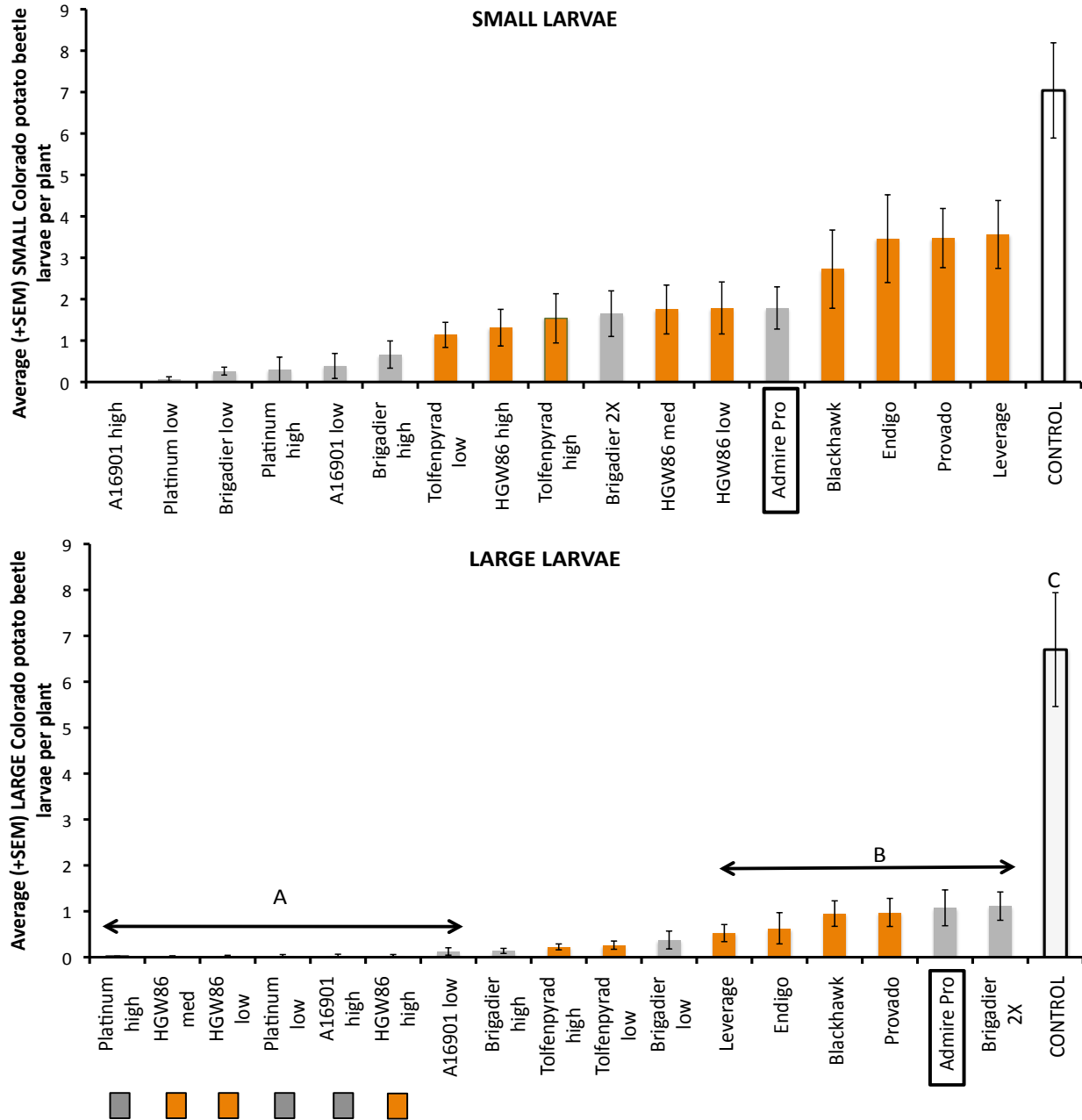


A. Colorado potato beetle insecticide field trial at the Montcalm Research Farm

Insecticides were applied in a field plot at the Montcalm Potato Research Farm; the graphs below show results for first generation Colorado potato beetle larval management. Letters above arrows indicate the 'report-card' performance of insecticides for management of large larvae.

RESULTS: In our trials, one at planting *Admire Pro* application did not provide consistent and adequate control. *Platinum* and an experimental compound (A16901) were the most effective at-planting treatments for suppressing both small and large larvae. Among the foliar treatments, the experimental products performed the best for larval control.

ORANGE = foliar application
GREY = at planting application



Note: low, medium and high refer to different application rates.

B. 2011 Insecticide residue bioassay with 2nd generation Colorado potato beetle adults

Insecticides were foliarly applied in the field on July 26, 2011, and leaves were taken back to the lab 0, 2 and 4 days later where they were placed into a bioassay chamber with 3 adult beetles for 24 hours.

RESULTS: *Blackhawk* and *Radiant* had the best knockdown activity and the longest residual effect among the tested insecticides. These two insecticides share the same mode of action; therefore they shouldn't be used in rotation. *Provado* had good short-term activity, but no residual effect after 3 days of field aging. Defoliation was the lowest on the *Voliam Xpress*, *Coragen* and *Provado* treated leaves with fresh residue.

Note: Letters above green bars indicate statistically significant differences among 1 day residue effects.

