

IPM for Soft Fruit 2010



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Look at IPM, aphids, whitefly,
spider mites, Botrytis and vine
weevil



APHIDIDAE



CICADELLIDAE

Pest control strategy

- Identification of problem (P & or D).
- Monitoring and record keeping.
- When and how best to apply.

Clean-up and rescue sprays

- Chess works very well when mixed with Dynamec and sprayed in spring, allow 7 – 10 days before introducing Biologicals.
- SB Plant Invigorator can be used at any time, 1 day HI.
- Calypso can be mixed with Dynamec: apply end of season.
- Decis can be mixed with Calypso: apply mid to late October.
- Pyrethrum: broad spectrum but short persistence.

Strawberry aphids

Myzus persicae

Peach-Potato Aphid

Aphidoletes aphidimyza

Aphis gossypii

Melon & Cotton Aphid

Adalia bipunctata

Chrysoperla carnea

*Macrosiphum
euphorbiae*

Potato Aphid

Aphidoletes aphidimyza

Glasshouse-Potato Aphid or

Adalia bipunctata

Aulacorthum solani

Foxglove Aphid

Chrysoperla carnea

*Chaetosiphon
fragaefolii*

Strawberry Aphid

Aphidoletes aphidimyza

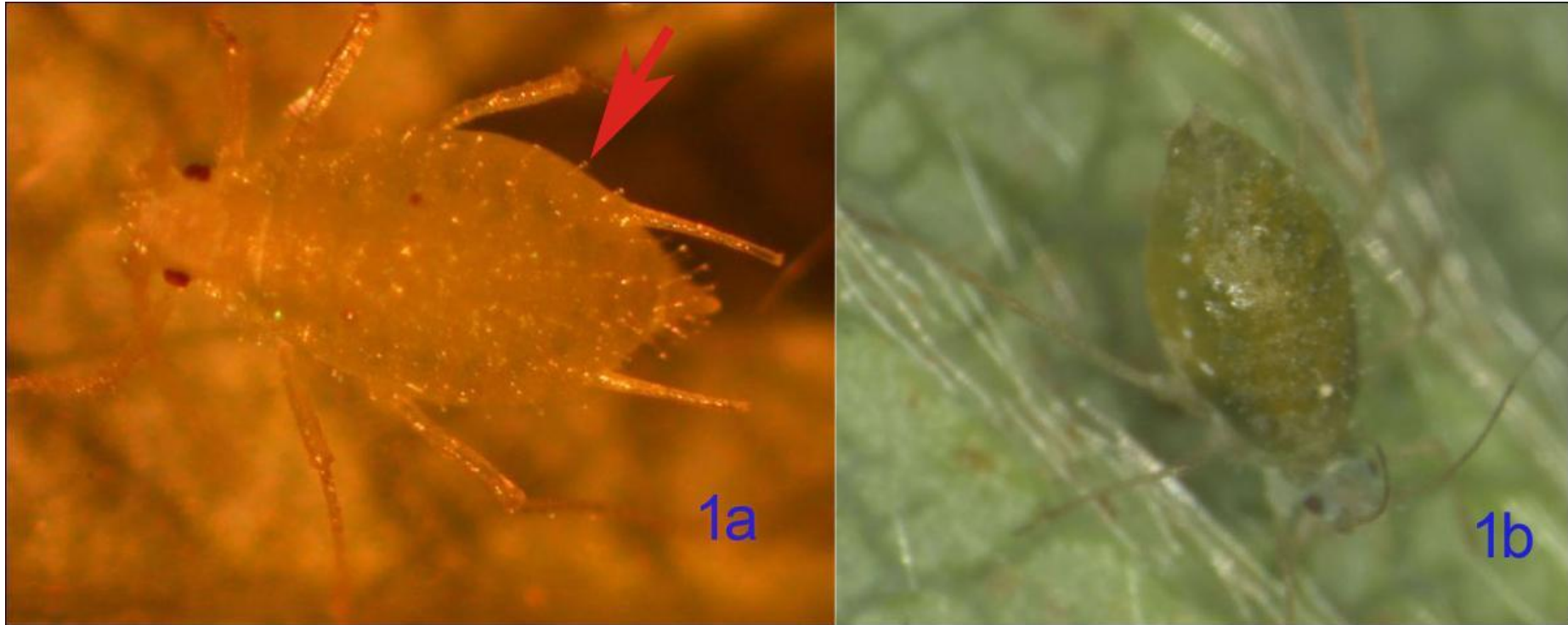
Adalia bipunctata

*Acyrtosiphon
rodgersii*

Minor pest, virus transmission

Chrysoperla carnea

Strawberry aphid *Chaetosiphon fragaefolii*.



- Common strawberry aphid; note small knobbed hairs, adult up to 1.6 mm in length, predatory control good, specific parasitoid *Aphidius ervi*.

Raspberry aphids



Large Raspberry aphid *Amphorophora idaei* (top) and small Raspberry aphid *Aphis idaei*. Parasitoid wasp *A. ervi*.



Whitefly control

Trialeurodes vaporariorum
(glasshouse whitefly)

- wide host plant range.
- high numbers extremely damaging to plants.

Bemisia tabaci (cotton whitefly)

- notifiable pest due to wide host range and virus transmission.



Honeysuckle whitefly; *Aleyrodes lonicerae*



NATURALIS-L

Bioinsecticide

B. bassiana (white Muscardine fungus) is active against most developmental stages of the host: over 700 pest species.



Whiteflies, Two-spotted spider mites, Mealybug, Thrips, Wireworms



Aphids, Tingids, Leafhoppers

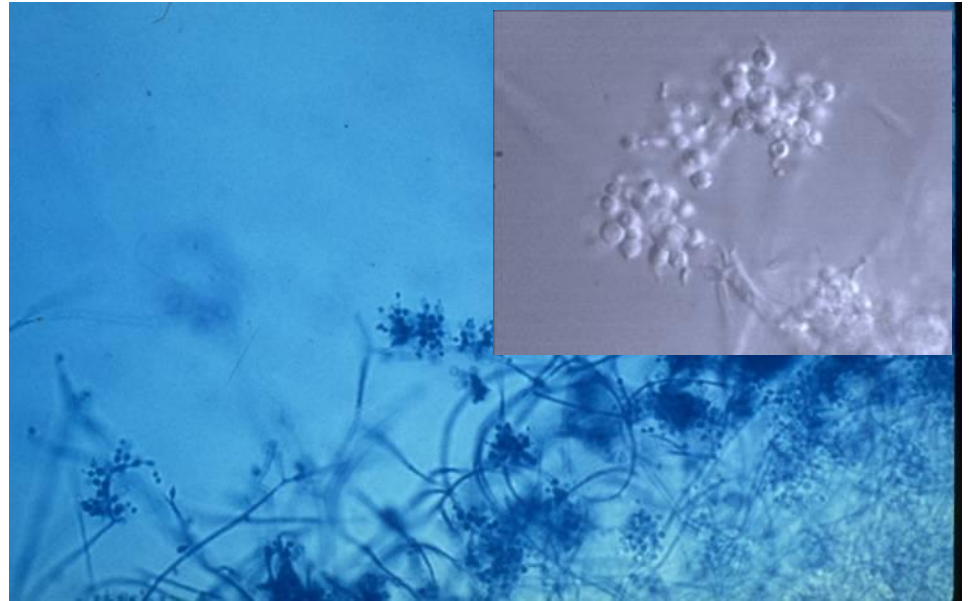
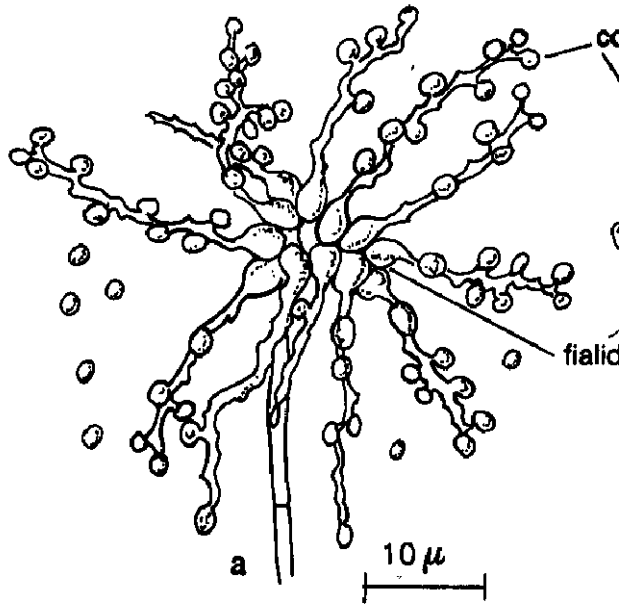


Hazelnut/chestnut weevil, Tephritid flies



Beauveria bassiana

In 1835, Agostino Bassi discovered a fungal silkworm disease caused by the entomopathogenic Deuteromycete *Beauveria bassiana*, and showed that this disease can be transmitted from one insect to another.



Microbial biocontrol was born

Temperature

Growth & infection
range
10°C-37°C

T. urticae



Humidity

Growth & infection
range
50-100% RH

Sporulation
> 80% RH

Trialeurodes



UV light

High UV irradiance from
the Sun can reduce
spore viability

F. occidentalis



NATURALIS-L[®]



Label details & advice

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Maximum No. treatments: | 5 per crop |
| Timing: | <i>First signs of pest activity</i> > <i>Corrective</i> |
| Frequency: | At 5 day intervals |
| Latest time of application: | No harvest interval |
| Time of day: | Apply in the late afternoon/early evening |
| Spore preparation: | Pre-soak for 3 hours |
| Tank mixes: | Can be mixed with SBPI and other insecticides. |

SAFE : can be tank mixed

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| boscalid | copper oxychloride | |
| fosetyl-aluminium | propamocarb hydrochloride | |
| sulphur | thiophanate-methyl | quinoxyfen |

SLIGHTLY HARMFUL : Apply Naturalis-L **2 days before or after** the fungicide treatment

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------|
| <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> | iprodione | maneb |
| myclobutanil | | |

HARMFUL : Apply Naturalis-L **4 days before or after** the fungicide treatment

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| azoxystrobin | bupirimate | captan | chlorothalonil |
| cyproconazole | cyprodinil + fludioxonil | dimethomorph | fenhexamid |
| kresoxim-methyl | mepanipyrim | penconazole | pyrimethanil |
| spiroxamine | tebuconazole | trifloxystrobin | |

Naturalis-L is “non-toxic” (<25% mortality) to the following:



Amblyseius species

Anthrocoris nemorum

Aphidius colemani

Chrysoperla carnea

Diglyphus isaea

Encarsia formosa

Macrolophus caliginosus

Orius leavigatus

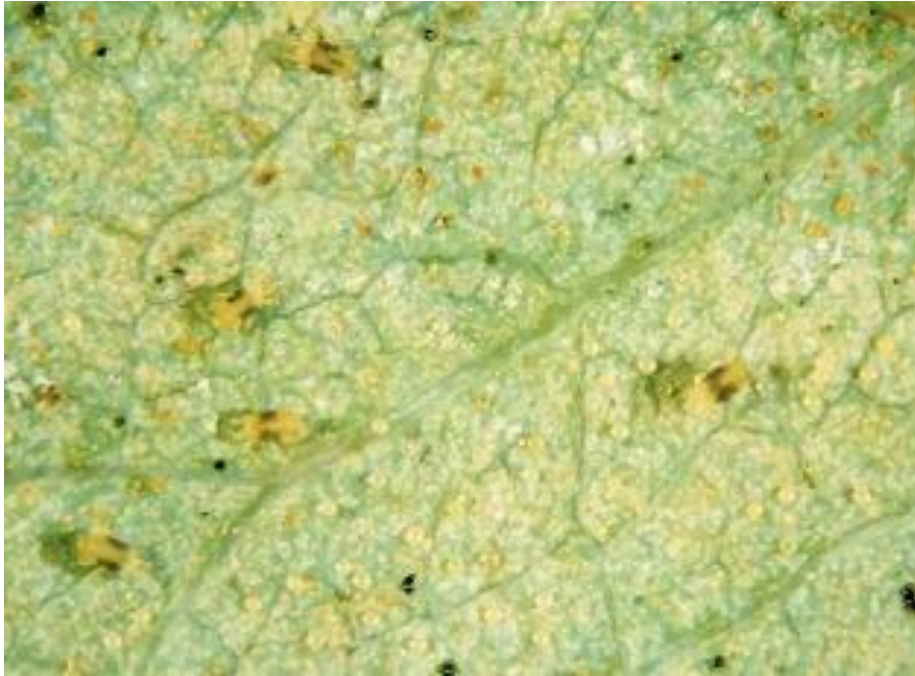
Phytoseiulus

Steinernema Nemasys

Leave a 2-day gap between a spray application & new releases

Naturalis-L is **Harmful** to *Aphidoletes aphidimyza*

Spider mites

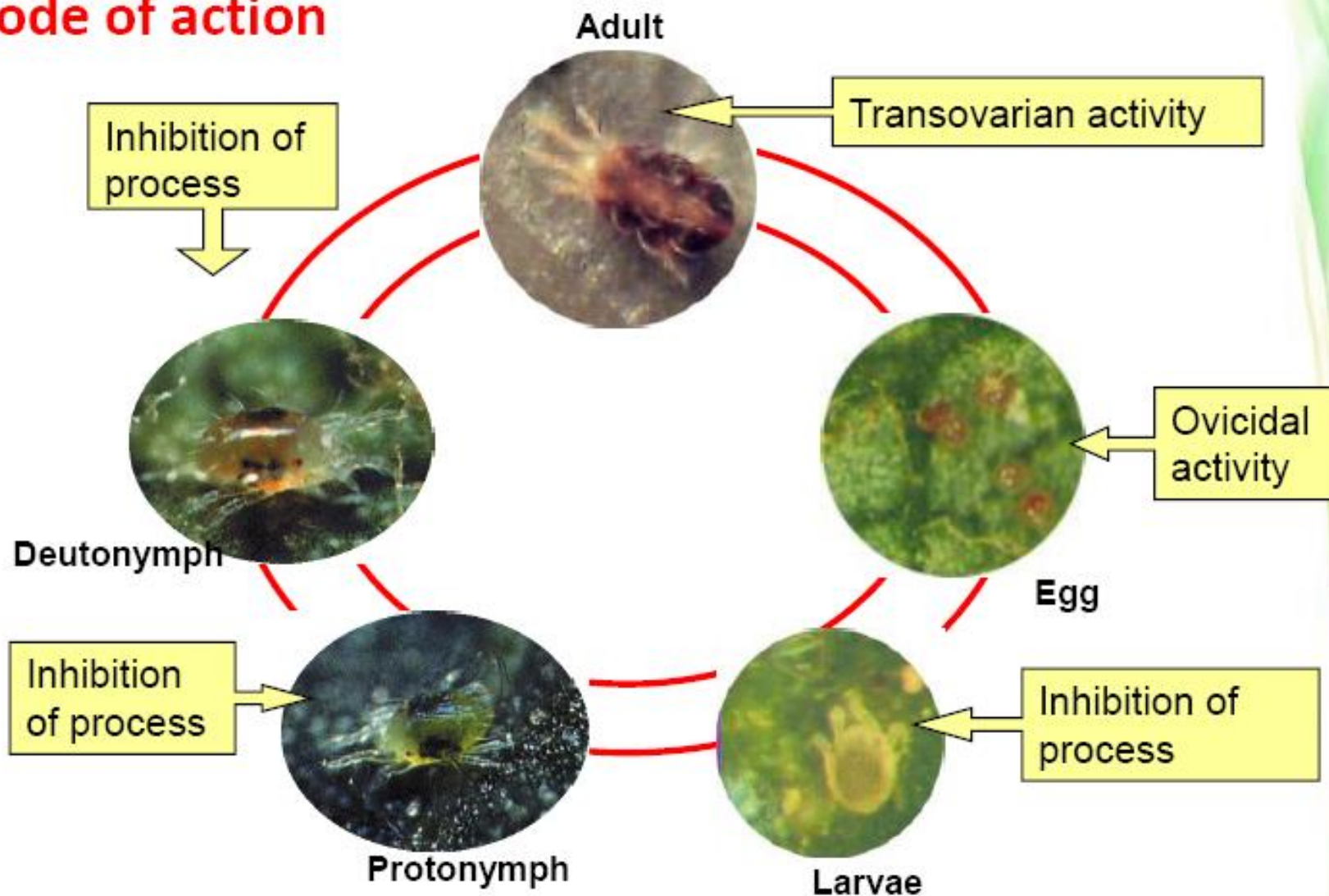


Physical Properties

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Activity on plant | Contact. Non-systemic. Translaminar |
| Mode of action | Inhibits the development of eggs and larval stages of mites. Inhibits chitin biosynthesis. Has sterilising effect on adult females. Best performance if used at first appearance of the first mobile stages of spider mites. |
| Resistance | No cross resistance with existing acaricides. |
| Pests controlled | Controls many species of phytophagous mites eg Tetranychus, Panonychus spp. |
| Beneficials | No adverse effects reported on beneficials. Not toxic to predatory mites. Relatively non-toxic to bees. |
| Residual activity | 45 – 60 days |

Strawberry, SOLA 24002009, 3 day HI, 1 per crop

Mode of action



Marigold

**A contact plant extracts based
Insecticide effective on mites and
sucking pests (whitefly, mites, aphids, thrips).**

Active ingredients : Tagetes oil 0.6% and Thyme oil 0.6%

Co-formulants : Canola oil

**New active substances,
currently under EU Review (RMS: UK) Submission by
Plant Impact**

Marigold

Overview

- BugOil is a novel insecticide:
 - Synergistic mixture of natural oils
 - Strong fit for use in major vegetable and fruit crops
 - No crop injury at 10x rate
- Organic crop product:
 - Residue free – exempt of MRL's
 - Reduced environmental impact
 - Organic acceptable
 - Meet demands of European Substitution principle
 - Well adapted to Integrated Pest Management programmes
- Developed and supported at EU level by Plant Impact. All dossiers supported by Arysta LifeScience who have exclusive worldwide rights to BugOil/Marigold for professional agricultural and horticultural use.

Vine weevil control

- *Metarhizium anisopliae* 'Green Muscardine fungus'.
- Compost incorporation, at least 1 year activity.
- Irish registration
PCS No: 92397
- for all edible and
ornamental crops.



What is Met 52?

- ***Metarhizium* is a broad-spectrum, contact bio-insecticide with no chemical residue and little potential for resistance.**
- ***Metarhizium* is a naturally occurring fungi, not genetically modified. Spores germinate and hyphae invade and kill susceptible insects.**
- ***Metarhizium anisopliae* is on Annex 1 (highest level of EU regulatory procedure).**
- ***Metarhizium* is registered as an insecticide in several countries including Ireland & Holland and will be introduced into the UK in 2010.**

Metarhizium – target pests

Protected Edible and Ornamental crops

Lawn and Landscape



Acari



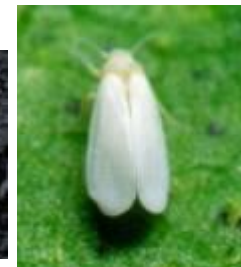
Blattaria



Coleoptera



Diptera



Hemiptera



Isoptera



Hymenoptera



Lepidoptera



Orthoptera



Thysanoptera

Apiculture

Agriculture

Forestry

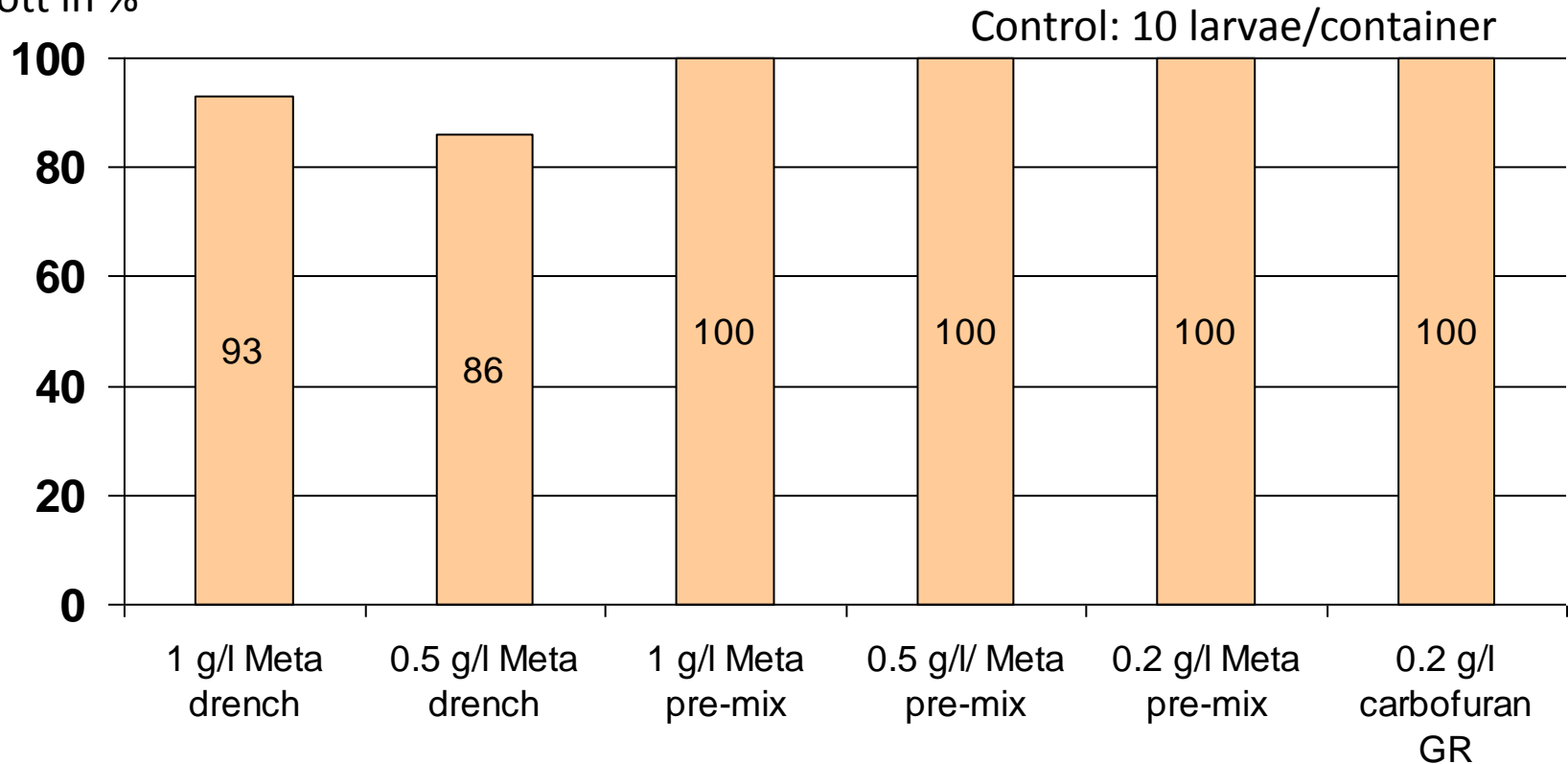
Metarhizium – initial target pests in UK market



| | Black Vine Weevil | Thrips | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Susceptibility | Larvae | All stages, esp. pupae | |
| Application | In containers and in soil | Foliar or soil | |
| Environment | < 15° C slows activity | > 32° C slows activity | |
| Speed | Slow but minor root feeding acceptable | Slow so early monitoring is essential, virus concerns | |
| Resistance | Extremely unlikely | Extremely unlikely | |
| Pest Life Cycle | Long, high reproduction | Short, high reproduction | |
| Persistence of <i>Metarhizium</i> | High in soil – up to 2 years | High in soil, lower foliar; greenhouse > outdoor | |

Metarhizium trial on *Euonymus*

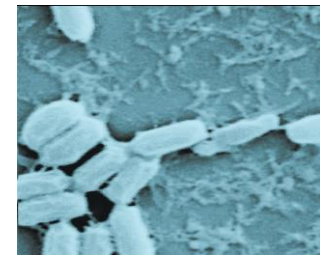
Abbott in %



Crop: *Euonymus*. Artificial infection with eggs

Dosage in g per liter potting soil.

Applications at planting: 26 June. Assessment: October



- 👍 SERENADE is a highly **effective, contact fungicide and bactericide** with multiple modes of action for a **broad spectrum of control** with **little potential for resistance**.
- 👍 Based on the proprietary active ingredient, ***Bacillus subtilis* QST 713**, a naturally occurring, rod shaped, aerobic, motile bacterium, not genetically modified.
- 👍 ***B. subtilis* QST 713** is **unique** in its production of both anti-fungal and anti-bacterial compounds and is patented.
- 👍 US - EPA Registration – July 2000; **EU inclusion annex 1** – Feb 2007, UK approval Nov 2008, SOLA's Jan 2009,
- 👍 Ireland April 2009 PCS No: 03847.

Spectrum of Activity: Major global crops and their diseases

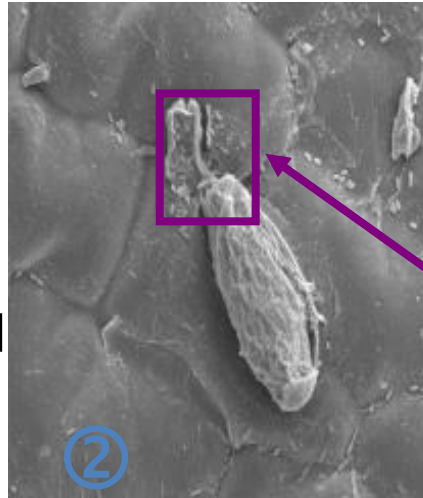
| CROP | DISEASE |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Grape Vine, table | <i>Botrytis</i> , sour rot, Powdery mildew |
| Tomato, pepper, eggplant | <i>Botrytis</i> , Early blight (<i>Alternaria</i>), Powdery mildew (<i>Leveillula</i>) Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>) |
| Cucumber, Melon, squash, | Powdery mildew, <i>Botrytis</i> , Downy mildew |
| lettuce | Leaf drop (<i>Sclerotinia</i>) |
| Strawberry, Soft fruits, | <i>Botrytis</i> , <i>Anthracnose</i> |
| Pome fruit | Apple scab (<i>Venturia</i>), Fire blight (<i>Erwinia</i>), Powdery mildew |
| Stone fruit | Monilia, Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>) |
| Beans, Onions, garlic | White mold (<i>Sclerotinia</i>), Neck rot (<i>Botrytis</i>) |
| Potato, asparagus, carrots. | |
| Ornamentals | Bacterial leaf spots (<i>Erwinia</i> , <i>Xanthomonas</i> , <i>Pseudomonas</i>). Bacterial wilt (<i>Ralstonia</i>) |
| Roses, Chrysanthemums | |
| Citrus | Canker |
| Banana | Black sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella</i>) |
| Mango | <i>Anthracnose</i> , Powdery mildew |

Fungicidal Metabolites – Lipopeptides

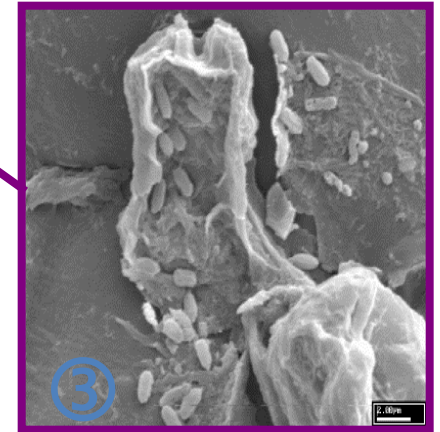
◀ Spore of a pathogen,
intact and in germination
on a leaf surface



Pathogen spore attacked
by SERENADE ▶



▶ Pathogen spore destroyed and
multiplication of *B. subtilis* cells



Serenade Vs Beneficials



Serenade & Beneficials

Large amount of data on Beneficials has been generated in several countries.

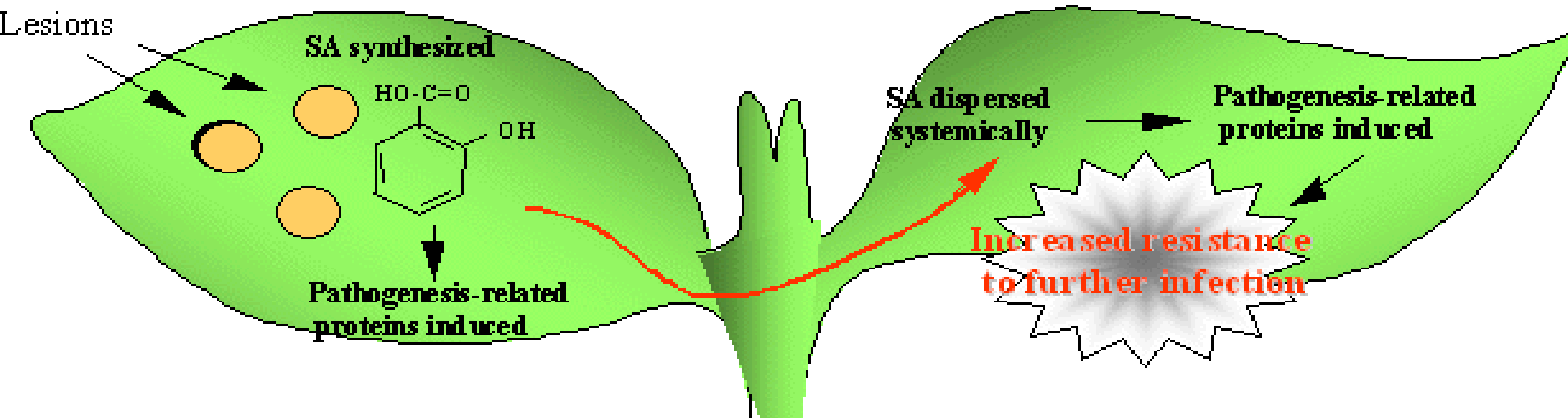
All the studies revealed **no negative effect** on all the tested beneficials.

IOBC classification 1 for most beneficial organisms.



Inducer of Systemic Resistance (ISR)

Classical model for induced systemic resistance based on the dispersal of salicylic acid (SA).



Developed originally by Malamy *et al.*, (1990) Metraux *et al.*, (1990).

Vine weevil control

- chemical sprays and traps for adults.
- Met 52 for larvae (prevention).
- natural enemies include ground beetles, birds, etc
- biological control of larvae with Nemasys L containing (*S. kraussei*) min 6°C can be used as curative, if required.



Steinernema kraussei is the only cold-active nematode for the control of BVW and manufactured solely by Becker Underwood. It was isolated as part of a Horticultural Research Institute (HRI) project in the UK which was co-funded by Becker Underwood.

-*Phasmarhabditis hermaphrodita* is the only mollusc killing beneficial nematode commercially available and patented for use against slugs.

