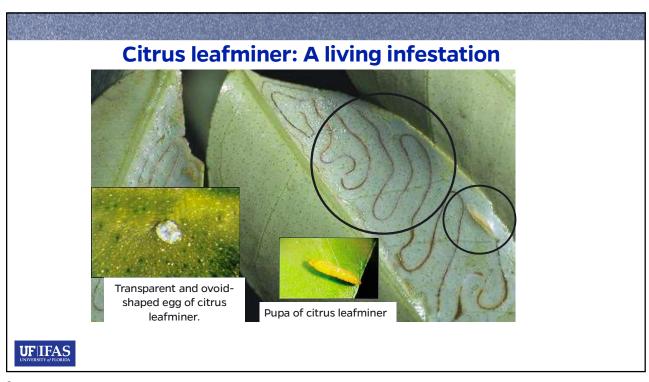
CLM research and management

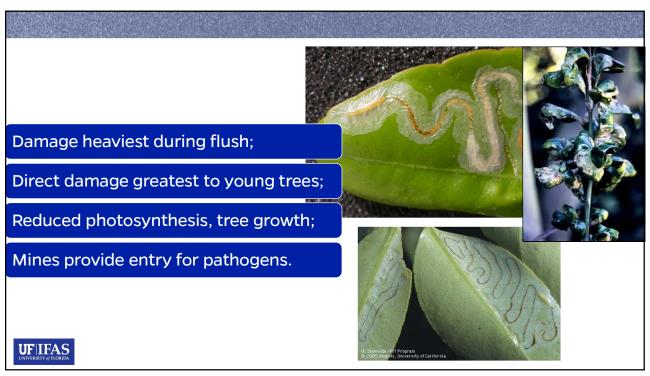
Lukasz Stelinski, UF/IFAS CREC

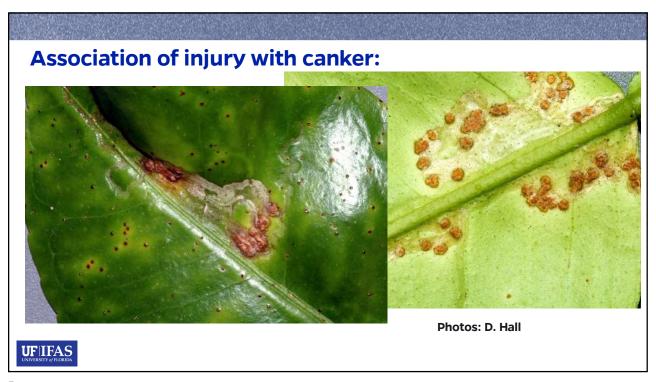


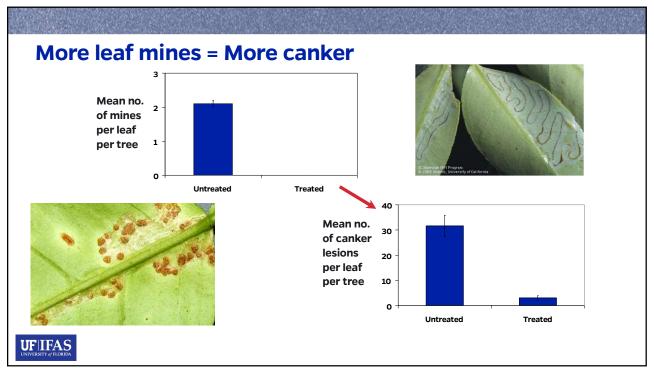
1











Biological control of citrus leafminer

Zagrammosoma multilineatum, a native parasite of citrus leafminer









Green lacewing (*Chrysoperla rufilabris*), a predator of citrus leafminers

Adult females and pupae of *Ageniaspis citricola*

UF IFAS UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

7

Biological control: Ageniaspis citricola

Imported 1994; Parasitism ~100% in some areas;

Ageniaspis citricola was well established in FL

IPM compatible:
Oil (3%), azadirachtin
(+ 0.4% oil), and
diflubenzuron
(+ 0.4% oil)
Avermectin + 0.4%
oil was **not**







Chemical Tool Box

 Soil neonics (Admire Pro and Platinum 75 SG) for nonbearing trees

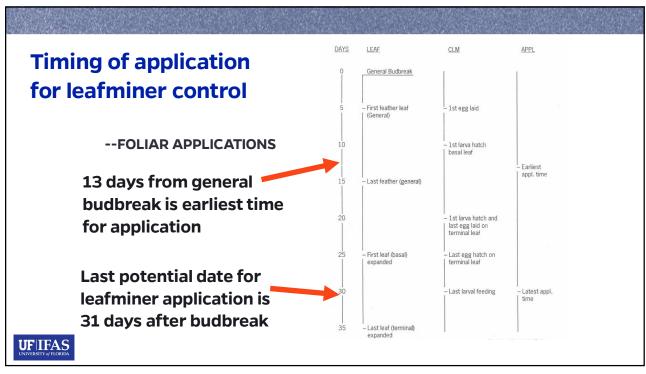
- · Agri-Mek 0.15 EC
- Micromite
 - -ACP immatures
- Delegate WG
- Intrepid 2F
 - -No effect on ACP
- Exirel
 - -Good for ACP
- Agri-Flex
 - -Good for ACP



- · Agri-Mek 0.15 EC
- Micromite
- · Delegate WG
- · Admire Pro and 2F
- · Platinum 75 SG
- Intrepid 2F

- These insecticides only control mining larvae
- Will provide no control of of flying CLM adults
- Should be well timed with major flushes to get maximum effect
- If you get a heavy new flush a week or 2 after application, it will likely be unprotected





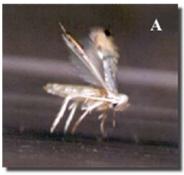
11

Timing of soil applications of systemic neonicotinoids and cyantraniliprole (Verimark) for small, non-bearing trees

- Soil-applied systemic insecticides are a good option
- These can be applied before leaf flush (10-14 d) because it takes time for the concentration of insecticide to build up
- The duration of control with these (up to 8 week) is often longer than with foliar sprays



Citrus leafminer pheromone





Female sex pheromone:

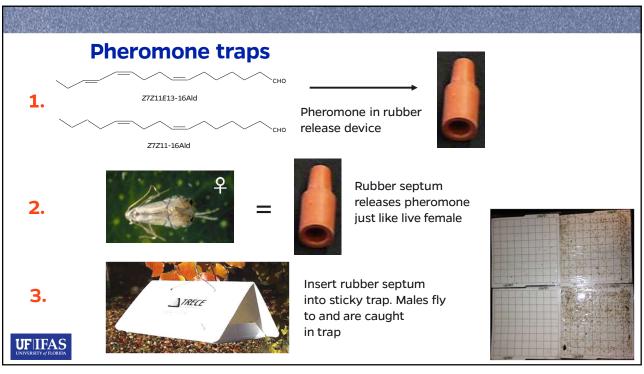
30 (Z,Z,E)-7,11,13-hexadecatrienal

10 (Z,Z)-7,11-hexadecadienal

1 (Z)-7-hexadecenal



13

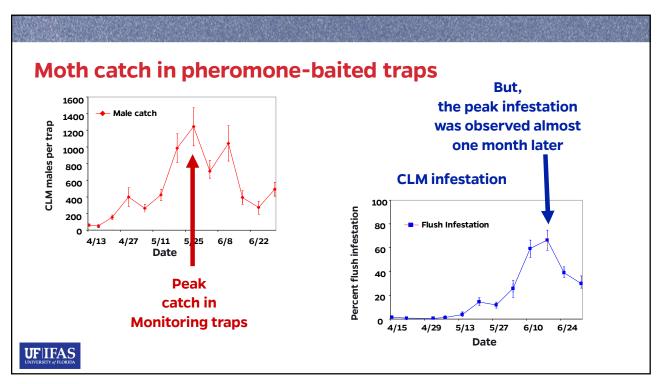


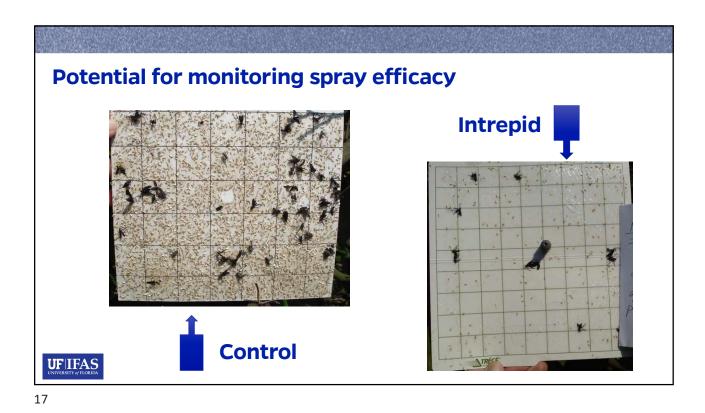
How can pheromones be used for pest monitoring and how can monitoring improve management practices?

- Pheromones are highly attractive and selective allowing precise detection of a particular target pest
- Often used to predict abundance of larval infestation by trapping adults before they mate and reproduce
- Predicting larval infestation by monitoring the adults can improve timing of pesticide applications—can perhaps reduce unnecessary calendar sprays



15





How to monitor citrus leafminer?

- Synthetic pheromone lures for CLM are available from ISCA Technologies www.iscatech.com Tel: (951) 686-5008
- Monitoring traps are also available from ISCA or Trécé Inc. www.trece.com
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ For optimal CLM catch, place trap on edge of tree canopy just below mid-canopy height
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ Male moth catch is greater on the grove edge than in the grove interior
- Check traps weekly—males fly and search for females on calm nights





UF IFAS

Summary and conclusions

- Window for spraying against CLM is between 13-31 days after budbreak.
- Apply soil systemics before leaf flush (10-14 d) because it takes time for the concentration of insecticide to build up.
- Pheromone traps can be used to predict future infestations and tell you if you have leafminer.

