ft plots. Four application methods were compared.

Wireworm evaluations were made in the field at harvest (24-25 August) by randomly selecting 50 potatoes in each replicate and counting the number of potatoes with wireworm damage and the total number of wireworm holes. All potatoes in each replicate were weighed to determine total yield.

## **Results:**

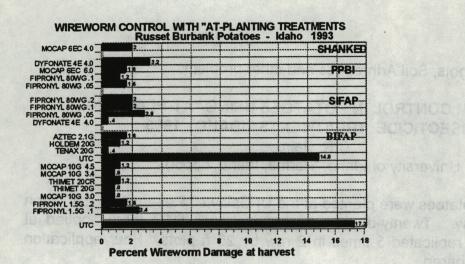
**Banded in furrow at planting (BIFAP - Treatments 1-12):** All treatments were significantly effective in reducing wireworm injury compared to UTC but were not significantly different between treatments. Mocap 10G (4.5 oz.), Fipronyl 1.5G (.2) and Thimet 20G were slightly more effective than other treatments.

**Spray in furrow at planting (SIFAP - Treatments 13-16):** Treatments with this application method were significantly effective compared to UTC but not significantly different than one another.

**Preplant broadcast incorporate (PPBI - Treatments 17-20):** All treatments were significantly effective compared to UTC but not significantly different than one another.

Shanked in at bedding (SH - Treatment 21): This treatment was more effective than UTC but not significantly different than other methods.

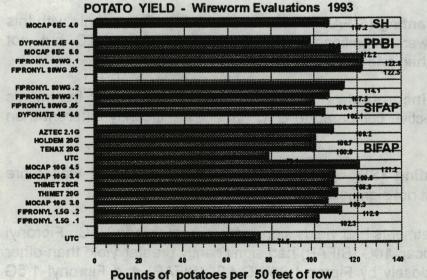
**Potato Yield:** All treatments had yields significantly greater than UTC. Fipronyl 80WG (PPBI) and Mocap 10G (BIFAP) had significantly greater yield than other treatments followed closely by Fipronyl 80WG (.2) (SIFAP) and Fipronyl 1.5G (.2) (BIFAP). Other treatments were not significantly different than one another.



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