



Your Fourth Quarter Game Plan: Successful Late-Season Whitefly Control

October 2015

If you're football fan, you understand that no coach heads into the fourth quarter without a plan. Late-season whitefly control in poinsettias requires the same type of proactive planning: Be ready to deploy your best players in a manner that will provide the greatest benefit. Factors affecting player choice for late-season whitefly control include bract safety, pest pressure and previous product use. Rotation is critical to avoid development of resistance.

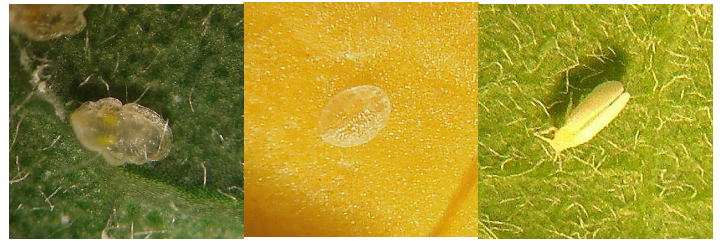
Hopefully, a successful whitefly control plan was implemented early in the crop, whether it be chemical-based or a plan based on biological controls (BCAs). Either way, if whiteflies were well controlled early, late-season outbreaks are greatly reduced and much easier to manage. However, ensuring this success requires that diligent scouting and quick response to increasing pest pressure continue to occur.

Late-season whitefly control is like the fourth quarter of a football game: Be ready to deploy your best players in a manner to provide the greatest benefit.

Growers using BCAs should continue to release wasps through shipping to maintain control. *Eretmocerus eremicus* (Eretline e) provides more aggressive and complete control of whitefly species than does *Encarsia formosa* (Encarine f), but *Encarsia* can work well if the only whitefly species present is correctly identified as *Trialeurodes*, the greenhouse whitefly.

For growers relying on chemical control of late-season whiteflies, the first step in planning is to consider bract safety. When applied properly, the following products will not harm bracts: **Flagship®**, **Judo®**, **Kontos®**, **Rycar®**, **Safari®**, **Sanmite®**, **TriStar®** and **XXpire™**.

Next, consider the pest. *Bemesia* whitefly occurs as two



Whitefly developmental stages (from L to R): immature, pupa and adult

biotypes, B and Q, which are indistinguishable by physical appearance. The Q-biotype is known to be resistant to some important whitefly products. If you experienced failures in control earlier in the season when using **Distance®**, **Fulcrum®**, **Talus®**, Sanmite or XXpire, you have higher odds of having Q-biotype whiteflies present late. If this is the case, avoid the use of Sanmite for late-season control.

Finally, plan your application to provide rotation across MOAs. Remember that a spray application following an early- or late-season drench must provide a rotation away from the drench MOA to ensure control. The following chart outlines sound rotational choices. As you progress to the right in the chart, choose from one product in a subgroup if more than one option is listed.

One last thought about late-season control of whiteflies in poinsettias: The tight canopy makes control difficult. If possible, plan a drench of an upwardly systemic product to cover the latter part of the season. Also consider applying chemicals via a fogger for better contact, and look to translaminar products to help improve pest exposure.

Not all products are registered in all states. Some pesticides are restricted-use in some states or regions and not others. Always read and follow all label directions, remembering that labels may change. Other products than those mentioned here may also be safe and effective. Rates, application methods and edible status are detailed in the GGSPRO I&F Guides.

Select Last Insecticide Drench	First-Round Spray Choice (select ONE)	Second-Round Spray Choice (select ONE)
Flagship (4A) -OR- Safari (4A)	Judo (23) -OR- Kontos (23) -OR- Rycar (UN)	TriStar (4A) -OR- XXpire (4C) -OR- Sanmite (21A) -OR- Rycar (UN)
	Rycar (UN)	Judo (23) -OR- Kontos (23) -OR- Sanmite (21A) -OR- TriStar (4A) -OR- XXpire (4C)
Kontos (23)	Flagship (4A) -OR- Safari (4A) -OR- TriStar (4A) -OR- XXpire (4C) -OR- Rycar (UN)	Rycar (UN) -OR- Sanmite (21A) -OR- Judo (23)
	Rycar (UN)	Flagship (4A) -OR- Safari (4A) -OR- TriStar (4A) -OR- XXpire (4C) -OR- Sanmite (21A) -OR- Judo (23)

Need more help? Contact the GGSPRO team.

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Featured Products

Product	MOA	Life stage	Notes	Item No.
Flagship 25 WG	4A	Nymphs and adults	Upwardly systemic, knockdown in 24-36 hours, up to 2-week residual	70-1700
Judo SC	23	Eggs, nymphs, adults (weak)	Translaminar, knockdown in 5-7 days, 2-week residual	70-1235
Kontos SC	23	Nymphs, adults (weak)	Systemic, allow 7 days, 2-week residual	70-1960
Rycar	UN	Nymphs, adults	Translaminar, knockdown in 2-3 days, 7-10 day residual; no more than 2 applications per crop	70-2900
Safari 20 SG	4A	Nymphs, adults	Upwardly systemic, knockdown in 24-36 hours, 2-week residual	70-29951
Sanmite 75 WSP	21A	Adults only	Contact only, knockdown in 24 hours, inconsistent control of Q-biotype	70-29201
TriStar 8.5 SL	4A	Eggs, nymphs, adults	Translaminar, locally systemic, knockdown in 24-hours, 2-week residual	70-85220
XXpire WG	4C & 5	Nymphs, adults	Translaminar, locally systemic, unknown control of Q-biotype, knockdown in 2-3 days, 2-week residual	70-9700