

A wide-angle photograph of a large agricultural field, likely corn, with a center pivot irrigation system in operation. Numerous sprinklers are visible, creating a grid of water arcs across the field. The sky is filled with large, dramatic clouds, with sunlight breaking through in several places, creating a high-contrast scene. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

Retour sur la gestion des Hémiptères en 2024

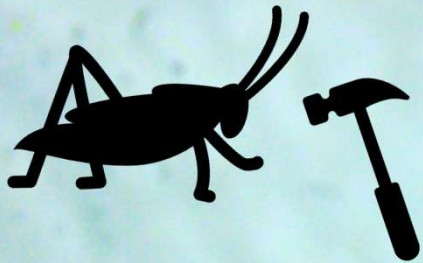
- **Hémiptères**
- **Données 2024**
- **Stratégies 2025**
- **Suite des choses**





Hémiptères

Cicadelle



©Marie-Josée Duval

Fiche «Cicadelle Verte»



Hemiptera Cicadellidae



Crédit photo Claude Pilon 2007



Cicadelle du genre *Gyponana*

Gyponana sp.
Leafhopper of the genera

- Insecte piqueur-suceur qui se nourrit de la sève des plants de canneberges.

Dommages de
cicadelle



Photo : Joseph-Bertrand Desrouillères

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Fiche Cicadelle de l'atoca



Hemiptera Cicadellidae

Crédit photos : Elvira de Lange et Cesar Rodriguez-Saona



Cicadelle de l'atoca

Limotettix vaccinii (Van Duzee)
Blunt-nosed Cranberry
Leafhopper

- Insecte piqueur-suceur qui se nourrit de la sève des plants de canneberges.
- Est un vecteur important de phytoplasmes.


Dommages de
cicadelle



mai	juin	juillet	août
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Phytoplasme





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Cooperative Extension Fact Sheet FS1248

Blunt-Nosed Leafhopper

Cesar Rodriguez-Saona, Entomologist

The blunt-nosed leafhopper (*Macrostelus bipunctatus*) is a sucking insect that feeds on plant sap. Although the insect may cause damage to cranberry plants, it is not the cause of cranberry false blossom disease. There is no production of fruit in affected plants, and they form a witches' broom, a dense cluster of uprights. The entire cranberry industry in New Jersey was almost eliminated in the 1950s.

Distribution

Blunt-nosed leafhopper ranges from New Jersey and Maryland and west to the bogs of the Pacific Coast, although it occurs in Massachusetts. The disease was almost extinct in the 1950s due to insecticide management practices, i.e., lower usage of insecticides as well as switching from broad-spectrum insecticides to more target-specific compounds, have caused an increase in populations of blunt-nosed leafhopper in New Jersey cranberries in the last few years. The insect can become established in areas where insecticides are eliminated,





Figure 1.




Close

Cranberry False Blossom

Department of Entomology

(*Macrostelus bipunctatus*), is a sucking insect that feeds on plant sap. It causes cranberry false blossom disease because it transmits a phytoplasma that causes distortion of the flowers. The flowers stand erect and upright plants produce their uprights close together, forming a witches' broom (Figure 1). Cranberry false blossom threatened the entire cranberry industry in New Jersey, where the cranberry industry was almost eliminated in the 1950s.

In the 1950s, the use of insecticides to control the blunt-nosed leafhopper in New Jersey cranberry bogs was almost eliminated. In the 1990s, the use of insecticides, particularly pyrethroids, in pest management practices, i.e., lower usage of insecticides as well as switching from broad-spectrum insecticides to more target-specific compounds, have caused an increase in populations of blunt-nosed leafhopper in New Jersey cranberries in the last few years. The insect can become established in areas where insecticides are eliminated,





Cercope

Cercope



Cercope

**Dommages
localisés et
concentrés si les
populations sont
fortes**



Fiche Cercope



Hemiptera Cercopidae

Crédits photos : Mélissa Duval, Nathalie Laplante, Joanie Landry



Cercope

Clastoptera saintcyri

Provencher

Health Spittlebug

- Ravageur occasionnel au Québec;
- Insecte piqueur-sueur qui se nourrit de la sève des plants de canneberges;
- La larve sécrète un liquide écumeux autour de lui ressemblant à de la bave.

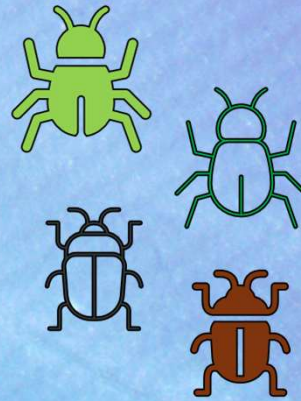
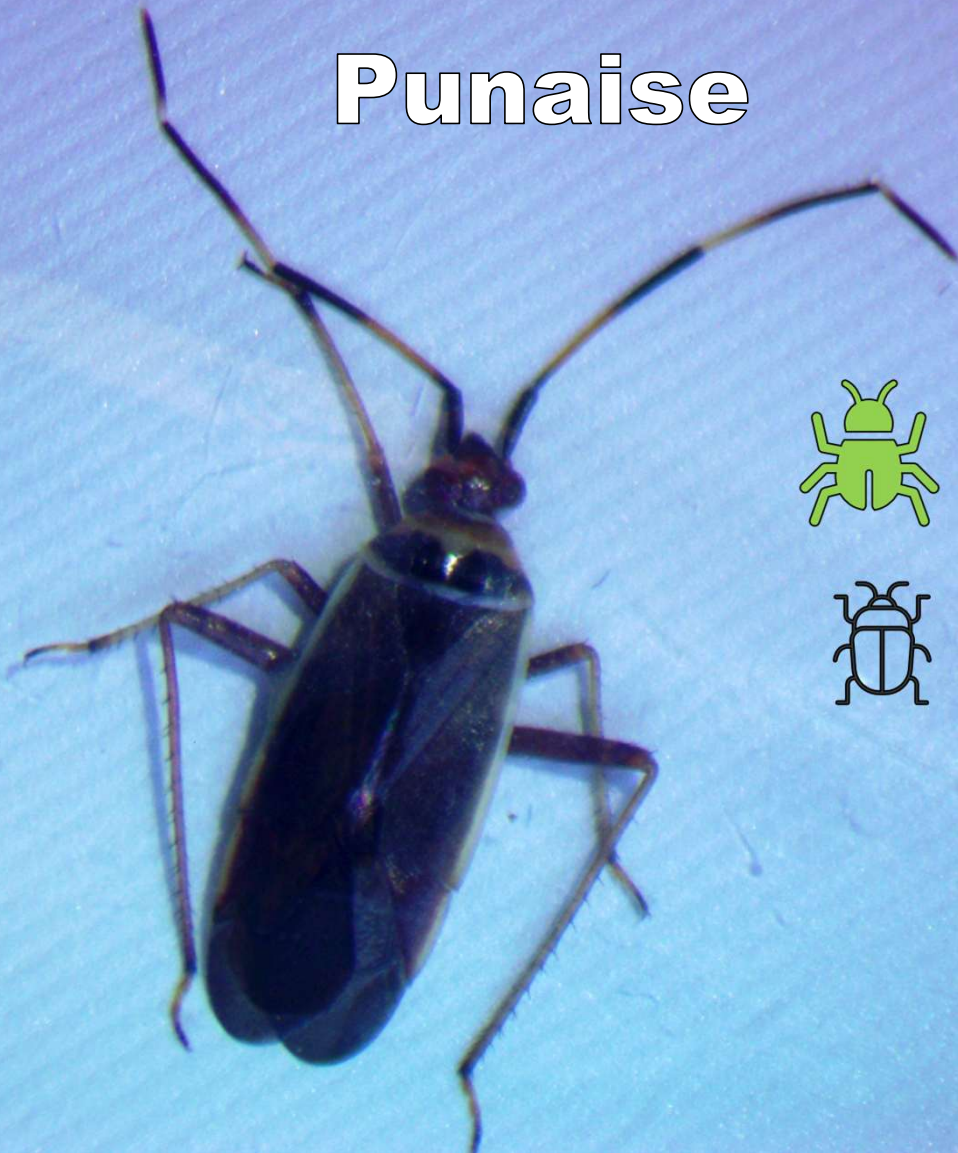
mai

juin

juillet

août

Punaise



Punaise



Punaise

A close-up photograph of a plant stem with several leaves. The leaves are green but show significant damage, including curling, yellowing, and small brown spots. The background is a blurred green, suggesting an outdoor setting.

**Dommmages aux feuilles
lorsque les populations
sont fortes**



Données 2024*

*** Données des clients du CETAQ
seulement**

Champs dépistés (2024)

Régie	Nombre de champs	Acres
Biologique	56	313
Conventionnelle	1269	6027
Total	1325*	6340

***champs comptés une fois même si
dépistés plusieurs fois**

Répartition des superficies traitées (2024)

Hémiptères	Autres Insectes	Total
6 288 acres*	12 402 acres*	18 691 acres*
33,6%	66,4%	100%

***un champ de 5 acres traité 2 fois
est compté comme 10 acres traitées**



Pesticides à large spectre

Efficaces,

Mais pas miraculeux,

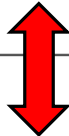
Car accompagnés d'inconvénients.

DIMANCHE	LUNDI	MARDI	MERCREDI	JEUDI	VENDREDI	SAMEDI
27 avr.	28	29	30	1 mai	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

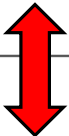


7 jours d'intervalle

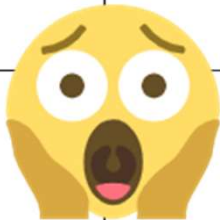
Malathion



Callisto



Sevin

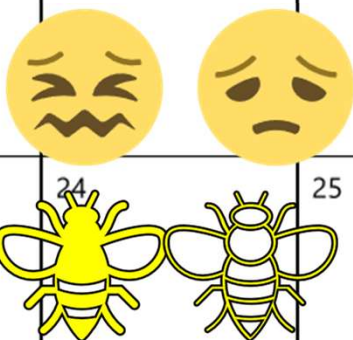
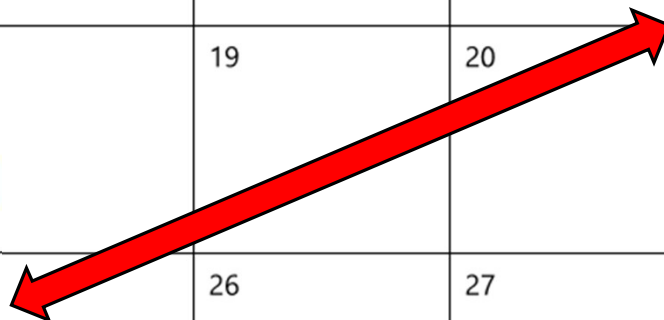


DIMANCHE	LUNDI	MARDI	MERCREDI	JEUDI	VENDREDI	SAMEDI
1 juin	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	1 juil.	2	3	4	5

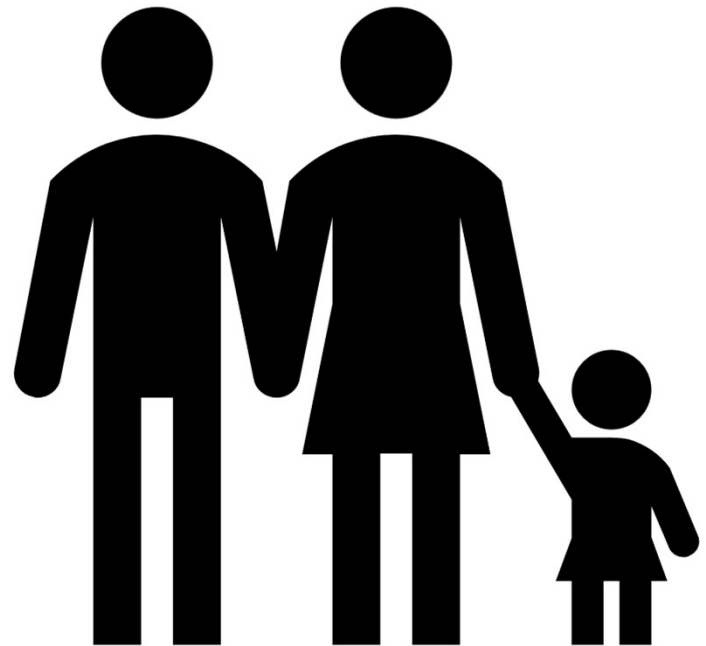
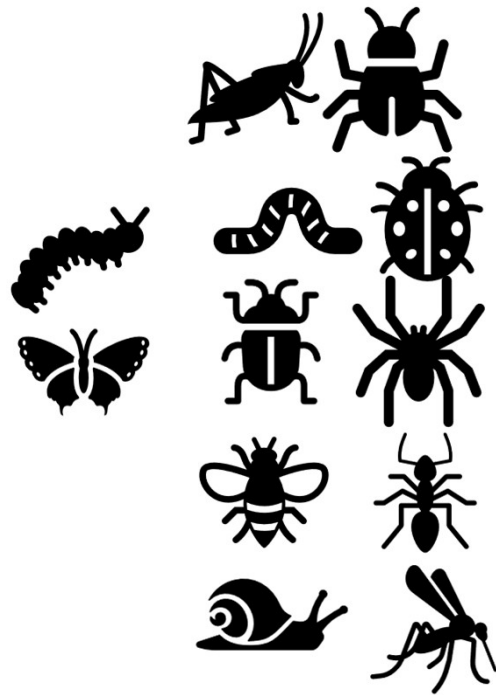


10 jours d'intervalle

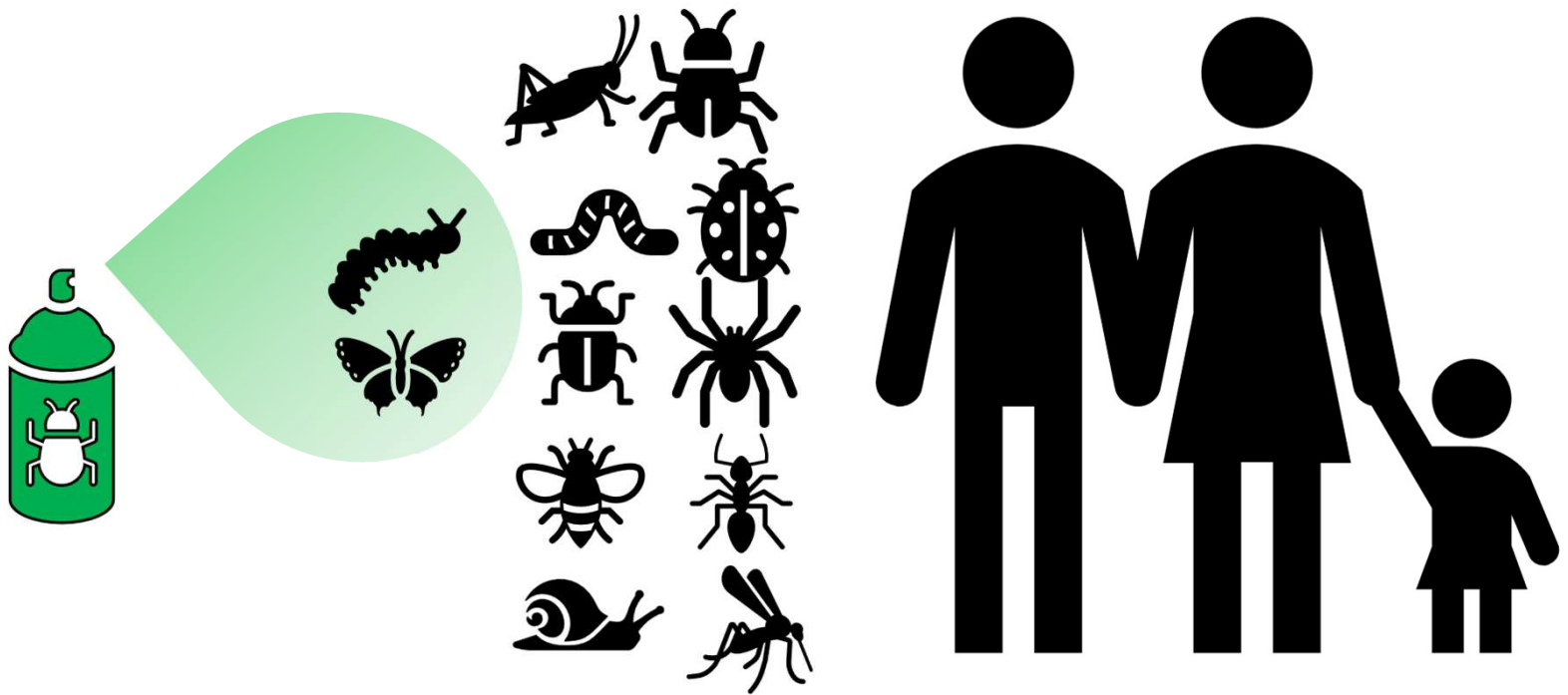
Sevin XLR
Malathion 85E



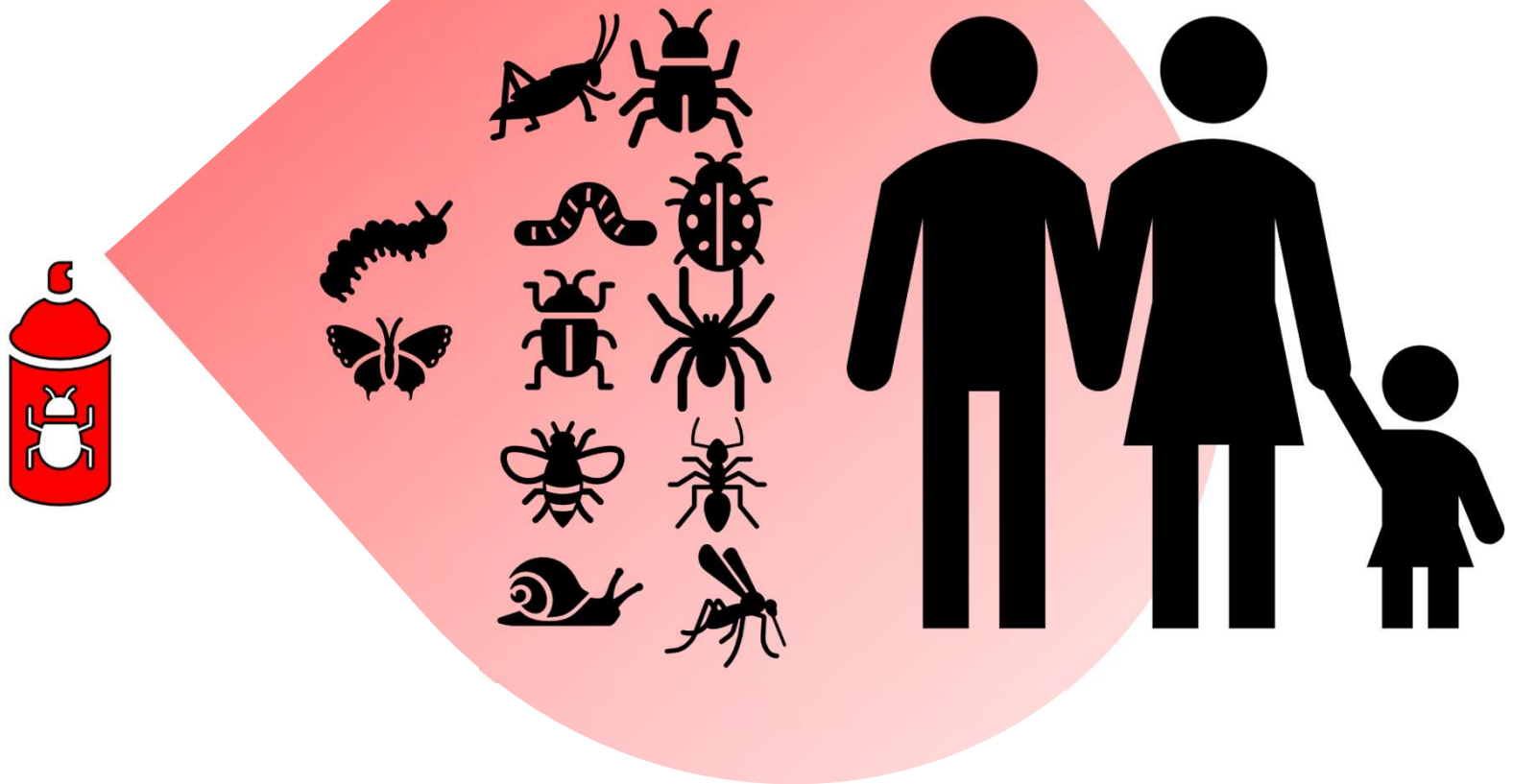
À large spectre...



À large spectre...



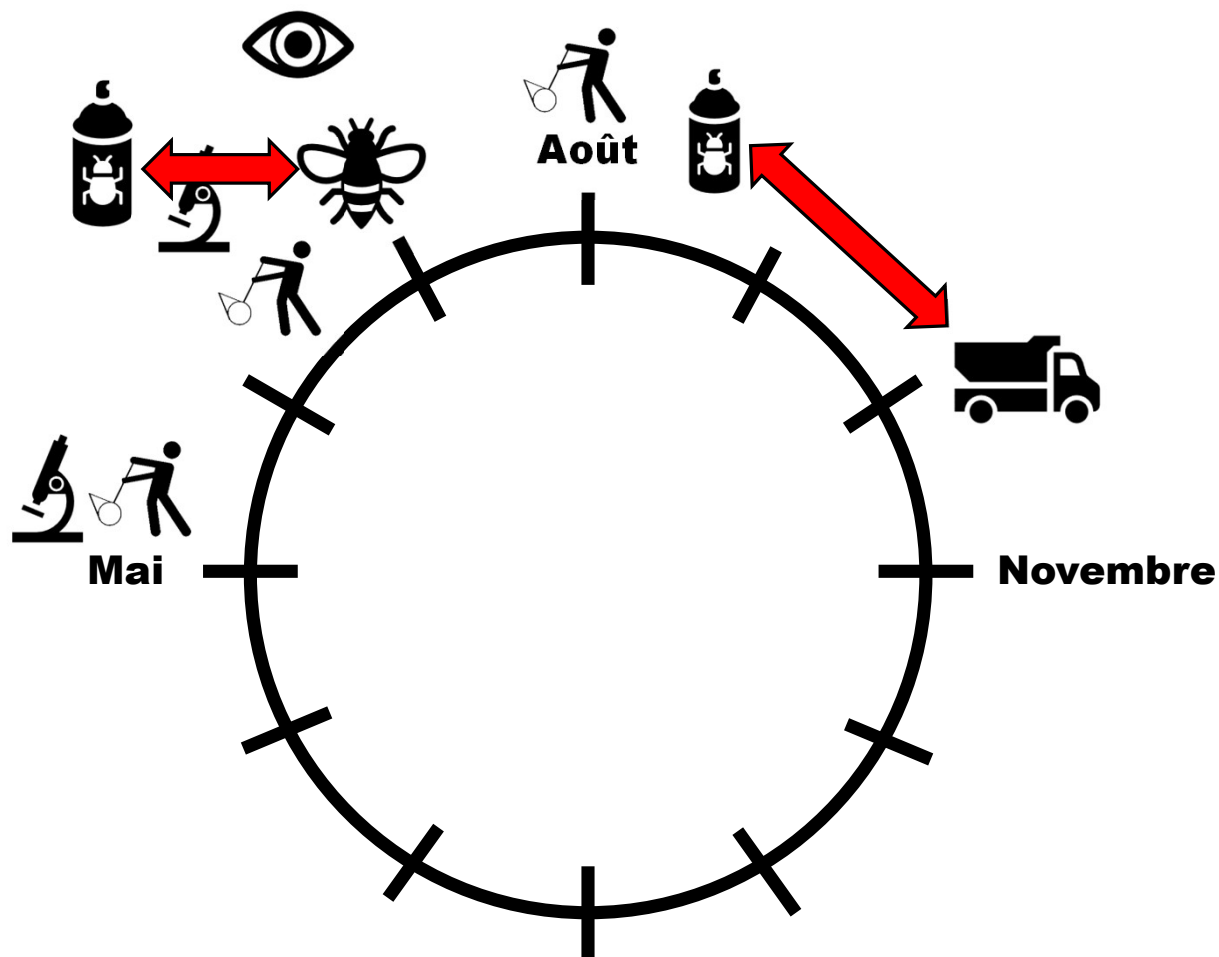
...ça veut dire que le spectre, est large!



A wide-angle photograph of a vast agricultural field, likely a cornfield, covered in a thick layer of white frost or snow. The field stretches from the foreground into the distance, where a line of bare trees marks the horizon. The sky is a pale, clear blue. The overall scene conveys a sense of cold and quiet in a rural setting.

Stratégie 2025

Dépistage 2025





Suite des choses

2025 : Peaufinage

- Méthodes de dépistage
- Fenêtre de traitement
- Insecticides efficaces



À moyen terme

- **Mieux préparés aux imprévus**
 - Stratégie proactive
 - Expérience hémiptère
- **Prochains nouveaux ravageurs**
 - Autres insectes
 - Pourritures diverses



Merci pour votre écoute!

- **Merci à mes collègues!**
- **Merci aux clients!**
- **Merci au CRIC!**