

**A FOUR YEAR SUMMARY OF VYDATE @ C-LV
FOLIAR APPLICATIONS FOR COTTON
NEMATODE CONTROL IN THE MID SOUTH
AND SOUTHEASTERN U.S.**

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Abstract

From 1994-1997 the primary objective of foliar nematode research with Vydate @ C-LV was aimed at demonstrating benefit of supplemental reniform and root knot nematode control resulting from pinhead square timed applications made for management of overwintering boll weevil or early season plant bug populations. In the summary of 28 midsouth and southeastern U.S. trials, *Vydate* foliar applications following a preplant fumigant or at plant nematocide provided supplemental activity on reniform (*Rotylenchulus reniformis*) and root knot (*Meloidogyne incognita*) resulting in increased cotton height, reduction in seasonal mean nematode populations, and improved cotton yields.

During 1998, *Vydate* trials were conducted to assess single vs sequential applications comparing early stage (2nd true leaf) vs pinhead square stage single and sequential applications for nematode activity. Both early and late applications were made following a standard application of Temik @ 15G applied at 5.0 lbs in furrow. In the summary of two trials on root knot nematode, the single 17 fl.oz. *Vydate* applications provided similar root knot population reduction and lint yields compared to the sequential two-leaf and pinhead square stage treatments. Both single and sequential applications increased cotton yield over the *Temik* at plant standard. Based on the four-year test summary, *Vydate* foliar applications can be made as single or sequential applications when cotton reaches the pinhead square stage of growth in a program that provides nematode as well as boll weevil and plant bug control. In cotton production areas where boll weevil or plant bug populations are not of economic importance, *Vydate* can be applied as a single 17 fl.oz applications at the two leaf stage of cotton growth. This early application can provide supplemental control of nematodes, and tobacco and onion thrips without detriment to square stage beneficial insect populations.