C1-P

EVALUATION OF LOW-RISK PESTICIDES FOR LATE SEASON CONTROL OF BAGWORM, *Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis,* AS PART OF AN IPM APPROACH FOR NURSERY, LANDSCAPE AND ARBORIST MANAGERS

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The larvae of moth and butterfly larvae consume huge quantities of landscape and nursery plant material each season. Caterpillars being relatively slow moving foragers have many predators and parasites that attack and feed on them. Unfortunately many of the parasites allow the caterpillars to continue to live for long enough for the insect to cause major injury to ornamental plants. In many cases a control strategy must be employed to control the caterpillar or suffer major aesthetic or health threatening injury to the landscape ornamental plant.

For young lepidopterous caterpillars we have the bacteria *Bacillus thuringiensis*. Many of the new formulations applied when caterpillars are small give very effective control. The problem has been that Bt is not effective on latter instar stages of lepidopterous caterpillars.

The objective of this trial was to evaluate the efficacy of two rates of tebufenozide (Confirm -Dow AgroSciences), Spinosyn A and Spinosyn D (Conserve - Dow AgroSciences), and Carbaryl (Sevin - Union Carbide) for control of late instar larvae of bagworm, *Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*. The trial was performed at the Central Maryland Research and Education Center in Ellicott City, Maryland. All materials provided significant and excellent reductions in the number of living larvae found on each plant. Sevin gave 70 - 80 % control. Confirm at the low rate gave 95 - 100% control. Confirm at the high rate gave 98 -100 % control. Conserve gave 98 - 100% control.