

# Entomological Research at the USDA-ARS

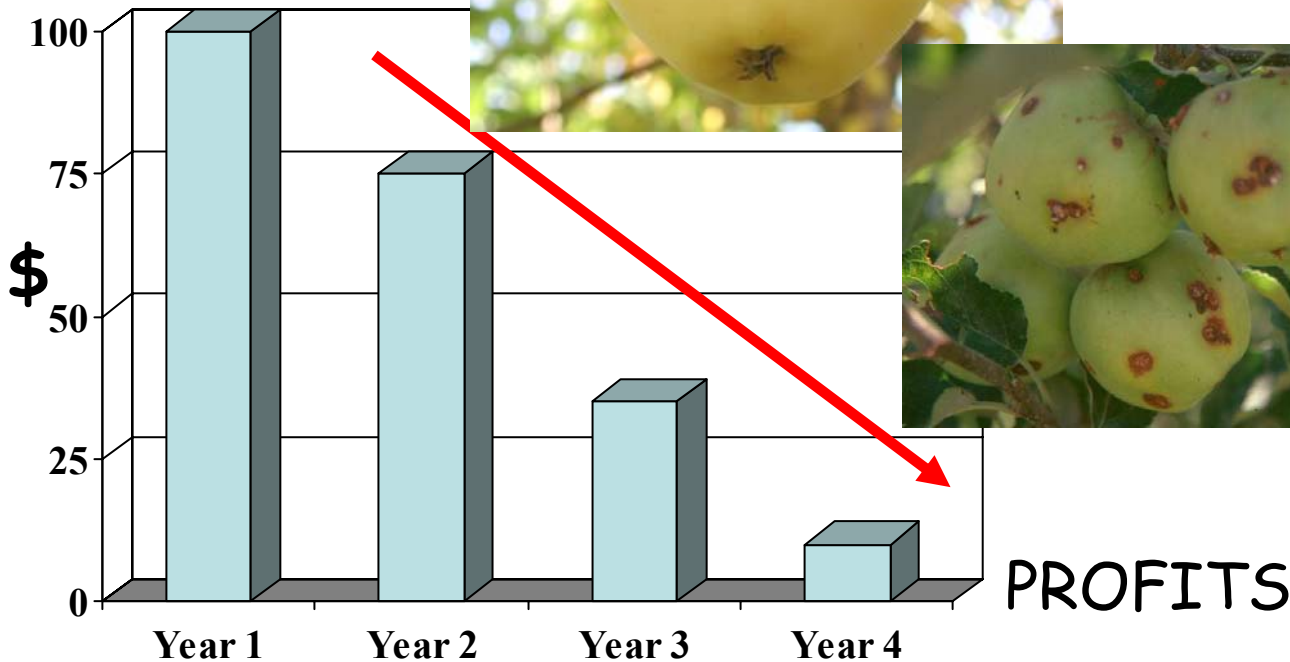


Yakima Agricultural Research Laboratory  
USDA-ARS

Garczynski, Horton, Knight, Lacey, Landolt, Neven, Unruh, Yee

# Codling Moth

Explosive Reproductive Potential  
in the arid Western U.S.



# *OP To Be Phase Out in the U.S.*

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❖ 2007	10 lb ai /HA
❖ 2008-2009	7 lb ai/HA
❖ 2010	5 lb ai/HA
❖ 2011-2012	4 lb ai /HA
❖ 2013	<i>Gone</i>

Phosmet, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, and malathion  
face further regulatory action

*So what,* OP insecticide use is down 50% since FQPA in 1996













AND,

There are **NOW** more insecticides and miticides registered in tree fruits **than ever before**

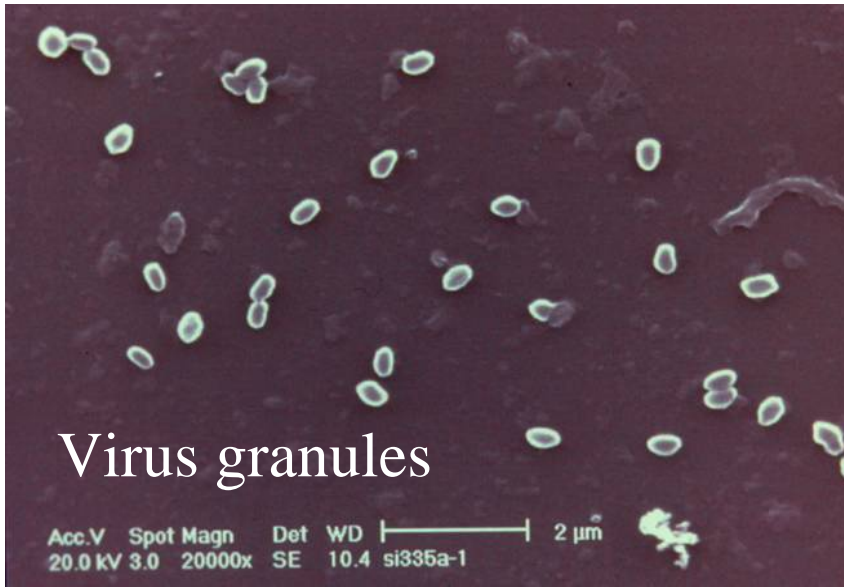
### Issues with New Materials

- Low human toxicity, safer to the environment.
- More selective materials.
- More active than OP's against resistant targets
  - ✓ Good for pests
  - ✓ Bad for natural enemies
- Most require ingestion to be effective
  - ✓ Bad for CM control
  - ✓ **Requires better timing**
- Generally more expensive.
- Organic production.

# OP-alternatives

Insecticides		Class	Activity
Assail		Neonicotinyl	Disrupt nerve transmission
Calypso			
Rimon		Insect growth regulator	Chitin inhibitor
Intrepid			Molt accelerator
Esteem			JH mimic
Delegate		Spinosyn	Disrupt nerve transmission
Success			
Proclaim		Avermectin	Disrupt nerve transmission
Altacor		Anthranilamide	Disrupt muscle action
HMO		Biologicals	Asphyxiant
Virus			Viral infection
BT			Bacterial infection

# 4.4% of Apple Industry has gone Organic with 54% growth expected in next 2 years



Organic growers use:

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MD, CM-GV, Spinosid

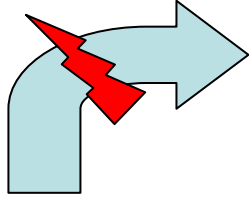
Finally,  
Can Achieve Good CM Control!



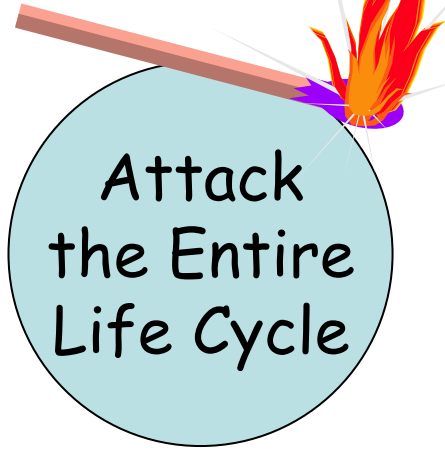
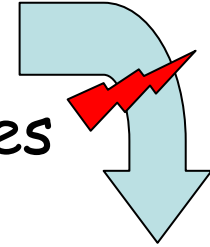
# Strategic IPM Plan

- Creating sustainable pest management
  - Targeting multiple pests
    - Optimize application timing and tank-mixing modes of action
  - Minimize insecticide resistance development
    - Use materials with different modes of action

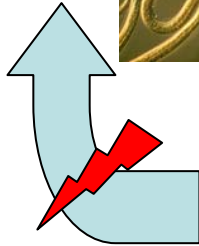
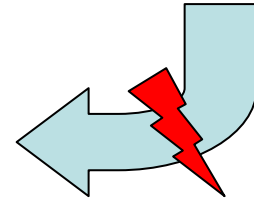
MD, adulticides



Ovicides



Larvicides



Cultural, biological





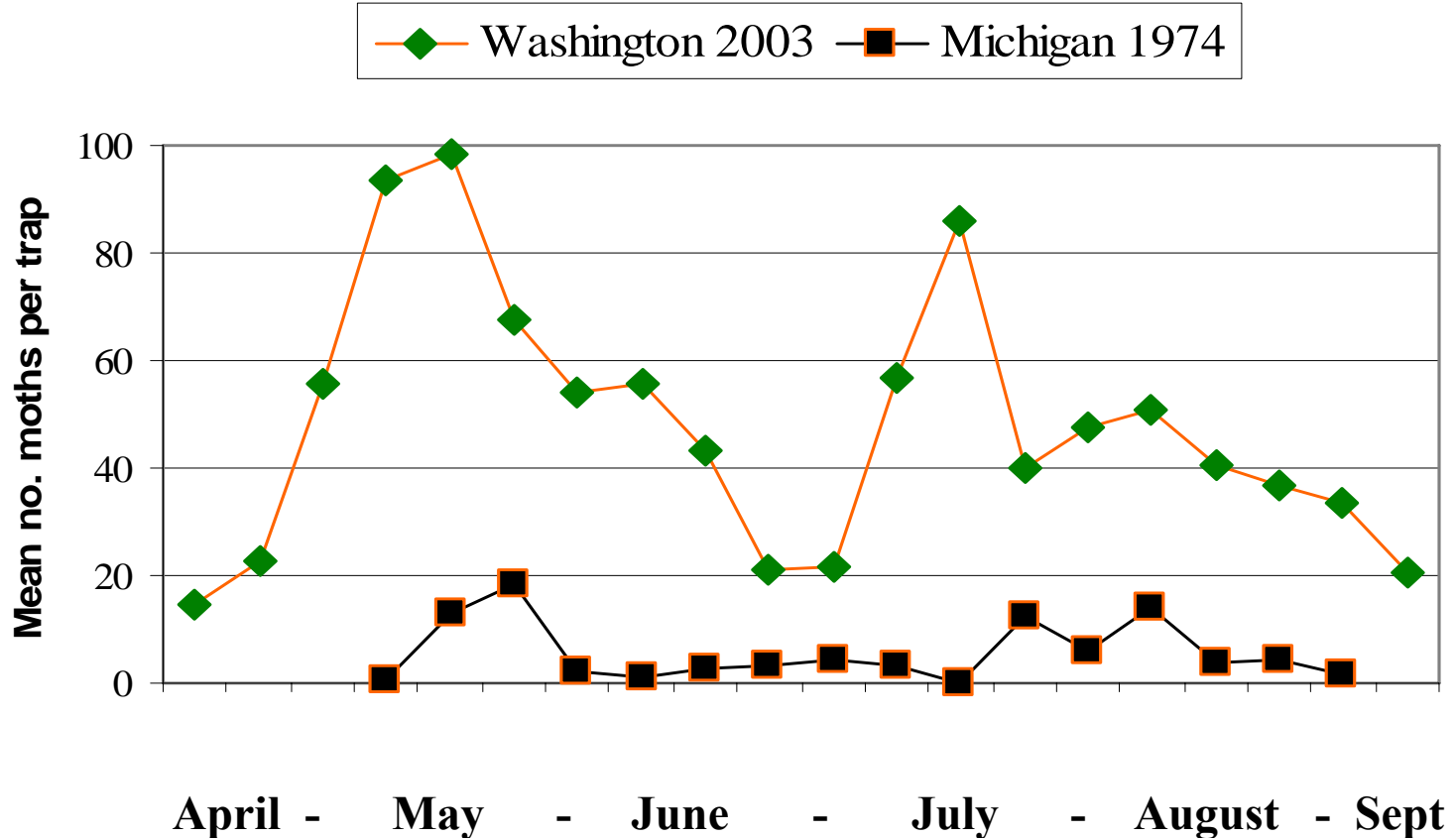
# Strategic IPM Plans

- Pheromones are used on *75%* of apple acreage.
- Horticultural oil, neonicotinyls, IGRs can kill eggs when timed after petal fall.
  - Use of IGR's at 'petal fall' timing is also good for leafrollers.
- If using an ovicide early then delay 1<sup>st</sup> application of larvicide and tank-mix an ovicide and larvicide
- If needed, a second larvicide is applied 14 d later.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Gen.: Use an IGR for leafrollers and a new class of larvicides for CM

**But, the key is always proper timing**

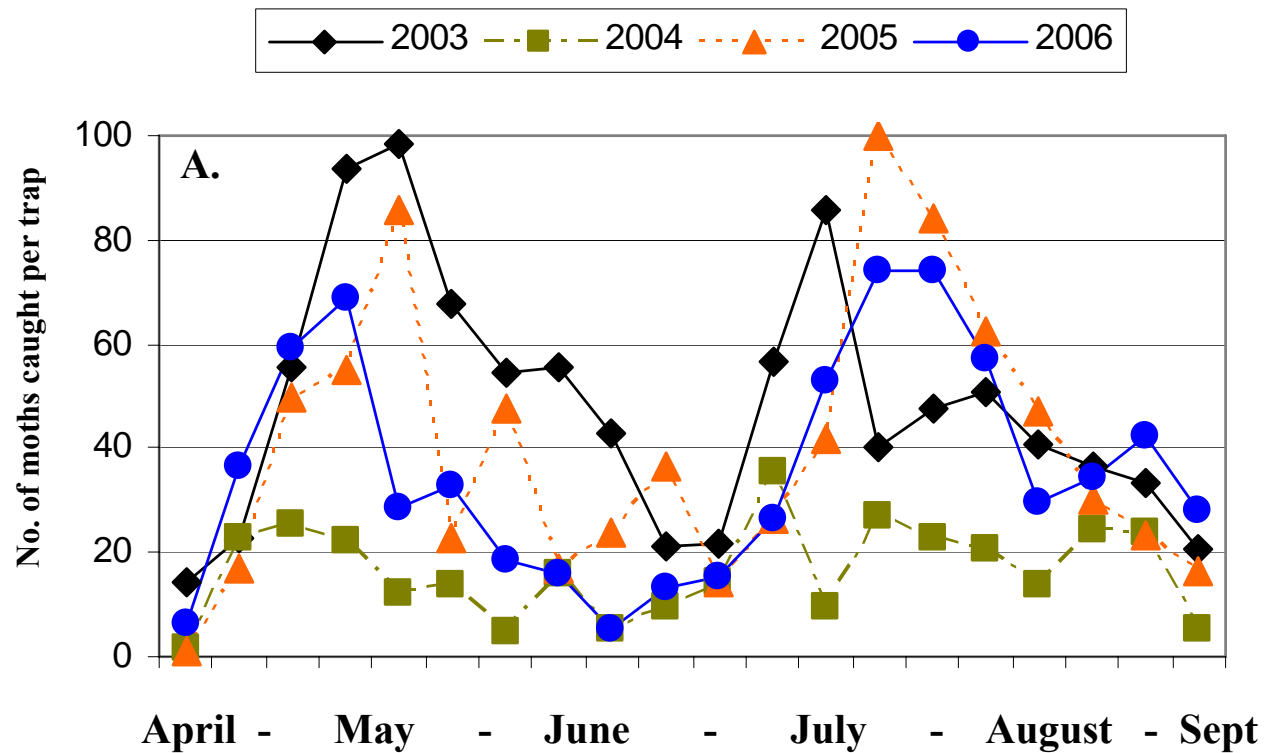
# Has CM's Phenology Changed?

*Phenology model was developed in Michigan*

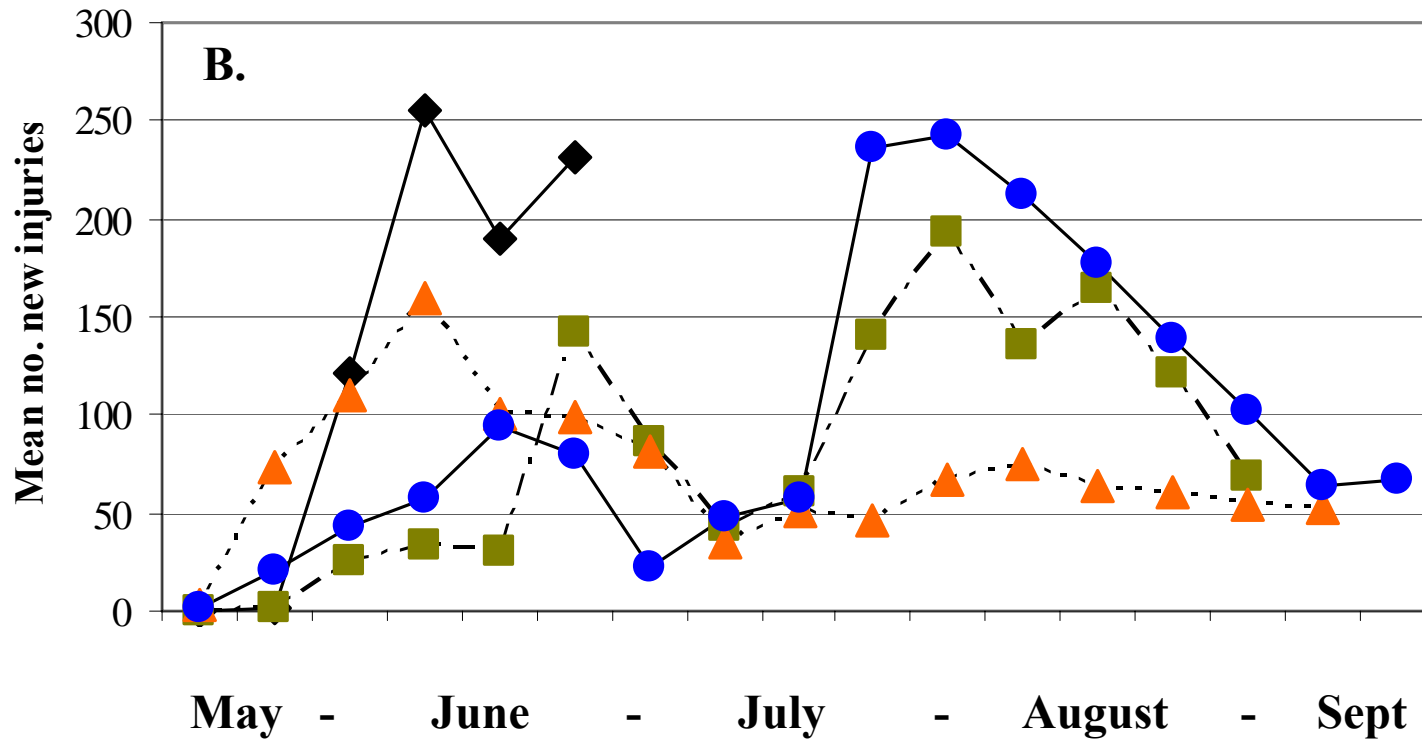
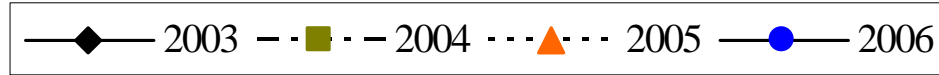


*Michigan model was validated in WA with prediction of 1<sup>st</sup> egg hatch*

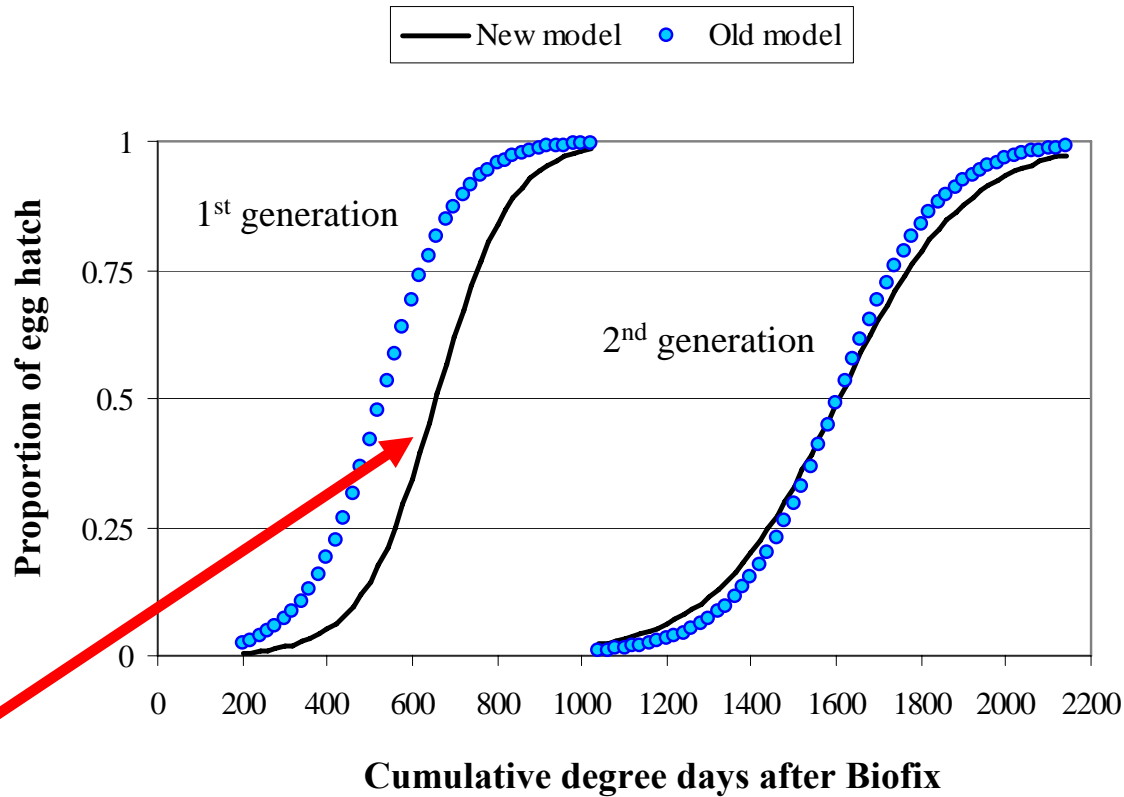
# Broad Flight Periods in Unsprayed Sites in WA



# Broad Periods of Egg Hatch in WA



# Developed A New Model



A broader fit of the data

# Impact of New Model:

❖ Timing of control tactics for CM, especially in the 1<sup>st</sup> generation, needs to be reconsidered and optimized.



- *Importance of each cover spray interval*
- *Timing of ovicides*
- *Covering the gap between overlapping generations*

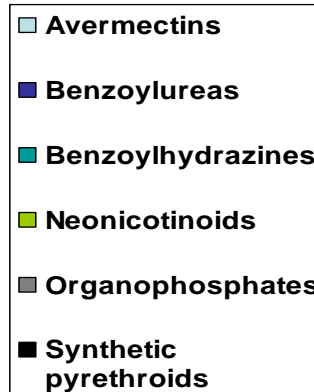
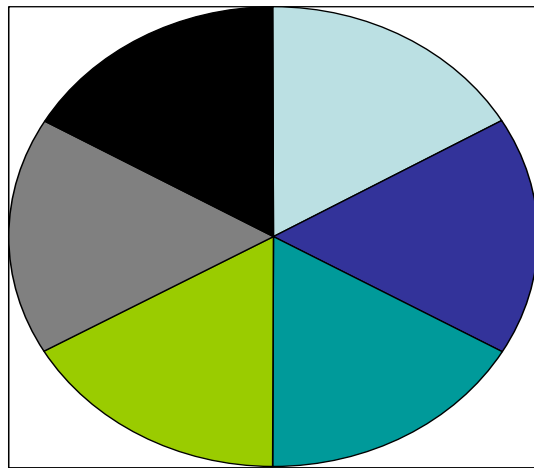
# CM Resistance - Important Factor



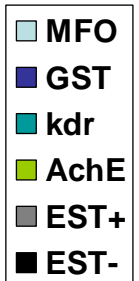
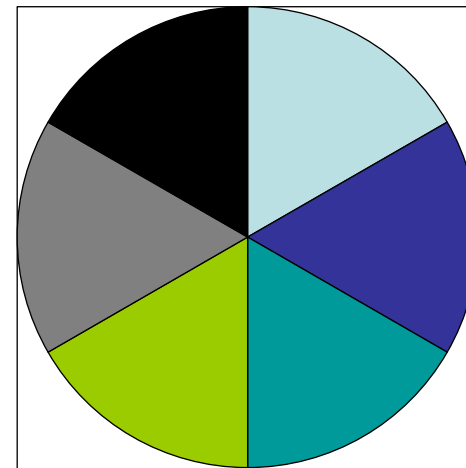
- Does resistance affect timing?
- Is there any evidence of cross resistance in CM to other insecticides?

# Insecticide Resistance in CM is Diverse

## Classes



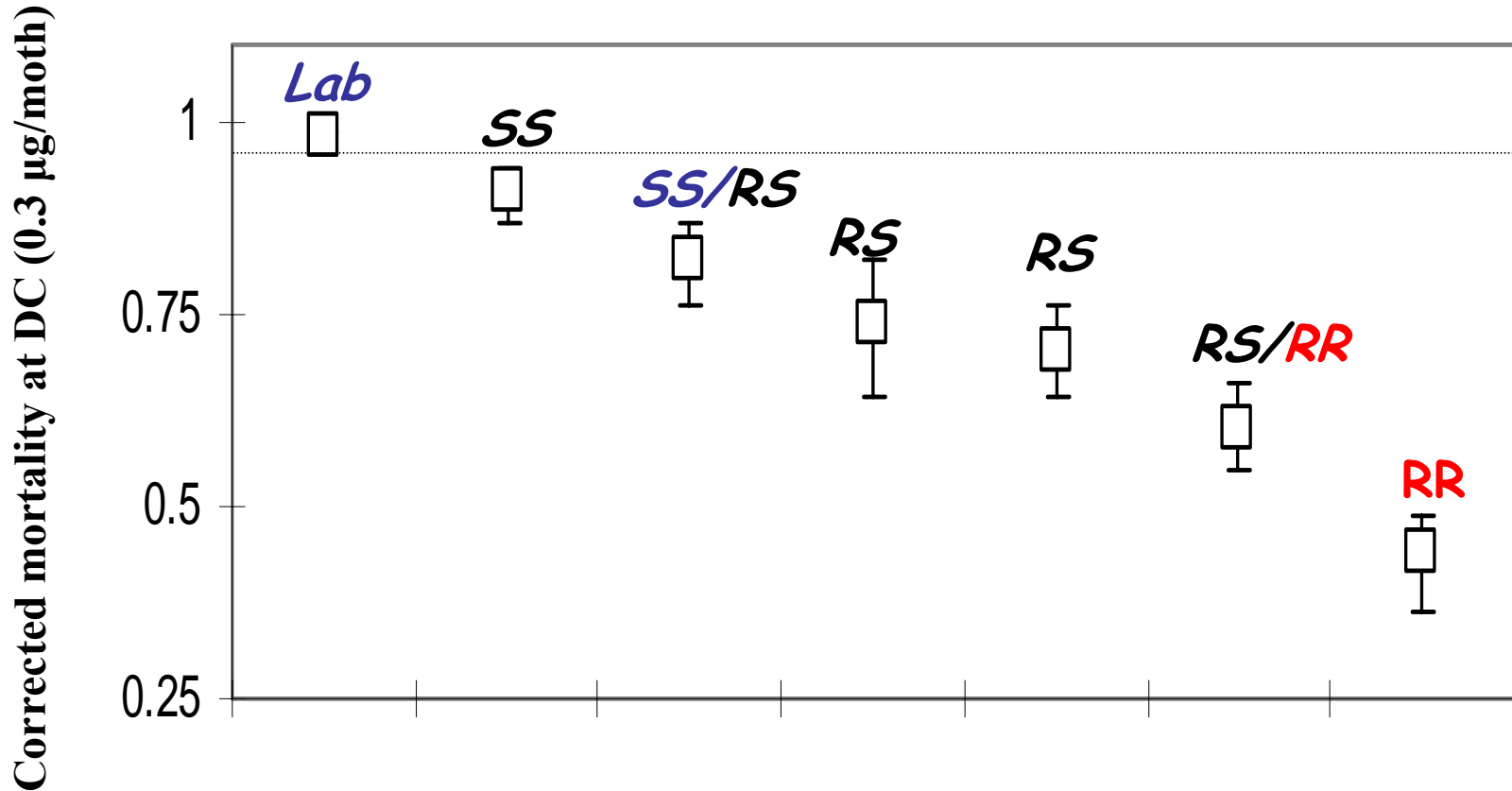
## Mechanisms



Is resistance management going to be possible?

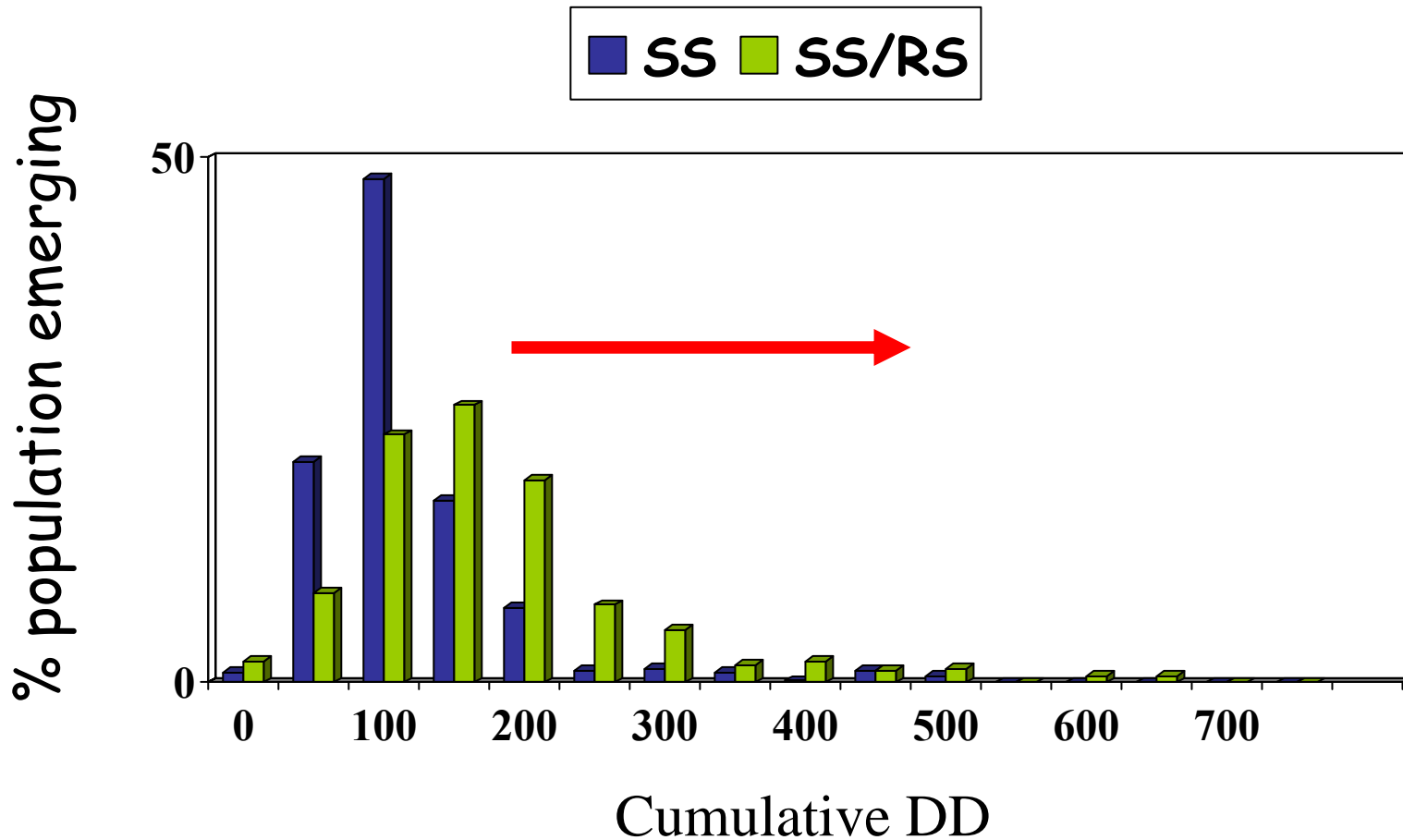


# Selected Populations - 2003

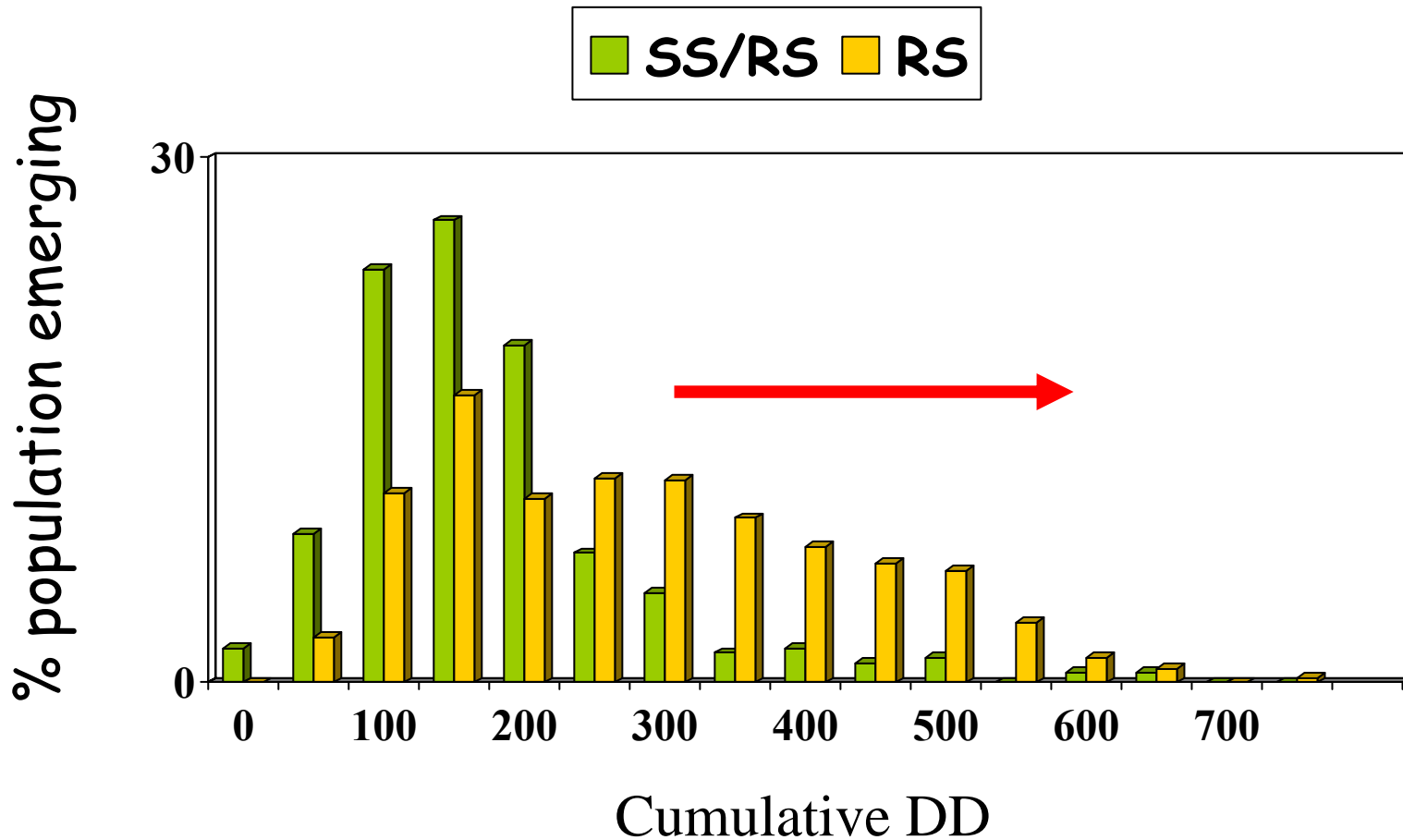


Does the OP resistance level impact the timing of the generations?

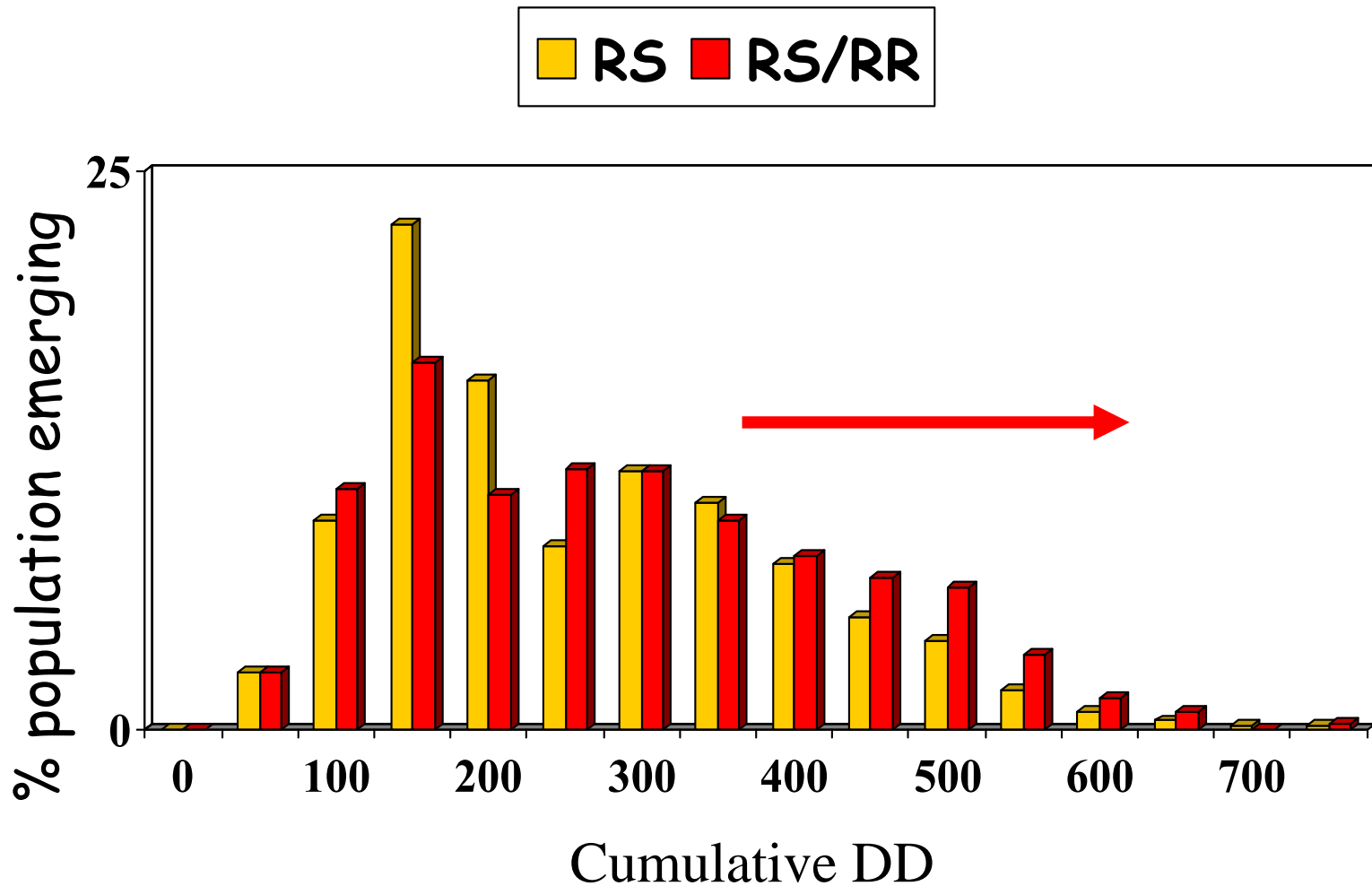
# Shift in Emergence Curve



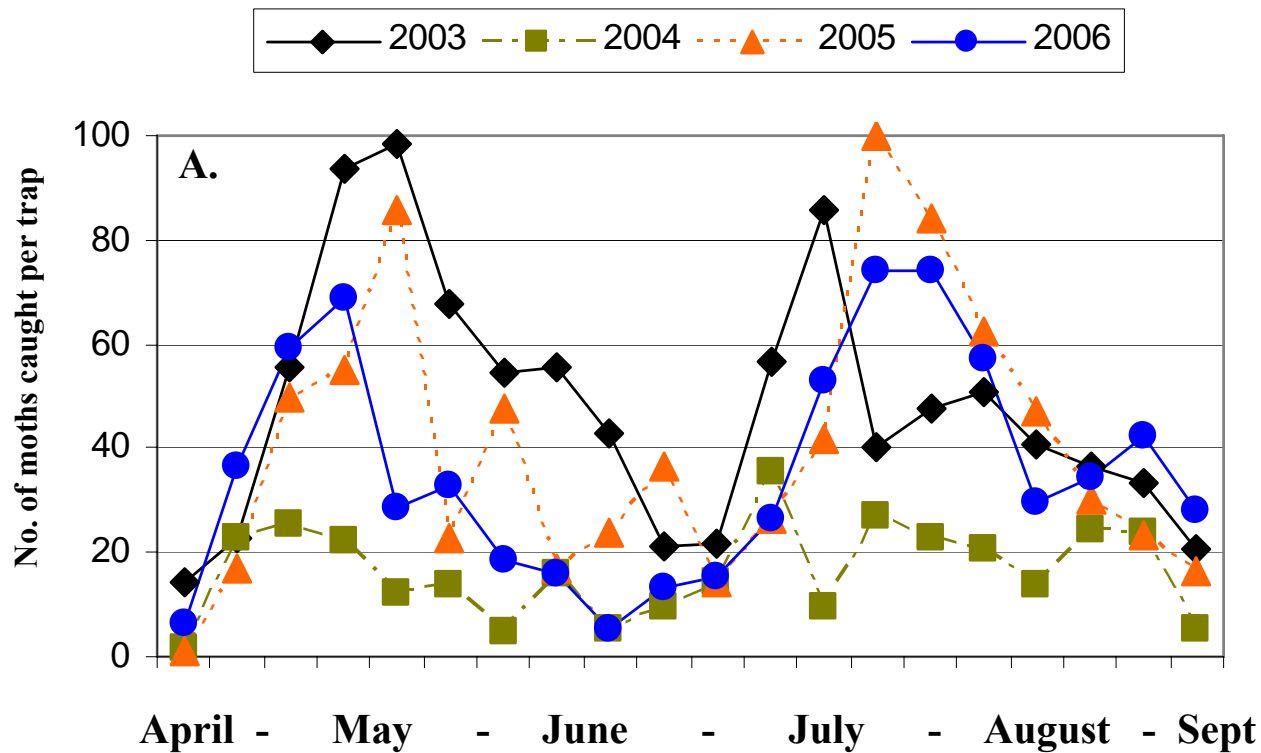
# Shift in Emergence Curve



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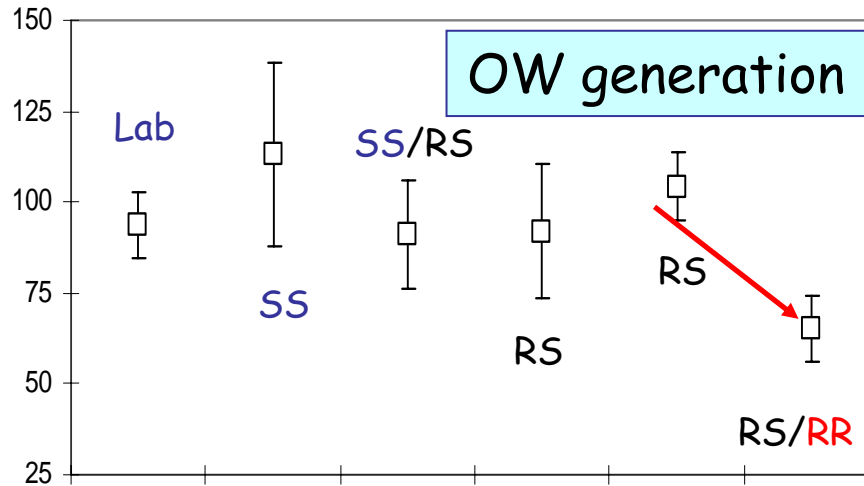


# OP Resistant Populations Have Broader Periods of Flight

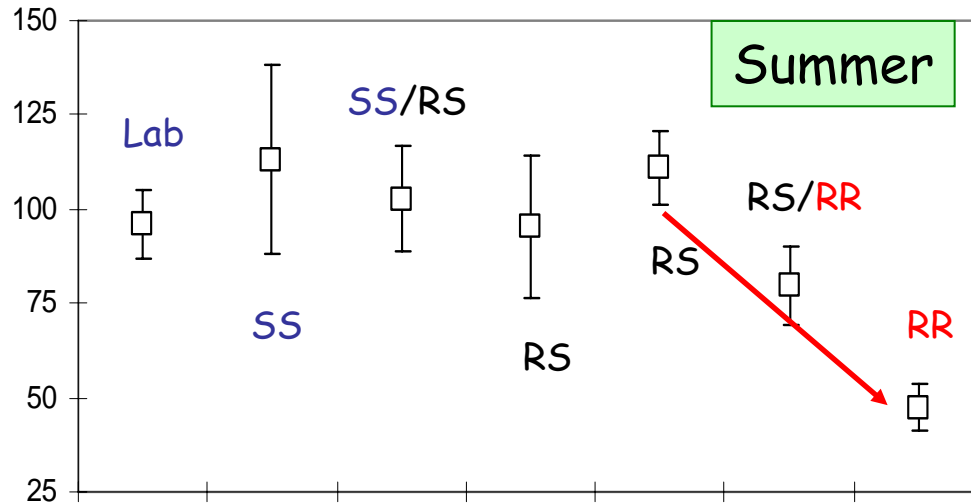


# Resistance Reduces # of Eggs

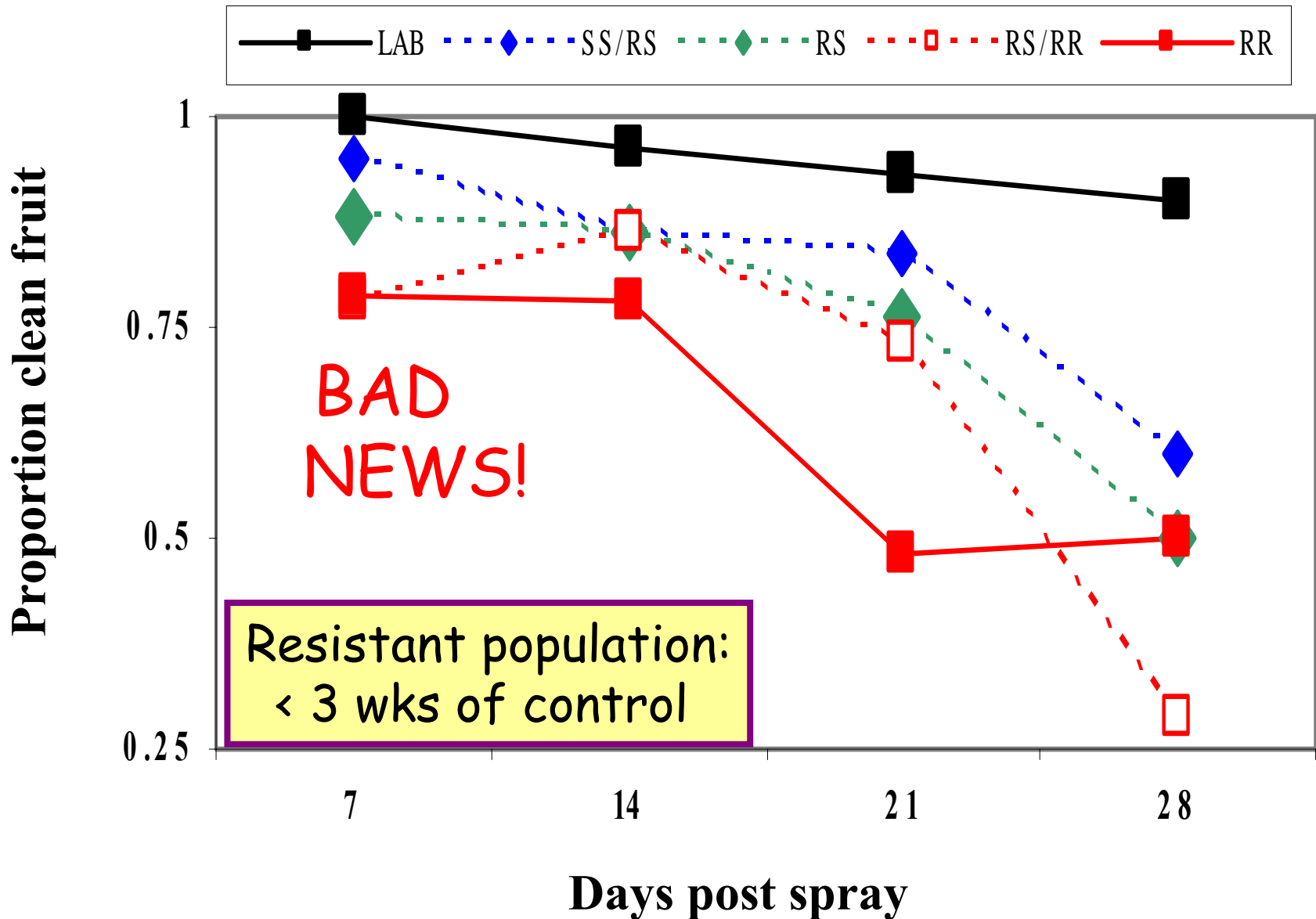
Mean (SE) # eggs laid/mated female



GOOD NEWS!



# Guthion's Effectiveness Drops



# MORE BAD NEWS!

## Cross Resistance



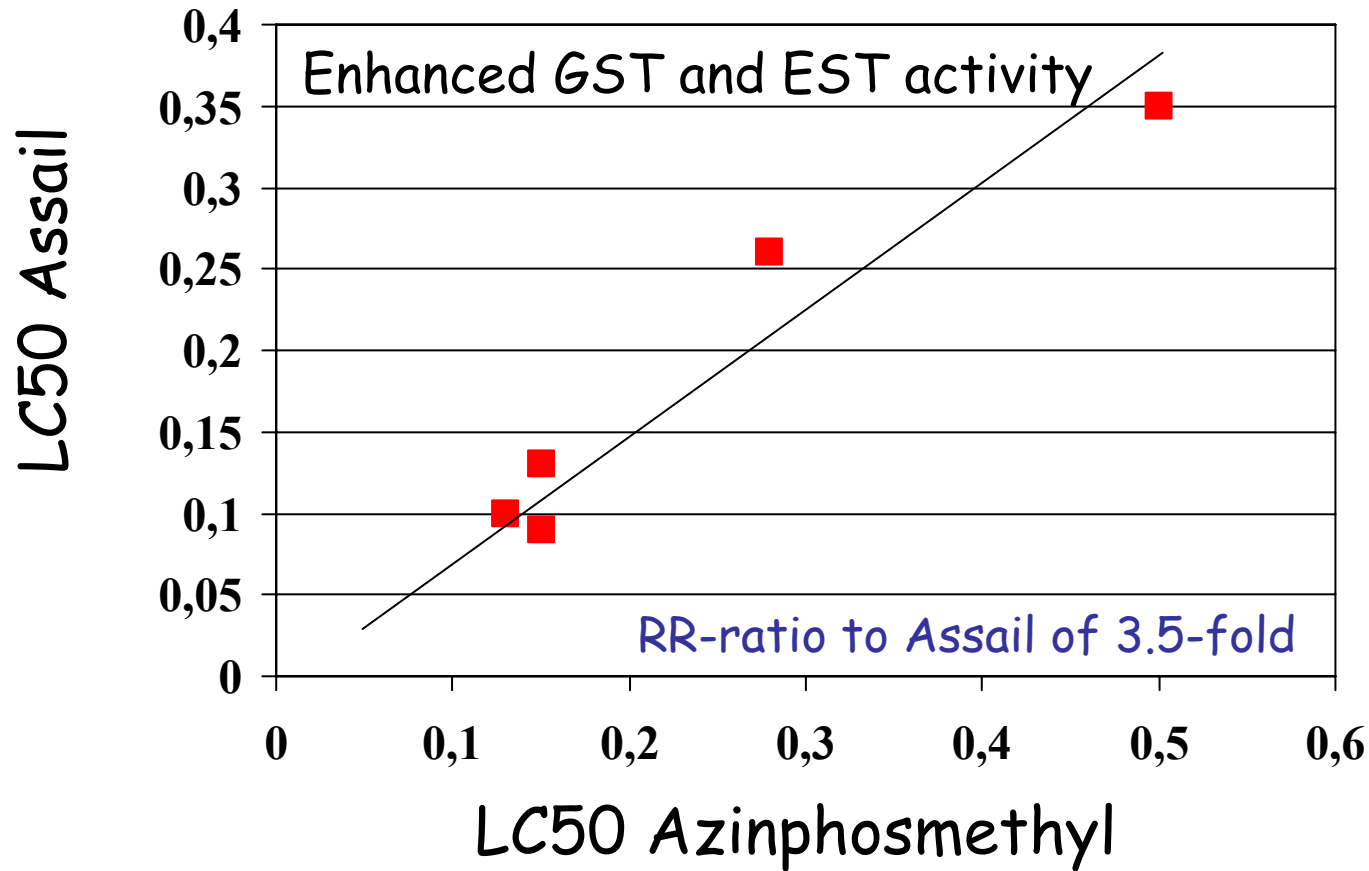
Population	Guthion	Asana	Intrepid	Assail	Success
Lab	A	A	A	A	AB
SS/RS	A	A	A	A	A
RS	A	A	AB	AB	<b>B</b>
RS/RR	<b>B</b>	A	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>

Neonate bioassay conducted at two rates per chemical. Three larvae per fruit. Means separated in sig. ANOVA's with LSD.



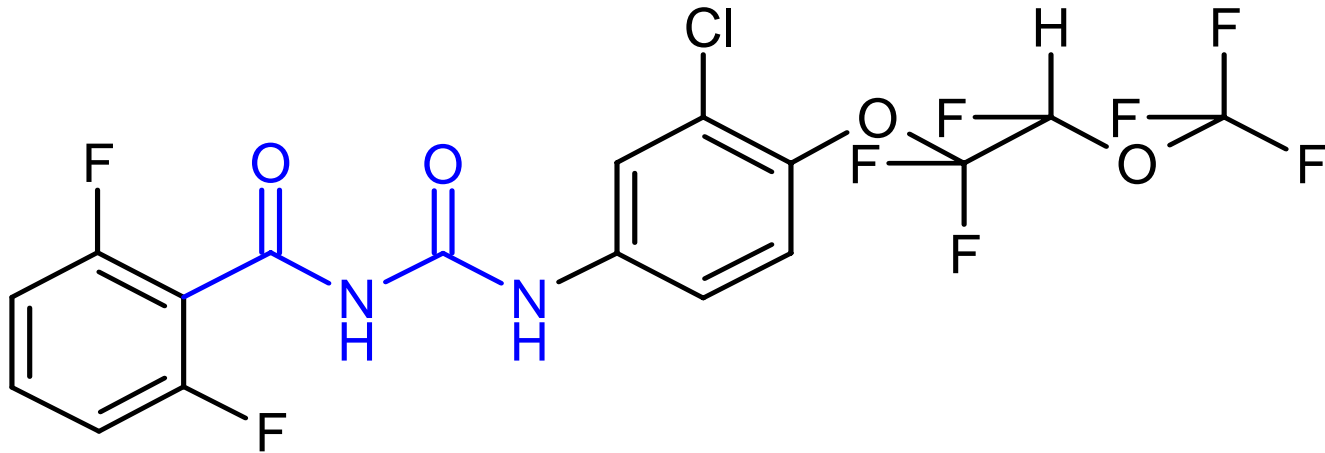
# OP-Neonicotinylns

## Positive Cross Resistance



# Another Example of Resistance

## Novaluron / Rimon



Benzoyl urea insect growth regulator

**Mode of action:**

Inhibition of chitin synthesis, causing abnormal endocuticular deposition and abortive moulting

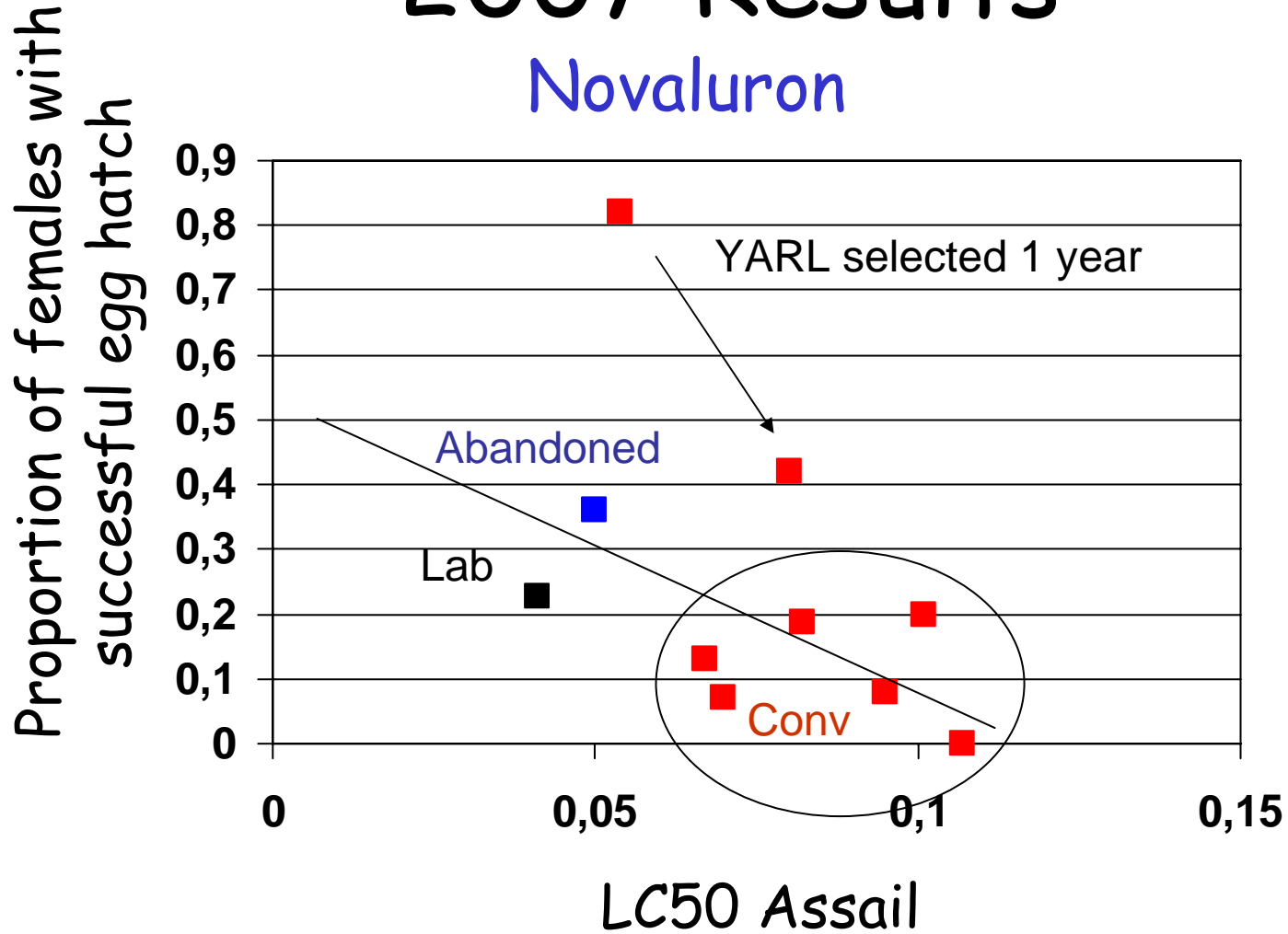
# Significant Differences

Populations	Mean fecundity	% egg hatch
LAB	B	Highest
YARL Farm	Highest	A
Organic (3 yrs sprayed)	C	B
CONV (5 yrs unsprayed)	CD	B
CONV (1 yr unsprayed)	D	B
CONV	Lowest	Lowest

OP Susceptibility

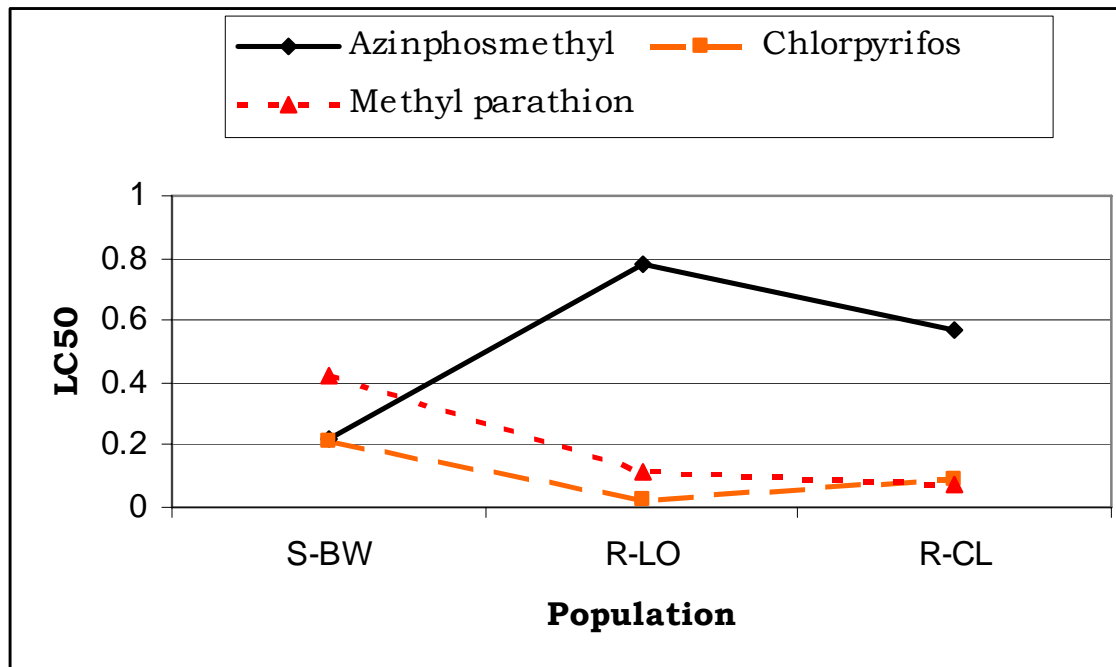
# 2007 Results

## Novaluron



# Negative Cross Resistance Can Occur

- Dunley and Welter (2000)
  - ❖ 2 – 10-fold levels between azinphosmethyl and chlorpyrifos and methyl parathion



# Grower's Actions Impact Everything



FROM BLOSSOM TO HARVEST

**GUTHION<sup>®</sup> alone**  
controls all major apple  
pests ... all season long

Ad from 1958



And, the complex evolution of  
insecticide resistance marches on

*THANK YOU!*