EFFECT OF VARIOUS INSECTICIDES ON FIRST AND SECOND GENERATION WHITE APPLE LEAFHOPPER NYMPHS

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Abstract: This test was part of a series to establish the spectrum of activity of the nicotinoid insecticides against the white apple leafhopper. Secondarily, the miticide spirodiclofen was tested against the first generation and a neem product (Aza-Direct) against the second. First generation treatments were applied 7 d after petal fall (17 May) using a multiple tank airblast sprayer calibrated to deliver 200 gpa. The second-generation test was conducted in the same block, with treatments applied on 9 Aug 2001 (primarily instars 1-3 of the second generation) using the same spray equipment. In the first generation, Actara, Calypso, Assail and Sevin c controlled leafhopper nymphs throughout the nymphal period. Avaunt also reduced nymph populations to a low level, although the effect was delayed by about a week compared tohte other materials. Spirodiclofen did not cause signifcant nymph mortality. In the second generation, all treatments reduced nymph populations in relation to the check, however the Aza-Direct population was low initially, and essentially caused no change in the population, making the probable effect difficult to interpret.