EFFICACY OF SELECTED INSECTICIDES FOR CONTROL OF PLANT BUGS IN ARKANSAS N. M. Taillon G.M. Lorenz

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Abstract

The tarnished plant bug, *Lygus lineolaris*, has become the most destructive pest in cotton since the eradication of the boll weevil. Recently, TPB has become resistant to several classes of insecticides, further compounding the problem. Multiple trials were conducted to evaluate the efficacy of insecticides currently recommended, as well as some new products and tank-mixes, for control of TPB in the Midsouth. These trials were located at the Lon Mann Cotton Experiment Station in Lee County, Arkansas 2011. Results of the first trial, PB3-2011, showed TPB at or below threshold, 6 per 10 row feet, in all treatments within 3 days of application. A second application was required 7 days after the first application to maintain control. In the second trial, PB12-2011, results showed that treatments reduced plant bug numbers 3 days after application, but did not drop below threshold until after a second application was made. Results in the third trial, PB13-2011, were similar to that of the first with most treatments lowering plant bug numbers to, or below, threshold requiring another application at 7 days. These trials indicate the difficulty in controlling TPB numbers with existing insecticides and emphasize the need for new chemistries to achieve acceptable control of this pest.