

Agricultural Experiment Station  
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actual per acre gave acceptable wireworm control and corn seedling protection. This was further substantiated in the 1971 trial.

Aldrin 20G at the one pound rate and DiSyston 15G at the two pound rate were not significantly different from each other but were inferior to Thimet 15G at the one pound rate. This was further demonstrated in the 1971 wireworm trials in which average stand counts of 28.0 for DiSyston 15G (two pound rate) and 29.7 (highest stand count) for Aldrin 20G (one pound rate) were obtained as compared to the Thimet (one pound rate) stand count of 47.7.

In the 1971 wireworm control trials Thimet 15G at the one pound rate and Dyfonate 10G at the one pound rate did not differ significantly from the higher rates of these same insecticides. However, it is interesting to note that stand counts were higher at the lower rates. This may be attributable to plant phytotoxicity.

Overall stand counts obtained in the 1971 wireworm control trial were somewhat lower than anticipated. Several factors could account for this. Covering blades must be adjusted properly in order to insure a light covering of soil over the insecticide granules. This will help to prevent the granules from being blown out of the band, which, in

effect, reduces the rate of the insecticide. Also, high wind velocity at the time of granular insecticide application can blow the granules out of the band. Wind protectors are available for attachment on the row banders to prevent this. Finally, an adequate amount of rainfall within several days after granular application is extremely helpful in breaking down the insecticide granules and moving the chemical into the soil.

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The use of insecticidal trade names in this report does not represent endorsement of one product over another.