



A Coordinated Attack

Cooperation among neighboring growers is key to grove sprays for psyllid control.

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Even when using the most effective products available for psyllid control, insect population reductions can be short lived (one to two weeks). This is of special concern because psyllids may be carrying the citrus greening pathogen into a grove not yet infected with the disease. Due to the constant movement of psyllids between groves, cooperation among growers is needed for effective control. Working together to develop a plan for coordinated grove sprays will help to more effectively reduce psyllid populations.

Aerial Application

When planning a coordinated spray involving a number of groves in close proximity, completing the application as quickly as possible is important to minimize psyllid re-colonization from untreated to recently treated areas. Use of aerial applications is the most realistic manner for achieving this goal. Aerial applications can be made using either fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter. In some situations, aerial applications cannot be used due to flight path obstructions or proximity to restricted areas such as bodies of water. In these cases, ground sprays could be used, concurrent with the aerial applications, to treat localized targets.

Picking A Product

Immature psyllid stages are difficult to control due to their inaccessibility, immobility, and the rapid growth of new flush. Thus, broad-spectrum insecticides used for targeting adult



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