

A close-up photograph of a honeycomb with many bees working on it. The bees are yellow and black, and the honeycomb is made of hexagonal cells. The text is overlaid on the image.

Biocompatibility: Pesticides and Biocontrols

A big word for your bugs

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Overview

A close-up photograph of a honeycomb with many bees working on it. The bees are clustered around the hexagonal cells of the comb, which is made of a golden-brown wax. The background is blurred, showing more of the hive structure.

- No input is without consequences
- Minimizing harm to a biocontrol program has 3 key features
 - Picking your battles
 - Product selection
 - Timing

Picking Battles



- Starting a biocontrol program by target pest
- Bios for TSSM are different than bios for aphids
 - Different critters; different pesticide susceptibility
- Don't bite off more than you can chew

Where to Start

A close-up photograph of a honeycomb with many bees working on it. The bees are clustered around the hexagonal cells, some appearing to be tending to them. The background is a soft-focus view of more bees and the structure of the hive.

- What pests are yearly problems?
- Your most difficult pest to control?
- Tend not to coincide with other pests?

Thrips and Fungus Gnats

- Huge overlap in BCA and timing
 - Stratios, nematodes, Dalotia
 - Cucumeris also controls broad mites
- BCA used are compatible with sprays for WF, TSSM, aphids
- Difficult to control with sprays; BCA are easy to use

Nematodes

- Control FG and thrips
- Easy to use; safe to spray
- Needs to happen at night
- Leaves almost all spray options open for other pests

TSSM

- Tend to occur late season
 - Little overlap with aphid or FG BCA
- Pred mites have different susceptibility than insect pests
- Overlap with some WFT, broad mite and WF BCA
 - Cucumeris, Swirskii
- BCA tend to be cost-effective

Aphids

- Species ID and temperature can slow down Bio program
- Potato aphid BCA is expensive; few options for foxglove aphids
 - But are very user-friendly
- Coincide with FG; may crop up throughout year
- Calibrachoa
- Early outbreaks of green peach aphids ideal start; later outbreaks get tricky

Whitefly



- Not a guaranteed pest
 - Exception: veggies, herbs
- Need to catch it early
- BCA are delicate and slow-acting
- Pesticides also kill aphids
- Programs are easy and cheap



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The myth of "Soft on Beneficials"

- Even with no impact from active ingredients, carriers are often caustic
 - Oils, emulsifiers, surfactants...
- BCA very active (moving, grooming) and contact pesticides more readily and often than pests
- Minimizing applications, good products and proper timing are critical

Damage Control

- Residues are biggest hurdle
- Pyrethrins are biggest offenders
 - Anything ending in “thrin”
- Sprays > drenches
- Broad spectrum > targeted
- Systemic > translaminar



The "Safe" List

- Soaps and Oils
 - Including plant-based
- Neem products (azidarachtin)
- Mycoinsecticides
- Nematodes
- OMRI certified



Proceed with Caution



- Ingestion required
 - Kontos, endeavor
- Translaminar sprays
 - Spinosad, Avid
- IGRs
- Neonics*

Formulations

- WP, WSP: residues
- EC or E: contain oil



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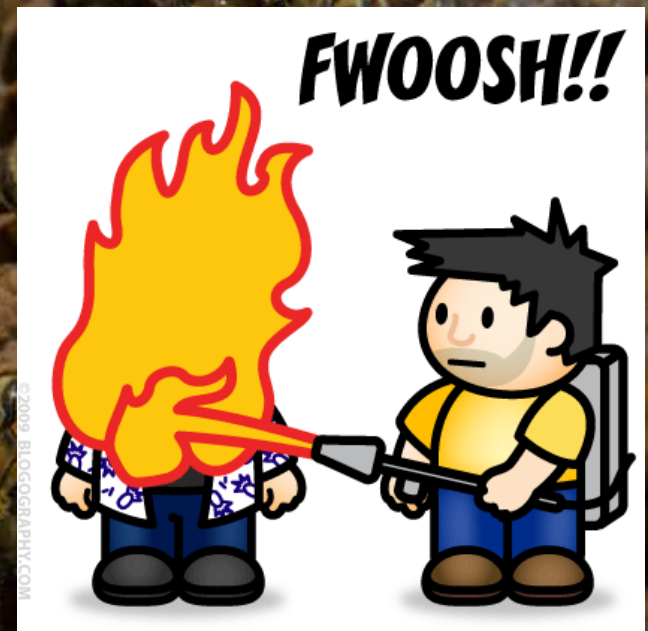
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Time your sprays based on:

- Product chosen
- Past and future releases
- Pest-BCA ratio
- Other BCA present
- Time of year
- Sale time of crop

Products and Timing

- Most newer chemistries and stand-bys have “Flamethrower Mortality”
 - Based on coverage, mobility of BCA
- Assuming no residual, certain % of BCA killed with every spray



Pre-release Ideas

- Dip your cuttings and plugs!
- 0.5% mix of Soap + Botanigard
- 0.1% oil solution (not labeled)
- Add some nemas to the mix?



Pre-release sprays

- Spray away!
- BCA release rates are for early stage infestations
- Honeydew, wax and webbing impede BCA activity
 - Syringing



Future Releases



- Certain BCA are density-dependent
 - Ladybugs, Crypts, Stethorus

Pest-BCA Ratio

- Assess # prey vs. # BCA
- Has BCA established?
 - Immatures, evidence of activity
- If yes, then action thresholds get tricky, depend on other factors

Ratios

- Expect cleanup if 1 in 10 aphids are mummies
- For TSSM: 1:10 is ideal, 1:20 is on the fence
- WF: 50-80% blackened scales is good

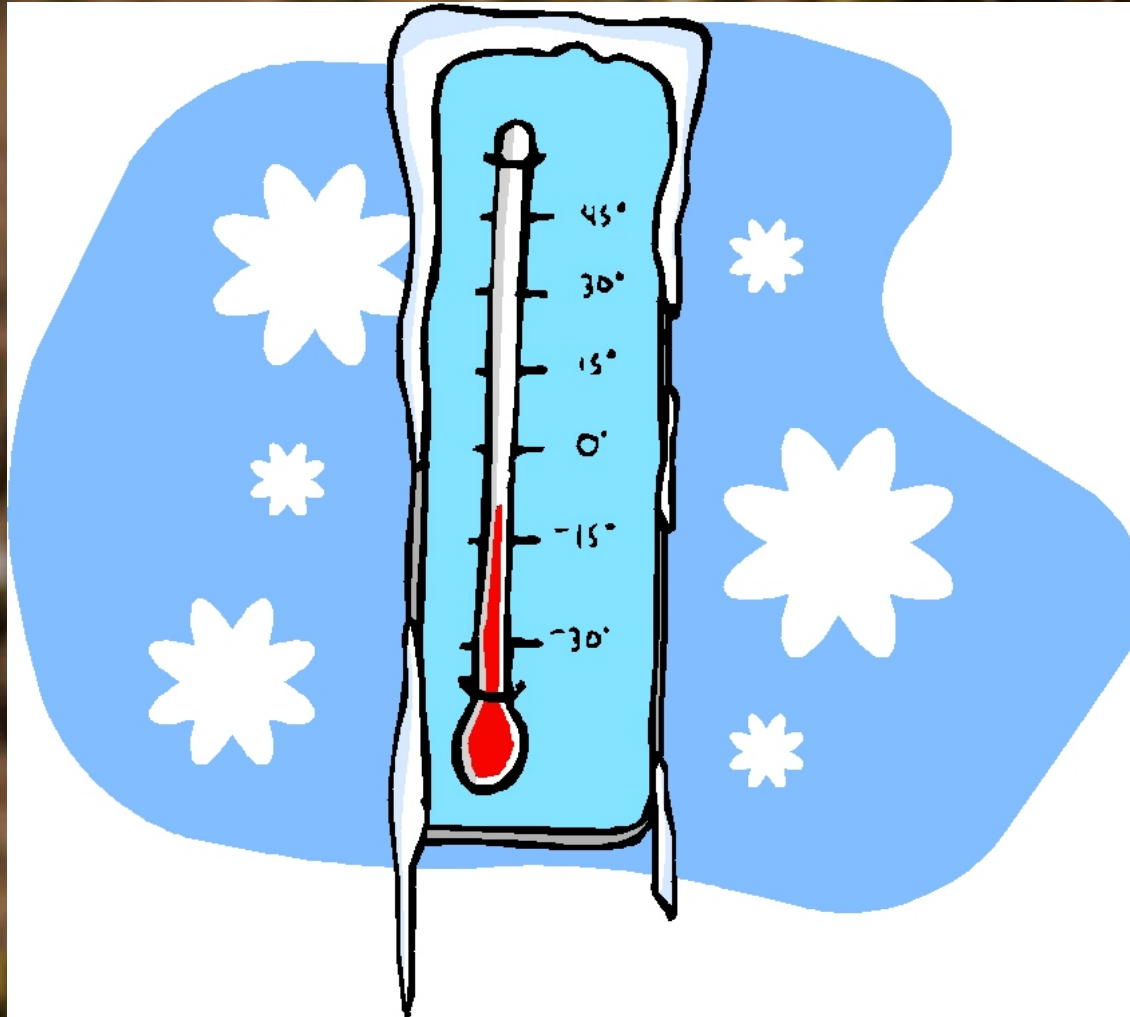




Clemson University - USDA Cooperative Extension Slide Series, Bugwood.org

UGA1236079

Environment



Crop Sales

A close-up photograph of a honeycomb structure, showing the hexagonal cells and the intricate patterns of the bees' work. Numerous bees are visible, some in sharp focus and others blurred in the background, all appearing to be actively engaged in their tasks. The lighting is warm, highlighting the golden-brown tones of the bees and the honeycomb.

- Plants need to clean up fast
- Growing out of any damage
- Selecting covert BCA

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Questions?

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