

# OBLR Resistance Management for Cherry IPM



John Wise, David Mota-Sanchez and Nikki Rothwell  
**Michigan State University**



Michigan State University

AgBioResearch



## Damage in Apple

- Overwintering larvae feed on buds, leaves, and flowers
- Also feed on developing fruit causing deformed and scarred fruit
  - Many will fall in June drop
- Summer larvae feed on skin and flesh of apple just below surface

# Damage in Cherry

- Not as well documented in cherry
- Overwintering larvae feed on buds, leaves, and flowers
- Summer larvae shelter in rolled leaves.
- No evidence of economically important fruit feeding



- Summer larval generation often coincides with harvest
  - Larvae in tanks!



# Conventional Insecticides for OBLR Control

## Organophosphates

~~Guthion~~

Imidan

Lorsban

## Carbamates

Lannate

## Synthetic Pyrethroids

Asana

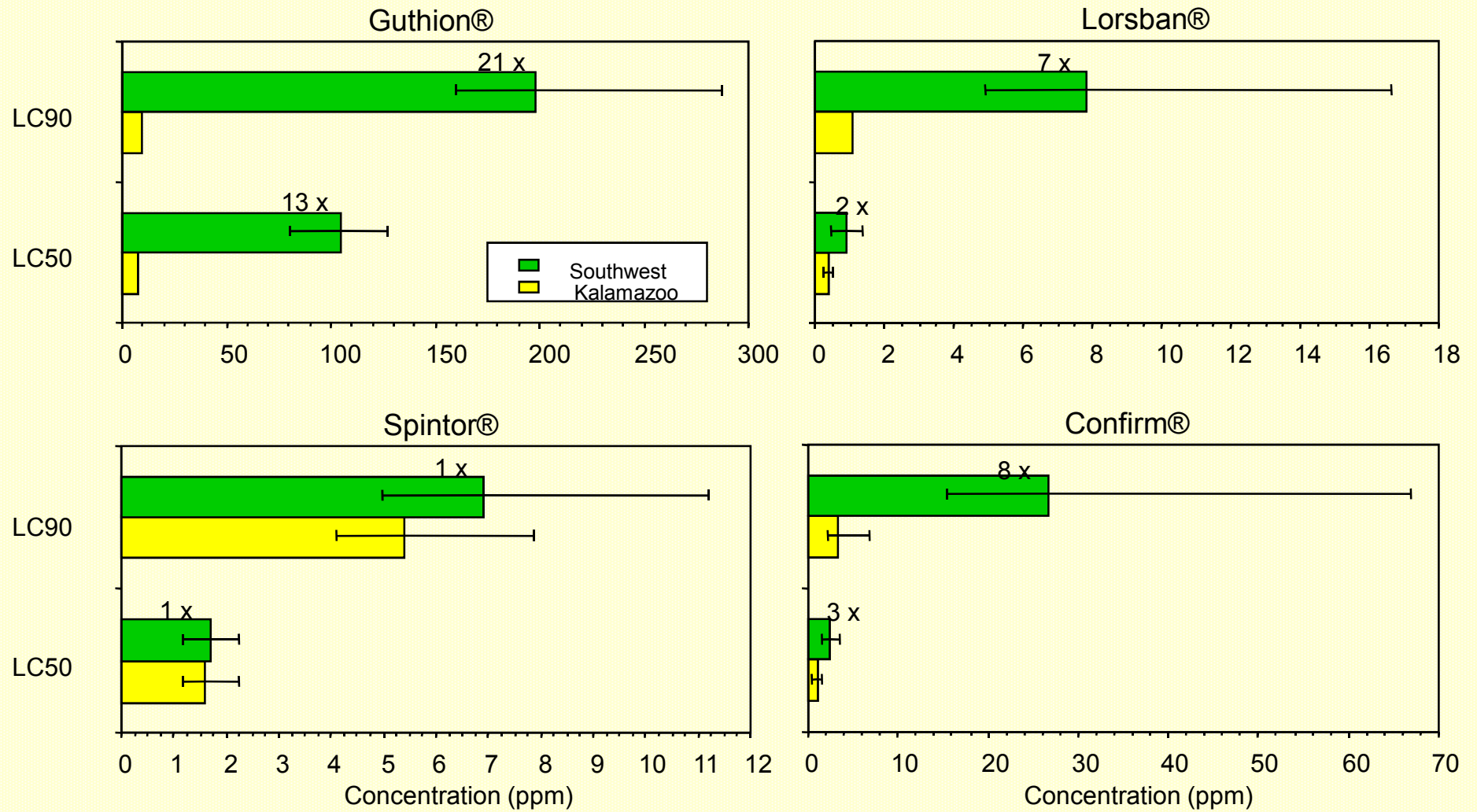
Danitol

Warrior

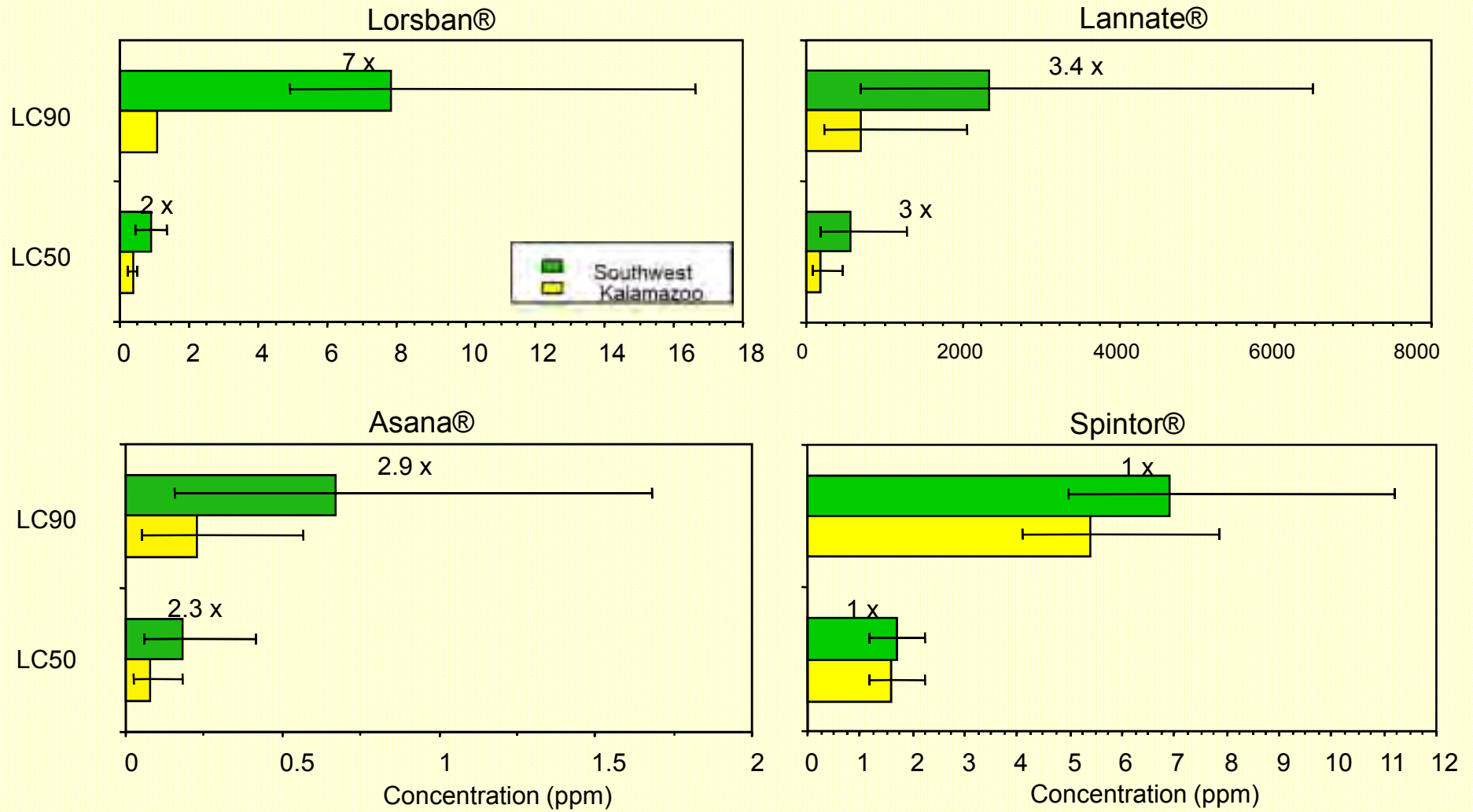
Baythroid

Battalion

Warrior



**Figure 1.** Susceptibility of resistant (Southwest) and susceptible (Kalamazoo) obliquebanded leafroller strains to four insecticides. Resistance ratio indicated above each data bar for the Southwest strain.



**Figure 2.** Susceptibility of resistant (Southwest) and susceptible (Kalamazoo) obliquebanded leafroller strains to four insecticides. Resistance ratio indicated above each data bar for the Southwest strain.

# Study Objectives

- Field collect and rear OBLR populations from several apple Ridge and Southwest MI locations.
- Establish baseline susceptibility values (LD50, LD90) to selected insecticides for commercial populations, compared to a susceptible laboratory population.

# Insecticides targeted in 2013:

Insecticides tested in 2013 research:

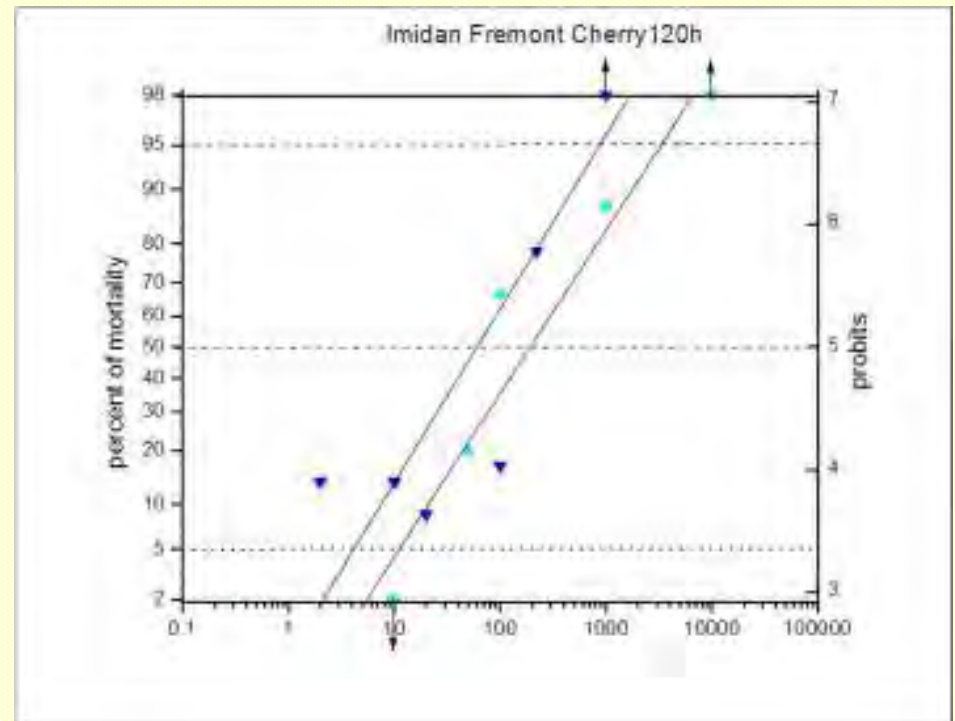
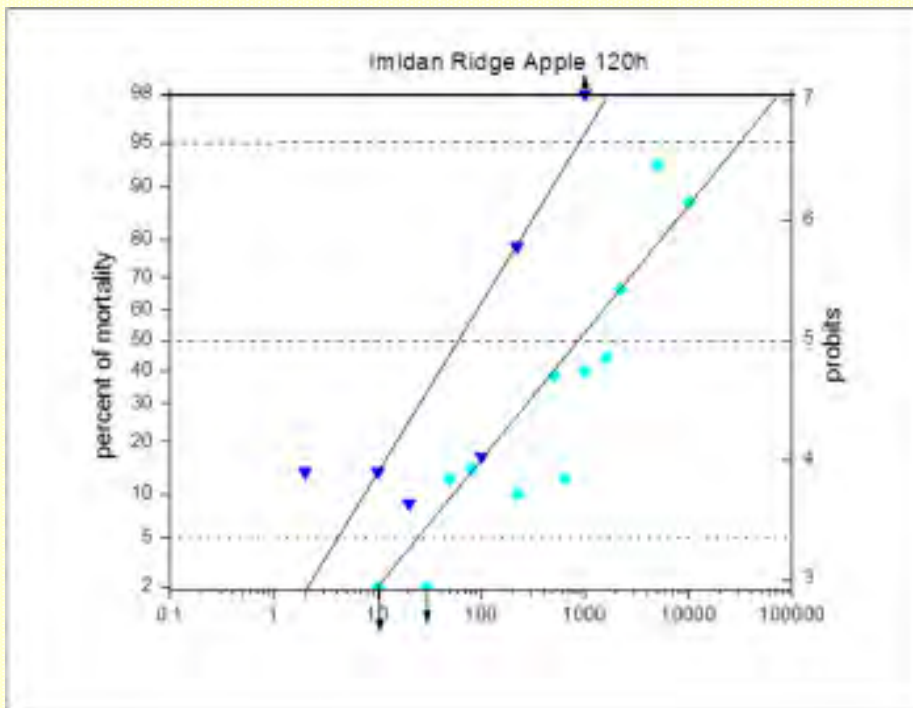
<u>Mode of action</u>	<u>Active ingredient and brand name</u>
Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors	phosmet (Imidan ®)
Sodium channel modulators	bifenthrin (Bifenture ®)
Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors allosteric activators	spinetoram (Delegate®)
Chloride channel activators	emamectin benzoate (Proclaim®)
Inhibitor of chitin synthesis biosynthesis, type 0	novaluron (Rimon®)
Ryanodine receptor modulator	chlorantraniliprole (Altacor®)



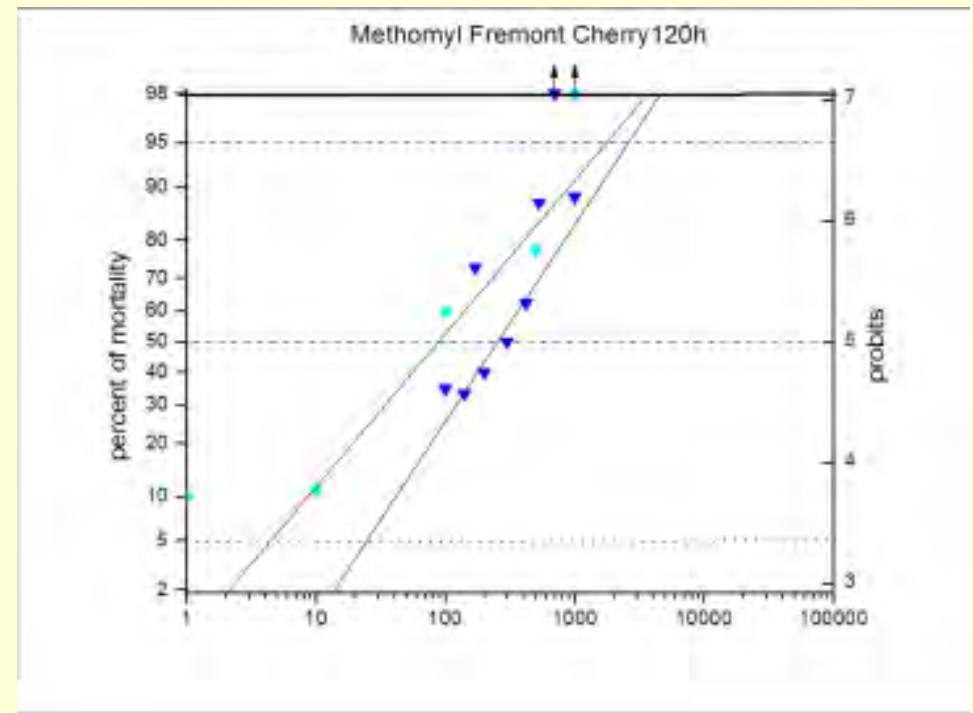
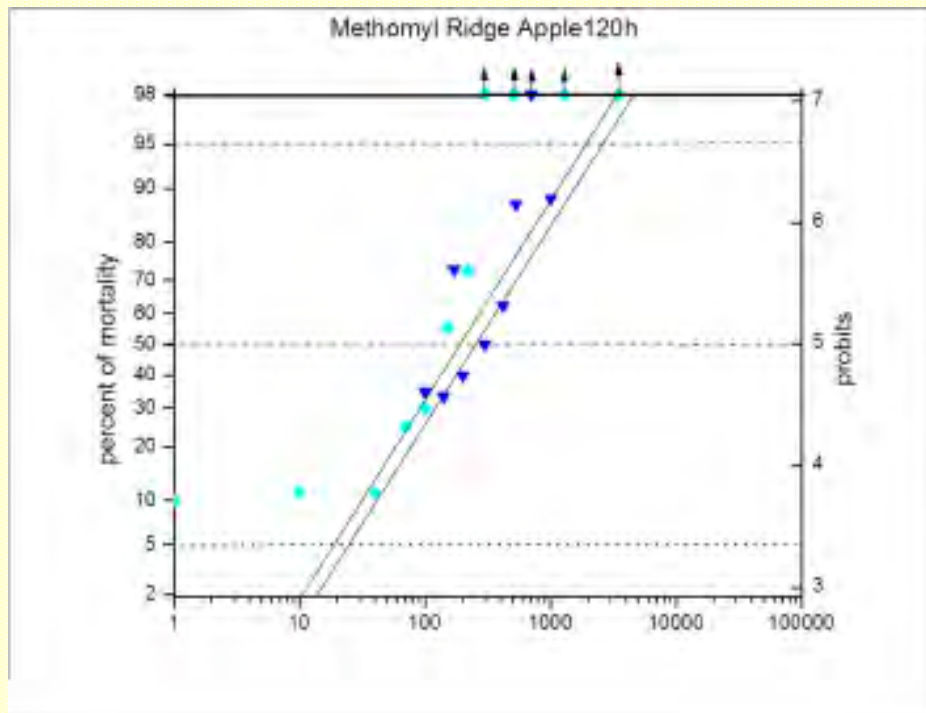
# Resistance Bioassay Methods



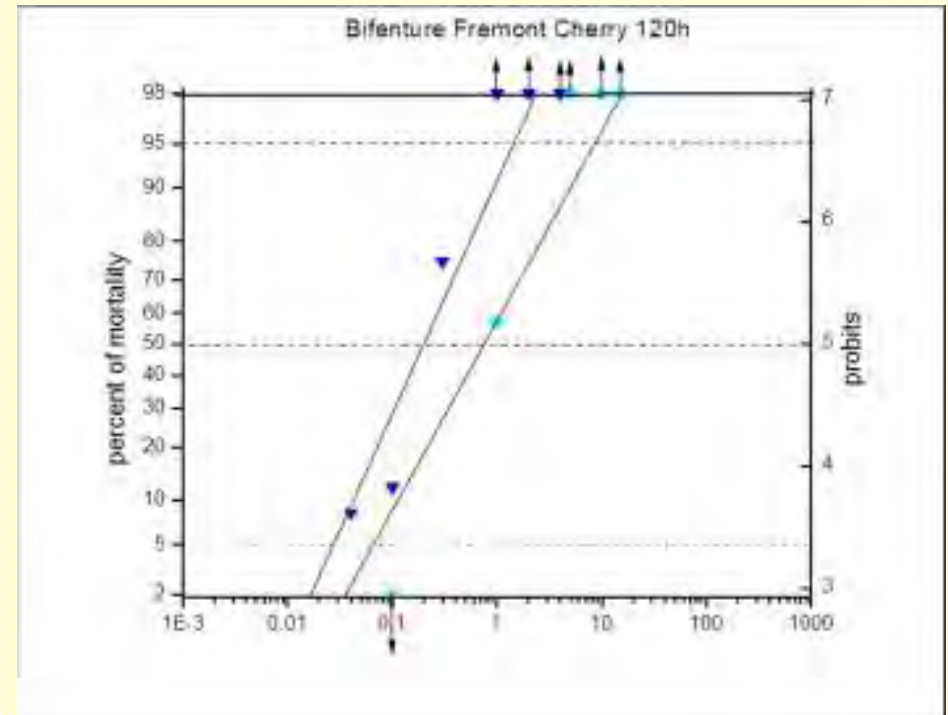
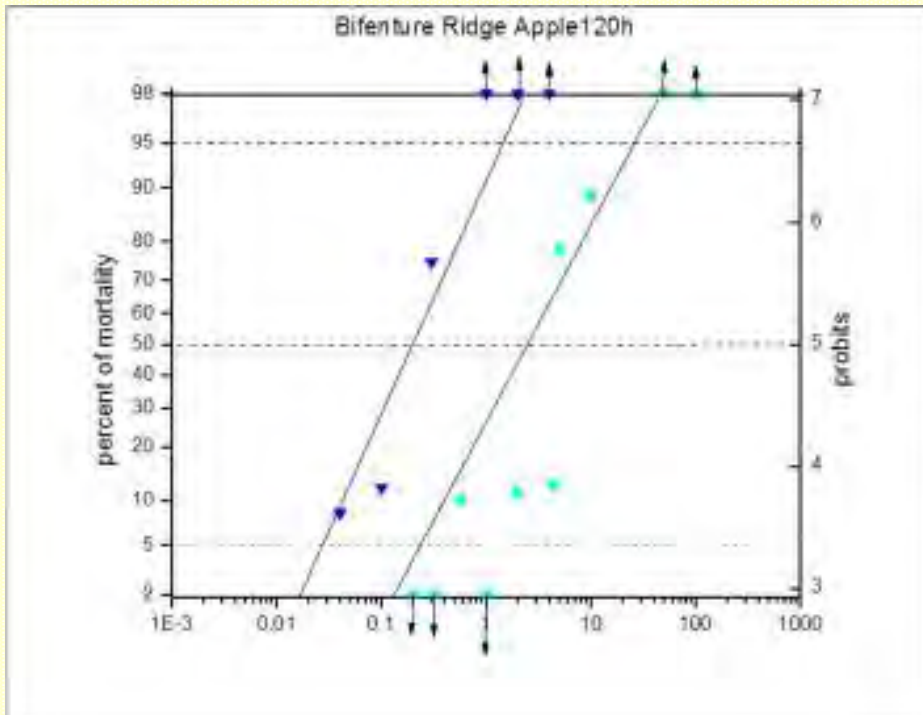
# Preliminary Bioassay Results for Imidan



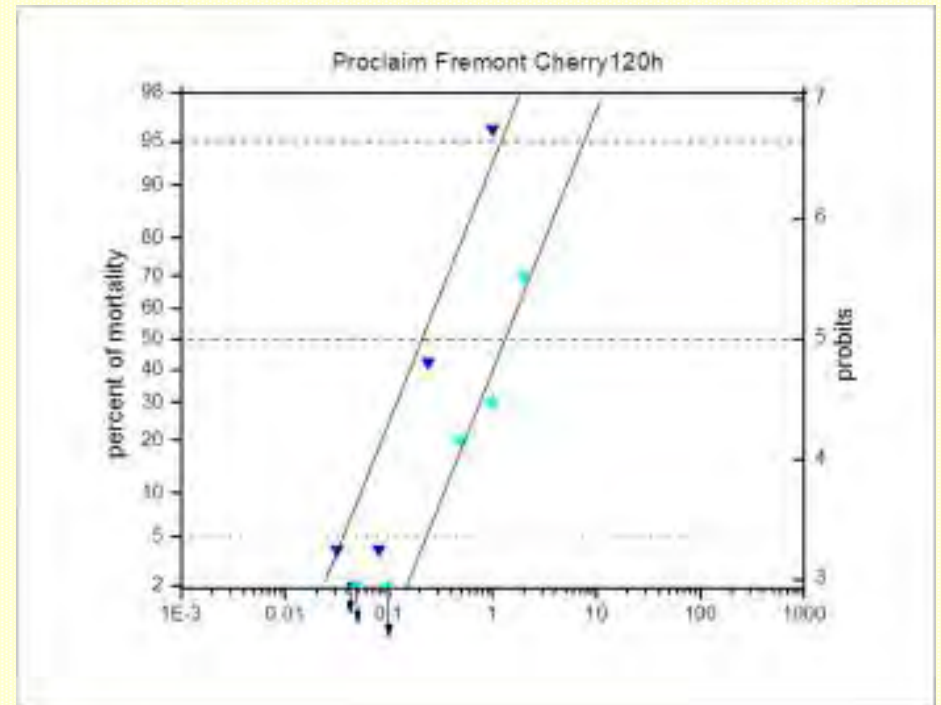
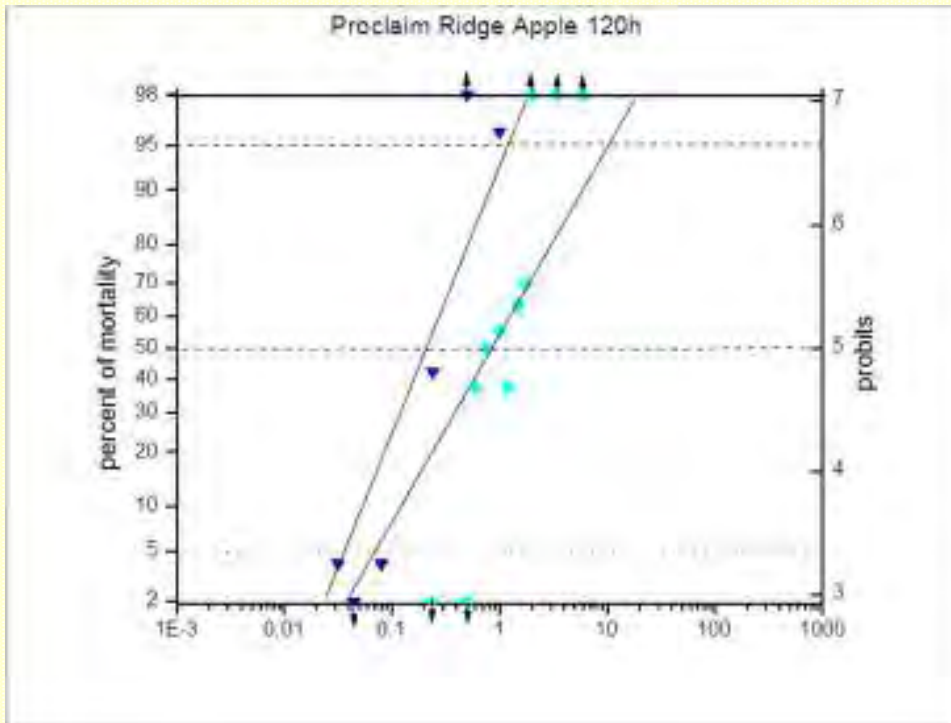
# Preliminary Bioassay Results for Lannate



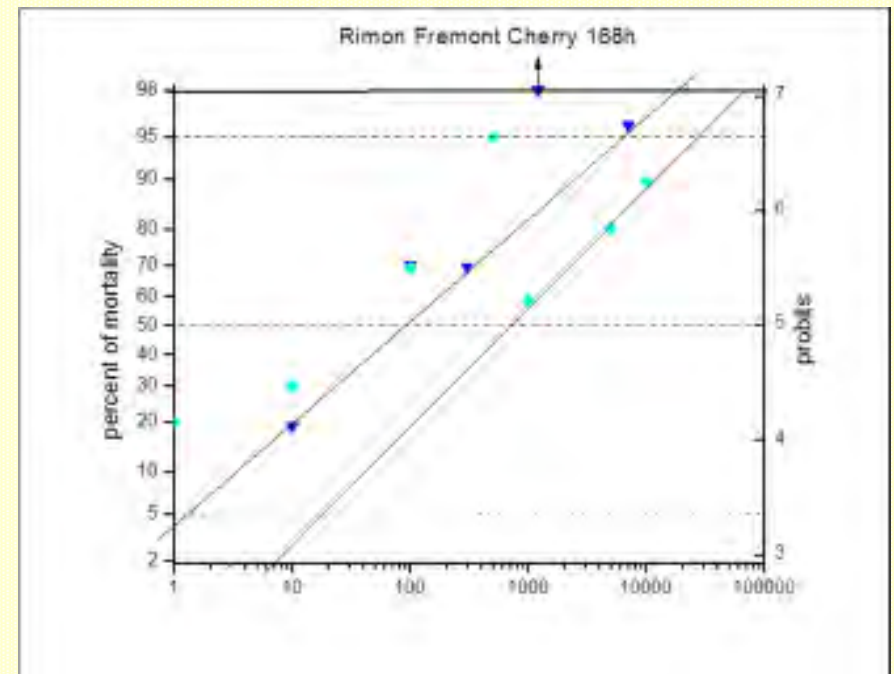
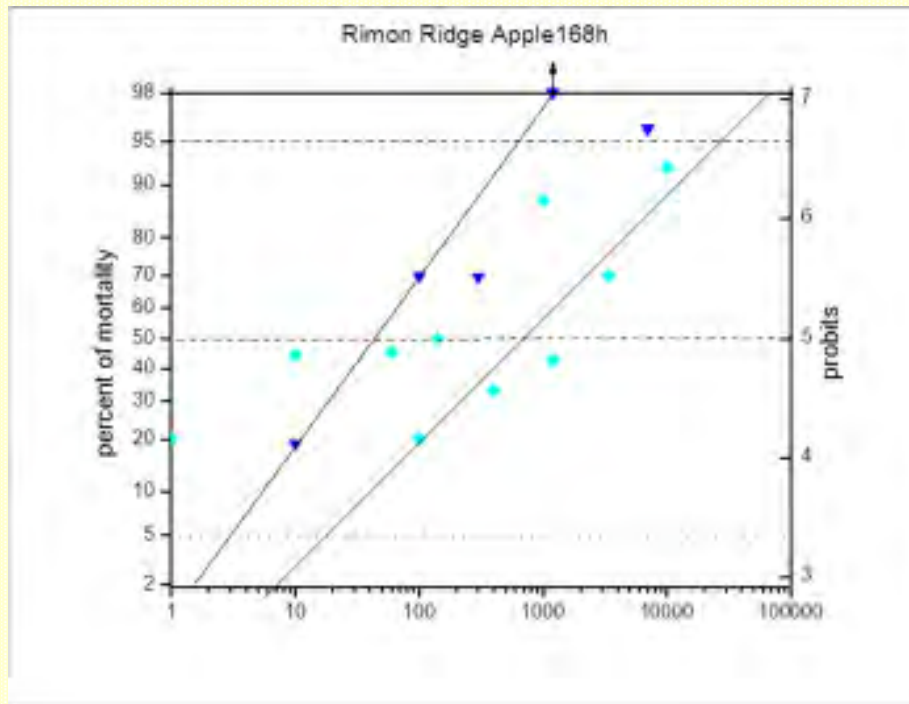
# Preliminary Bioassay Results for Bifenture



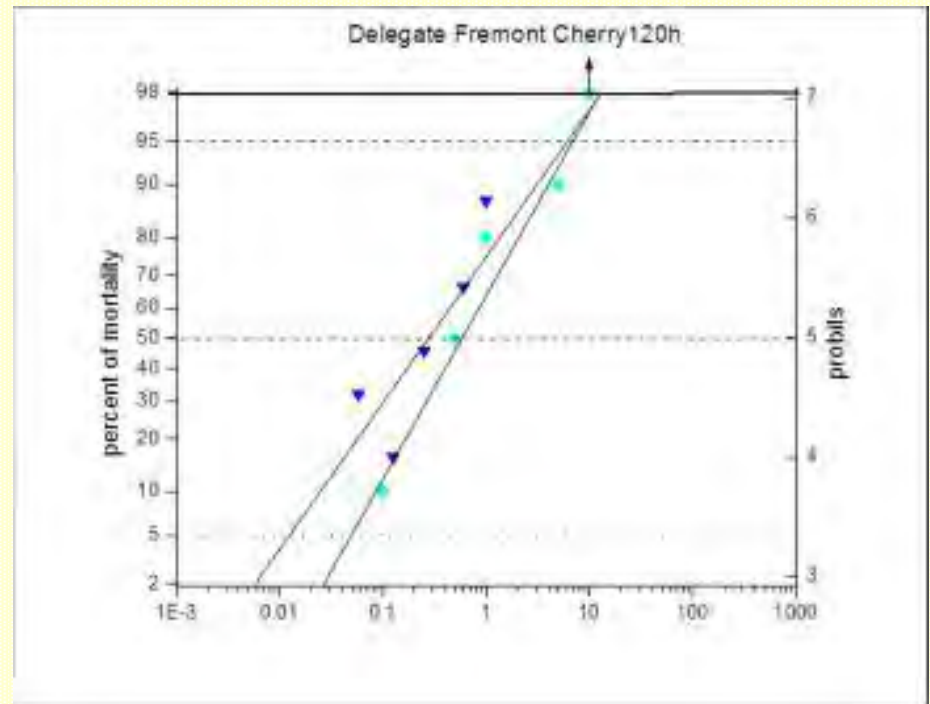
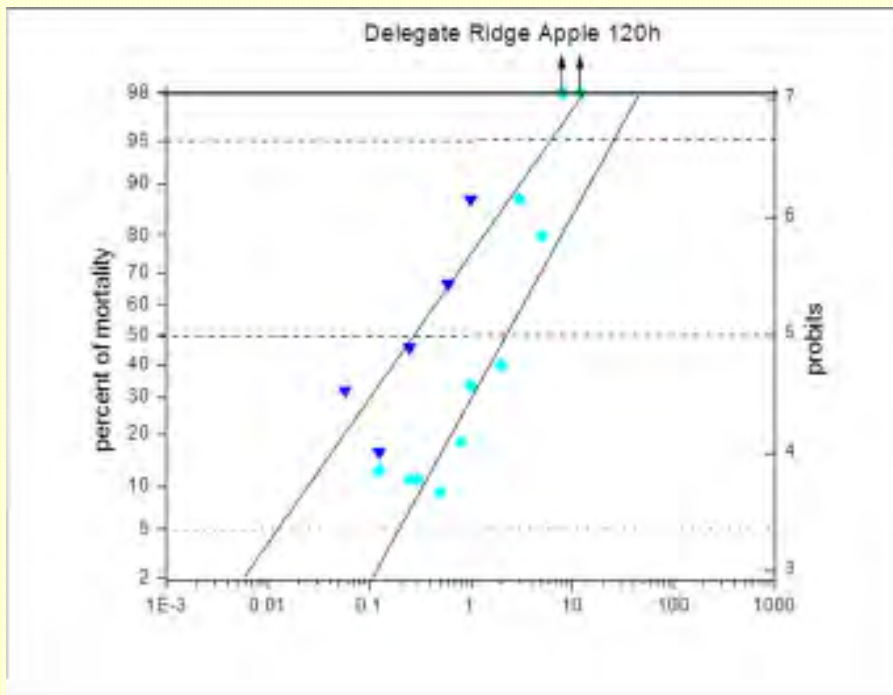
# Preliminary Bioassay Results for Proclaim



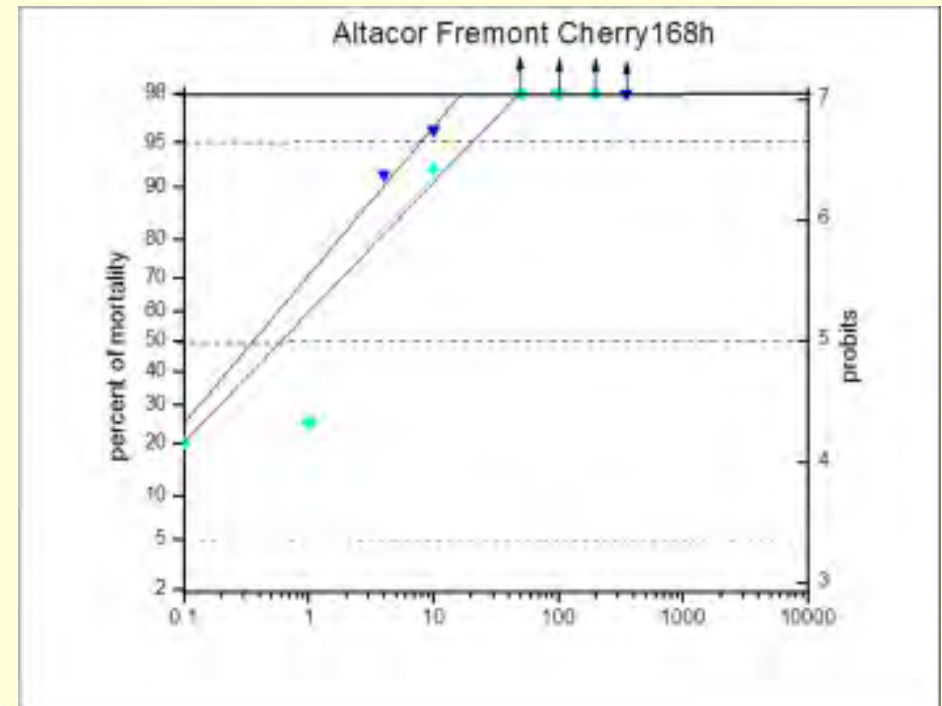
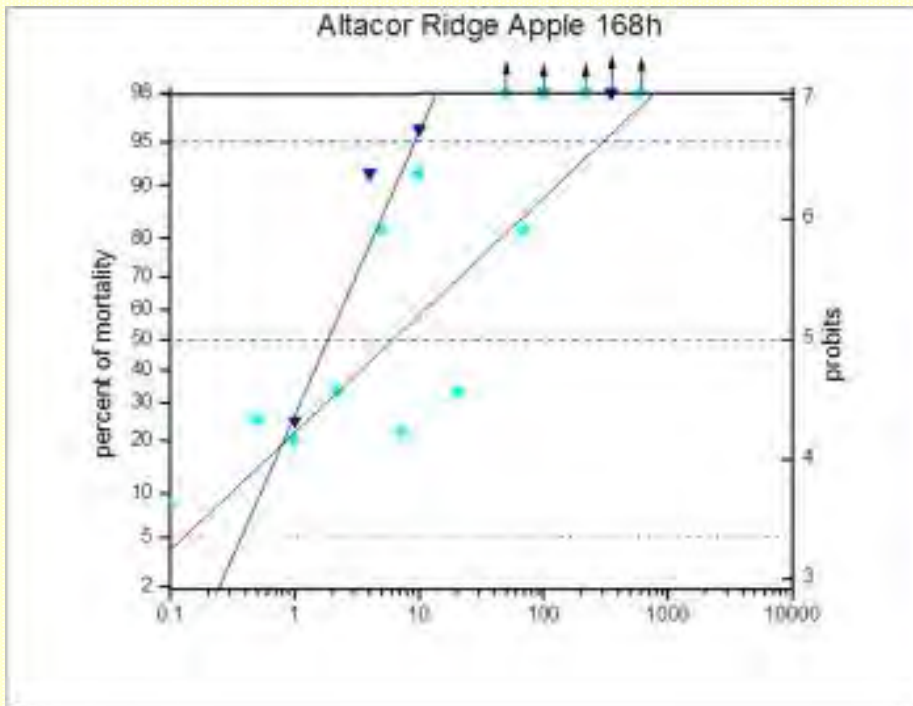
# Preliminary Bioassay Results for Rimon



# Preliminary Bioassay Results for Delegate



# Preliminary Bioassay Results for Altacor





# New Insecticides for OBLR Control

## Spinosyns

Delegate

Entrust\*

## Diamides

Altacor

Belt

## Pre-mixes

Voliam Flexi (chlorantraniliprole + thiamethoxam)

Voliam Express (chlorantraniliprole + lamda-cyhalothrin)

## Avermectins

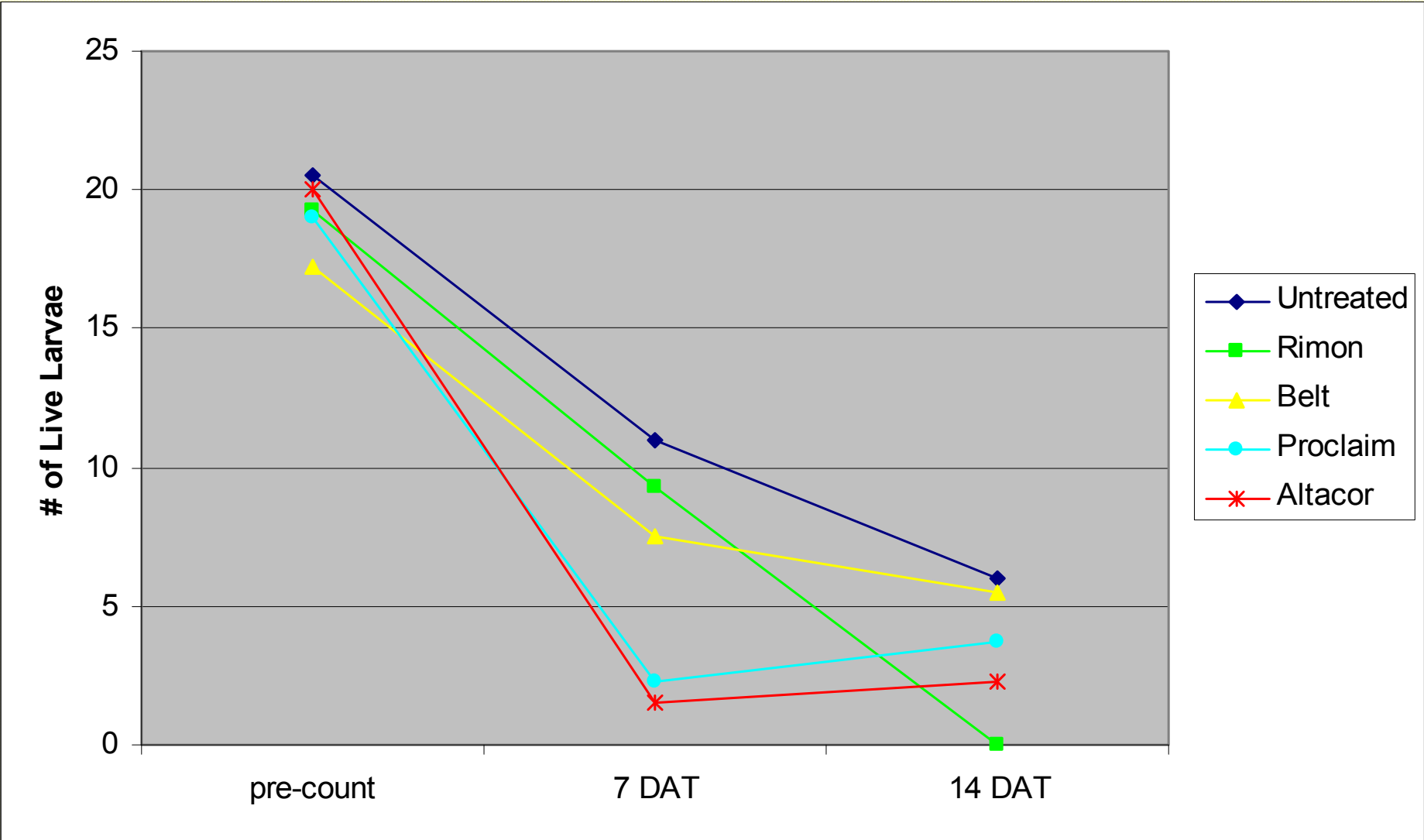
Proclaim

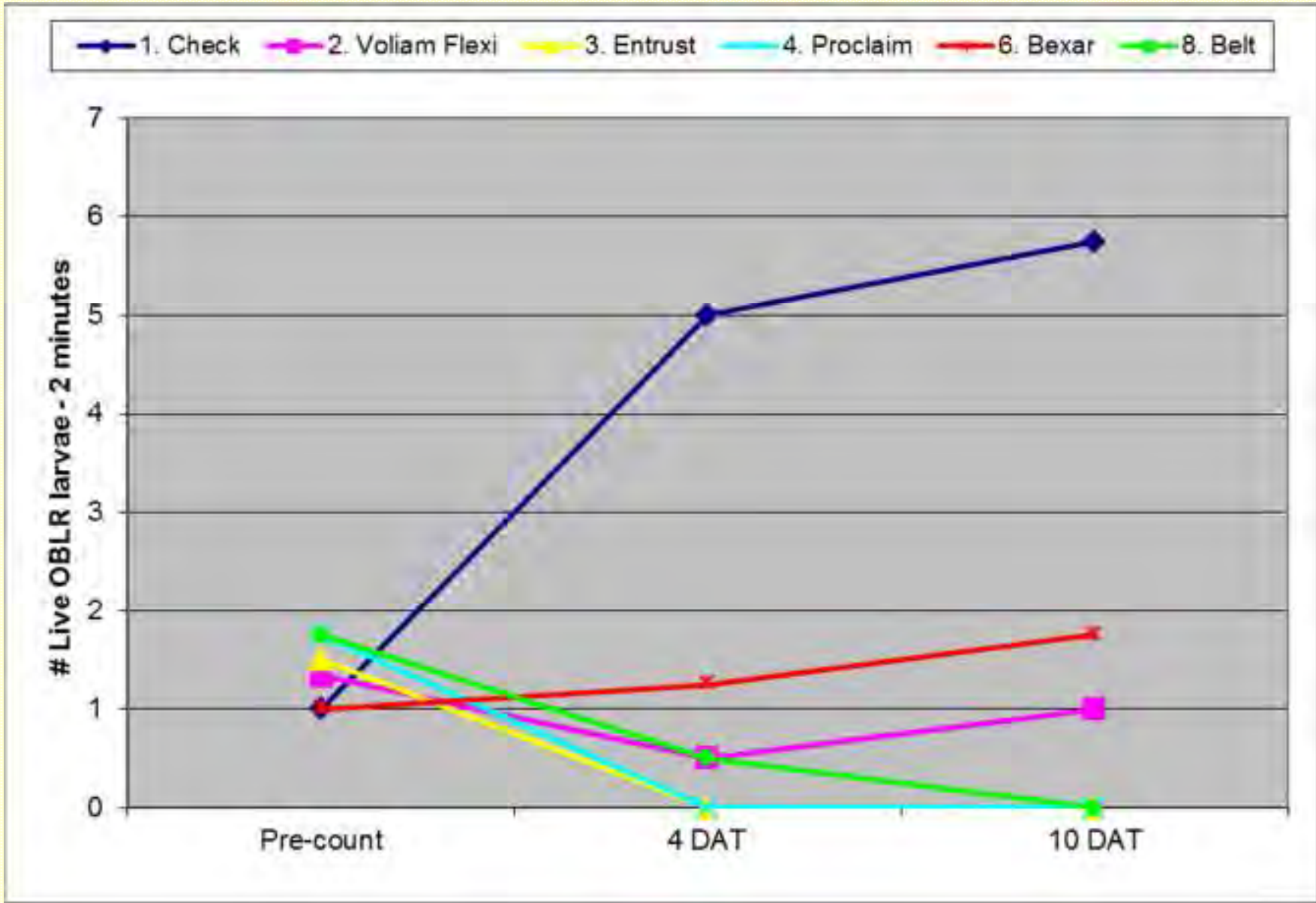
## Insect Growth Regulators

Rimon

## Microbials

Dipel\*





# Life Stage Activity

**Adulticides:**

**Contact w/ adults**

**Ovicides:**

**Residue under eggs**

**Larvacides:**

**Residue over eggs**

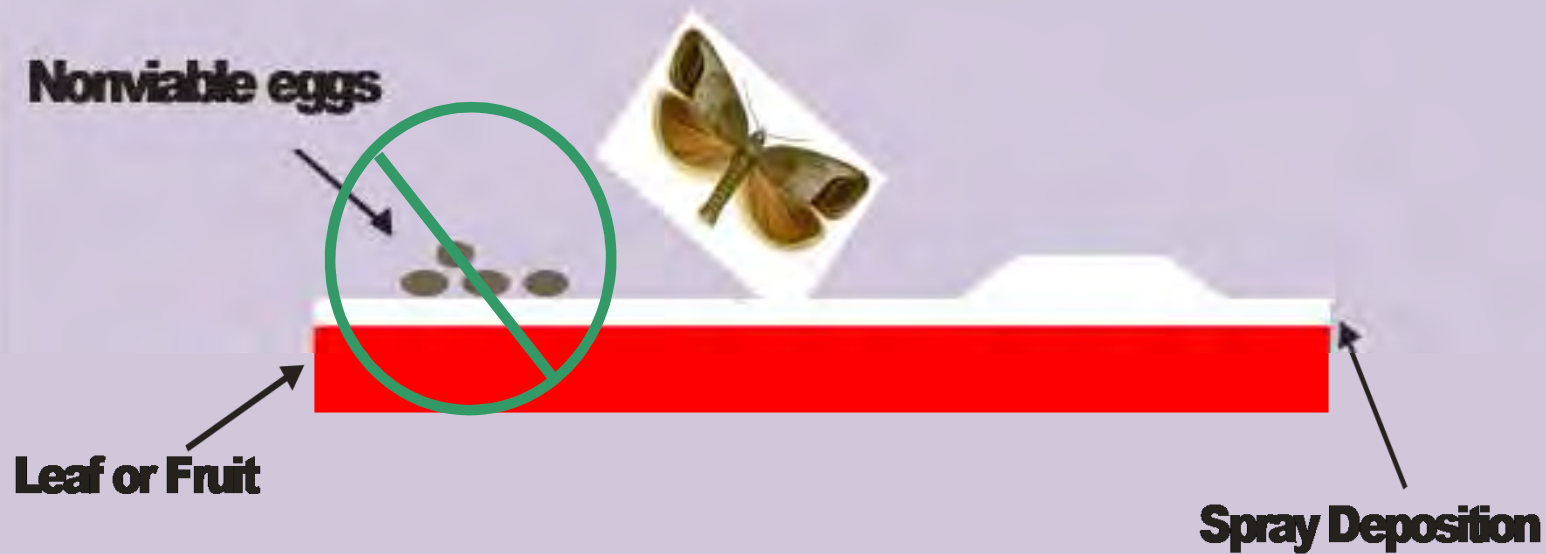
**Ingestion/contact w/ larva**

**Leaf or Fruit**

**Spray Deposition**



## Sub-lethal activity affects the subsequent generation of the pest



## Insecticidal Activity on OBLR in Cherry

<b>Compound</b>	<b>Life-stage activity</b>	<b>Speed of Activity</b>	<b>PHI</b>
Pyrethroids	larva, adult	fast	7-14
Rimon	egg, larva adult (sub)	slow	8
Delegate	larva	fast	7
Entrust	larva	fast	7
<i>Bts</i>	larva	slow	0
Proclaim	larva	fast	-
Altacor/Belt	larva	good	10/7
Voliam Flexi	larva	fast	14
Voliam Express	larva, adult	fast	14

## Early Season Options for OBLR Control

<b>Compound</b>	<b>OBLR</b>	<b>Plum Curculio</b>
OPs	poor	excellent
Carbamates	fair	good
Pyrethroids	fair	fair
Rimon	excellent	good (sublethal)
Delegate	excellent	fair (ingestion-active)
Entrust	excellent	poor
<i>Bts</i>	good	poor
Proclaim	excellent	poor
Altacor/Belt	excellent	Poor
Voliam Flexi	excellent	good-excellent

## Pre-harvest Options for OBLR Control

<b>Compound</b>	<b>OBLR</b>	<b>SWD</b>	<b>CFF</b>
OPs	poor	excellent	excellent
Carbamates	fair	good	fair
Pyrethroids	fair	excellent	fair
Rimon	excellent	good (sublethal)	good (sublethal)
Delegate	excellent	excellent	good
Entrust	excellent	excellent	fair
<i>Bts</i>	good	poor	poor
Proclaim	excellent	poor	poor
Altacor/Belt	excellent	good	good
Voliam Express	excellent	excellent	excellent



# Conclusions

- OBLR is emerging new contaminant pest of tart and sweet cherries
  - OP resistance is the likely cause of increases in OBLR populations.
  - Good scouting will inform decision-making.
- New materials are effective
  - Costly
  - Need to be well-timed and well-placed.
  - Need to rotate chemistries to minimize risks of resistance.

The TNRC staff say thank you to the  
Michigan Apple Committee &  
Michigan Cherry Committee  
for making this research possible



# Preliminary Bioassay Results for Avaunt

