

treatment of all old patches early in the spring, followed by treatments of new patches, at least on the borders closest to an old patch or other sources of infestation such as cinquefoil (five-finger). Treatment of new patches would require the use of very little material, since only a puff of dust is needed per plant.

Table I

1949 Laboratory Tests of Organic Insecticides for Control of Strawberry Crown Borer Adults. (Counts made 3 to 5 days after treatments.)

Treatment	Percent Dead		
	April 9	April 14	April 27
2% Parathion - - - - -	100	100	None used
1 1/2% gamma BHC (odorless) - - - - -	65.5	10.3	None used
20% Toxaphene - - - - -	96.9	100	None used
5% Chlordane - - - - -	100	100	None used
Check			
No Treatment - - - - -	2.6	0	4.3
DDT 1 lb. Actual			
per 100 gallons - - - - -	None used	65.8	None used
5% DDT - - - - -	None used	32.4	None used
1% Parathion - - - - -	None used	None used	100
2 1/2% Compound 118 -	None used	None used	76.3
3% gamma BHC (odorless) - - - - -	None used	None used	30.6

Summary. One and 2 percent Parathion dust, 5 percent Chlordane dust, and 20 percent Toxaphene dust all gave excellent control of strawberry crown borer adults in laboratory tests. Five percent Chlordane and 20 percent Toxaphene were tried in the field and gave similar results. Early spring treatment of old strawberry patches and repeated treatment of border rows in newly set patches are suggested as means of controlling crown borer by killing adults before egg-laying occurs.