

Comparison of In-Furrow Insecticide and Inoculant Combinations

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Thrips damage on an ordinal scale of 0 to 5 where:

0 = no damage

1 = noticeable damage but no stunting

2 = noticeable feeding and 25% stunting

3 = feeding with blackened terminals and 50% stunting

4 = severe feeding and 75% stunting

5 = severe feeding and 90% stunting

Plant stunting on a scale of 0 to 100% where 0 = no stunting and 100 = plant death

Nodule health on an ordinal scale of 0 to 5 where 0 = no nodules and 5 = abundant nodulation

Peanut Belt Research Station

Planted May 8

Bailey II

No foliar insecticide sprays

First Up at 13.5 oz/acre

Primo Power at 6.5 oz/acre

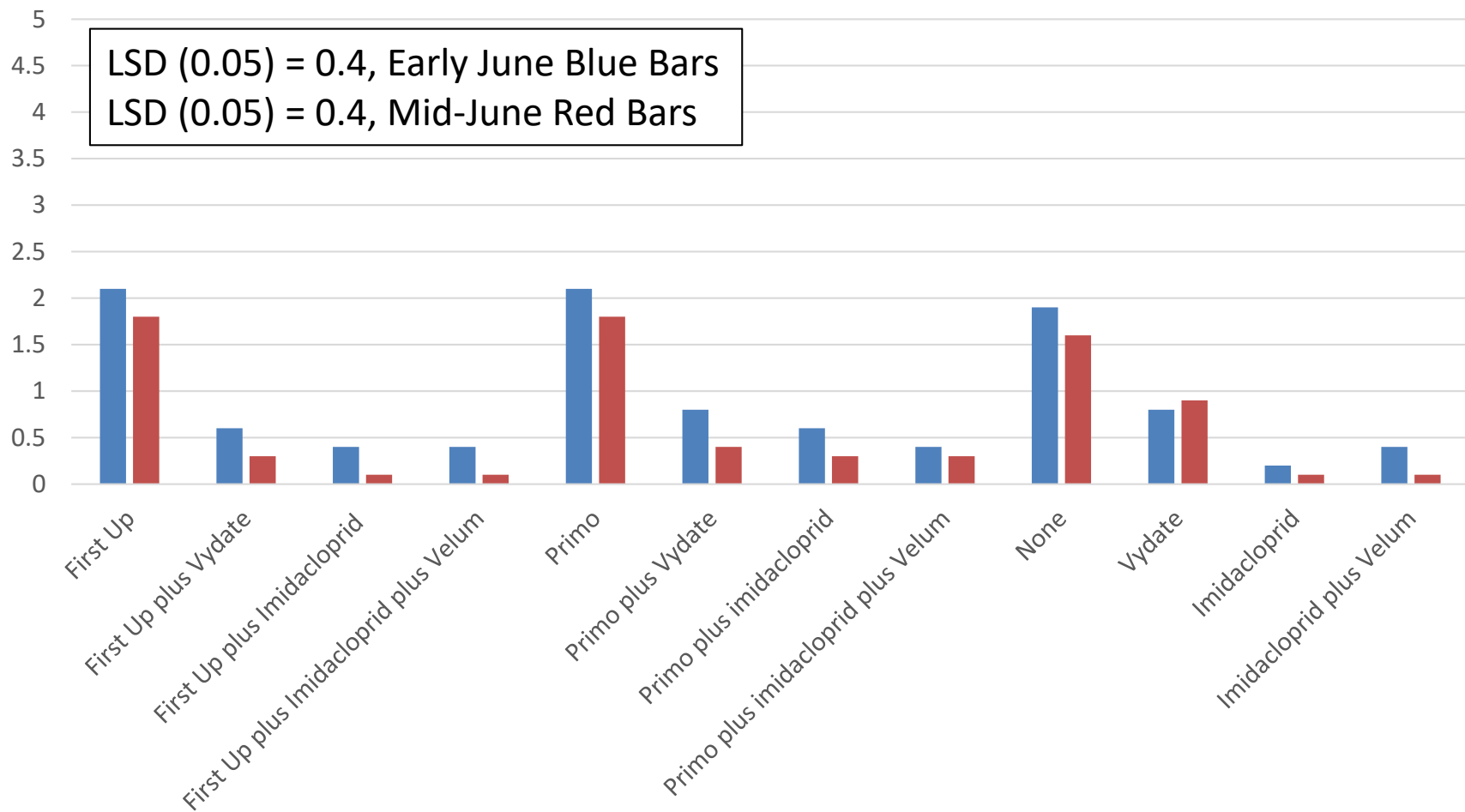
Vydate at 34 oz/acre

Imidacloprid at 12 oz/acre

Velum at 6.5 oz/acre

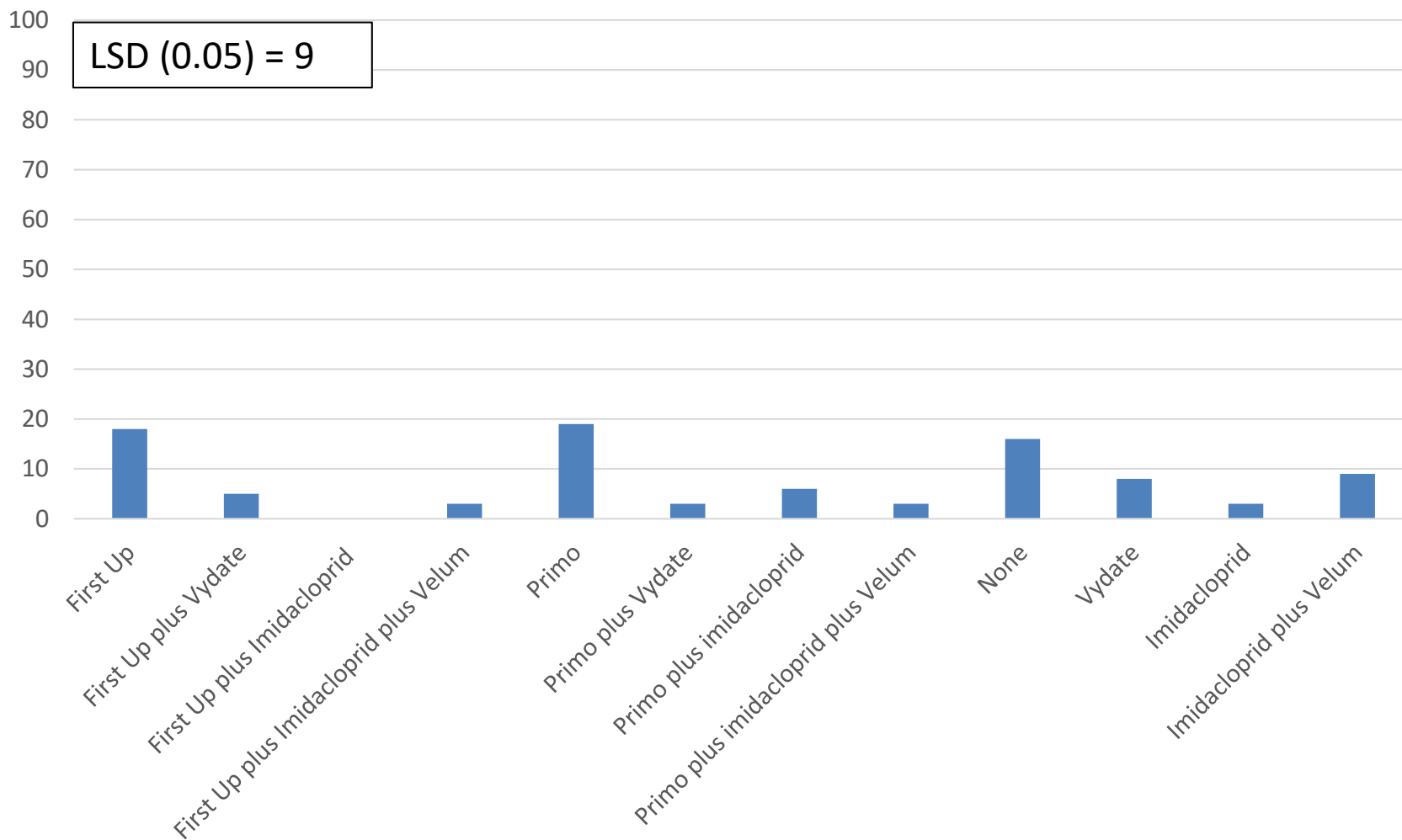
Thrips Injury 2024

Scale of 0-5 (0 = no injury and 5 = severe feeding and 90% stunting)



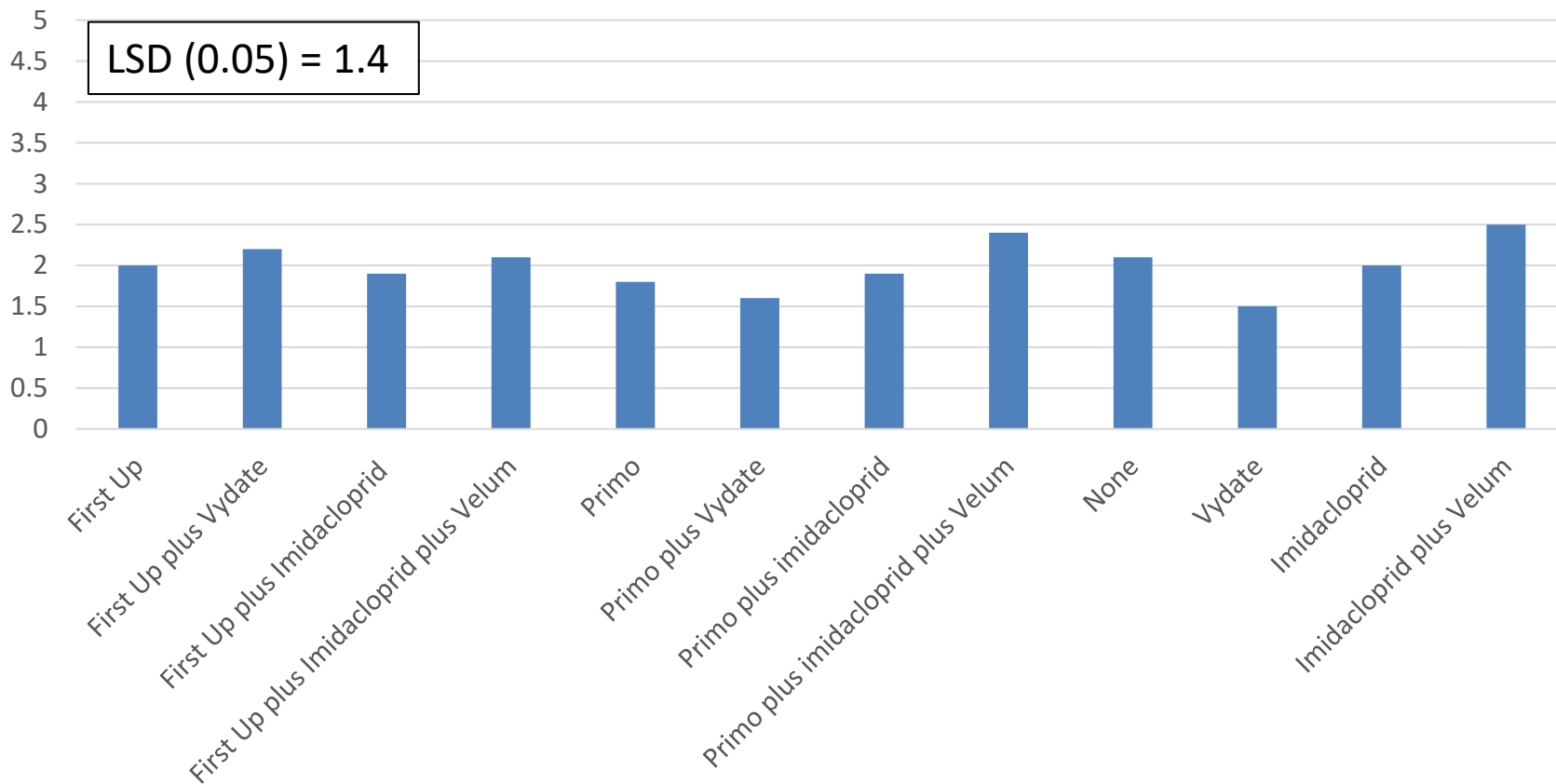
Peanut Stunting in 2024

Scale of 0-100% (0 = no stunting and 100 = plant death)

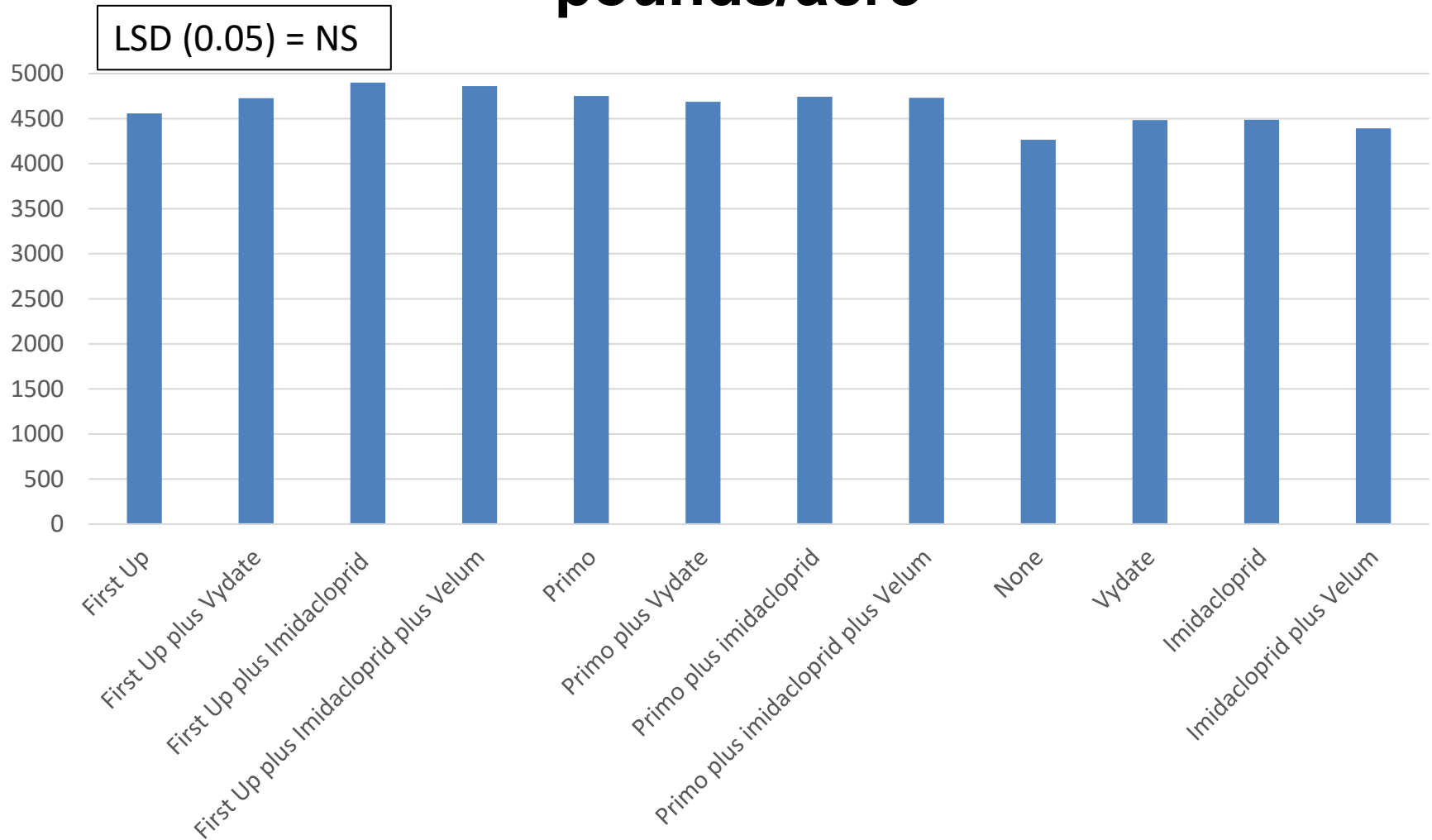


Peanut Nodules in 2024

Scale of 0-5 (0 = no nodules and 5 = abundant nodules)



Peanut Yield in 2024 pounds/acre



Summary

These data indicate that Vydate, imidacloprid, and imidacloprid plus Velum are compatible with the inoculants First Up and Primo

Protection of peanut from thrips injury and prevention from plant stunting due to thrips was similar for these insecticides

When pooled over insecticide treatments in a second analysis, peanut yield was greater when inoculants were applied (4,729 to 4,769 lbs/acre) compared with non-inoculated peanut (4,408)