

Irrigated Crop Insects Lethbridge January 2018

Scott Meers
Alberta Agriculture and Forestry

Alberta Insect Pest
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Insect Surveys 2017

- ▶ 7 Insects with an annual survey
- ▶ 6 Maps out NOW!
 - Wheat midge, wheat stem sawfly, pea leaf weevil
 - Grasshopper, cabbage seedpod weevil, bertha armyworm
- ▶ Others
 - Hemp, flax, soybeans
 - Western Bean Cutworm
 - Canola Midge



Acknowledgements

- ▶ Agriculture Fieldmen
- ▶ Applied Research Associations
- ▶ Company Agrologists
- ▶ Private Consultants
- ▶ Producers
- ▶ Agriculture Canada
- ▶ Alberta Agriculture and Forestry technicians
- ▶ Shelley Barkley

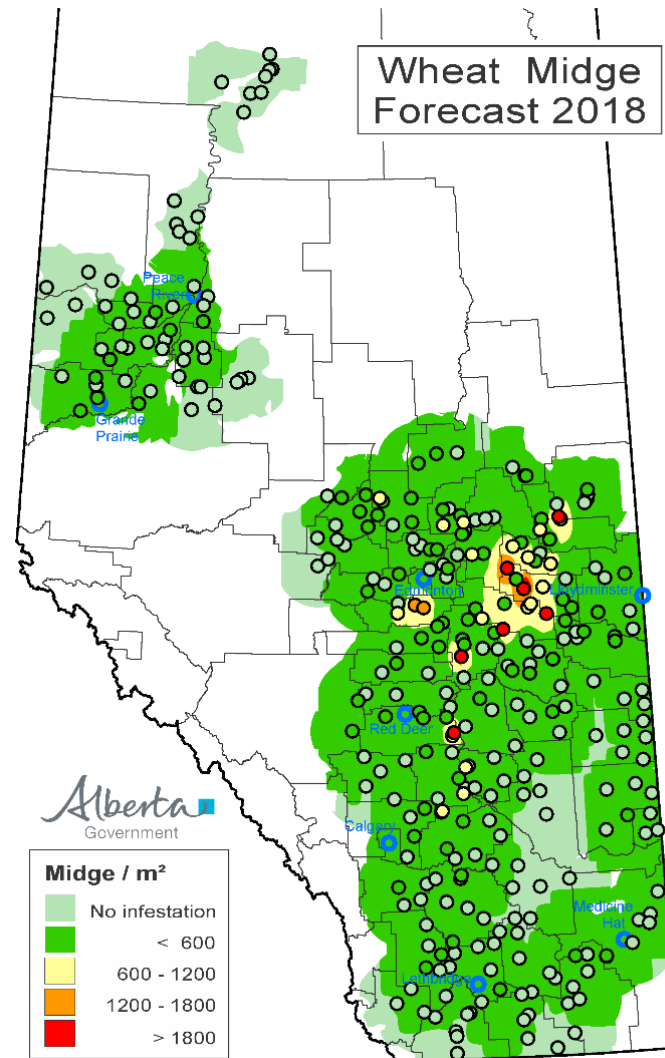
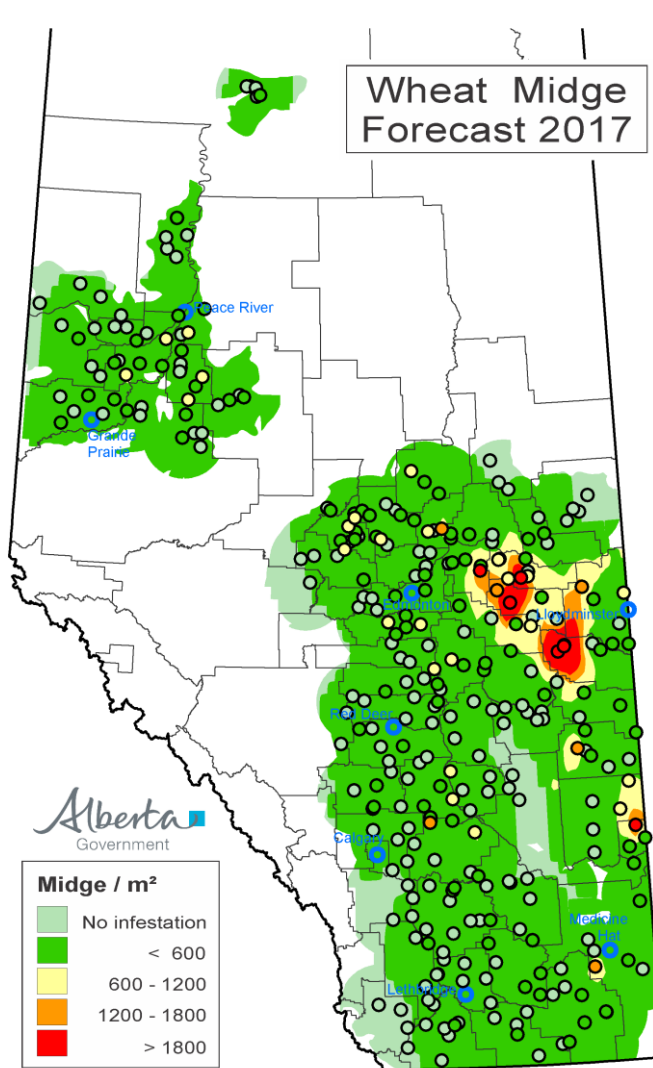




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Diamondback Moth



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Bottom Line

- ▶ Diamondback moth
 - 2017 has no bearing on 2018
- ▶ Parasitism/Disease often controls



Pea Leaf Weevil



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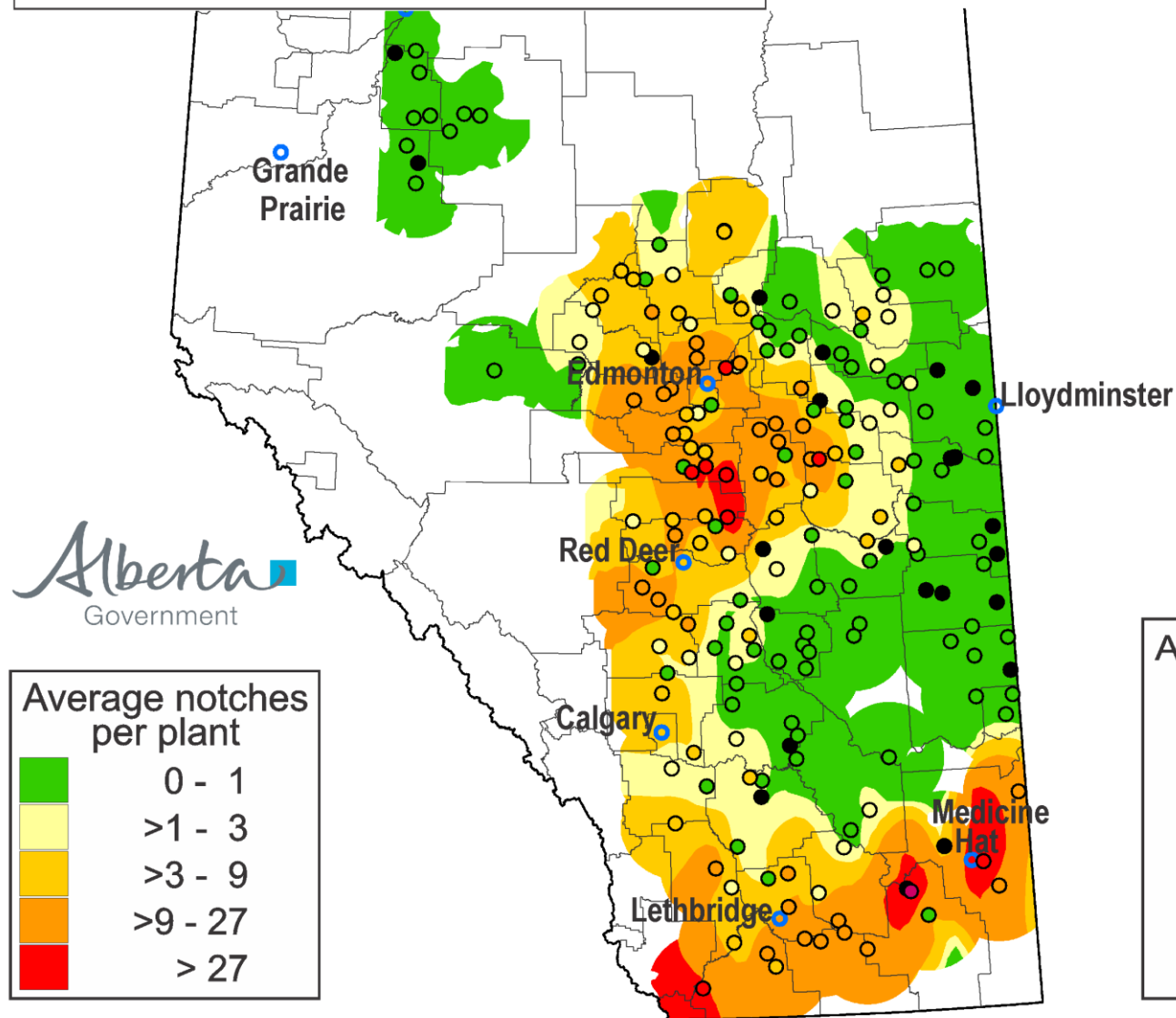
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Larval Damage



Pea Leaf Weevil 2017



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Bottom Line

- ▶ Pea leaf weevil
 - Range expansion again
 - Overall lower but fluctuations normal
 - Seed treat peas and fababeans in irrigation area
- Parasitism very low
- New biological control project proposed



Cabbage Seed Pod Weevil

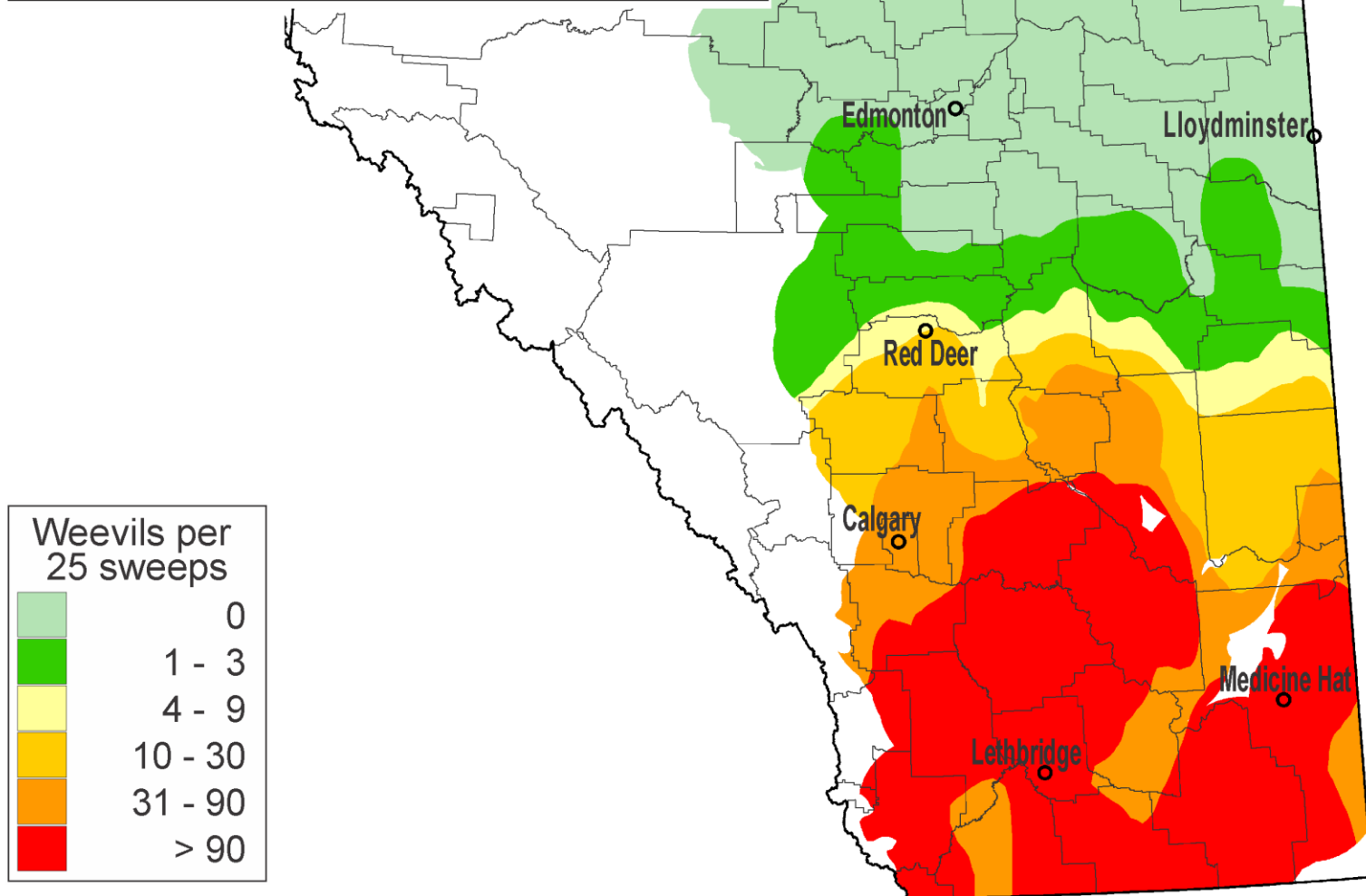


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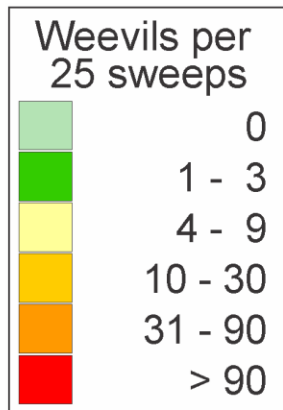


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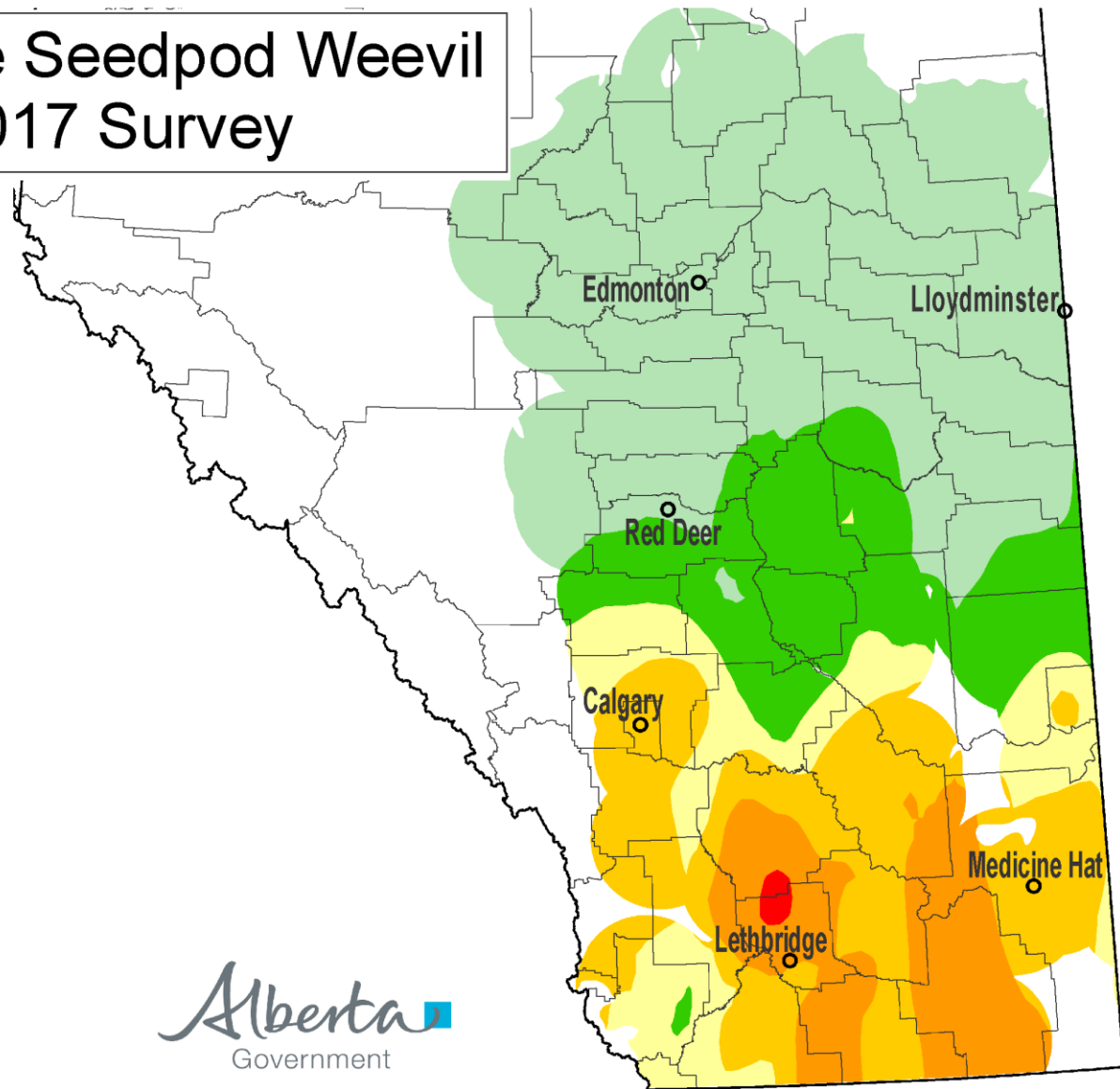
Cabbage Seedpod Weevil 2016 Survey



Cabbage Seedpod Weevil 2017 Survey



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Action Threshold for seedpod weevils

- ▶ 25–40 per 10 sweeps recommended
- ▶ Sample 1 week after first flowers appear and take 10, 180 degree walking sweeps
- ▶ Ideal: 5 samples along the edge and 5 inside (spread out)
- ▶ Minimum:
 - Stop at two opposite corners
 - Take two samples 50 m apart
 - One along the edge and another inside



Bottom Line

- ▶ Cabbage seedpod weevil
 - Range reduction
 - Fluctuations are normal
- Higher threshold recommendations
 - 25 to 40/10sweeps
- Very low parasitism
- Population driver – weather



Cutworm Tracking

- ▶ On Roping the Web
 - ▶ Agrologist input
 - ▶ Web based (cell phone friendly) input page
 - ▶ Color coded by species
 - ▶ Google map
 - ▶ Mapped to center of a 2x2 township area
- ▶ THE IDEA IS TO CREATE A VISUAL WARNING SYSTEM



Cutworm Survey Results (about)

Choose Region: [Alberta](#) [North](#) [Central](#) [South](#)



There are 25 Surveyed Locations that have Any Species

Any Species Surveyed Locations

Show:

[Any Species](#)

Print

[Kneehill Location #1](#)

Peas, Dingy

[Kneehill Location #2](#)

Canola, Dingy

[Kneehill Location #3](#)

Peas, Red Backed

[Lethbridge Location #1](#)

Other: sunflowers, Pale Western

[M.D. of Willow Creek Location #1](#)

Peas, Pale Western

[Minburn Location #1](#)

Other: Yellow peas, Pale Western

Legend



Red Backed



Army



Dingy



Pale Western



Other

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Bottom Line

- ▶ Cutworms
 - WATCH!
 - Consider seed treatments
- ▶ Population drivers
 - Parasitism via tachinid flies and wasps
 - Viral and fungal diseases
- ▶ Please participate in reporting tool!



Canola Flower Midge

- ▶ Not officially named
- ▶ New species
- ▶ Very low incidence
- ▶ Only attacks flowers
- ▶ 2017 delineation survey



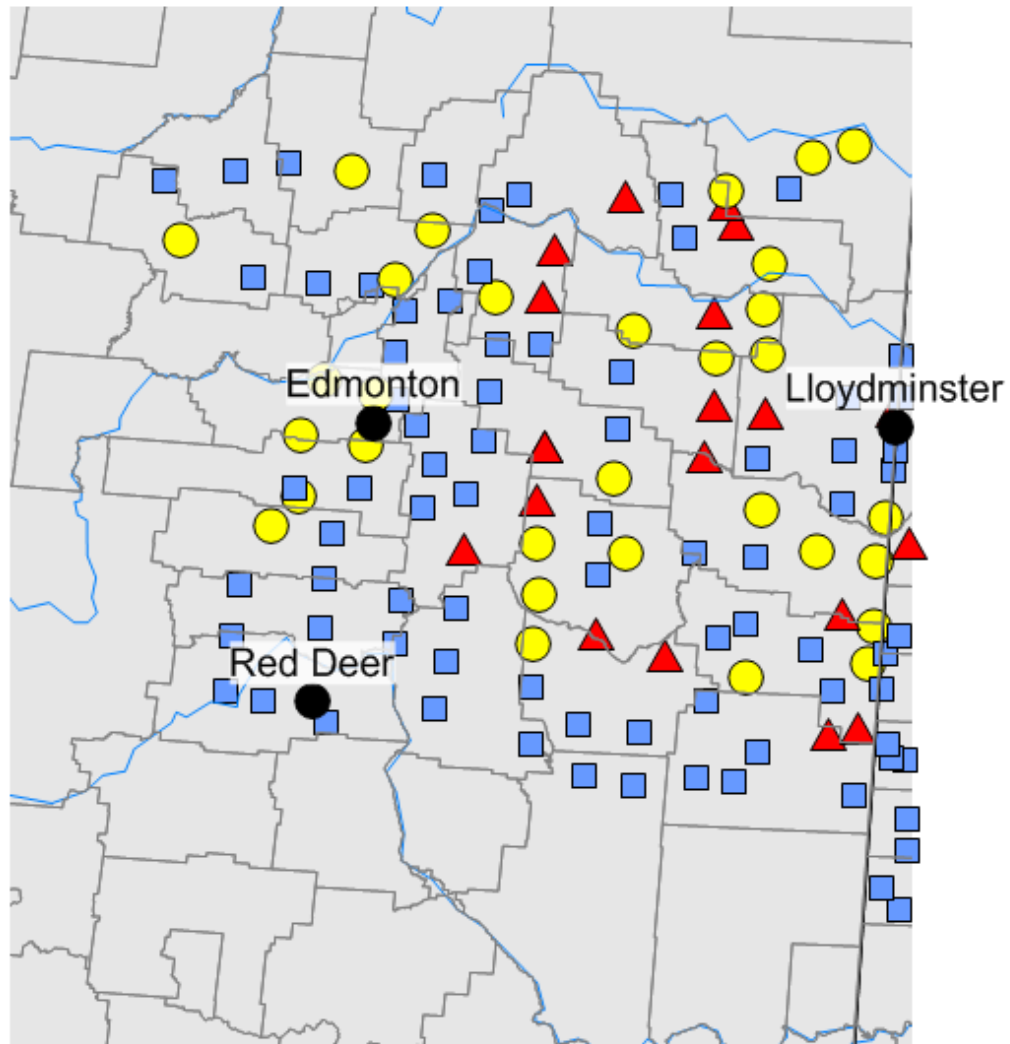
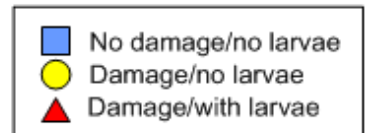


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Canola midge survey - 2017



Aphodius distinctus (Dung Beetle) – a new pest?



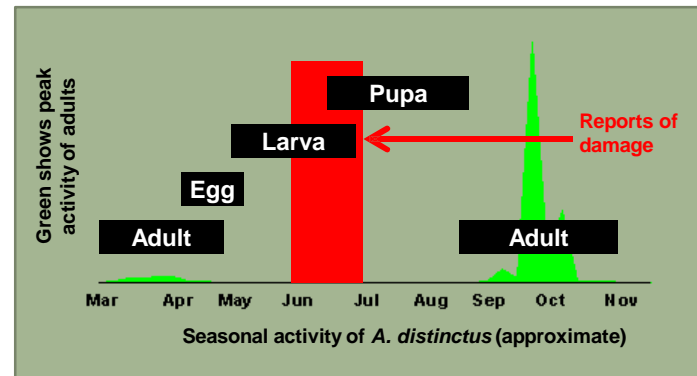
Adult (5-6 mm long)



Larva (3-4 mm)



Pupa (3-4 mm)



Top 6 insects in hemp sweeps

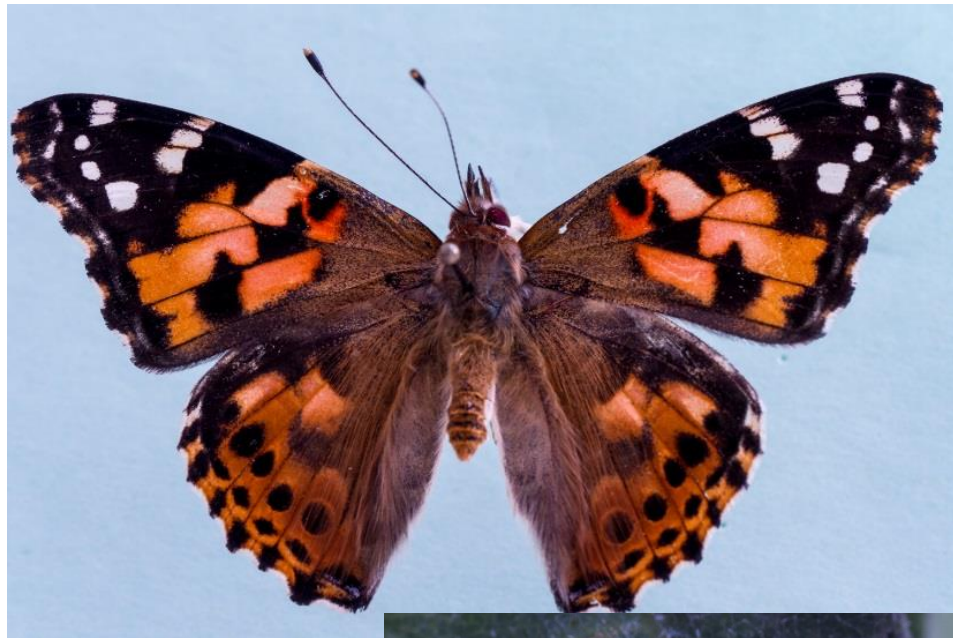
- ▶ Thrips – by far!
- ▶ Lygus adults and nymphs
- ▶ Leafhoppers
- ▶ Syrphid flies
- ▶ Ladybird beetles
- ▶ Minute pirate bugs



Odds and Ends

- ▶ Mite – new species in Timothy
 - *Bryobia* sp. nr *lagodechiaina*
- ▶ Green Peach Aphid in Hemp
- ▶ Western Bean cutworm – not picking up in pheromone traps
- ▶ Painted Lady – sunflowers and soybeans





Field sampling and DNA analysis of Potato Psyllids (*Bactericera cockerelli*) in Alberta, Canada, 2013-2017

Potato psyllid
Bactericera cockerelli

Canadian Potato Psyllid and Zebra Chip Monitoring Network

2013-2017



Agriculture and
Agri-Food Canada

Agriculture et
Agroalimentaire Canada

Research staff.

University of Lethbridge:

Dan Johnson

Christian Sapsford

Sampath Walgama

Qing (Summer) Xia

Student assistants:

Bradley Big Swallow

Shannon Healy

Janine Andreas

Allecia Gheysens

Racine Sidoo

Sarah Stephen

AAF: **Scott Meers**, Shelley Barkley

LRC: **Larry Kawchuk**

James Lynn Margaret Martin-Johnson

CDCN: Tina Lewis

For list of all, see newsletter

Growing Forward 2 



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Horticultural
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Conseil
canadien de
l'horticulture

University of
Lethbridge



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Potato Psyllid

Bactericera cockerelli

Vector of *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*



Length: 2 mm



**Potato Psyllid and Zebra Chip
presented a significant threat as
it moved north, especially 2004
- 2011.**

SERVING THE NATIONAL POTATO INDUSTRY
POTATO
GROWER

April 2013 Issue
Alberta Insect Pest
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Sampling:

1. Yellow sticky cards, at least 4 per field

(8 or 16 after detection)

2. Leaf examination

3. Sweep sampling

4. Vacuum samples



Canadian Potato Psyllid and Zebra Chip Monitoring Network

2013-2017

- ▶ Alberta
- ▶ British Columbia
- ▶ Manitoba
- ▶ New Brunswick
- ▶ Newfoundland and Labrador
- ▶ Ontario
- ▶ Prince Edward Island
- ▶ Nova Scotia
- ▶ Quebec
- ▶ Saskatchewan



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OT Alberta

Available
on-line or
on paper.

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Summary

- 1. The potato psyllid is present in very low numbers in Alberta, but slowly increasing.**
- 2. The first specimens known from Alberta in 2015, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were found in 2016-2017.**
- 3. Lso (zebra chip pathogen) was found in potato psyllids found in Alberta in 2017.**
- 4. No Lso pathogen or zebra chip symptoms have been found yet in potatoes or potato plants.**
- 5. Promax ran a parallel program as well**



Insecticide Resistance

- ▶ Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC)
- ▶ 580 spp worldwide resistant to at least one class of chemistry
- ▶ 30 classes of insecticides
 - 6 in Alberta



Insecticide Resistance IRAC

- ▶ A heritable change in the sensitivity of a pest population that is reflected in the repeated failure of a product to achieve the expected level of control.



Likely suspects in Alberta

- ▶ Colorado potato beetle
- ▶ Alfalfa weevil
- ▶ European corn borer
- ▶ Diamondback moth
- ▶ Canola flea beetle



▶ Alfalfa Weevil

▶ Synthetic Pyrethroids



Insecticides in Alberta

- ▶ Group 1A carbamates Sevin, EcoBran
- ▶ Group 1B Organophosphates: Malathion, chlorpyrifos (Lorsban), dimethoate (Cygon) phorate (Thimet)
- ▶ **Group 3 Synthetic Pyrethroids: Decis, cyhalothrin-lambda (Matador, Silencer)**
- ▶ Group 4A Chloronicotines (Neonics)
- ▶ Group 4C Sulfoximines (Visivio)
- ▶ Group 23 Tetramic acids Movento
- ▶ Group 28 Diamides: Coragen, Fortenza



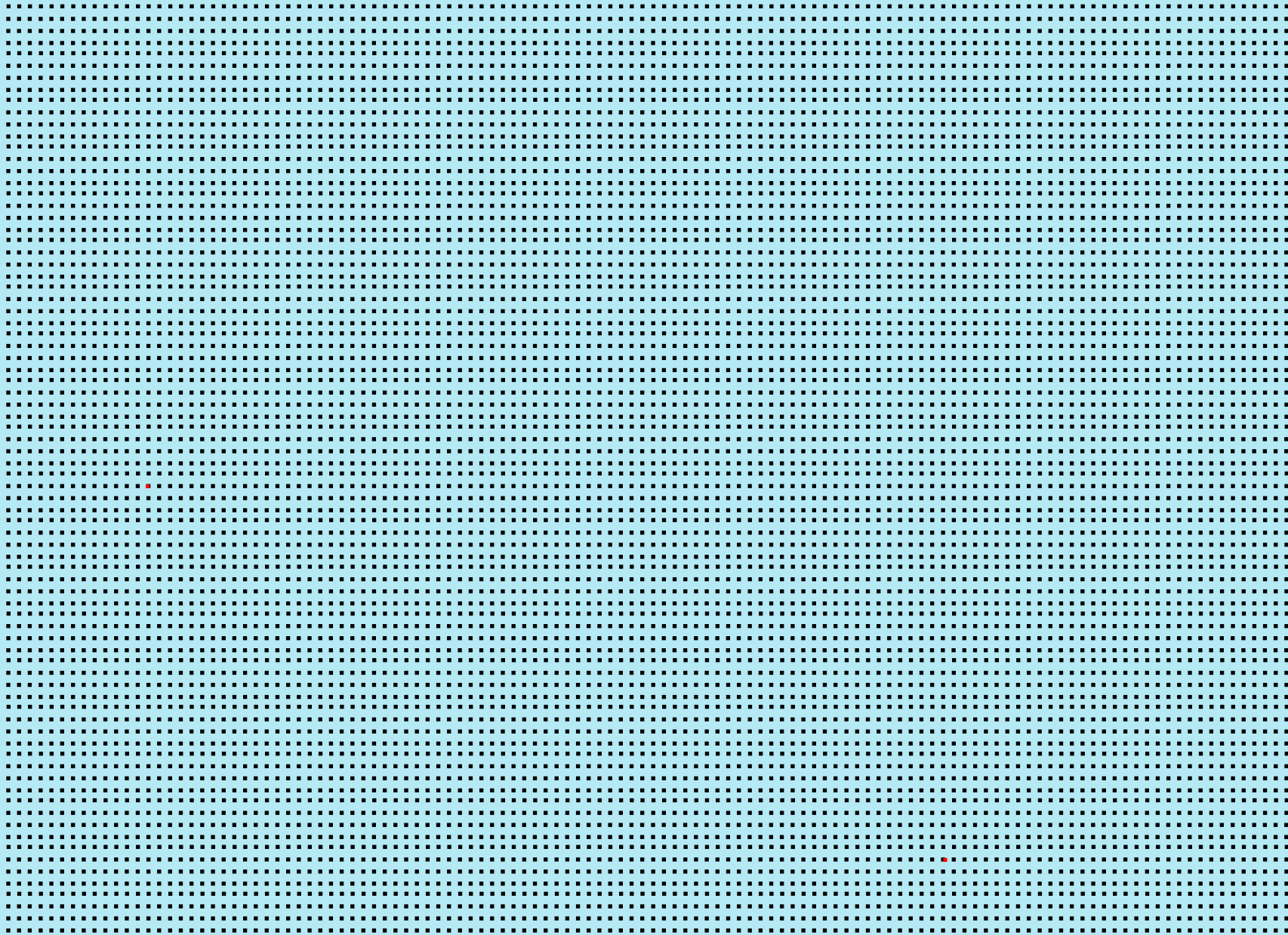
- ▶ It's a numbers game the more numbers exposed the more times the more likely to select resistant individuals
- ▶ NOT caused by – selected by chemicals



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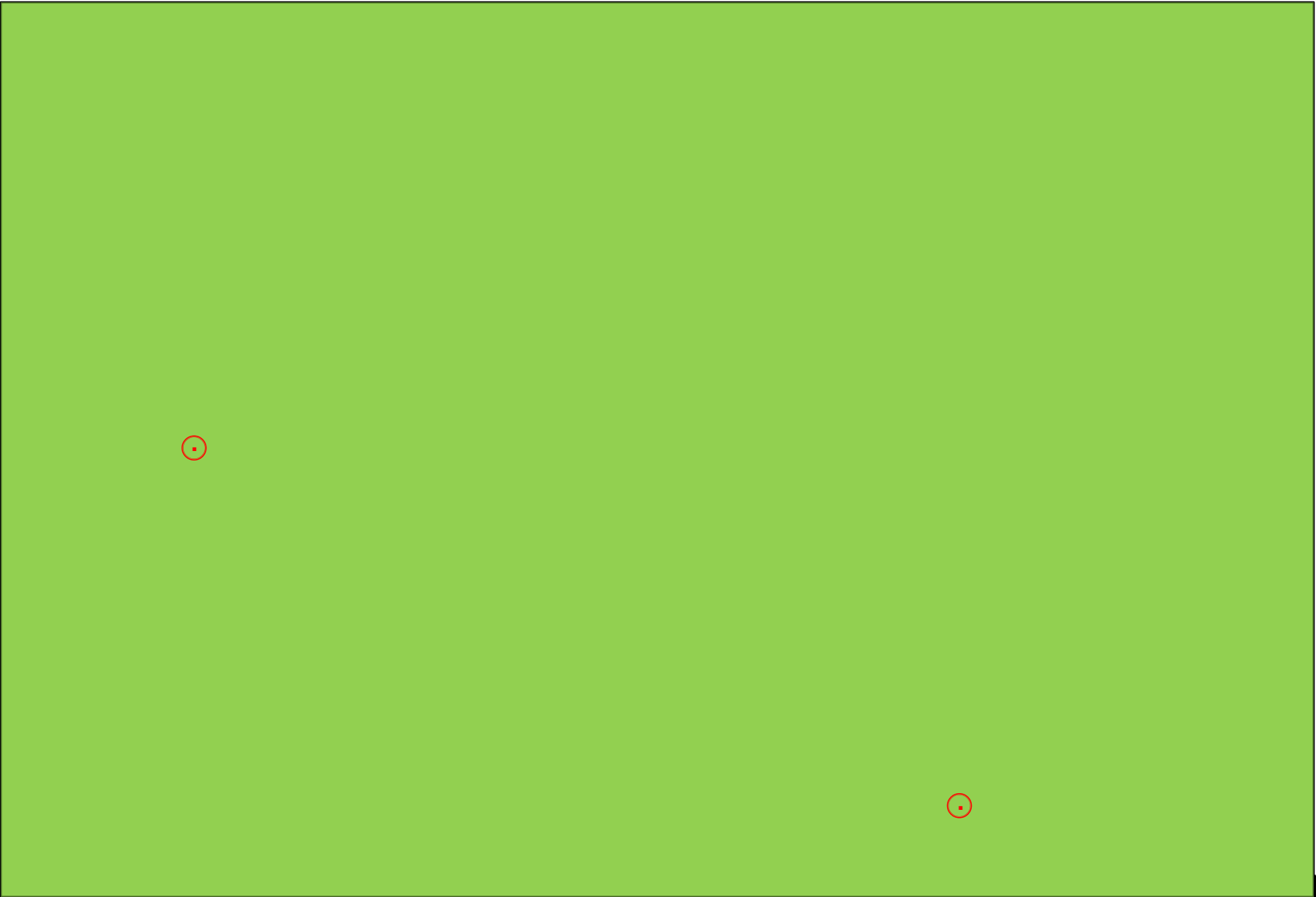


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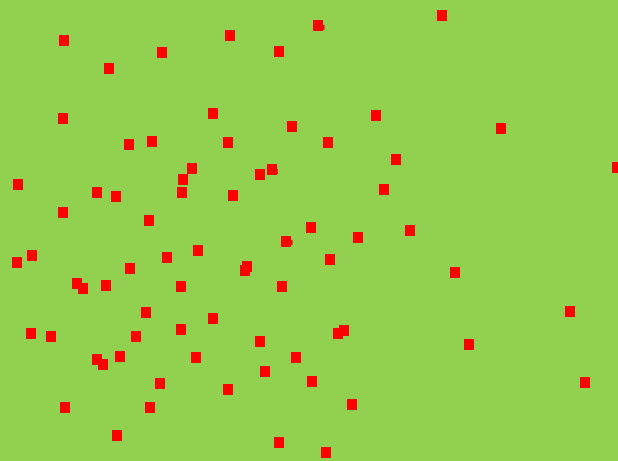
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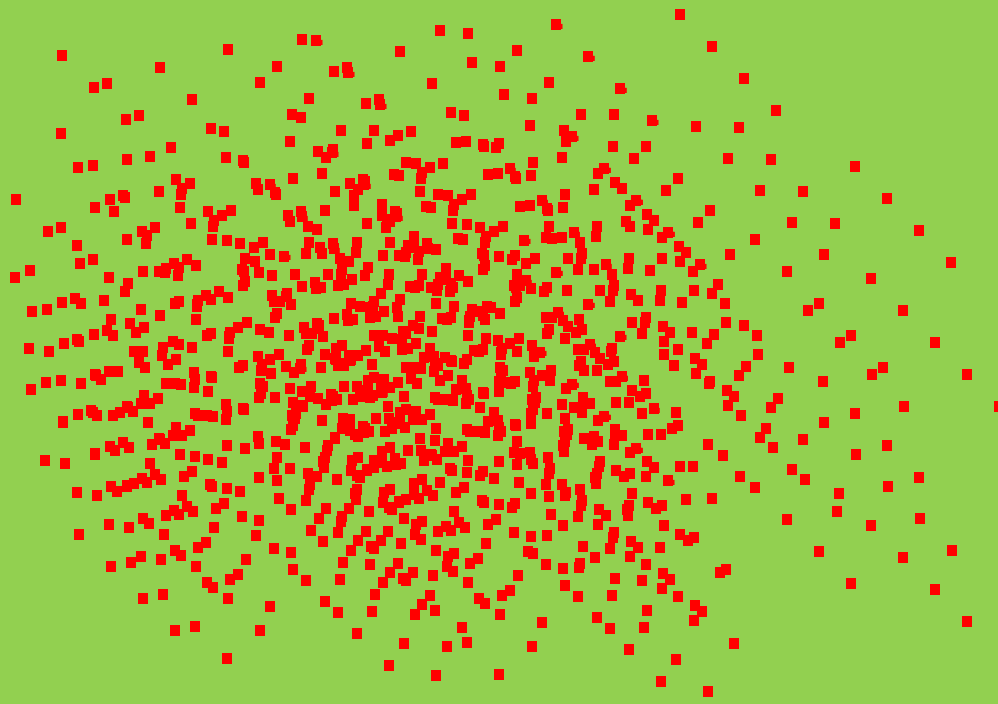
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Resistance faster if:

- ▶ Lots of insects
- ▶ Multigenerational insects
 - Aphids not so much
- ▶ Offspring/generation
- ▶ Genetics
 - Variability
 - Dominant vs recessive trait
 - Frequency of trait
- ▶ Isolation of population
- ▶ Multiple spray applications
- ▶ Lack of diversity in products used
- ▶ Highly effective products
 - Residual products

So what to do?

- ▶ Different insecticide groups
 - Rotate
 - Tough to do
 - Need more options
- ▶ Thresholds!
- ▶ Do not use propholactic sprays
- ▶ Take advantage of all management and biological options



Insect Information

- ▶ <http://www.agric.gov.ab.ca>
 - Maps tab – top right hand corner
- ▶ www.agriculture.alberta.ca/bugs-pest
 - Links to related information
- ▶ In season Call of the Land with Caitlynn Reesor
 - Also available as podcasts
- ▶ Weekly email updates
- ▶ Ag Info Centre
 - 310-FARM (310-3276)
 - Harry, Mark, Neil



Scott Meers

Insect Management Specialist

301 Horticulture Station Rd
Brooks

@ABbugcounter

(403) 362-1366

scott.meers@gov.ab.ca

