

Insecticide News (Welty)  
C. Welty

SpinTor 2SC:

This new insecticide was registered on 15 April for use on cole crops, fruiting vegetables, and leafy vegetables. However, no SpinTor will be marketed in the midwest this year. SpinTor controls caterpillars as well as dipteran leafminers, Colorado potato beetle, asparagus beetle, grasshoppers, and some thrips species. SpinTor (and the related product Success) have the active ingredient called spinosad and are made by Dow. Spinosad is in a new product class called the naturalytes, which are derived from naturally occurring metabolites of living organisms. Spinosad is derived from an actinomycete under aerobic fermentation conditions.

Warrior 1EC (lambda-cyhalothrin):

Several new crops were recently added to the Warrior label: leaf lettuce, Brussels sprouts, cavalo broccolo, cauliflower, Chinese broccoli, Chinese cabbage (napa), Chinese mustard cabbage, and kohlrabi. Warrior was previously labelled on head lettuce, cabbage, and broccoli as well as on tomato, sweet corn, and bulb onions. It controls loopers and other caterpillars as well as flea beetles, leafhoppers, and other pests.

Warrior T:

A new encapsulated formulation of Warrior was just registered. The encapsulation makes it safer to handle but it does not make it a slow release material; 90% of the material is released within the first 4 hours and 100% within 24 hours. It is a water-based formulation. Warrior T is in toxicity class II ('warning') while the old Warrior was in class I ('danger').

Pounce 3.2 EC (permethrin):

Tomatoes have been added to the label. It is used at 2-8 oz/A for control of Colorado potato beetle, cabbage looper, tomato fruitworm, hornworms, and other pests. The pre-harvest interval is zero days.

Ammo (cypermethrin):

It is anticipated by FMC that Ammo will receive full federal registration on green onions in time for the use season 1998. We will keep growers updated on this. Insect trap suppliers It's a good time of year to order lures and traps for key pests. Any growers who will be trapping who would like to share their trap reports through VegNet are encouraged to contact Celeste Welty (614-292-2803; fax: 614-292-9783; email: welty.1@osu.edu) or Bob Precheur (614-292-3857; fax: 614-292-3505; precheur.1@osu.edu) to make arrangements.

Many sweet corn growers find it useful to monitor corn earworm moths to give them some advance warning of when earworms are likely to invade ears. Use a cone-shaped *Heliothis* trap as described below. Use corn earworm lures made by

Hercon (cost \$16-20 for pack of 10 lures). Set up the trap before your earliest corn starts silking. It should be located near fresh-silking corn; after silks have dried down in the earliest plantings, then the trap should be moved to be near later plantings. Check the trap at least three times per week. Change the lure every 2 weeks. Guidelines for using trap data in determining the best spray schedule for sweet corn are given on p. 139 of the 1998 Ohio Veg Production Guide.

Some sweet corn and pepper growers find it useful to monitor European corn borer moths, especially to determine when the second generation is active in late July to September. Use a cone-shaped *Heliothis* trap as described below. Use European corn borer (Iowa strain) lures made by Hercon or Trece (cost \$16-25 for supply of 10 lures). For full season monitoring, set up the trap in mid-May. For second generation monitoring, set up the trap in early July. The trap should be set up over vegetation, not over bare ground. Check the trap at least one time per week. Change the lure every 2 weeks (Hercon) or 4 weeks (Trece).

*Heliothis* traps are available in plastic made by Scentry (cost \$48-65), or in metal available at Gemplers (cost \$135- 150).

Lures and traps are available from Great Lakes IPM and Gempler's.

Great Lakes IPM: 10220 Church Road NE, Vestaburg MI 48891; phone (517) 268-5693 or (517) 268-5911; fax (517) 268-5311; e-mail [glipm@nethawk.com](mailto:glipm@nethawk.com) .

Gempler's: PO Box 270, Belleville WI 53508; 800-382-8473; fax: 800-551-1128.

## Crop Reports

Hal Kneen, Jim Barrett).

### Southeast.

In some areas, the clear plastic is being cut on sweet corn plantings. Height ranges from 2-3 inches on bare ground to about 5-6 inches for those plantings on clear plastic. Beets and peas are up and about 2 inches tall. Soil temperatures have gone backwards to about 54 degrees. Some cabbage plantings are being sidedressed with plants about 6-8 inches across. No tomato planting yet, but maybe by this weekend. Growers are looking for sunnier, drier days. Strawberry fruits are starting to form on the variety EarliGlow.

### Sweet Corn Herbicides For Yellow Nutsedge Control

There have been several questions this spring as to what herbicides are available for yellow nutsedge control in sweet corn. The following is a brief review of available materials.

PrePlant Incorporated.

The following PPI materials may not be favored because they require incorporation but offer good control of yellow nutsedge.

Sutan + 6.7E.

Incorporate immediately upon application. A second discing up to 8 hours later to achieve deeper incorporation for nutsedge control. Corn can be planted right after application. Provides good control of annual grasses, yellow nutsedge, and certain

broadleaf weeds such as pigweed. Note: Under cold stress, the super sweet cultivars may show reduced growth. Do not use for early planted sweet corn.

Eradicane Extra (EPTC + safener)

controls annual grasses and controls or suppresses perennial grasses and yellow nutsedge. Use lower rates for control of annual grass weeds, and higher rates for control or suppression of shattercane, johnsongrass, and yellow nutsedge.

Incorporate 2 to 3 inches deep within 4 hours of application. Crop injury may occur when growing conditions are unfavorable or when certain hybrids are grown.

Where Eradicane is used in the same field for more than two years in a row, microorganisms in soil may adapt to degrade this herbicide rapidly, causing weed control failures. Provides good control of lambsquarter and pigweed and yellow nutsedge.

Preemergence:

Dual. Primarily controls annual grasses and suppresses nutsedge.

Postemergence:

Basagran Will provide partial control or burndown of nutsedge and certain broadleaf weeds. It will not control grasses.

Laddock (basagran+atrazine) Apply when weeds are small (2 to 5 inches). See the label for specific heights. Provides partial control of nutsedge. Must follow atrazine application and replanting restrictions.

What's New At The VegNet Web Site

Check Out the New Look of the Tomcast Section (requires your browser to be able to view frames.)

+ A New Tomato Research Report by C. A. Wyenandt, R. M. Riedel, M. Bennett and C. Welty.

From The Vegetable Crops Planner: Links now provided to the National Weather Service Offices in Cleveland and Wilmington, OH. Provides Agricultural Observations, soil temperatures, climate summaries, growing degree days and much more.

1998 Ohio Vegetable Production Guide - Online. Visit: "The Library

Bee Keeping Links to fact sheets including the new "Protecting Honey Bees from Pesticides, HYG-2161-97" by Dr. Jim Tew. Visit: "The Library

Vegetable Budgets. Link to Univ. of KY, Ag Economics for vegetable production budgets.. Visit: "The Library

Return to Vegetable Crops Homepage Ohio State University Extension

We appreciate very much the financial support for this series of vegetable reports which we have received from the board of growers responsible for the Ohio

Vegetable and Small Fruit research and Development Program. This is an example of use of Funds from the "Assessment Program".

Where trade names are used, no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Ohio State University Extension is implied. Although every attempt is made to produce information that is complete, timely and accurate, the pesticide user bears the responsibility of consulting the pesticide label and adhering to those directions.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Keith L. Smith, Director, Ohio State University Extension.

All educational programs and activities conducted by Ohio State University Extension are available to all potential clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, creed, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, sex, age, handicap or Vietnam-era veteran status.