

Lindane for Symphylids and Aphids

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Symphylids, like many other creatures that live in the soil, used to be hard to control. These small (1/5") narrow white animals with many legs have even on occasion, reinfested soil that has been steam sterilized. However, G. V. Johnson of the Ornamentals Research Laboratory has demonstrated that effective and essentially complete control can be obtained with Lindane applied to the soil. Because of the residual nature of this material, good control can be expected for at least one year. In addition, some control of other soil inhabiting insects such as sowbugs, spring tails, grubs, wireworms and cutworms can be achieved.

For Symphylid control, George Johnson has demonstrated that Lindane can be applied to the surface of the soil either as a dust or as a wettable powder in a convenient amount of water. Application can be made when plants are in the bench, but best results are obtained if the insecticide is worked into the soil prior to planting.

A knowledge of the proper amount of Lindane to use for Symphylid control is necessary since over-dosage may result in injury to some crops. The proper dosages are listed in the table below.

Lindane Dosage for Symphylid Control

<u>Formulation</u>	<u>Amt/100 sq. ft.</u>	<u>Amt/1,000 sq. ft.</u>
25% Lindane wetable powder	0.6 oz.	6 oz.
1% Lindane dust	1 lb.	10 lbs.

In addition to controlling most soil insects, Lindane is an exceptionally effective aphicide. Control of aphids on mums, snaps, roses, and other crops can be easily accomplished with a spray of 1 lb. 25% Lindane wettable powder per 100 gallons of water. Lindane as a spray can also be combined with aramite to achieve both red spider and aphid control.

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"Marjorie Gibbs" and "Lady Mac" "Tove" flowered two to three weeks earlier than the other named varieties when grown at a 60°F temperature.

Evidence from this experiment indicates that high temperature combined with long days is necessary to maintain vegetative plants of the Christmas begonias.

"Tove" will flower two or three weeks ahead of the other named varieties when grown at a 60°F night temperature.

Bud initiation is delayed considerably on all varieties (except the Dutch hybrid) when grown at a 60°F night temperature with additional light. However, the plants did flower later.

The temperature margin is somewhat less on the variety "Lady Mac", which was previously reported.

Norwegian "Tove" is less affected by either temperature or daylength than the other varieties.

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