



BASIC INFORMATION

TARGET	Mealybug (<i>Planococcus ficus</i>)
CROP	Table grape, cv. Moscato (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>)
SPRAY VOLUME	1000 l/ha
LOCATION	Takelsa • Tunisia
TRIAL DATE	June - July 2008
RESEARCHER(S)	R. Mansour, National Agronomic Institute of Tunisia

FIELD SITUATION

The spray program consisted of **PREV-AM** and Movento® 150 OD (spirotetramat).

Each insecticide treatment was applied on June 12, precisely one day after the first summer vine mealybug male presence peak was noted, and when mealybug population consisted of mainly young instar nymphs, the most susceptible stages.

Treatments were replicated 3 times in a randomized complete block design. Each replicate encompassed 13 vines.

Five vines were randomly selected per replicate for mealybug counts.

TREATMENT TABLE

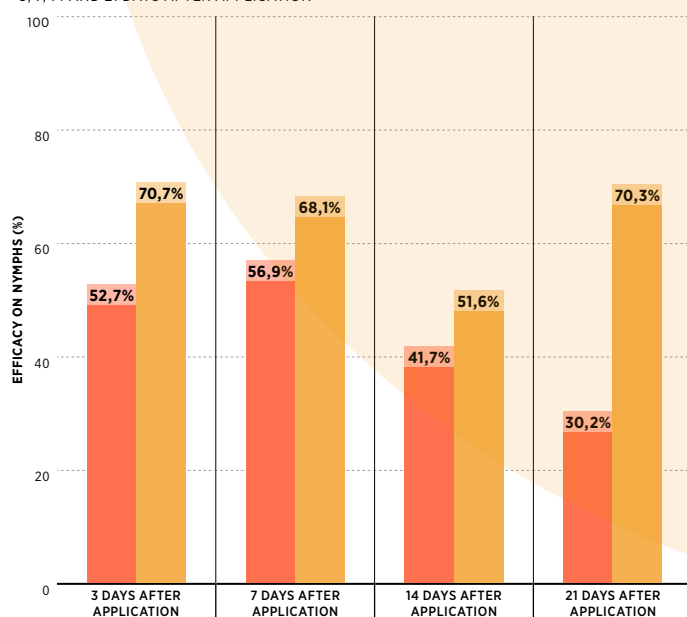
TREATMENTS	RATE
1 Movento® 150 OD (spirotetramat)	1,2 l/ha
2 PREV-AM	2 l/ha

FIGURE 1

Efficacy (Abbott %)

of insecticide treatments on vine mealybug (L1-L2) nymphs on vine trunks

3, 7, 14 AND 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION



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TARGET: MEALYBUG

Planococcus ficus

CONCLUSIONS

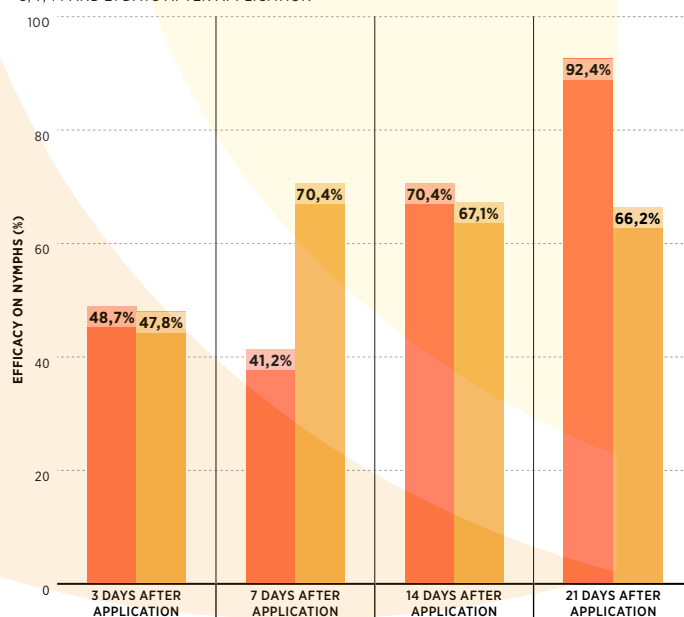
- PREV-AM** proved a good control on *Planococcus ficus* populations, considering L1-L2 and L3 nymphs on vine trunks.
- The timing of the **PREV-AM** application is important. According to the results, **PREV-AM** should be applied early in the season, before mealybug population has overlapping generations.

FIGURE 2

Efficacy (Abbott %)

of insecticide treatments on vine mealybug (L3) nymphs on vine trunks

3, 7, 14 AND 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION



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