Foliar applications of 7 insecticides were made to Owens spring wheat to evaluate control of the English grain aphid, Sitobion avenae, and the Rose grass aphid Metapophium dirhodum, and to measure yield impact. A single application of each insecticide was made just after flowering, except FMC 54800 at .08 lb ai/A was applied weekly to keep aphid numbers at very low levels. Of the insecticides applied once, only FMC 54800 (at several rates) gave control through the entire period of head development. Yields of FMC 54800 .08 lb ai/A and multiple applications of FMC 54800 were significantly higher than the control treatments (Sevin, Standak and no treatment) yields varied from 80 to 100 bu/A.

Field experiments were conducted at Parma, Idaho to measure the impact of barley yellow dwarf on yield of Stephens winter wheat. The crop was planted on October 1 and replicated series of ½ m² field cages were placed in the field prior to plant emergence. There were 4 treatments: (1) inoculation at the 2 leaf stage, (2) inoculation at beginning of tillering, (3) uninoculated check, and (4) an uncaged field check. Rhopalosiphum padi was used to transmit a PAV isolate of the virus.

Barley yellow dwarf symptoms were apparent by mid April. Percent plants infected and grain yields varied significantly among treatments. There were no differences in stand counts.