

Aldicarb Degradation in Flood Irrigated South Texas Soils in Relation to Citrus Pest Efficacy

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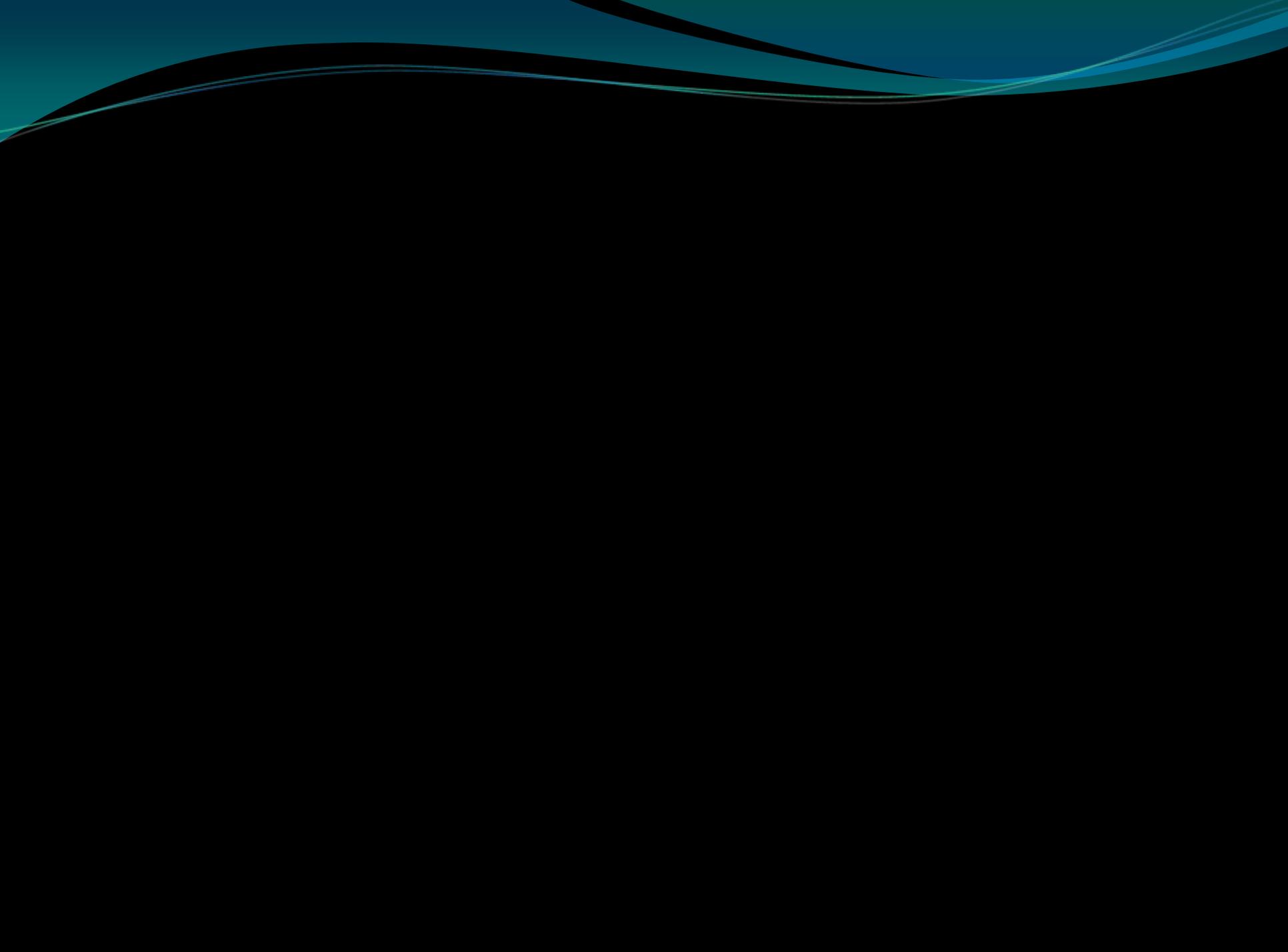
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Currently there are approximately 28,000 acres of citrus production in the Rio Grande Valley, Texas.

Control of pests vital for production of high quality and high yield of citrus fruit.

Asian Citrus Psyllid (*Diaphorina citri*)





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OBJECTIVES

This research project aims at evaluating the impacts of Temik[®] 15G and irrigation application treatments on:

- 1) The movement and fate of aldicarb in heavy textured soils.
- 2) Impact of organic amendments effecting aldicarb adsorption to soil.
- 3) The efficacy of aldicarb used in the control of citrus pests, i.e. Asian citrus psyllid, citrus leaf minor, and citrus rust mite.
- 4) Irrigation impacts on the uptake of aldicarb by citrus plants.
- 5) Fruit Yield, fruit quality, and economic sustainability.

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Positive Displacement
Microband Applicator



Soil Sample
Collection



Narrow Border Flood
Irrigation



Pest
Evaluation



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EXPECTED RESULTS

Effectiveness of aldicarb will decrease with immediate flood irrigation (0 Days) when compared to the last flood irrigation (14 Days). In addition, soils with high clay content along with organic matter will be better suited to adsorb with aldicarb, reducing leaching, than sandy soils with low organic matter. Furthermore, as aldicarb is reduced from the root zone of grapefruit trees, the efficacy will be affected negatively.

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Questions?

Comments?

Thank you