

**PRELIMINARY RESULTS CONTROLLING THE POTATO PSYLLID IN THE GREENHOUSE
WITH NEW AND OLD PRODUCTS**

E. Echegaray¹, A. Murphy¹, S. I. Rondon¹, and J.M. Alvarez²

¹Oregon State University, Hermiston Agricultural, Research and Extension Center
2121 South First Street, Hermiston, OR 97838; ²DuPont Crop Protection, Newark DE,
erik.echegaray@oregonstate.edu, Alexandra.murphy@oregonstate.edu,
silvia.rondon@oregonstate.edu, Juan.M.Alvarez@usa.dupont.com

Zebra Chip (ZC) disease caused by *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* (Lso) was confirmed in Oregon, Washington and Idaho in 2011. A number of chemical control options are available for the vector, the potato psyllid *Bactericera cockerelli* (Sulc) (Hemiptera: Triozidae). None were tested in the Pacific Northwest until 2012. A chemical efficacy trial was conducted in the greenhouse to test the immediate potency and residual effect of several pesticides such as Benevia (low and high rates), Vydate (low and high rates), Movento and Radiant against adult potato psyllids. Treatments were arranged in a Randomized Complete Block with four replications (four potato plants) per treatment. Four clip cages per plant containing five potato psyllids adults were used as experimental units. Adults were released right after pesticides had dried out. Evaluations were conducted 1, 3, 24, 72 hours and 7 days after release. Assessments were based on adult mortality. Based on the results, mortality of adult psyllids increases over time with relatively low percent mortality observed one hour after releasing the adults and high percent mortality observed 7 days after release. Applications of Benevia at high rate and Radiant apparently have high residual effect on adults.