

Worm Management in Fall Spinach- 2002: ' Vancouver' spinach was planted on Aug 21 at the University of Delaware Research and Education Center located near Georgetown, DE. Twenty ft long plots planted 6 ft wide were replicated 4 times and arranged in a RCB design. All treatments were broadcast applied on Sept 13, 19 and 25. Treatments were applied with a CO₂ pressurized backpack sprayer delivering 18 gpa @ 40 psi. Surf Aid NIS was included in all applications at a rate of 0.25% vol./vol. The number of lepidopterous larvae on each of 10 randomly selected plants per plot was recorded on Sept 18, 24 and Sept 30. Data were analyzed using ANOVA and means were separated by Ryan's q-test (P=0.05).

Beet armyworm pressure was high and webworm pressure was moderate. All treatments provided significantly better beet armyworm control compared to the untreated check. Only the Proclaim treatments provided significantly better webworm control compared to the untreated check. No phytotoxicity was observed.

Treatment	Rate/Acre	Number of Webworms/10 plants - Sept 24	Number Beet Armyworm/10 Plants		
			Sept 18 5 DAT	Sept 24 5 DAT	Sept 30 5 DAT
Spintor 2SC	4.5 oz	2.00ab	1.75b	1.75b	1.25b
Avaunt 30WG	3.5 oz	2.75ab	2.25b	0.25b	2.25b
Proclaim 5WDG	2.4 oz	0.50b	4.50b	2.00b	4.75b
Proclaim 5WDG	3.6oz	1.50b	3.00b	0.00b	4.25b
Proclaim (first) Spintor (second) Avaunt (third)	3.6 oz 6 oz 3.5 oz	0.50b	1.75b	0.75b	1.50b
Novaluron 0.83EC	15 oz	2.00ab	4.50b	2.00b	6.50b
Novaluron 0.83EC	12 oz	2.75ab	4.00b	1.25b	7.50b
Novaluron 0.83EC	9 oz	2.00ab	5.25b	1.25b	7.25b
Untreated	----	4.25a	13.25a	7.00a	24.25a

Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different (Ryan's q test; P=0.05).