

# POTATO UPDATE

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Hermiston Agricultural Research and Extension Center

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### Insect Trap Report

Area Pest Alert Serving Umatilla &  
Traps are collected on Thursdays.

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

PTW: Potato Tuberworm  
BLH: Beet Leafhopper  
OLH: Other Leafhopper

From BLH yellow sticky cards  
located outside potato circles.

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

PP: Potato Psyllid  
OP: Other Psyllids

From DVAC (5-10 feet from the  
edge of the field; 5 minutes)\*.

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

PP: Potato Psyllid  
OP: Other Psyllids  
\* selected sites were sampled

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## Aphid, aphids .... Why do we care?

So far, no aphids around. But aphids transmit viruses such as Potato Leaf Roll Virus (PLRV) and Potato Virus Y (PVY). In order to protect your potato crop against these viruses, you need to prevent aphids feeding. Some facts:

- For PLRV which is a persistent virus, the aphids are infective all their life and need to feed for a long time to transmit the virus.
- PVY is a non-persistent virus which means that the virus is held on the aphids' mouthparts and is transmitted very rapidly within seconds of feeding.

Managing virus control in potatoes is important every year and using an aphicide can prevent aphids from feeding and transmitting damaging viruses. Check here to learn more about aphids

<http://uspest.org/pnw/insects?23POTA01.dat>



*This is the oviparous female (big female that lays eggs), nymph (immature stage), and egg of Macrosiphum euphorbiae a.k.a Potato Aphid. Photo credit. A. Jensen (WSPC).*

For more information contact your local extension agent. *Silvia Rondon.*

*From the HAREC Plant Pathology Lab  
Potato Disease Update*

As with most springs, we saw a number of tuber rot issues, primarily Fusarium dry rot and bacterial soft rot. There were no Pythium leak, pink rot, or late blight infected seed tubers submitted to the lab this spring. Now that the potato rows are closing it's time to start looking for virus and other possible seed borne disease. Two PVY positive potato samples have come into the lab in the past week. Mosaic symptoms should be showing up in infected plants. Potato plants with possible chemical damage have recently been submitted to the lab. This issue was likely due to low temperatures shortly after application. Be sure to check product labels and the weather forecast to avoid this type of damage. Lastly, NO late blight has been detected in the Columbia Basin. Fields should be scouted regularly for late blight infections. If you suspect late blight, contact your local Extension agent or contact Jordan Eggers, Plant Pathology Manager, at 541-567-8321 or [Jordan.Eggers@oregonstate.edu](mailto:Jordan.Eggers@oregonstate.edu)