

Chemical Control/New Products

Control of Pear Psylla with Neonicotinyls, and Implications for Resistance

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Abstract: In 2004 a significant increase in resistance to imidacloprid and thiacloprid was detected in pear psylla, *Cacopsylla pyricola*, adults from populations sampled from the Wenatchee valley of Washington. Laboratory bioassays were conducted on both overwintering adult females and summerform females, using the standard slide-dip technique. Further bioassays were performed on the nymphal stage using leaf-disc residual bioassay methods. The results from nymph bioassays confirmed the levels of resistance found in adult bioassays. Field efficacy trials were conducted using the neonicotinyls, and results from these trials indicated that nymphs are still managed by standard rates and timings.