

INSECT CONTROL *for* HOME GARDENS

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Insects

1. Leaf-feeding beetles include blister beetles, spotted cucumber beetles, potato beetles and flea beetles. These insects feed on the foliage and attack nearly all vegetables.
2. Aphids (plant lice) are small, soft-bodied sucking insects, yellow, green or brown in color. They suck the sap from such plants as cabbage, turnips, mustard, peas, cucumbers and melons.
3. Caterpillars include cabbage loopers, garden webworms, cabbage worms, tomato fruit worms and tomato hornworms. They may feed on either foliage or fruit.
4. Grasshoppers feed on the foliage of the plants.
5. Cutworms feed at night, cutting plants off at the surface of the ground.
6. Thrips are very small, slender insects which attack onions chiefly causing silvery spots to appear on the leaves.
7. Slugs and snails feed on a few garden plants chiefly at night. Their presence is noted by the silvery trail they leave.
8. Sowbugs or pill bugs occasionally become injurious, feeding on the stems and other parts near the ground level.
9. Soil-infesting insects include white grubs, wireworms, the southern corn rootworm and the seed corn maggot. Their presence is not generally known until damage occurs.
10. Stink bugs are sucking insects which attack a variety of plants but are especially injurious to beans and peas.
11. Squash bugs attack squashes and pumpkins, sucking the plant juices from the stem portions.

Insecticides

1. Rotenone is obtained from the roots of certain plants which are pulverized. Dust containing 1% rotenone is sufficient. It is bought at strength of from 1% to 5%. If the 1% dust is purchased it should be used straight while the 5% dust may be diluted 1 part to 2 parts of finely ground clay or wheat flour.
2. Nicotine sulphate is fairly effective against most aphids. It is purchased as a liquid and may be made into a dust or used as a spray. The spray is easier to prepare by the home gardner. To make a spray for plant lice use 1 teaspoonful of 40% nicotine sulphate and 1 tablespoonful of soap flakes to each gallon of water.
3. DDT dust may be purchased at 5% or 10% strength and either one may be used. Heavier applications of the 5% dust are often more effective. DDT should not be used on the edible parts of vegetables.

4. Chlordane should be used at a 5% strength and the same precautions used with DDT should be observed.
5. Lindane is effective in the control of aphids and the spotted cucumber beetle when used as a 3% dust. A 1% dust is effective against many aphids.
6. Sulphur is effective against red spiders and other mites.
7. Cryolite is a stomach poison which is effective in controlling some leaf-feeding insects.
8. Sabadilla is a plant derivative effective against young squash bugs and stink bugs. It should be applied heavily.
9. Poison baits
 - For grasshoppers and cutworms
 - Bran.....1 quart
 - Sodium flouride.....1 tablespoon
 - Molasses.....2 tablespoons
 - Water.....1 pint
 - For slugs and snails
 - Bran.....1 quart
 - Metaldehyde.....1 teaspoon
 - Water to moisten

Poison baits should be spread in late afternoon.

<i>Insects</i>	<i>Control</i>
Leaf-feeding beetles.....	Most can be controlled with 5% DDT dust or 1% rotenone.
Caterpillars.....	Rotenone, DDT or cryolite
Grasshoppers.....	Poison baits or chlordane dust
Cutworms.....	Use poison bait or dust around base of plants with 5% DDT dust or 5% chlordane dust
Thrips.....	5% DDT dust
Slugs and Snails.....	Snail baits
Sow bugs.....	DDT or chlordane
Soil infesting insects.....	Dust seeds with chlordane or lindane dust before planting or work chlordane dust into the soil at planting
Stink bugs.....	10% DDT dust or 20% sabadilla
Squash bugs.....	Hand destruction of adults or 20% sabadilla against the young bugs

Issued by
 The Agricultural Extension Service
 The Texas A. & M. College System and
 The United States Department of Agriculture
 G. G. Gibson, Director, College Station, Texas