

*Annual Central Coast Strawberry Meeting
Watsonville, February 4, 2010*

Recent Studies for Lygus and Thrips Control

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Lygus



Monitoring.....

- Monitor weeds and other alternative hosts (e.g. *second year fields, cover crops trap crops*) in late winter to establish a biofix (presence of first nymphs), and until large nymphs are found
- Destroy the weeds and other hosts before adults emerge that will infest nearby strawberries

Monitoring.....

- Monitor Fall planted strawberries in spring to determine when the first adults appear to establish the second biofix (presence of first adults in Fall planting)
- Monitor strawberries during the season to establish age structure of the population
- It is most effective to treat nymphs soon after they start to hatch in strawberries

Biofix 1

Using the Lygus DD model

MARCH

Biofix 2

APRIL

MAY



first adults seen in strawberries

first nymphs seen on weeds

first generation of nymphs seen in strawberries

second generation of nymphs seen in strawberries

third generation of nymphs seen in strawberries

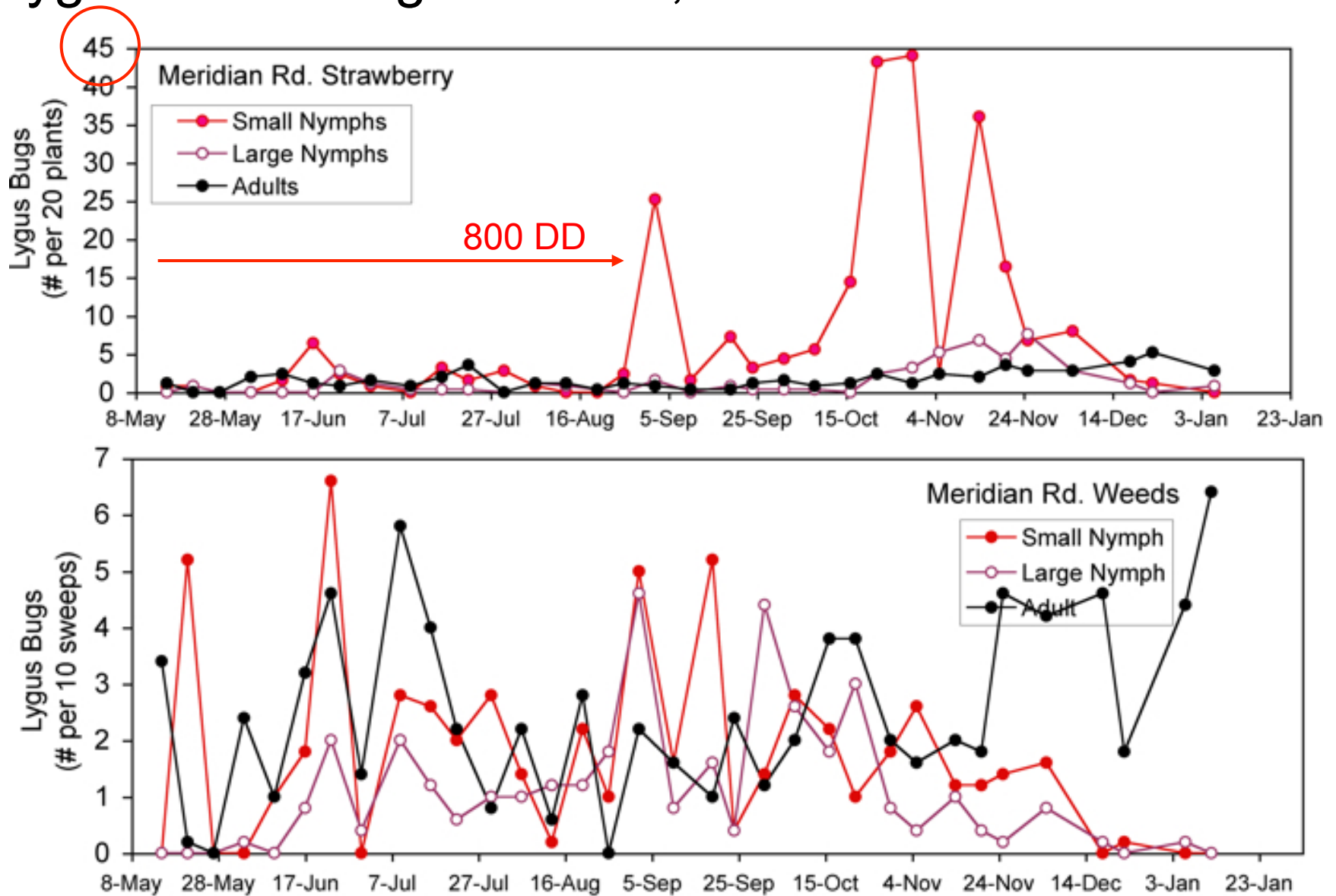
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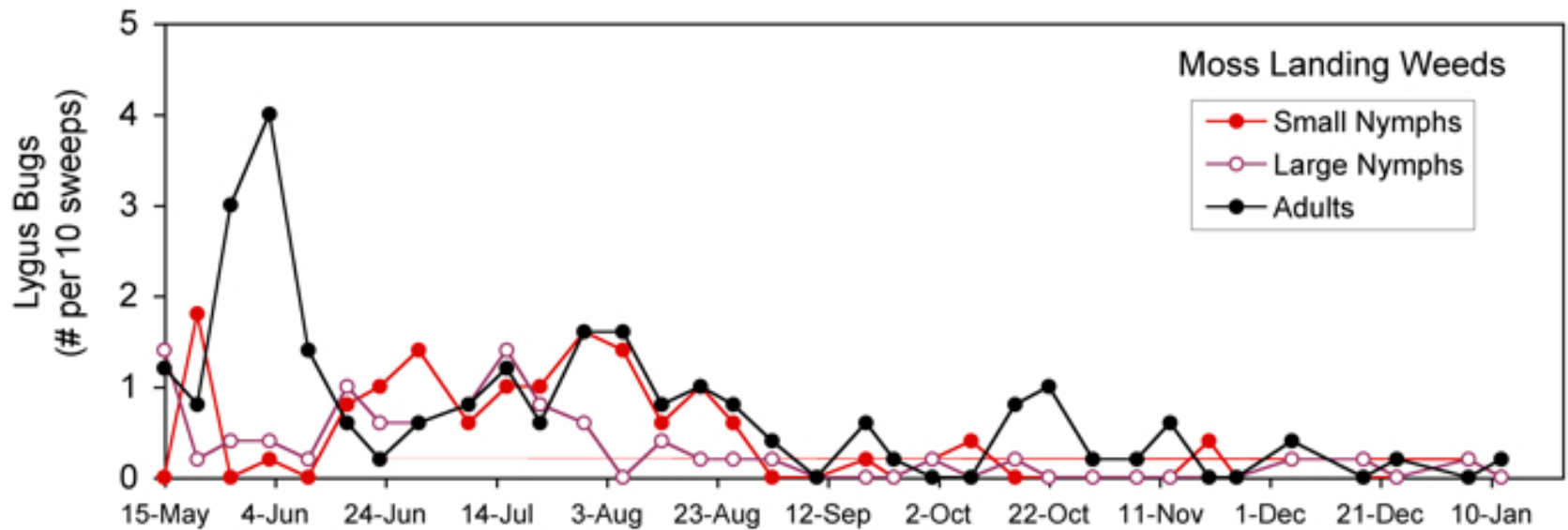
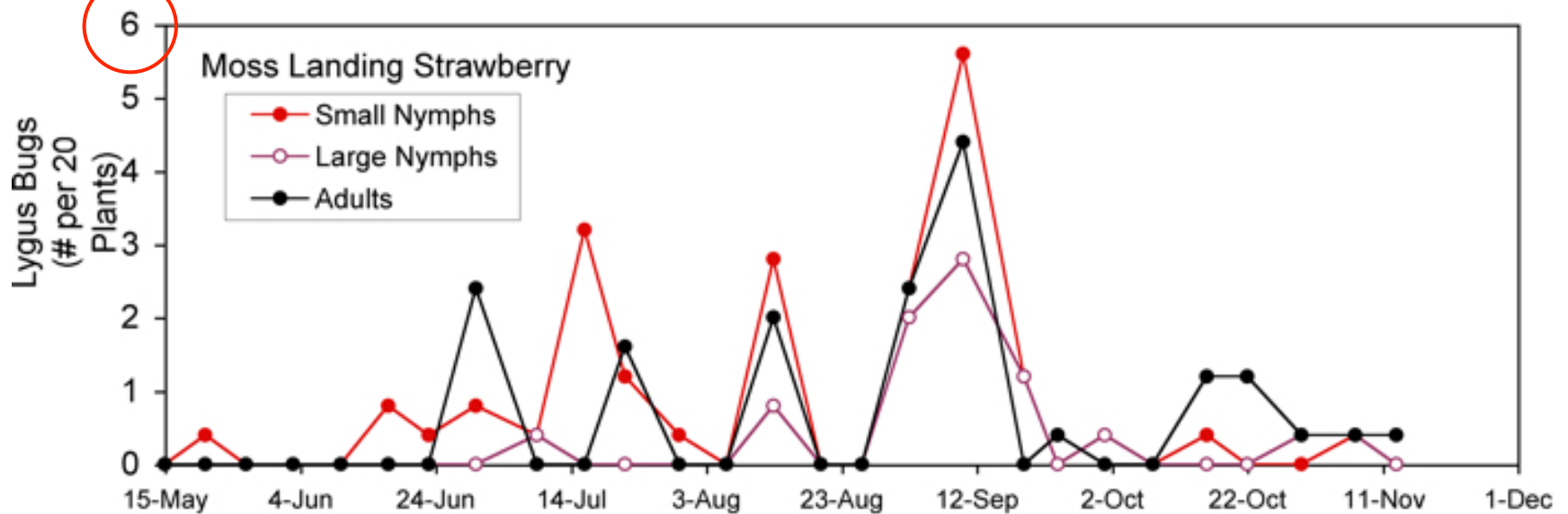
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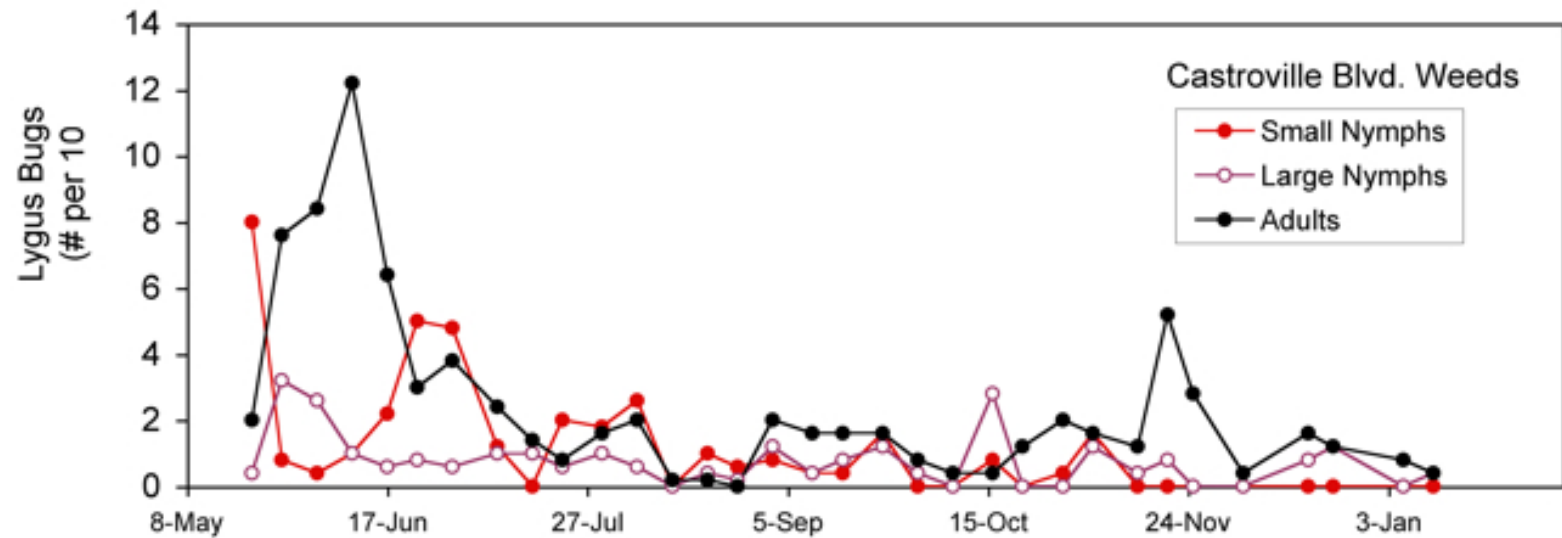
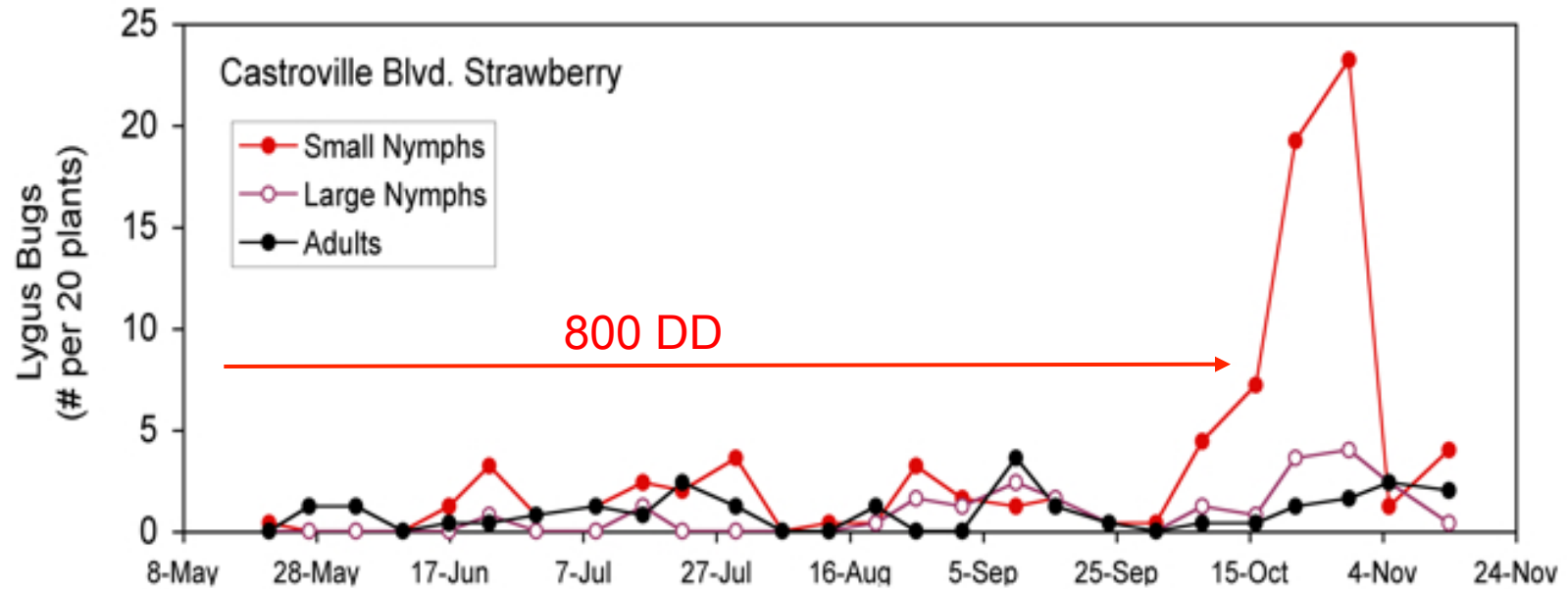
Lygus Monitoring 2009 - Bi, et al.



Lygus Monitoring 2009 - Bi, et al.



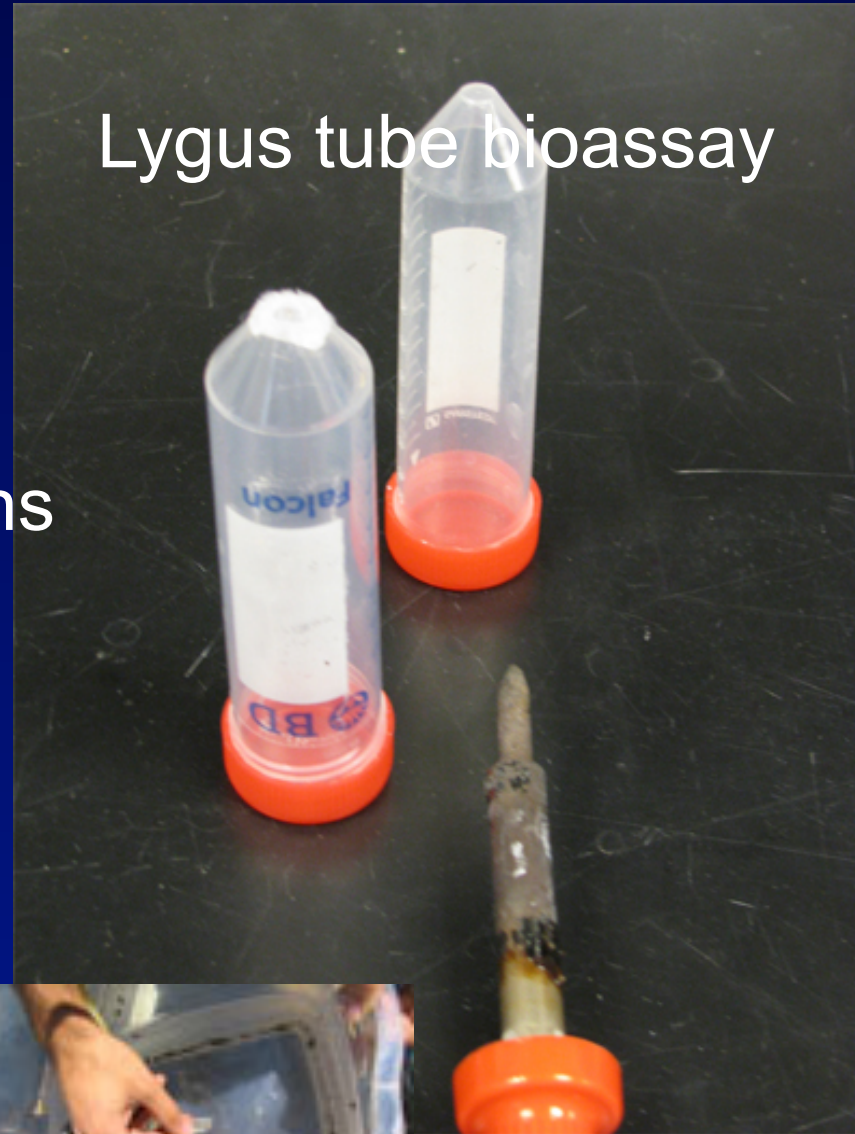
Lygus Monitoring 2009 - Bi, et al.



Lygus Resistance

Field collect Lygus adults
Aspirate into tubes
Challenge with insecticide
at a series of concentrations

Lygus tube bioassay



Lygus Resistance

Danitol

Prunedale, July 18, 2008

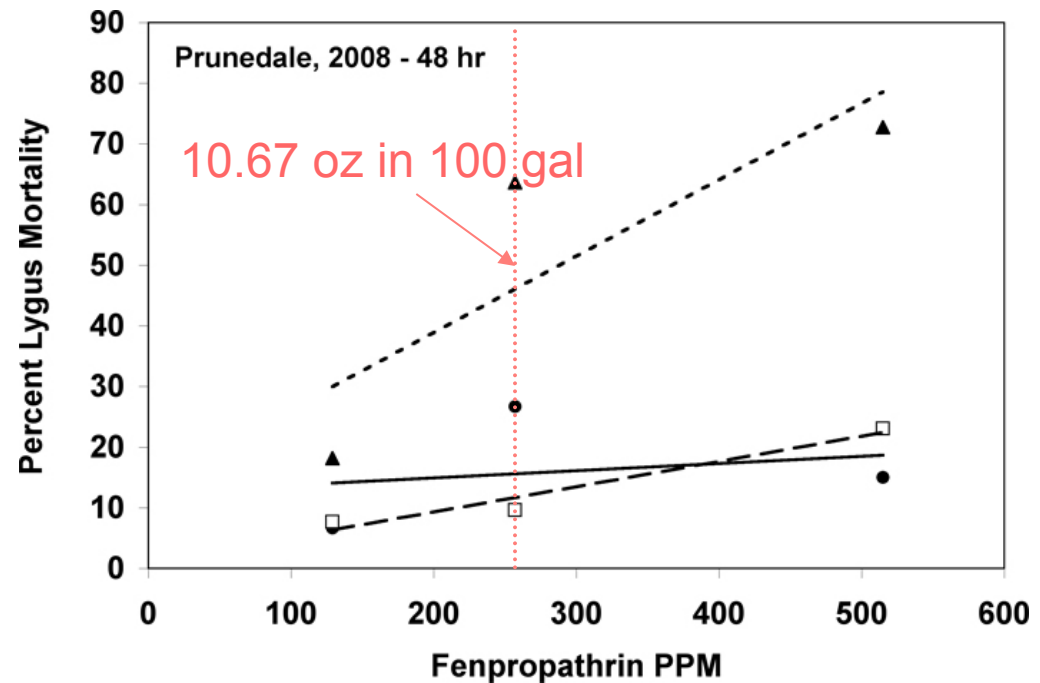
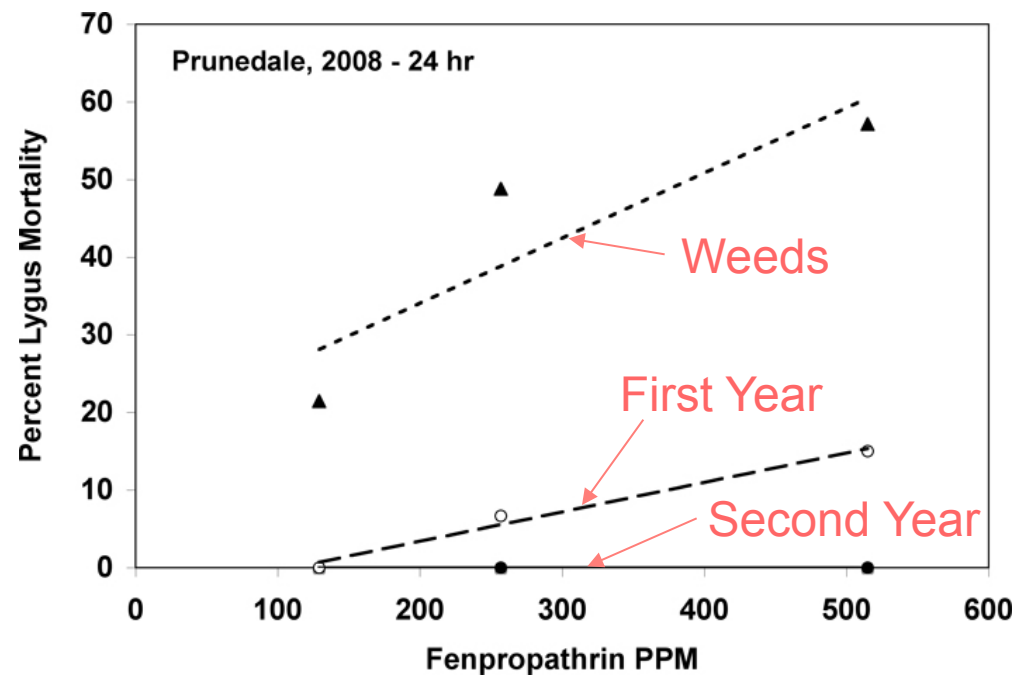
Lygus collected from -
Weeds
First Year Field
Second Year Field

2007 sprays -

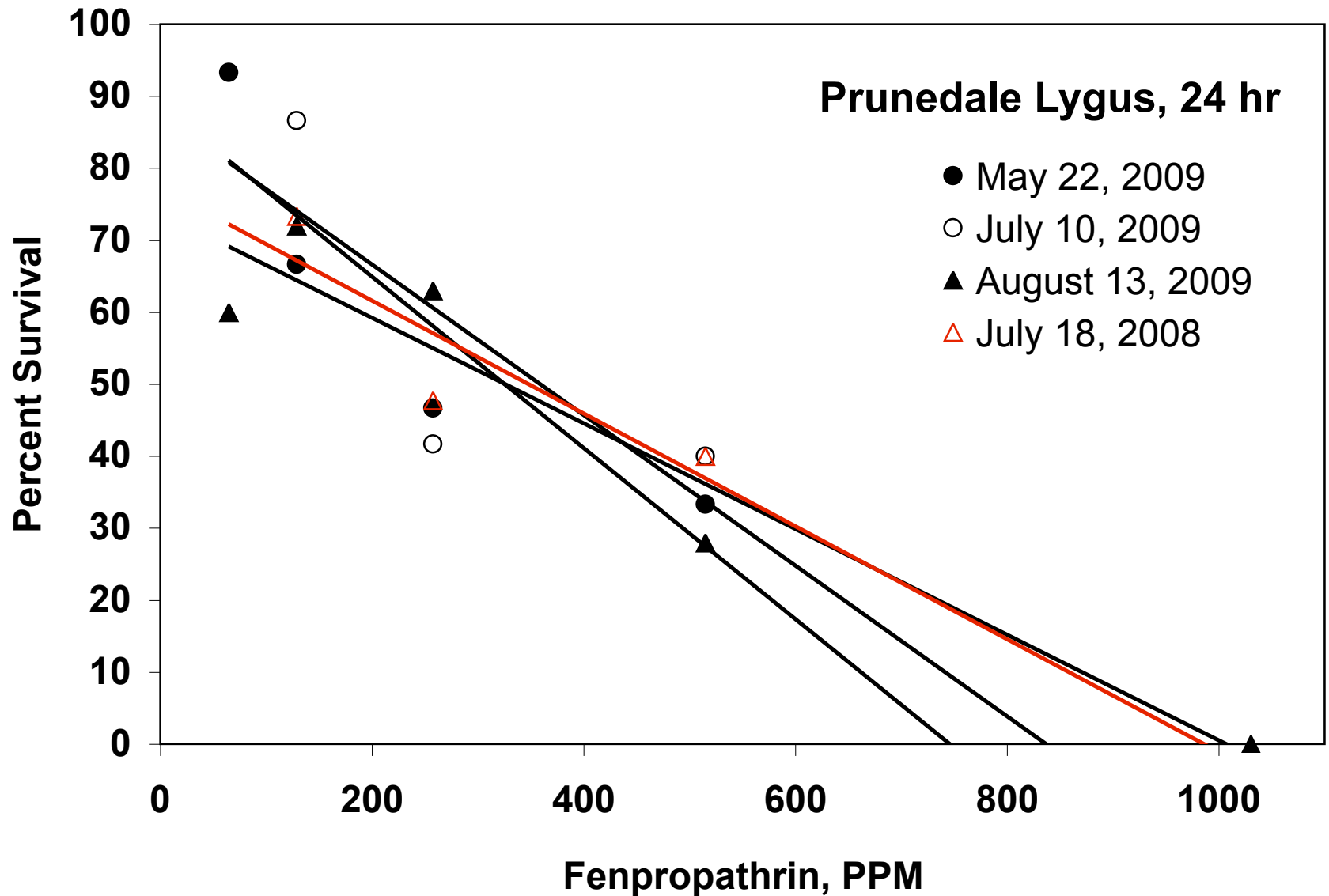
1 Brigade + 2 Danitol

2008 sprays -

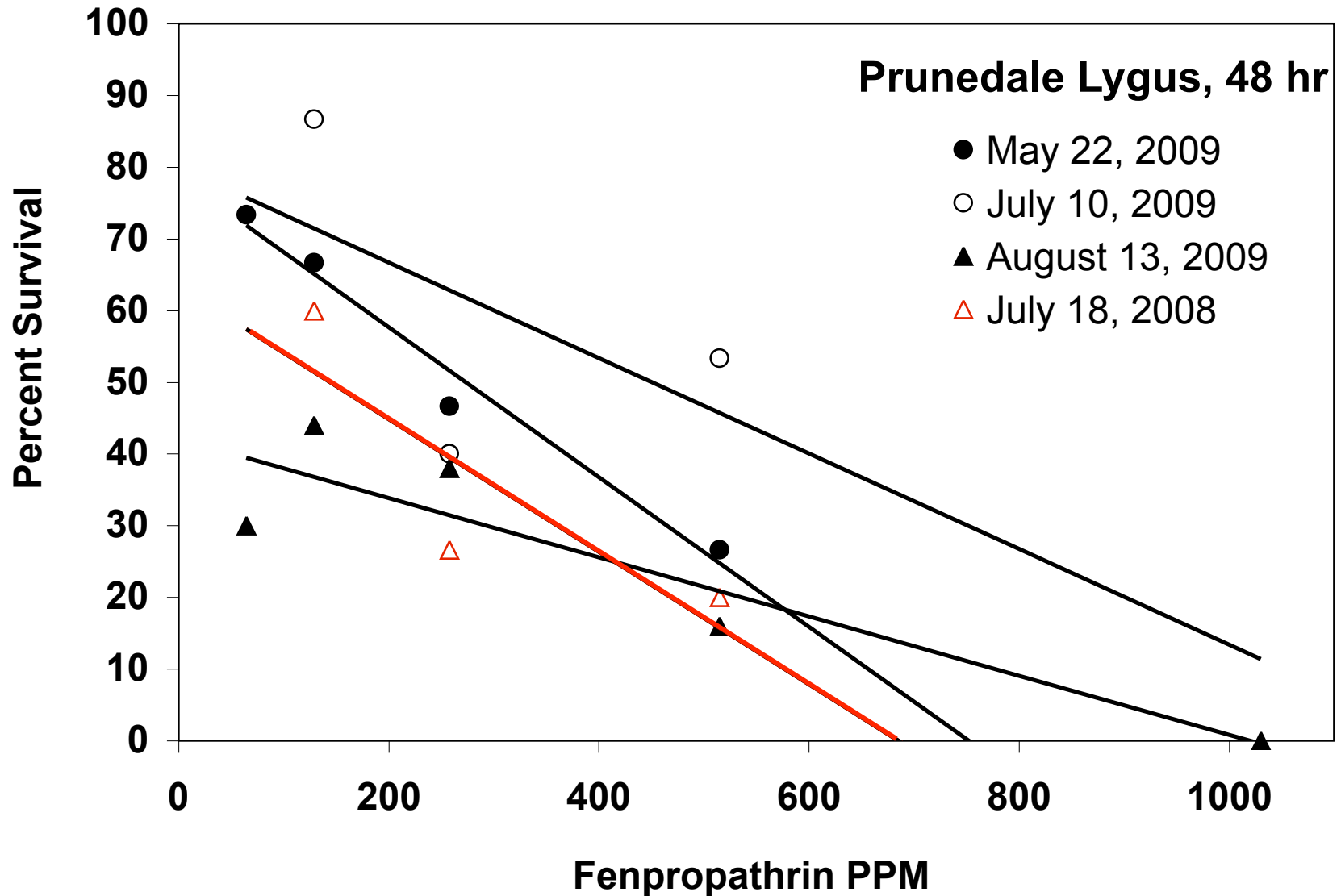
3 Brigade + 1 Danitol



Lygus Resistance - Is it seasonal?



Lygus Resistance - Is it seasonal?



Lygus Resistance

Danitol - Probit statistics

Prunedale, August 13, 2009

24 hour

Host	n	X ²	Slope ± SE	LC ₅₀ , µg ai/ml (95% CI)
First year	180	40.7	3.32 ± 0.51	2551.0 (1923.0 – 3504.2)
Second year	130	51.8	2.65 ± 0.44	2197.9 (1480.5 – 4124.1)
Weeds	128	31.6	1.46 ± 0.35	213.3 (109.9 – 397.4)

48 hour

Host	n	X ²	Slope ± SE	LC ₅₀ , µg ai/ml (95% CI)
First year	180	28.8	6.45 ± 1.71	2903.4 (1923.4 – 3535.6)
Second year	130	18.9	8.41 ± 2.17	2612.3 (2066.2 – 3120.0)
Weeds	128			119.6

Lygus Resistance

Danitol - Probit statistics

Prunedale, August 13, 2009

LC50 is 10 times
greater than in weeds

24 hour

Host	n	X ²	Slope ± SE	LC ₅₀ , µg ai/ml (95% CI)
First year	180	40.7	3.32 ± 0.51	2551.0 (1923.0 – 3504.2)
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Weeds	128			119.6

Lygus Control - Admire Injection

Second year berries

Treatment date - March 18, 2009 (immediately before flowering)

Admire rate - 14 oz./acre

Line pressure 5-6 psi

Plot size - 5 beds wide by 90' (98 plants) long

Sampled damaged fruit from middle bed starting 23 days after treatment

Lygus Control - Admire Injection

Treatment	Mean \pm SD Percent Catfaced Green Fruit		
	4/10/2009 (23 days)	4/23/2009 ¹ (30 days)	4/30/2009 (37 days)
Untreated	28.88 \pm 12.91	20.31 \pm 2.69	20.99 \pm 2.59
Admire	16.37 \pm 6.83	16.35 \pm 0.99	22.75 \pm 5.28

¹ANOVA statistics - $F=5.6685$; $df=1,5$; $P=0.0756$

Treatment	Mean \pm SD % Catfaced Red Fruit		
	4/10/2009 (23 days)	4/23/2009 ¹ (30 days)	4/30/2009 (37 days)
Untreated	20.93 \pm 13.39	20.31 \pm 2.70	20.99 \pm 2.59
Admire	11.73 \pm 2.68	13.05 \pm 5.66	20.12 \pm 8.51

¹ANOVA statistics - $F=5.5986$; $df=1,5$; $P=0.0771$

Lygus Damage - Reflective Mulch



Lygus Damage - Reflective Mulch

Treatments

Metalized mulch

Black and silver

Clear

Sample monthly



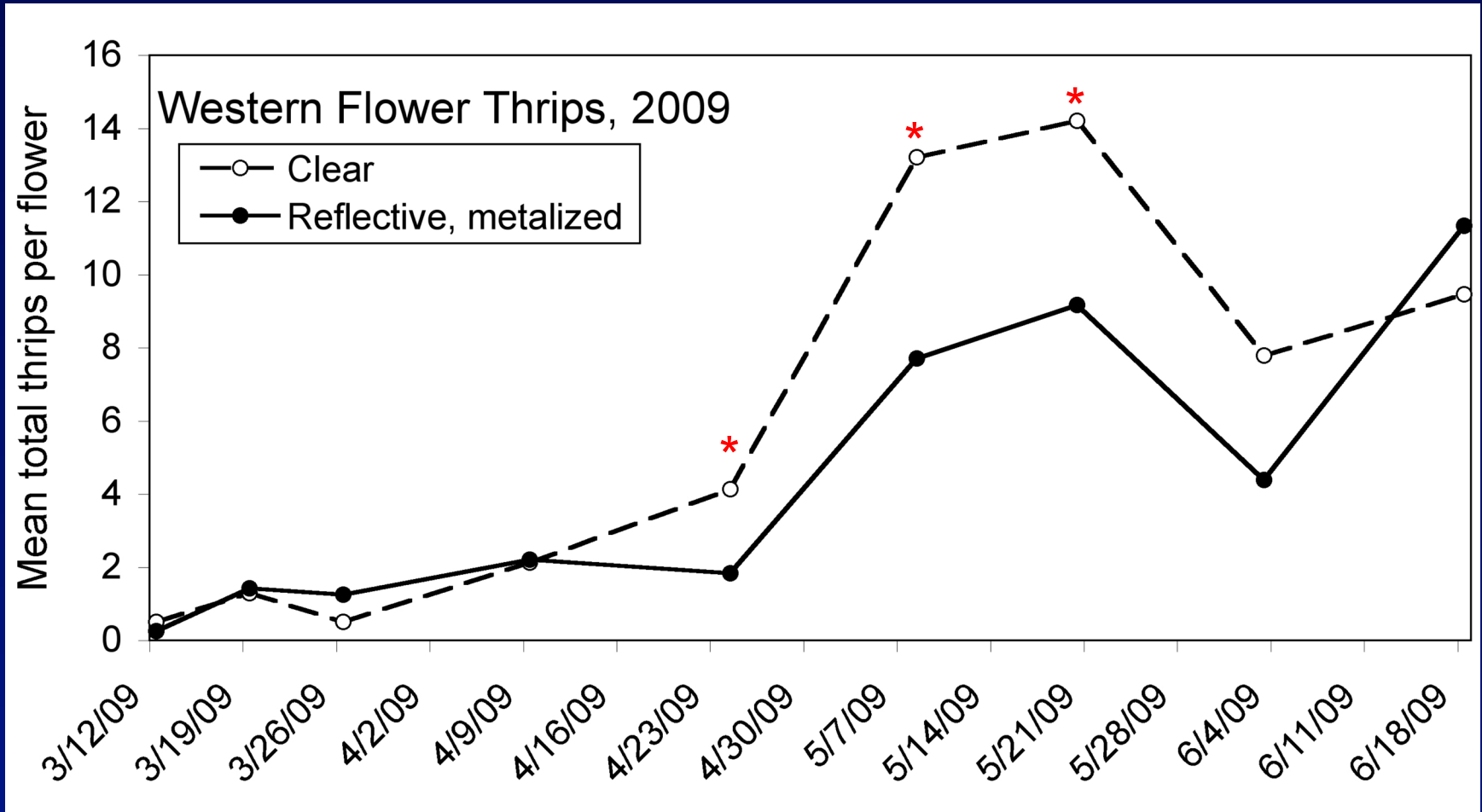
Lygus Damage - Reflective Mulch

Treatment	Mean \pm SE Percent Damaged Fruit		
	4/23/09	5/15/09	7/16/09
Clear	8.84 \pm 1.07	2.19 \pm 1.35	4.22 \pm 1.55
Black/ Silver	4.97 \pm 0.87	0.00 \pm 0.00	3.96 \pm 1.26
Metallized	9.75 \pm 3.27	2.98 \pm 2.01	2.43 \pm 0.75

Treatment	Mean \pm SE Percent Damaged Fruit		
	8/6/09	8/25/09	9/17/09
Clear	10.42 \pm 0.95	2.95 \pm 2.21	3.71 \pm 0.88
Black/ Silver	8.61 \pm 2.71	1.89 \pm 1.07	3.16 \pm 0.86
Metallized	7.00 \pm 0.99	2.18 \pm 0.76	1.17 \pm 0.60

No significant difference in damage for season

Lygus Control - Reflective Mulch



ANOVA statistics (n=4) -

4/24/09 - $F=8.6763$, $P=0.0241$

5/8/09 - $F=11.6731$, $P=0.0142$

5/20/09 - $F=6.7501$, $P=0.0408$

Lygus Control - Reflective Mulch

Fruit per plant for our 6 samples

Treatment	Mean \pm SE Total Fruit/Plant/Sample
Clear	11.84 \pm 0.14
Black/Silver	10.14 \pm 0.26 *
Metallized	11.61 \pm 0.26

ANOVA statistics $F=17.9608$; $df=2, 8$; $P=0.0029$

* Mean significantly different than control at $P=0.05$ by Students t-test.

Lygus Control - Insecticides

Treatment	Rate (form/ac)
Assail ¹	6.4 oz
Assail ¹ + Brigade	6.4 oz + 16 oz
Assail + Dyne-Amic ¹ + Bifenture	6.4 oz + 16 oz
Rimon	12 oz
Rimon + Dyne-Amic ²	12 oz
Beleaf + Dyne-Amic ²	2.8 oz
Beleaf + Dyne-Amic ² + Danitol	2.8 oz + 10.66 oz
Beleaf + Dyne-Amic ² + Rimon	2.8 oz + 12 oz
Danitol + Dyne-Amic ²	10.66 oz
Clutch (L) + Dyne-Amic ²	5.6 oz
Clutch (H) + Dyne-Amic ²	11.0 oz
Clutch (L) + Dyne-Amic ² + Danitol	5.6 oz + 10.66 oz

¹11.0% v/v

²0.25% v/v

Lygus Control - Insecticides

First year var. 'Albion'

Applied with 5 row wide tractor mounted sprayer

Volume = 100 gpa

Plot size = 5 rows x 50 feet

Application date = 9/4/2009

Pretreat Lygus counts

Nymphs = 0.5 per plant

Adults = 0.029 per plant

Products not registered

Rimon - benzoylurea (growth regulator)

Beleaf - flonicamid (feeding blocker)

Clutch - neonicotoid (nerve poison)

Clutch and Beleaf are not registered for strawberries

Lygus Control - Nymphs

Treatment	Corrected percent reduction of Lygus nymphs per plant	
	9/10/09	9/17/09
Assail*	42.67	15.49
Assail + Brigade*	5.33	43.19
Assail + Bifenture*	52.89	53.99
Rimon	26.22	24.41
Rimon*	57.33	29.11
Beleaf	51.56	0.00
Beleaf + Danitol*	28.89	7.98
Beleaf + Rimon*	36.00	33.80
Danitol*	44.89	17.37
Clutch (L)*	60.89	35.21
Clutch (H)*	52.89	20.66
Clutch (L) + Danitol *	74.22	24.41

* Dyne-Amic

Lygus Control - Total Lygus

Corrected percent reduction of Lygus
nymphs and adults per plant

Treatment	9/10/09	9/17/09	10/2/09
Assail*	41.35	9.46	2.12
Assail + Brigade*	8.86	37.84	10.58
Assail + Bifenture*	54.43	46.85	0.00
Rimon	26.58	19.82	5.29
Rimon*	56.54	29.73	0.00
Beleaf	52.32	0.00	0.00
Beleaf + Danitol*	31.22	7.21	0.00
Beleaf + Rimon*	34.18	31.98	3.97
Danitol*	45.57	11.71	23.55
Clutch (L)*	53.16	19.82	3.97
Clutch (H)*	59.92	31.08	23.81
Clutch (L) + Danitol *	41.35	9.46	2.12

* Dyne-Amic

Lygus Control - Damage Reduction

Treatment	Percent reduction of catfacing corrected for damage in untreated		
	9/24/09	10/2/09	Average
Assail*	17.54	13.85	15.70
Assail + Brigade*	19.54	28.73	24.13
Assail + Bifenture*	26.25	18.82	22.54
Rimon	18.89	15.11	17.00
Rimon*	8.72	15.36	12.04
Beleaf	18.22	10.23	14.22
Beleaf + Danitol*	9.98	24.87	17.43
Beleaf + Rimon*	42.58	4.27	23.42
Danitol*	26.00	19.21	22.60
Clutch (L)*	31.58	12.44	22.01
Clutch (H)*	22.85	19.42	21.14
Clutch (L) + Danitol *	36.30	20.72	28.51

* Dyne-Amic

Western Flower Thrips

Frankliniella occidentalis



California



Type I Bronzing

Bronzing

3 types identified

Type I



Type III



Type II



Causes of Type 3 Bronzing



Koike, S.T., F.G. Zalom, and K.D. Larson. 2009. Bronzing of strawberry fruit as affected by production practices, environmental factors, and thrips. *HortScience*. 44(6): 1-6.

Causes of Type 3 Bronzing

Elevated temperature and solar radiation

Mitigated by:

- overhead sprinkling

- certain foliar pesticides

- lignin

Koike, S.T., F.G. Zalom, and K.D. Larson. 2009.

Bronzing of strawberry fruit as affected by production practices, environmental factors, and thrips.

HortScience. 44(6): 1-6.

Western Flower Thrips Control, Orange Co.

Number of thrips per flower

Treatment	Feb 18	Feb 27	Mar 4	Mar 16
Untreated	1.14±0.62	5.29±1.94	6.90±2.72	11.10 ±3.52
Lannate	0.47±0.46	0.73±0.35*	1.87±1.16*	6.87±3.10
Entrust	0.45±0.30	1.39±0.45*	2.98±0.81*	6.15±0.89*
Success	0.60±0.72	1.58±0.86*	3.70±2.29	7.87±2.14

* Treatment differs from untreated by pairwise t-test at $P<0.05$.

New concerns:

- Loss of the Lannate label for strawberries
- Restriction on number of applications per season by Dow Agrosiences for spinosyns (Entrust, Success and Radiant)

Western Flower Thrips Resistance, 2008

Mortality of a spinetoram susceptible population

@ 40 ppm - 100%

@ 200 ppm - 97.8%

@ 1000 ppm - 100%

(label rate is 28 - 187 ppm)

Mortality of a spinetoram resistant population

@ 40 ppm - 19.9%

@ 200 ppm - 57.3%

@ 1000 ppm - 90.6%

(label rate is 28 - 187 ppm)

Data from Dow Agrosiences

Western Flower Thrips Resistance, 2008

Mortality of a spinosad susceptible population

@ 40 ppm - 100%

@ 200 ppm - 100%

@ 1000 ppm - 100%

(label rate is 37 - 225 ppm)

Mortality of a spinosad resistant population

@ 40 ppm - 5.7%

@ 200 ppm - 8.2%

@ 1000 ppm - 13.4%

(label rate is 37 - 225 ppm)

Data from Dow Agrosiences

Spinosyn Product Restrictions -

Restriction on number of applications per season for spinosyns (Entrust, Success and Radiant) is a bigger issue than just thrips control:

An important rotational project for -

Lepidoptera

Corn earworm

Beet armyworm

Cutworms

Light brown apple moth

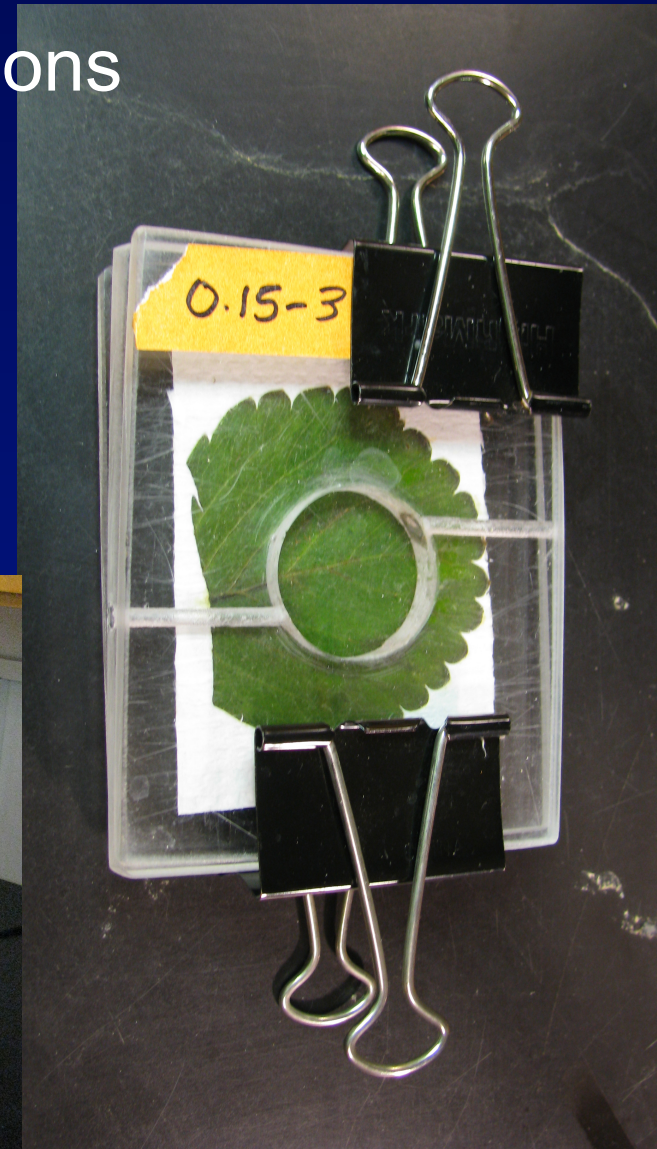
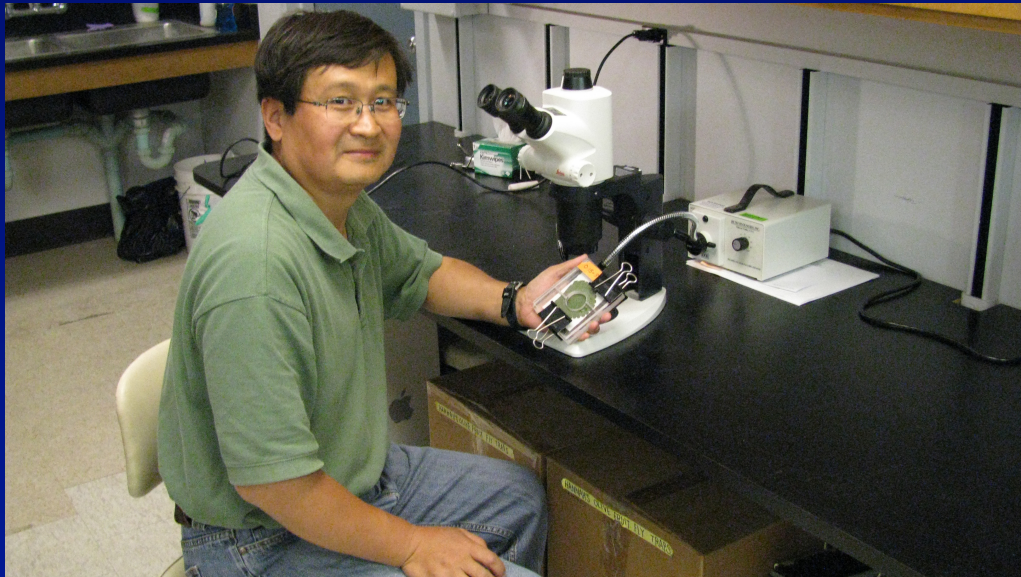
Spotted wing drosophila

Especially for organic producers (Entrust)

Western Flower Thrips Studies, 2009

- Bioassays of insecticide rotations and resistance development
- Field efficacy trials

With Mark Bolda, Jianlong Bi, Robert Yu Yi, and Jim Mueller (Dow Agrosciences)



Western Flower Thrips Studies, 2009

'Resistant' site -

Susceptible site -

Fields treated with Success or Radiant
rotated with Dibrom

Treatment dates -

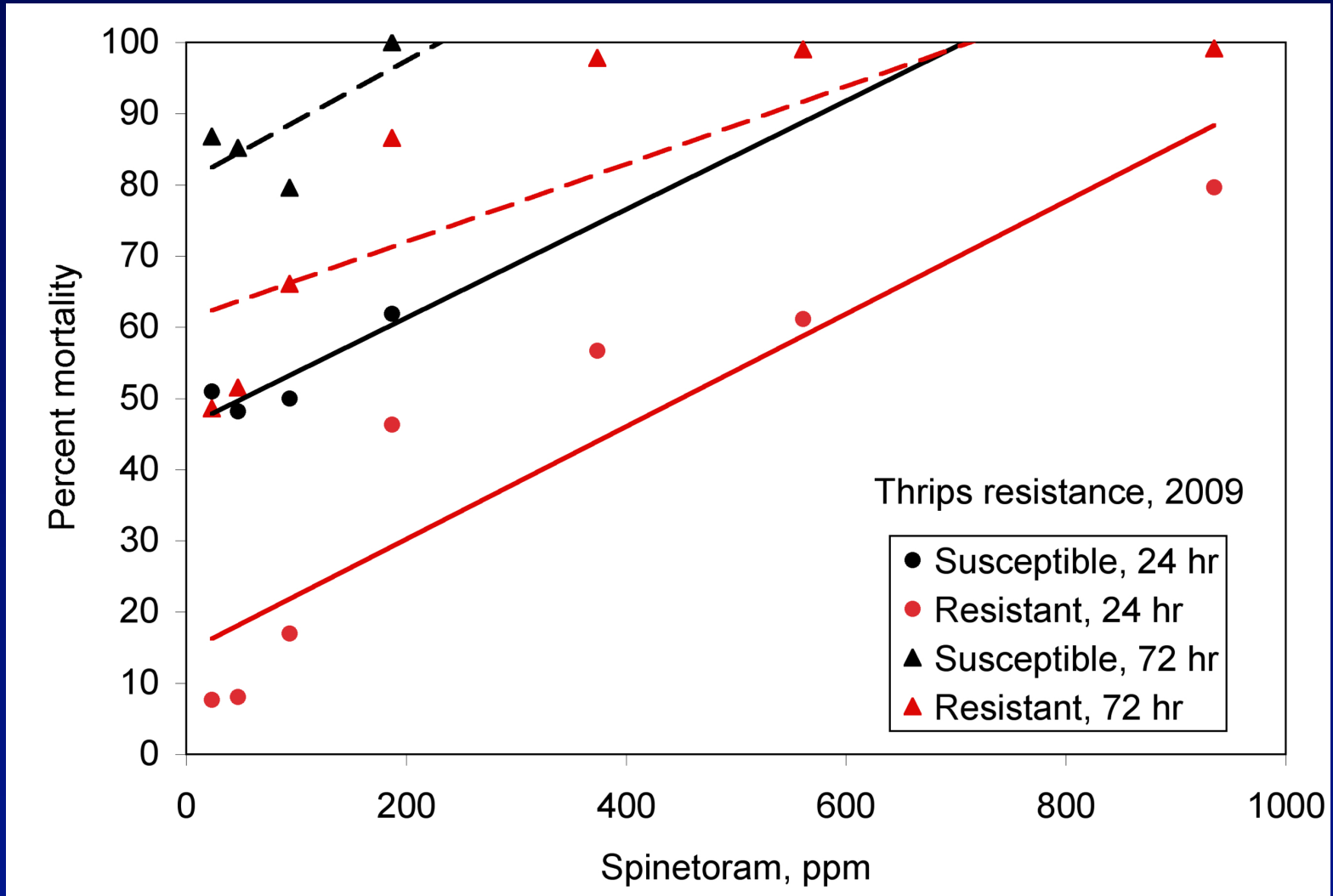
May 29 and June 8 - Success

June 16 and 29 - Dibrom

August 8 and 15 - Success

Flowers collected monthly, June - November,
and returned to the lab where thrips removed
and placed on treated strawberry leaves for
Munger cell dose response bioassays

Thrips Susceptibility of Fields, Pretreatment



Thrips susceptibility to spinetoram - 'susceptible' site

Sampling date	n	hrs	Slope \pm S E	LC ₅₀ , μ g ai/ml (95% CI)
Jul. 23	899	24	0.810 \pm 0.07 0	63.152 (47.863-81.84 5)
		48	0.827 \pm 0.07 2	23.009 (14.864-32.47 7)
		72	0.905 \pm 0.08 9	9.552 (5.719-13.984)
Sept. 4	2625	24	0.693 \pm 0.02 6	48.229 (38.806-59.34 9)
		48	0.811 \pm 0.03 6	25.981 (20.531-32.21 2)
		72	0.707 \pm 0.03 3	7.573 (5.618-9.880)
Oct. 21	1321	24	0.531 \pm 0.02 7	8.323 (4.550-14.386)
		48	0.474 \pm 0.02 7	1.347 (0.658-2.4 7 1)
		72	0.497 \pm 0.03 0	0.335 (0.155-0.6 3 1)

Thrips susceptibility to spinetoram - 'resistant' site

Sampling date	n	hrs	Slope \pm S E	LC ₅₀ , $\mu\text{g ai/ml}$ (95% CI)
Jun. 17	708	24	1.454 \pm 0.109	289.632 (222.953-387.499)
		48	1.534 \pm 0.109	80.228 (60.069-102.790)
		72	1.614 \pm 0.141	45.545 (31.895-59.707)
Jul. 17	770	24	1.237 \pm 0.112	533.712 (390.645-797.613)
		48	1.419 \pm 0.134	206.773 (153.115-262.367)
		72	1.067 \pm 0.105	44.257 (25.743-64.406)
Aug. 27	883	24	0.992 \pm 0.074	851.263 (640.411-1179.864)
		48	1.198 \pm 0.109	344.027 (255.815-443.848)
		72	1.543 \pm 0.171	236.922 (175.503-295.857)
Oct. 1	1207	24	1.246 \pm 0.099	279.498 (210.693-355.859)
		48	1.112 \pm 0.080	92.516 (59.785-130.184)
		72	1.542 \pm 0.139	86.830 (53.186-121.767)

Treatment dates -

May 29 and June 8 - Success

June 16 and 29 - Dibrom

August 8 and 15 - Success

Thrips susceptibility to spinetoram - second year and weeds

Site	Sampling date	n	hrs	Slope \pm SE	LC ₅₀ , μ g ai/ml (95% CI)
1st year berry	Jul. 22	1662	24	0.819 \pm 0.05 2	130.213 (94.669-171.333)
			48	0.940 \pm 0.06 3	65.027 (43.892-88.748)
			72	0.869 \pm 0.06 4	20.630 (12.406-30.475)
	Nov. 10	968	24	1.885 \pm 0.18 7	526.037 (413.586-636.79 6)
			48	1.852 \pm 0.20 0	311.456 (218.226-402.84 6)
			72	1.716 \pm 0.21 2	169.856 (100.933-239.55 3)
2nd year berry	Jul. 22	1216	24	1.048 \pm 0.06 3	434.192 (344.679-548.38 9)
			48	1.506 \pm 0.12 7	285.259 (211.132-358.41 1)
			72	1.293 \pm 0.09 9	142.097 (103.668-182.24 1)
	Nov. 10	1137	24	1.751 \pm 0.16 1	581.380 (465.822-700.08 4)
			48	1.497 \pm 0.15 3	321.556 (230.851-415.63 5)
			72	1.625 \pm 0.18 2	197.989 (129.418-268.64 5)
Weeds	Jul. 22	1104	24	0.762 \pm 0.03 8	3.430 (2.162-5.41 9)
			48	0.707 \pm 0.04 1	0.887 (0.559-1.36 4)
			72	0.770 \pm 0.05 0	0.329 (0.173-0.56 7)
	Nov. 10	1133	24	0.593 \pm 0.07 7	25.057 (4.041-68.46 4)
			48	0.565 \pm 0.05 3	3.153 (0.341-12.49 6)
			72	0.566 \pm 0.04 7	0.421 (0.107-1.20 7)

Thrips insecticide efficacy - MBA, 2009

Treatment	Rate	Mean \pm SE thrips per flower		
		7/07/09	7/17/09	7/24/09
Control	-	21.67 \pm 7.28	15.96 \pm 4.50	17.54 \pm 1.27
Altacor *	3.0 oz	24.33 \pm 6.23	12.04 \pm 1.61	15.17 \pm 1.60
Beleaf	2.8 oz	19.00 \pm 3.27	14.99 \pm 2.72	23.21 \pm 5.01
Assail *	6.4 oz	23.46 \pm 4.99	12.54 \pm 2.29	21.63 \pm 2.65
Esteem	10.0 oz	26.46 \pm 3.66	17.33 \pm 3.00	18.54 \pm 5.27

* Applied with Dyne-amic @ 1.0%

Treatments applied June 24 and July 10

Altacor and Beleaf are not registered for strawberries

Thrips insecticide efficacy - Tank mixes

Treatment	Rate	Means (\pm SE) thrips per flower		
		9/10/09	9/17/09	9/24/09
Untreated	-	19.39 \pm 5.22	12.17 \pm 2.18	8.33 \pm 1.50
Assail + Brigade	6.4 oz + 16 oz	9.83 \pm 0.82	11.26 \pm 1.63	10.00 \pm 2.96
Assail + Bifenture	6.4 oz + 16 oz	5.89 \pm 1.11	15.33 \pm 0.88	6.95 \pm 1.11
Beleaf + Danitol	2.8 oz + 10.66 oz	19.78 \pm 1.56	12.83 \pm 2.38	9.11 \pm 0.96
Beleaf + Rimon	2.8 oz + 12 oz	9.45 \pm 1.48	16.89 \pm 1.84	9.45 \pm 0.72
Clutch	5.6 oz	12.83 \pm 2.82	17.11 \pm 1.51	9.61 \pm 1.21
Clutch	11 oz	28.39 \pm 14.06	15.06 \pm 1.35	10.78 \pm 0.53
Clutch + Danitol	5.6 oz + 10.66 oz	15.06 \pm 4.02	13.11 \pm 1.08	11.11 \pm 1.28

All treatments applied with Dyne-amic
Treatments applied September 4

Clutch and Beleaf are not registered for strawberries

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