

POTATO UPDATE

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Insect Trap Report

Area Pest Alert, Umatilla & Morrow Co.
Traps are collected on Thursdays.

TRAP	PTW	BLH	OLH
1	0	0	2
2	0	0	2
3	0	0	7
4	0	0	0
5	1	0	2
6	0	0	0
7	0	0	8
8	0	0	3
9	0	0	0
10	0	0	2
11	0	0	22
12	0	0	17
13	0	0	1
14	0	0	3
15	0	2	3
16	0	0	6
17	0	1	6
18	0	0	5
19	0	0	1
20	0	0	0
21	0	0	0
22	0	1	0
23	0	0	0
24	0	0	1
25	0	0	0
26	0	1	0
27	0	0	13
28	1	0	4
29	0	0	12
30	0	0	1
31	0	0	4
32	0	1	2
33	0	1	3
34	0	0	5

PTW: Potato Tuberworms
BLH: Beet Leafhoppers
OLH: Other Leafhoppers

From BLH yellow sticky cards located outside potato circles.

TRAP	PP	OP
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	6
4	0	4
5	0	9
6	0	0
7	0	0
8	0	10
9	0	0
10	0	3
11	0	9
12	0	3
13	0	0
14	0	0
15	0	7
16	0	7
17	0	0
18	0	2
19	0	0
20	0	0
21	0	1
22	0	1
23	0	0
24	0	1
25	0	0
26	0	0
27	0	22
28	0	1
29	0	0
30	0	2
31	0	0
32	0	0
33	0	5
34	0	4

PP: Potato Psyllids
OP: Other Psyllids

Dead rising bugs!

The Colorado potato beetle (CPB) is a member of the beetle genus *Leptinotarsa*, with more than 40 species throughout North and South America. Two species are found either in the eastern states or throughout most of the U.S including the Pacific Northwest. CPB, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, is a serious pest of potatoes and other solanaceous plants.

The adults measure about 3/8 inch long and are yellowish-orange with multiple black stripes down the back with five per wing. They are robust and oval in shape when viewed from above.

The eggs are bright orange in color and football-shaped, about 1.7-18 mm long and 0.8 mm wide. Females use a yellowish adhesive to deposit eggs on the lower surface of the foliage in clusters. They look similar than lady beetle eggs.

The larvae typically have two rows of black spots down the sides. The larvae are very plump and the abdomen is strongly convex. They are as voracious as the adults.

The life cycle of the CPB starts with the adult as the overwintering stage and can be as short as 30 days. Adults dig into the soil to a depth of several inches and emerge in the spring. They feed on newly sprouted host plants before mating.

Entire plants should be examined for above-ground life stages since foliage can be gone in a matter of days if uncontrolled.

CPB may be managed culturally by crop rotation or destruction of crop debris. Since beetles initially disperse by walking, crop rotation and/or tilling can significantly impact infestations.

While many natural enemies have been identified, they are usually not able to control CPB.

Insecticides are effective in controlling CPB populations in the PNW, but keep in mind that resistance to insecticides can develop rapidly. Best option, insecticides at planting.



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