

Section VII
Forage & Seed Insects

PEA WEEVIL CONTROL WITH ASANA , 2000

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Test plots were established at the University of Idaho, Kimberly Research and Extension Center, Kimberly, Idaho. The soil type was Portneuf silt loam and the field was irrigated by surface flow. Three treatments and an untreated check were replicated four times in a randomized complete block design. Each individual test plot was 6 rows (22 inch row spacing) by 25 ft. Sprays were applied as a broadcast spray using a CO₂ pressurized backpack sprayer using 30 psi and delivering 20 gal finished spray per acre (four, 10x hollow cone nozzles). Pea weevil eggs were counted by non-destructive, random sampling and examination of 10 pods per plot. A pre-treatment egg count was made and all treatments were applied on 22 Jun. The second application was made on 29 Jun and the third application on 7 Jul. Additional egg counts were made at 4 and 7, 14 and 26 d post treatment from 7 Jul. On 8 Aug, 100 pods per plot were collected and placed on a greenhouse bench to dry. The peas were removed from the pods, counted, and the number of weevil-infested peas recorded. The data presented is the mean percent damaged peas per treatment. Data were analyzed using ANOVA and Newman-Keuls multiple means comparison.

There was no significant difference in egg counts between treatments on any sampling date. There was a significant reduction in damage with both two and three applications of Asana from the untreated check.

Treatment	Rate (lb AI/acre)	Eggs per 10 pods					% Damage
		22 Jun	26 Jun	29 Jun	6 Jul	18 Jul	
Check	-----	10.3 a	15.8 a	12.3 a	1.5 a	0.5 a	8.6 b
Asana (1 Application)	0.05	11.8 a	11.8 a	10.5 a	3.3 a	1.3 a	6.3 ab
Asana (2 Applications)	0.05	14.3 a	11.8 a	9.5 a	0.8 a	0.8 a	3.7 a
Asana (3 Applications)	0.05	12.8 a	15.8 a	10.5 a	1.3 a	1.5 a	3.6 a

Means within a column with the same letter are not significantly different (P = 0.05; Newman-Keuls).