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AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
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THE EUROPEAN EARWIG CONTROLLED BY POISON BAIT

by

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I - The earwig is a pest in Rhode Island, New York, Washington, Oregon, and California.

1. The adults are $3/4$ inch long, reddish brown, with long forceps on rear of body.
 - A. The eggs are deposited in the soil during the fall or early spring. Adults live through the winter.
 - B. The young are full grown usually by July.
 - C. Earwigs are active at night, hiding in dark places during the day.
2. Characteristic of hiding in dark paves way for poisoning with bait, using the following formula:

Bran - - - - -	12 pounds)	Mix dry bran and sodium
Sodium fluosilicate - -	1 pound)	fluosilicate; then add
Fish oil - - - - -	1 quart)	fish oil and mix again.
			Use no water.

 - A. If sodium fluosilicate is not available, use sodium fluoride, barium fluosilicate, or paris green. The sodium fluosilicate is the most effective, however.
3. Bait along fences, piles of boards, wood piles, trees, or other places where earwigs may hide. The poison also is scattered over the lawn after which it is best to wait two days before sprinkling the lawn again.
 - A. Formula given is enough for one application to an area of 8000 square feet.
 - B. Keep the bait away from children. Chickens and birds have to eat a great deal of it before being harmed.

II - The earwig travels a great deal, thus making community poisoning good practice.