



Assessment of an integrated pest mite and disease management program on Florida citrus utilizing 224°C or 235°C horticultural mineral oils (HMO)*

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Abstract

The objective of this work was to compare HMO-only foliar spray programs with grower's usual practices for the control of the fungal pathogen greasy spot, *Mycosphaerella citri* Whiteside, and for suppression of arthropod pests, primarily the citrus rust mite, *Phyllocoptura oleivora* (Ashmead), the pink citrus rust mite, *Aculops pelekassi* (Keifer), and the spider mites, *Eutetranychus banksi* (McGregor) and *Panonychus citri* (McGregor). Four cooperators with 2.38 to 5.22 hectare blocks of either 'Hamlin' or 'Valencia' oranges were switched to 224°C or 235°C horticultural mineral oil (HMO)-only foliar spray programs applied at 46.8 liters/hectare for four years. HMO applications varied from one to three applications in the test blocks per location at each year. Cooperating grower spray programs included various fungicides, acaricides, insecticides, and HMOs. First year transition from the standard fungicide-insecticide-acaricide programs resulted in active citrus rust mite development, and multiple HMO treatments were required in three of the four sites for their control. Subsequent rust mite populations in years two, three, and four did not develop in three of four sites using the HMO-only foliar spray programs. Spider mite densities in the four HMO blocks never reached levels of economic injury during any year of the study. One of the cooperators was dropped after the third (2002) season, as the test block in his property was sprayed sometime early in 2003 with a pesticide that eliminated beneficial mite populations. No secondary arthropod or disease problems developed in any of the remaining three HMO-only blocks through March 2004. The percentage of greasy spot infected leaves was significantly greater in each HMO block most years compared to the grower spray programs. However, there were no differences in leaf retention, tree canopy vigor, or yields between the HMO-only foliar spray program and the control pesticide programs. The severity of greasy spot on leaves averaged in the lowest rating category (e.g., 0 to 5%) in all treatment blocks in all years and ranged from 0.1 to 2.0% in the HMO blocks versus 0.2 to 1.5% in the control blocks. Greasy spot was effectively controlled with HMO-only treatments through the four years of this study in all orchard sites. Comparative effects between the HMO and grower spray programs on beneficial mites in the families Phytoseiidae, Stigmaeidae and Tydeidae are reported through 2002. All three mite families failed to re-establish in the four HMO-only foliar spray program blocks by the end of the third year.

Key words: *Mycosphaerella citri*, integrated pest management, petroleum oil, citrus, *Aculops pelekassi*, *Phyllocoptura oleivora*, *Panonychus citri*, *Eutetranychus banksi*.

Introduction

Florida citrus provides 70% of the total United States production with 50% of the grapefruit and 5% of the oranges destined for fresh market and the remainder for processing (i.e., juice, sections, pulp) (Stelinski *et al.*, 2010). Juice prices were declining prior to 2000 due to overproduction of citrus worldwide, and Florida growers were faced with increasing challenges to sustain profitability. Florida citrus growers spent 171 million US dollars annually for chemical control of mites in the late 1990s (Muraro & Hebb, 1997; Muraro *et al.*, 1997a, b). Reducing production costs to the growers was one way to improve returns.

There is an extensive pest complex of arthropod species, diseases, weeds, and nematodes that attack citrus, and many of the arthropod pests are effectively controlled biologically. More than 12 species of phytophagous mites occur on Florida citrus, but only four are considered of economic