Section III
Root-feeding Coleoptera and Symphylans

WIREWORM CONTROL IN BEANS, 1988
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Test plots were established near Burley, Idaho. Soil type was Portneuf silt loam and irrigation was by surface flow. Insecticides were applied in a 5 inch band approximately an inch under the expected seed planting level. The soil was opened with a 'Rus-Ken' opener and the granules were applied in a 5 inch band inside the opener shoe. Sinner weeders behind the opener covered the insecticide with soil. The beans were then planted through the treated area. Four treatments (3 rates of XRD-429 2G and Counter 20G as a standard) and an untreated check were replicated 6 times in a randomized complete block design. Individual plots were 4 rows wide (22 inch row spacing) by 50 ft long. Plant stand and damaged plants were evaluated 15 and 29 days after planting. Ten row ft from each of the center 2 plot rows were dug up and inspected for wireworms or wireworm feeding on both sampling dates. Damaged plants and plant stand from both sampling dates were combined and statistical analyses were conducted on the combined data. Statistical analyses were ANOVA and Newman-Keuls studentized range tests.

No phytotoxicity was observed in treated plots. No differences in plant stand were derived between the treated plots and the check. Statistical differences in damaged plants were judged significant at the P=0.10 level. Dead wireworms were found in all treated plots.

Treatment and 1b	(AI)/acre	Application method	Time of application	Mean no. wireworm damaged plants per 20 row ft*
Untreated Check				5.2 a
XRD-429 2 G	0.12	Banded	Planting	1.3 b
XRD-429 2 G	0.24	Banded	Planting	3.0 b
XRD-429 2 G	0.48	Banded	Planting	0.50 b
Counter 20 G	2.0	Banded	Planting	0.67 b

^{*} Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the P = 0.10 level, Newman-Keuls (sequential studentized range test).