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Psylla (*Agonoscena pistaciae*) is, one of the key pests in all pistachio cultivation, feed on plant sap having Economic damage to the product imports. Due to large outbreak of this pest, chemical pest control review is necessary. The toxicity of kaolin, spirotetramat and Acetamiprid on pistachio psylla and its parasitoid wasp (*Psyllaephagus pistaciae*) were studied. Research conducted in agricultural station in the city of Zarand in Kerman province during 2013 and 2014, evaluated in randomized complete block design. All trees are sprayed with kaolin concentration of 5.0 and Acetamiprid concentration 5 percent with a 250 grams of Acetamiprid of water (control) was performed. Random samples of pistachio trees on three leaves leaflets on days such as: 0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 21 and 28 days after spraying was conducted to determine the population of pistachio psylla. It also leaves out to determine the parasitoid was taken to the laboratory. Non-sprayed garden leaves containing mummies nymphs collected to determine normal LC50 nymphs were reared in the laboratory and the concentrations of pesticides were used on it. These three treatments loss, there was no significant difference in the level of 99%, also there was a significant difference between the time of use. Result has been showed there was a significant difference between the blocks, the mortality rate during the study period by 78/32 and the lowest total kaolin loss of Acetamiprid with 72/35 percent. The highest mortality rate of toxin Acetamiprid day after spraying, but the poison spirotetramat and kaolin increased by increasing the amount of time. The successful exit between treatment and control of parasitic wasps there is a significant difference, but the difference was not statistically significant. Most out of control with 1/40 \pm 95/68, and the lowest number of treatments Acetamiprid with 3/68 \pm 14/49 figure was calculated. Kaolin and control treatments according to Duncan in a separate group and treatment group were spirotetramat and Acetamiprid. The highest mortality rate of bees reared Acetamiprid and spirotetramat more casualties than the kaolin and the least loss of control.

Keywords: pistachio psylla, parasitic wasps, kaulin, Movento, Acetamiprid,



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acetamipride on *Agonoscena pistaciae* and
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