

## Black Turfgrass Ataenius Insecticide Test

**Turfgrass Ataenius larval control, 1988:** Six replications of seven insecticide treatments were applied to 4.0 ft<sup>2</sup> plots of creeping bentgrass and annual bluegrass fairway on July 1, 1988 at Lansing Country Club in Lansing, Michigan. Granular treatments were applied with a hand shaker. Liquid insecticides were applied with an R&D sprayer at 40 psi with an 80° LF3 nozzle. Each plot received an equivalent of 4 gal/1000 ft<sup>2</sup> of spray solution. The Ataenius grubs were counted 17 days post treatment (July 18, 1988) by removing six cup-cutter plugs (4'-diam.) from each plot. The thatch layer in the treatment plots averaged approximately 1/2"-thick. The sky was overcast and temperature was 85°F at application time. This area received daily irrigation.

Mocap 5G, AC 290 230, AC 290 713 and AC 299 486 had significantly less Ataenius grubs than did the control plots. Sevin SL, Proxol and Heterorhabditis nematodes did not significantly reduce the populations of grubs.

### Conclusions

- AC 290230, AC 290713, and Mocap 5 G were effective against Ataenius larvae.
- Proxol 80 SP and Sevin SL did not work well.
- HP-88 nematodes did not work well.
- Oftanol, Turcam and Dylox 5 G still recommended for Ataenius control. Use granular formulations whenever possible.

### Turfgrass Ataenius Larval Control Lansing Country Club, Lansing, MI 1988

Treatment	Rate lbs ai/A	Mean <sup>1</sup> number of grubs per square foot
AC 290 230	7.0	0.00 b <sup>2</sup>
AC 290 713	7.0	0.00 b
Mocap 5G	5.0	0.32 b
AC 299 486	7.0	2.15 b
Proxol 80 SP	8.0	5.08 ab
Sevin SL	8.0	6.04 ab
HP-88 Nematodes	0.5 billion/A	8.90 a
Control	---	8.90 a

<sup>1</sup>Mean of six replications.

<sup>2</sup>Numbers followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P = .05, Duncans multiple range test.