Section 2
Foliage, Seed-feeding and Mining Insects

CABBAGE SEEDPOD WEEVIL CONTROL IN WINTER RAPESEED, 1988

J. P. McCaffrey, M. E. Rice, B. L. Harmon,
D. J. Schotzko and X. N. Ni
Department of Plant, Soil & Entomological Sci.
University of Idaho
Moscow, ID 83843

Twenty plots measuring 20 x 20 ft with 6 ft alleys were established in a winter rapeseed field on 10 May at Big Bear Ridge, 10 mi south of Deary, Idaho. Five treatments were replicated 4 times in a randomized complete block design. Insecticide applications were made 13 June using a CO_2-pressurized backpack sprayer equipped with 80-degree fan nozzles on a 6 ft boom which delivered 54 gal/acre at 32 psi. At the time of treatment, the crop was 6 ft tall and in the late-flowering stage (5% blooms remaining), wind conditions were calm, and the ambient temperature was above 70°F. Plots were sampled on 20 July by collecting 4 plants per plot. Plants were individually bagged and taken to the laboratory for examination. Two pods each from raceme number (beginning from the lowest on the plant) 1,3,5, and 7 were examined for CSW larval exit holes and CSW damaged seeds. Data were analyzed by analysis of variance (GLM procedure, PC-SAS, SAS Institute 1986) with mean separation accomplished using Duncan's New Multiple Range Test.

Parathion, which is the standard insecticide for CSW control in northern Idaho, was superior to the other three insecticides. The parathion treated plots had the greatest reduction in the number of damaged seeds per pod which directly influenced the number of larvae that matured and left exit holes in the pods. Diazinon was the second most effective insecticide. Results from the Monitor and Mavrik plots were not significantly different from the check plots.

Treatment and lb (AI)/acre		Mean no. exit holes per pod	Mean no. damaged seeds per pod
Parathion 4	0.5	0.2c	2.8c
Diazinon AG 500	0.5	0.5b	3.9b
Monitor 4	1.0	1.9a	6.7a
Mavrik Aquaflow	0.1	2.0a	7.1a
Check	---	1.9a	7.4a

Mean values in the same column and followed by the same letter are not statistically different (P=0.05;DNMRT).