

Section VIII.
Mites & Sap-sucking Insects

MCDANIEL SPIDER MITE CONTROL ON RED RASPBERRY, 1997

L. K. Tanigoshi & J. D. Chamberlain
Washington State University
Vancouver Research & Extension Unit
Vancouver, WA 98665-9752
360/576-6030
tanigosh@wsu.edu

Treatments were replicated four times in a 10 year old 'Meeker' red raspberry field in Vancouver, WA. Plots measuring 1 row wide and 30 ft long were arranged in a RCB design. Full coverage sprays were applied on 2 June with a tractor mounted 6 tank plot sprayer with an over the row boom. It was equipped with 14 D3-45 TeeJet nozzles per row at 200 psi and delivered 130 gal/acre at 2 mph. The nozzles were spaced 10 inches apart and began 12 inches above the soil line. Sampling consisted of randomly removing 10 terminal mature leaflets from each side of each plot between 3-5 ft high at 3, 7, 14 and 28 DAT. MSM female counts were made by brushing them onto glass plates with a mite brushing machine.

Brigade, Agrimek and Pyramite at 3 DAT, Brigade at 7 DAT and Brigade and Vendex at 14 DAT significantly reduced MSM females compared with the untreated check (Table 1).

Table 1.

Treatment	Rate lb (AI)/ acre	No. females/leaflet			
		3 DAT	7 DAT	14 DAT	28 DAT
Agrimek 0.15EC	0.01875	5.4ab	24.3ab	81.2bc	59.4a
Alert 2SC	0.20	11.5abcd	27.2ab	70.0abc	48.2a
Brigade 10WP	0.10	2.3a	1.8a	6.8a	7.8a
Pyramite 60WP	0.40	7.4abc	24.7ab	41.1abc	18.0a
Savey 50WP	0.375	18.8cd	29.9ab	68.7abc	21.9a
Vendex 50WP	1.00	16.5bcd	25.1ab	17.6ab	14.5a
Untreated Check	n/a	23.2d	44.6b	96.5c	61.3a

Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different ($P < 0.05$, LSD).