

Section I

Invasive & Emerging Pests

Wheat Stem Saw Fly in Valent Spring Wheat = Jefferson DNS 2011

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Protocol: Since Wheat Stem Sawfly was identified in Washington back in 1995 by Dr. Wendell Morrell of MSU, populations at CFRF are increasing each year for the last 4 years. The wasp attacks the node below the head at anthesis. The heads turn white, are blank, and are easily pulled for examination of the stem to verify WSSF feeding. Counts were made July 23, 2011

Raw Data

1	0	0	1
2	0	2	4
0	0	0	1
4	1	2	0

One-Way AOV for: WSSF per Treatment of 4 replicates in 9 square meters

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Between	2	4.4700	2.23502	1.50	0.2740
Within	9	13.4103	1.49003		
Total	11	17.8803			
Grand Mean		1.0050	CV	121.46	

Homogeneity of Variances

	F	P
Levene's Test	2.23	0.1633
O'Brien's Test	1.43	0.2893
Brown and Forsythe Test	2.80	0.1136

Welch's Test for Mean Differences

Source	DF	F	P
Between	2.0	1.70	0.2754
Within	4.9		
Component of variance for between groups		0.18625	
Effective cell size	4	4.0	
Standard Error of a Mean		0.6103	
Std Error (Diff of 2 Means)		0.8631	

LSD All-Pairwise Comparisons Test for WSSF per Treatment

Treatment	Mean WSSF Heads 9 Meters Square
1 Nipsit™ Inside w/o Metconazole check	1.75 A
3 Nipsit™ Inside + Metconazole 4 double	1.01 A
2 Nipsit™ Inside + Metconazole 2 standard	0.26 A
4 UTC	1,50 A
Alpha	0.01
Standard Error for Comparison	0.8631
Critical T Value	3.250
Critical Value for Comparison	2.8051

There are no significant pairwise differences among the means. Field variation is the Poisson distribution factor. This trial was at the bottom of the field adjacent to the river grass land.