Section II
Foliage and Seed-feeding and Mining Insects

ORANGE TORTRIX CONTROL ON RASPBERRIES

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Chemicals were tested for control of orange tortrix, Argyrotaenia citrana. Single treated rows, 200-250 ft. long and 9 ft. apart, were alternated with untreated rows of the same length. Each treated row was divided into 4 to 5 subunits. Larval counts from each subunit were compared with counts from adjacent subunits in the untreated rows on each side of the treated row.

The insecticides were applied as sprays with a vertical boom in 115 gal. of water per acre at 150 psi. The first spray was applied on June 18, 1984, which was ca. 2 weeks after the peak catches of male orange tortrix moths in pheromone traps (ca. 150/trap/week). Because of heavy rains on June 19 and 20 (total 1.7 inches) plus very low larva populations on June 26, we reapplied the sprays on July 2. No rain fell during the following week.

Treatments were evaluated on July 9 by examining 50 primocane tips in each subunit. The number of larva-infested tips was recorded. An ANOVA was done for each insecticide-treated row, comparing it with the untreated check rows on either side.

Pydrin at 0.2 lb. ai, Pounce at 0.2 lb. ai, Lorsban at 1.5 lb. ai, and Lannate at 0.9 lb. ai per acre all gave good control of the larvae. Dimilin, at 0.25 lb. ai per acre, was ineffective.