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POTATO UPDATE

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Hermiston Agricultural Research and Extension Center

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2121 South 1st Street, Hermiston, Oregon 97838, T 541-567-8321 | F 541-567-2240 | http://oregonstate.edu/dept/hermiston/
Silvia I. Rondon, Extension Entomologist Specialist ● Philip B. Hamm, Plant Pathologist ● Alexzandra Murphy, Postdoctoral Fellow,

Entomology ● Jordan Eggers, Plant Pathology Lab Manager

Insect Trap Report

Traps are collected on Thursdays.

TRAP	PTW	BLH	OLH	GPA	PA	OA
1	9	3	38	0	0	0
2	0	2	29	0	0	3
3	1	16	222	0	0	2
4	0	3	31	0	0	0
5	0	0	4	0	0	1
6	2	5	53	2	0	12
7	2	2	7	0	0	0
8	0	1	19	0	0	1
9	1	1	9	0	0	18
10	3	3	11	1	0	3
11	1	0	39	0	0	0
12	3	2	16	0	0	6
13	7	31	21	0	0	0
14	1	18	23	0	0	2
15	2	8	9	0	2	7
16	1	2	3	0	0	3
17	9	5	13	0	0	2
18	14	0	12	0	0	11
19	11	1	82	0	0	7
20	1	1	20	0	0	1
21	0	4	16	0	0	1
22	0	0	67	0	0	1
23	0	7	49	0	0	3
24	0	27	9	0	0	0
25	1	4	11	0	0	1
26	7	5	11	0	0	0
27	3	4	10	0	0	71
28	27	2	12	0	0	8
29	0	0	4	0	0	27
30	0	5	16	0	0	29
31	1	0	7	0	0	20
32	0	19	8	0	0	0
33	1	0	8	0	0	15
34	45	14	20	0	0	4

PTW: Potato Tuberworms

BLH: Beet Leafhoppers
OLH: Other Leafhoppers

GPA: Green Peach Aphids PA: Potato Aphids

OA: Other Aphids

From BLH yellow sticky cards located outside potato circles.

potato en t		
TRAP	PP	OP
1	2	6
2	3	60
3	0	327
4	0	66
5	0	12
6	0	5
7	0	0
8	0	8
9	0	1
10	0	7
11	0	2
12	0	8
13	1	2
14	0	1
15	0	11
16	0	0
17	0	2
18	0	1
19	0	1
20	0	3
21	0	2
22	0	16
23	0	24
24	0	3
25	0	4
26	0	0
27	0	12
28	0	43
29	0	2
30	0	12
31	0	2
32	0	0
33	0	1
34	1	0

PP: Potato Psyllids

OP: Other Psyllids

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

TRAP	PP	OP
1	•••	<u> </u>
2	2	1
3	_	_
4		
5	0	2
6	0	
7		
8	na	na
9	Ha	Ha
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15	0	1
16		_
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24	na	na
25		
26	na	na
27		1.0
28		
29		
30	0	0
31		
32	0	0
33		
34	1	0
DD: Dotato		J

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

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Psyllid and Zebra Chip Update

Potato psyllids have been found in Umatilla, Morrow, Union and Baker counties in Oregon. This week, the zebra chip bacterium (Lso) was detected in potato plants from two fields southeast of Pasco, WA. The incidence of Zebra Chip (ZC) in these fields is very low. Additionally, one psyllid sample submitted to the HAREC Plant Pathology Laboratory tested positive for Lso. The psyllids were collected on 23 July, 2013 from yellow sticky cards placed in fields located in the Lower Columbia Basin north of Hermiston, OR. The positive sample contained 30 psyllids, so at least one of the psyllids among those thirty was carrying the bacterium. This is the first Lso-positive psyllid sample of the over one-thousand psyllids tested by the HAREC Plant Pathology Lab in 2013. No psyllids or plants have tested positive from Union and Baker counties.

What do infected potato psyllids mean for you?

Potato psyllids, alone, pose an extremely low risk to potatoes. It is only when they are infected with the bacterium (Lso) that they can transmit and spread Zebra Chip disease. Now that we know infected psyllids are in the lower Columbia Basin, what does it mean for potato growers?

- Keep monitoring for potato psyllids in <u>your</u> fields.
- Keep looking for infected plants in your fields.
- Continue to use a recommended psyllid control program.
- Continue to rotate between insecticide groups to prevent psyllids from becoming resistant.
- If you aren't practicing potato psyllid monitoring and management, now is a good time to start.
- Untreated or unmanaged fields can suffer significant damage.
- Untreated or unmanaged fields can also act as a reservoir for infected psyllids and Lso.



Potato psyllid monitoring and management guidelines can be found at: http://www.nwpotatoresearch.com/IPMStuff/PDFs/PotatoPsyllid.pdf

Historically, the percentage of Lso-infected psyllids <u>is very low, even when damage is significant.</u> Therefore, growers should not wait to manage psyllids until an infected psyllid is found in their area. Also, remember the goal is not to manage ZC to zero infection but to a level that is a balance between the economic cost of control and tolerable infection levels in the daughter tubers. Please report or submit samples of ZC-symptomatic plants to Jordan Eggers at the HAREC Plant Pathology Laboratory. For potato psyllid identification and management recommendations please contact the Rondon Irrigated Agricultural Entomology Lab at HAREC. Both labs can be contacted by calling 541-567-8321.