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Protection against the black currant bud mite





- Comeback during the 2010's and increase of the damages since 3 to 4 years
- Grown varieties are sensitive : Andéga is strongly sensitive, Blackdown is sensitive, Noir de Bourgogne less sensitive.

Chemical protection

- ➢ No authorized acaricides.
- > Sulfur in process of authorization.



Conclusion

Monitoring of the bud mite population

Counting the number of swollen buds Counting on 40 contaminated bushes

- Before treatment
- After treatment (1 year later)





Treatment depending on the intensity of the migrations

Migration phase linked to the opening of the buds :

- Period : C3 D stage (end of march) to early june – maximum of emergences around flowering (middle of april).

 Intensity of the emergence depends on the temperature : Temperature > 15°C





	C3-D	E-E2	E2-F1	F1 + 10 d	F1 + 19 d	Post harvest	Post harvest
	10/03	29/03	8/04	20/04	29/04	19/08*	02/09*
Т0							
T1	Pyridabène	Pyridabène	Pyridabène	Pyridabène	Pyridabène		
	Nexter 0.2						
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg		
T2	Sulfur	Sulfur	Sulfur	Sulfur	Sulfur		
	MSD 5 kg	MSD 5 kg	MSD 3 kg	MSD 2.5 kg	MSD 2.5 kg		
T3						Sulfur	Sulfur
						MSD 7.5 kg	MSD 7.5 kg

Microthiol Special Disperss = 80% sulfur

Nexter Pro (0.2 kg/ha): 75 % Pyridabène. Reference-acaricide removed from the market

> Protocol

Results

Conclusion





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Post-flowering intervention can induce phytotoxicity : discoloring of leaves.

Varieties show different degrees of sensitivity.





- Sulfur program more effective than acaricide reference.
- Post-flowering intervention can induce phytotoxicity : discoloring of leaves. (Sensitive varieties.)
- Post-harvest interventions are less effective.

Directions for use :

Interventions before flowering advised.

Interventions on dry leaves.

Adapting treatment doses to the temperature.

Thanks for your attention !



