

Table 28. Nematode Soil Treatments

Chemical	Fumigant/ Nematicide	Application	Plant Back Time	Crops	Comments
methyl bromide (RUP)	F	Preplant, tarped, or mulched for 24-48 hours.	10-14 days	most vegetables	Formulations with 98% methyl bromide and 2% chloropicrin are appropriate for nematode control.
Mocap [®] , ethroprop (RUP)	N	Soil only. Applied with water by soil injection, sprinkler system, flood irrigation, over soil surface with sprinkling can.		cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, potatoes, sweet potatoes, snap beans, lima beans	Mobile in sand soils. Crop injury can occur if used in furrow.
SMDC: sodium methyldithio carbamate (Vapam [®] , etc.)	F	Preplant tarped. Don't enter within 48 hours.	14-21 days after treatment	general use fumigant	Vapam is more effective when applied with considerable water.
Vydate [®] (RUP)	N	Soil and foliage treatment.	NA	carrots, celery, cucurbits, eggplants, peppers, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes	Foliar applications are not effective for moderate and high populations of nematodes.
Telone [®] (RUP)	F	Soil treatment only.	2-3 weeks	most vegetables	Formulations with high percentages chloropicrin are needed to control soilborne fungal diseases.
Nemacur [®] , fenamiphos (RUP)	N	Soil treatment only.	NA	cabbage, Brussels sprouts, bok choy, okra, garlic	

F=fumigant

N=nematicide

RUP=restricted use pesticide

Slug and Snail Control

Occasionally, slugs and snails seriously damage seedlings; tender, low-growing leafy vegetables; or ripening fruit that are on the ground. Slug and snail feeding damage (hollowed-out areas) can be found anywhere on fruit, but is usually concentrated near the stem. Slugs leave behind telltale slime trails (silvery trails) on the surfaces of fruit or leaves. Slugs and snails are active at night or cloudy days.

Slugs and snails favor continuously moist soil and organic mulch. They lay eggs in groups in moist soil, and overwinter in organic mulch. Slugs can complete their entire life cycle in a field.

If slugs are a problem, their hiding places (i.e., boards, stones, weedy areas), should be eliminated. Heavy

mulching creates favorable slug habitats, so should be thinned so the soil can become warm and dry. Raised beds that can dry out more readily than flat beds reduce slug problems. Using black plastic mulch discourages slug build-up because it causes the soil to heat up and dry out.

As a last resort, metaldehyde bait (e.g., Clean Crop, 3.5G[®] at 30-40 lbs./A or Clean Crop 7.5G[®] at 15-20 lbs./A) can be used and is usually very effective. Follow label instructions carefully for application methods for each particular vegetable crop. Apply bait in evening after a rain or irrigation. An organic alternative to metaldehyde is iron phosphate. Baits containing iron phosphate are sold under the trade name Sluggo[®] (and others) and are only slightly less effective than metaldehyde baits.