

Progress Report on Novaluron – Washington
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Evaluate of Novaluron for control of blackheaded fireworm in Washington:

Trials on fireworm were conducted in growers’ fields to assess the efficacy of novaluron on second generation fireworm larvae. An untreated control and Diazinon treatment were used as comparisons. Three sites were selected for treatment. For two of the sites the fireworm populations did not develop due to grower over-sprays affecting populations. Fair data was obtained at the third site. Efficacy data was based on sweeping beds for larvae. Novaluron was effective at all rates and appears to be a very suitable insecticide for use on cranberry beds (Table 1). However, I have two concerns about this data set. Populations’ levels were not high enough to make strong inferences. In addition, efficacy based under broadcast treatment does not mean that similar control will be found with chemigation applications. We will attempt to obtain several data sets on fireworm control using chemigation in coming spring.

Table 1. Second generation blackheaded fireworm control with alternative insecticides on an abandoned bed in Long Beach, Washington, in 2007.*					
			Total BHFV larvae/5 sweeps		
Treatment	Rate		7/30/2007	8/9/2007	Total both dates
NOVALURON	10	fl oz/a	0.6	0	0.6
NOVALURON	15	fl oz/a	1.3	0.3	1.5
NOVALURON	20	fl oz/a	0.6	0.3	0.9
NOVALURON	30	fl oz/a	0.6	0	0.6
DIAZINON	2	qt/a	0	0	0
Untreated control			1.6	0.9	2.5
LSD (P=.05)			0.71	0.42	0.76
Treatment Prob(F)			0.0008	0.0009	0.0001
* Treatments were broadcast-applied twice (7/24/07 & 8/3/07) @ 40 gpa on 8 replications of 12’ by 12’ plots on an abandoned farm.					