

Secondary Pests & FRW management

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Fullers Rose Weevil Control

- ▶ Trunk Band Sprays
 - ▶ Pyrethroids (sodium channel modulators) Nerve action
 - ▶ Karate[®], Matador[®] alpha-cypermethrin
 - ▶ Talstar[®] bifenthrin

- ▶ Systemic Insecticides – applied through irrigation
 - ▶ Neonicotinoids
(Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) competitive modulators)
Nerve action
 - ▶ Samurai[®] clothianidin
 - ▶ Confidor[®] imidacloprid

Fullers Rose Weevil Control

- ▶ Foliar Cover Sprays
 - ▶ Carbamates and Organophosphates (Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors)
Nerve action
 - ▶ Bugmaster® carbaryl
 - ▶ Lorsban® + others chlorpyrifos
 - ▶ Diamides (Ryanodine receptor modulators)
Nerve & muscle action
 - ▶ Exirel® chlorantraniliprole

Secondary Pests

- ▶ Two-Spotted Mite (red spider mite)
- ▶ Cottony Cushion Scale
- ▶ Citrus Rust Mite
- ▶ Lep: LBAM, Loopers & Helicoverpa



Damage from Secondary Pests

Cottony Cushion Scale



Rust Mite damage



Damage from Secondary Pests

Two-spotted mite



Looper & Helicoverpa



Conclusion

- ▶ Secondary pest outbreaks, particularly two-spotted mites are a risk if managing FRW.
- ▶ If not detected early and managed these outbreaks can cause major economic damage.
- ▶ Outbreaks do not occur in all orchards being treated.
- ▶ Limit the risk:
 - ▶ Ongoing pest monitoring for early detection.
 - ▶ Use of least disruptive pesticides.

