

Management of Black Scale and Apple Weevil in Olives

RIRDC (now called AgriFutures Australia) Publication 12-019, August 2012.

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A review of the situation as at December 2019

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Information here is based on the experience of the reviewer together with interviews with WA olive growers that collaborated on this project as well as some olive growers in eastern Australia.

Black scale *Saissetia oleae*

Pest status

Black scale is still a pest of concern for Australian olive growers but the overall impression is that it is not a major threat to production. A recent (2018) Australia wide survey confirmed it remains the most widespread pest or disease (Spooner-Hart, personal communication). However, it is unimportant in some groves because it is absent or present at levels that appear to be in balance with the grove ecosystem.

Where black scale is a threat to production, most growers are confident outbreaks can be avoided through an emphasis on defining the timing of the emergence of crawlers. The crawler stage is the one most susceptible to pesticides including horticultural spray oils. See Appendix 1 for a note on monitoring the stage of soft scales, which includes black scale.

The pesticides available for use to control black scale in olives is not extensive but they are effective. See Appendix 2 for a list of currently registered pesticides.

Management

Where intervention is required to protect trees from attack by black scale, growers target the most susceptible crawler stage (see Appendix 1) with pesticide (Appendix 2).

Some infestations of black scale are attended by ants, which feed on the secretions of honeydew provided by the scale. Ants are known to protect scale from attack by natural enemies and thereby promote the abundance of scale. There have been some reports that where ants are controlled, the suite of natural enemies of the scale are able to reduce the abundance of scale such that they are no longer a pest. In such situations, the application of scale specific pesticides is not required.

Control of ants in olive groves at present may be based on the application of the insecticide chlorpyrifos for which there is a minor use permit, or using a bait based on the same active ingredient of products used as foliar sprays to control scale directly (see Appendix 2). For use of a bait, it is important to identify the species of ants attending the scale. Growers are advised to obtain specimens of ants and send to a specialist.

The efficacy of the ant bait for use in olive groves is not known and further feedback is required to clarify this. There is a range of other active ingredients registered for use to control ants in other situations. Should ant control be required in olive groves to assist with control of scale, further investigation on the efficacy of other baits could be undertaken. The alternative approach would be direct control of scale insects as described above.

Some of the comments received in relation to black scale as a pest in olive groves:

- hot summers have a negative impact on the abundance of black scale;
- the variety Corregiolo is susceptible to attack by black scale and since its removal, problems with this pest in the grove have declined considerably and pesticide use has not been required;
- some growers contacted mentioned groves of neighbours are heavily infested with black scale and described these groves as neglected. They would be a source for infestation on the nearby managed groves;
- via a very limited survey of some South Australian olive growers - scale is ever present and a problem in unworked groves, but controlled chemically with Admiral[®] with care;
- feral olive trees on roadsides and in the 'bush' and obviously adapted to such unirrigated areas, may be infested with black scale and be a source of infestation for nearby groves. A study to see whether the insect reaches a balance with natural enemies would be informative for olive growers to quantify the risk they pose as a source of infestation. In addition, such a study would provide good information on natural enemies in unsprayed situations – the species, and their distribution and abundance. Such studies may be location specific and would need to be conducted over a number of years to clarify any effect of natural enemy populations.

Apple weevil (Curculio beetle) *Otiorhynchus cribricollis*

Pest status

As well as apple weevil, garden weevil (*Phlyctinus callosus*) has been implicated in damaging olive trees, especially during the early stages of establishing a grove. The pest status of garden weevil is regarded as minor and in any case, pesticides available for control of apple weevil are equally effective against garden weevil, albeit the timing of application is different. This and other differences between the two species have been outlined in suggested additions in the reprinting of the publication by Spooner-Hart et al (2007).

In comparison with black scale, apple weevil is less widespread as a pest in olive groves. From discussion with growers, the pest is most significant in WA and Victoria. It was reported to be of very minor concern in South Australia.

Damage caused by apple weevil is greatest in newly planted groves where low numbers of weevils can adversely affect plant growth and in severe infestations, plant survival. The weevil is less important in mature groves where in some situations, feeding on leaves, growing tips, fruit stalks and fruit is being tolerated.

Where apple weevil is a pest, growers monitor to indicate the need for and timing of using pesticide. In one case, the grower monitors weevil numbers with their capture on a trunk band of crafter's batting fibre.

Management

Management options for protecting olive trees from weevil attack include insecticides and physical control. A study on the use of insect pathogenic nematodes to clarify their efficacy on weevils in pome fruit orchards has been undertaken (Learmonth, 2004). Results of this work indicated they were not effective. Some notes on this topic are given in Appendix 3.

The effectiveness of insecticides in reducing the abundance of apple weevil was demonstrated in the RIRDC project being reviewed. They may be applied as a trunk drench as detailed in Table 1 or, as was the case as an output of the RIRDC project, foliar application. The trunk drench insecticide remains as the only active ingredient that is registered currently for control of apple weevil. This insecticide is available under an APVMA minor use permit, PER14791, which expires on 30 November 2021.

Table 1. Details of the pesticide registered for use against apple weevil in Australian olive groves

Active ingredient; concentration	Activity group	Products	Rate	Withholding period (days)	Comments
alpha-cypermethrin; 10%	7C	Various	100mL/100L	Not required	Do not apply more than 2 drenches per season. It is recommended that this treatment NOT be applied to trees older than 2 years to maximise beneficial predators and parasites.

The availability of a foliar insecticide option, which was the case when indoxacarb was available under a minor use permit (for the latest version see Appendix 4), would also reduce the pressure on getting the timing correct for the more laborious trunk drench option. One olive grove manager claimed the trunk drench method was not reliable. Should more investigations be undertaken on insecticide control of apple weevil in olive groves, the active ingredient chlorantraniliprole should be included. The efficacy of this active ingredient as a foliar application was demonstrated in the 'RIRDC scale and weevil project' being reviewed here, as was the case for other active ingredients as trunk drenches.

While the main emergence period for apple weevil is early summer, studies on the biology of apple weevil have shown that eggs are laid primarily in late summer - after a quiescence in mid-summer. The manager of one of the larger olive groves where the weevil is a pest was not familiar with this aspect of the biology of the weevil and the opportunity it affords for a longer-term benefit of insecticide application at this time, rather than only during weevil emergence in early summer. Encouragement of this later application in some groves would be worthwhile to clarify the benefit of such a later application that may result in removing the need for application(s) of insecticide every season.

For olive groves either certified organic or where they are managed under the principles of organic agriculture by choice, prevention of weevils accessing the canopy offered by a band of crafters' batting can be enhanced through the application of a formulation containing 'hot chilli'. For some detail on this, consult the original research report (Broughton and Learmonth, 2012).

Further reading

Broughton, S. and Learmonth, S. 2012. Management of black scale and apple weevil in olives. Available from [AgriFutures Australia](#).

Learmonth, S. 2004. Managing weevils in pome fruit orchards with nematodes and ground covers. Hort Innovation (previously Horticulture Australia Limited) Project AP00014. Available from [Hort Innovation](#).

Learmonth, S. and Broughton, S. 2018. Black scale in olives. Available from [DPIRD](#), WA.

Spooner-Hart, R., Tesoriero, L. & Hall, M. 2007. Field guide to olive pests, diseases and disorders in Australia. AgriFutures Australia (Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation). Publication No. 07/153.

Taylor, R. and Burt, J. (2007), Growing olives in Western Australia. Bulletin by Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (formerly Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia, Perth). Available from [DPIRD](#).

CONTROLLING SOFT SCALES

Such as:

Black scale on olives, citrus and avocados

Chinese wax scale on avocados and citrus and

Fig wax scale on figs

This note applies to soft scales where towards the end of spring the adult female scale replaces the space under the scale covering occupied by her body with eggs. The timing for the completion of this egg production phase can be confirmed by removing adult scale – eggs will fall out like grains of sand when the female has died and only eggs remain under the scale covering. The eggs have a quiescent period after which they hatch over a period of time.

The newly emerged crawler stage of soft scales is very susceptible to sprays – both horticultural spray oils and usual synthetic insecticides. The timing of the presence of crawlers can be gauged by monitoring from November.

One approach to make monitoring easier is to place a few scale-infested twigs in a plastic/glass bottle with fine air holes in the lid. This container should be placed in an area to mimic the temperature of the orchard – not in direct sunlight and also in an area where the container can be checked regularly. When crawlers emerge, the inside of the bottle will turn brown. See the photos below.

At this time, check adult scale on the trees by removing them to confirm whether crawlers are present – a magnifying glass or 10 times hand lens will help.

Apply the first of possibly up to three sprays at this time. The number of sprays required will depend on the proportion of eggs yet to hatch. The interval between sprays should be no more than 2 weeks. Young scale will be susceptible to spaying while the wax covering they secrete is still reasonably thin.

For light infestations of scale, a summer oil alone may give control.

For heavy infestations, synthetic insecticides registered for the particular target crop are recommended. Check labels to confirm whether products are registered for use on the particular target crop.

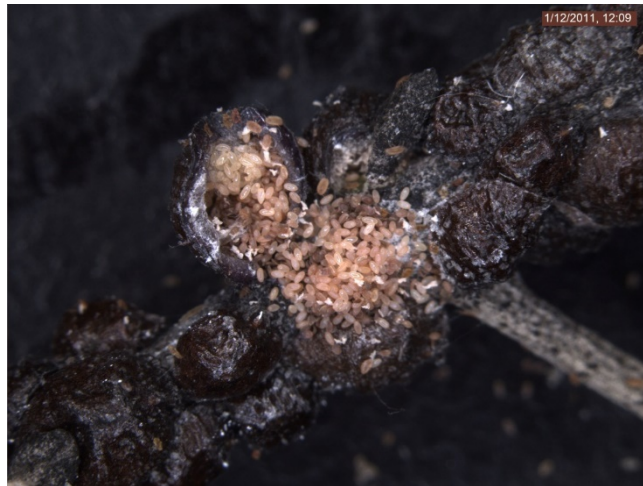
For a mixture of **white oil and malathion** (Maldison) the rates are: 230ml of a 44% active ingredient product containing malathion (for example FYFANON 440 EC insecticide)/100litres plus 1.3 litres of summer oil/100 litres. **Note for olive growers:** Malathion is not registered for use on olives.

Products containing the active ingredient **pyriproxyfen** (100g/L) can also be used. Products with this active ingredient include: Admiral[®], Lascar[®], Penrhyn 100[®], Pyrip 100[®], Pyxal[®].

Insegar WG insect growth regulator[®] which contains the active constituent **fenoxycarb** (250 g/kg) is also available to use.



Black scale on an olive stem with associated sooty mould that grows on honey dew they secrete and ants that 'farm' the scale for this sugary secretion



Black scale eggs and oval, flat crawlers under the female scale



A brown 'cloud' of crawlers of black scale emerging from under scale cover; adult scale infested twigs were collected late spring

Appendix 2. Pesticides registered for use against black scale (S) and ants (A) in Australian olive groves

* Active ingredient; concentration	Activity group	Products	Rate	Withholding period (days)	Comments
S botanical oil; 850g/L	Spray adjuvant	Eco-oil	1L/100L	1	Spray when pests first appear. Apply two sprays 3 to 5 days apart. Repeat applications at signs of reinfestation. Spray both upper and underside of leaves to run-off. DO NOT apply more than three sprays to plants within a 4 to 8 week period.
S paraffinic oil; 815g/L	Insecticide; spray adjuvant	BioPest Paraffinic Spray	1L/100L	1	Target crawlers in spring. Apply at least 1,000L spray/ha.
S paraffinic oil; 812g/L	Insecticide; spray adjuvant	Isoclear Paraffinic Spray	1L/100L	1	Target crawlers in spring. Apply at least 1,000L spray/ha.
S paraffinic oil; 830g/L	Insecticide; spray adjuvant	Trump Spray Oil	1.8 – 2.5L/100L	1	Do not spray in winter as product will break down rapidly. To prevent fruit spotting in green table olives, do not spray for 6 weeks prior to harvest.
S pyriproxyfen; 100g/L	7C	Various	50mL/100L	7	Target crawlers – summer and autumn; no more than 2 sprays per season. Apply at least 1,000L spray/ha.
S fenoxycarb; 250g/L	7B	Insegar	40g/100L	56	Target crawlers; no more than 2 sprays per season.
A chlorpyrifos; 500g/L	1B	Various	100mL/100L	Not required	Minor use permit PER 14575 expires 31 March 2022. Ground and trunk treatment; no more than 2 sprays per season on bearing trees.
A pyriproxyfen; 5g/L	7C	Distance Plus Ant Bait	2 to 4 kg/ha	Not required	Refer label for application details including ant species controlled.

Appendix 3. Notes on insect pathogenic nematodes for control of apple weevil

- Research was undertaken with the insect parasitic nematode *Heterorhabditis zealandica* in WA (Learmonth 2004). They were unsuccessful against the target pests garden weevil and apple weevil.
- Such nematodes are expensive and with an insect like the weevils which only have one main generation a year, the nematodes would not survive any longer than the generation of larval hosts they infect. Also, nematodes swim through soil, so it needs to be of a reasonably high moisture content which is possible with irrigation. They hunt via carbon dioxide concentration so work best against large larvae – weevil larvae are not very large. Also, the larger the host the more easily the nematodes find the point of entry – through the mouth and air holes – spiracles in the body. They need soil temperature to be $>15^{\circ}\text{C}$ – this was probably the main reason they were not successful against garden weevil which emerge mid spring when soil temperatures are below the threshold for good activity. With apple weevil emerging about 4 weeks later the soil temperature situation is a little better.
- Where this species of insect parasitic nematodes works best is against the soil borne pest African black beetle larvae in amenity turf – the larvae are large, they are present late spring/summer when soil temperature is high enough and amenity turf is irrigated and of such value that the cost of the nematodes can be justified.
- Unless new species of parasitic nematode become available or the system can be tweaked somehow, it is unlikely that insect pathogenic nematodes will play a role in apple weevil management.

Appendix 4. Latest version of expired minor use permit for indoxacarb for control of apple weevil in Australian olive groves



Australian Government
**Australian Pesticides and
Veterinary Medicines Authority**

**PERMIT TO ALLOW MINOR USE OF AN AGVET CHEMICAL PRODUCT
FOR THE CONTROL OF APPLE WEEVIL IN OLIVES**

PERMIT NUMBER - PER14564

This permit is issued to the Permit Holder in response to an application granted by the APVMA under section 112 of the Agvet Codes of the jurisdictions set out below. This permit allows a person, as stipulated below, to use the product in the manner specified in this permit in the designated jurisdictions. This permit also allows any person to claim that the product can be used in the manner specified in this permit.

THIS PERMIT IS IN FORCE FROM 10 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2016.

Permit Holder:
AUSTRALIAN OLIVE ASSOCIATION LTD
C/o Horticulture Australia Limited
Suite 2, Level 5, 87 Wickham Terrace
BRISBANE QLD 4003

Persons who can use the product under this permit:
Persons generally.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Product to be used:

DUPONT AVATAR INSECTICIDE

Containing: 300 g/kg INDOXACARB as the only active constituent.

Directions for Use:

Crop	Insect Pest	Rate
OLIVES	APPLE WEEVIL (<i>Otiorynchus cribricollis</i>)	12.5g/100L

Critical Use Comments:

- Apply in December to control newly emerged weevils and again in February.
- Spray to control weevils in egg laying stage if present.
- Apply by airblast sprayer or equivalent using spray volume of 1000L/ha.
- DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per crop with a minimum retreatment interval of 28 days.

Note: Use of the product as a foliar spray may have a potentially disruptive effect on ladybird predators which should be considered prior to use.

Withholding Period:

Harvest: DO NOT harvest for 16 WEEKS after application.

Grazing: DO NOT allow stock to graze on treated areas.

Jurisdiction:

ACT, NSW, QLD, SA, TAS, NT, WA only

(Note: Victoria is not included in this permit because their 'control-of-use' legislation means that a permit is not required to legalise this off-label use in VIC).

Additional Conditions:

THIS PERMIT provides for the use of a product in a manner other than specified on the approved label of the product. Unless otherwise stated in this permit, the use of the product must be in accordance with instructions on its label.

PERSONS who wish to prepare for use and/or use products for the purposes specified in this permit must read, or have read to them, the details and conditions of this permit.

Export of produce:

To allow treated produce to be supplied or otherwise made available for human consumption Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) have been established for indoxacarb in olives at T0.2 mg/kg. This MRL applies only to produce marketed and consumed in Australia. If treated produce is to be exported, due account should therefore be taken of the residue definition and residue limits/import tolerances of importing countries and that any residues must not exceed those requirements of the importing country.

Issued by

Delegated Officer