

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

POTATO UPDATE

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Hermiston Agricultural Research and Extension Center

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Insect Trap Report

Area Pest Alert Serving Umatilla & Morrow Co.

Traps are collected on Thursdays.

TRAP	PTW	BLH	OLH
1	9	10	1
2	1	2	0
3	1	1	1
4	4	1	0
5	1	0	5
6	2	0	2
7	0	0	8
8	0	0	1
9	1	0	0
10	2	2	0
11	1	0	15
12	1	0	0
13	11	0	1
14	2	0	1
15	1	0	0
16	7	0	0
17	3	0	0
18	0	0	0
19	12	2	0
20	2	3	1
21	3	0	0
22	1	0	6
23	1	1	2
24	0	29	6
25	1	0	1
26	52	0	0
27	0	0	0
28	2	0	12
29	11	0	3
30	0	0	2
31	2	0	21
32	1	21	3
33	0	3	23
34	81	0	3

PTW: Potato Tuberworm

BLH: Beet Leafhopper

OLH: Other Leafhopper

From BLH yellow sticky cards located outside potato circles.

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

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

PP: Potato Psyllid

OP: Other Psyllids

* selected sites were sampled

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Insect of the week !!!

Common name: Potato tuberworm or Potato tuber moth

Scientific name: *Phthorimaea operculella*

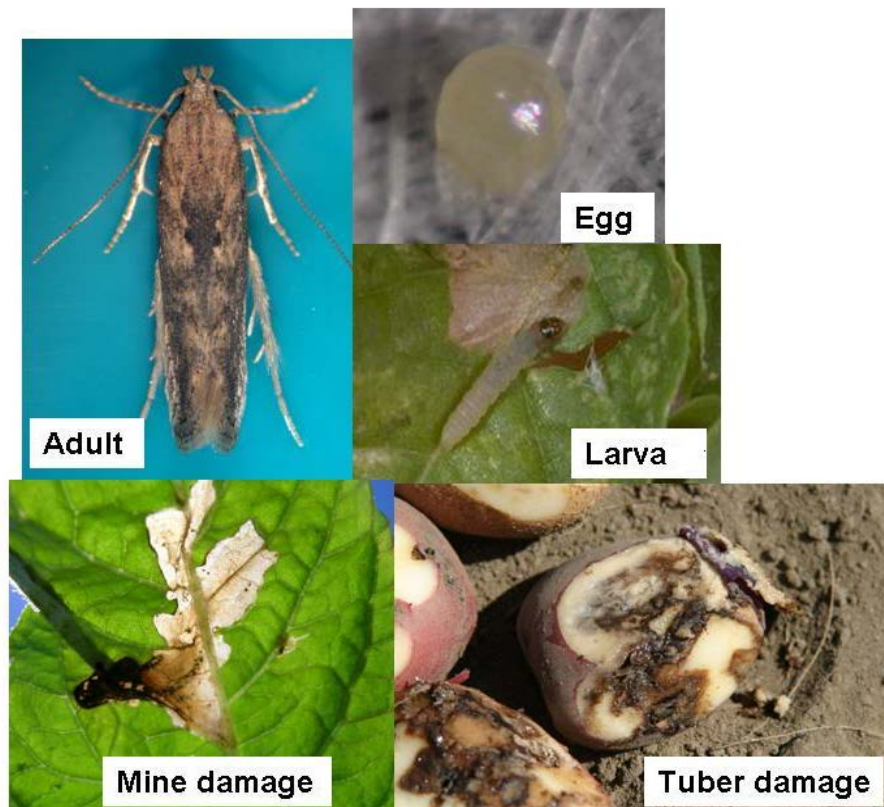
Life cycle: In the PNW this insect can produce 3-4 generations each year.

Description: The worm-like (larva) is 1/2 inch long and is a pinkish white with a brown head. The adult moth is grayish brown with darker brown marks. This moth has very narrow wings with a span of about 1/2 inch. The eggs are laid on the underside of leaves or in the eyes of tubers. Eggs can be found singly or in groups.

Feeding characteristics: This pest attacks solanaceous crops including eggplant and tomato plants. They can make tunnels into the stems and make burrows with a silk lining inside of tubers.

Controls: Infested vines should be destroyed. Remove tubers as soon as you can from the field. Chemical control 3-4 weeks before harvest.

More information at <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/pdf/pnw/pnw594.pdf>



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- We continue to receive potato psyllids samples from potato areas in Oregon and Washington. **Percentage of positive (psyllids containing Liberibacter) is extremely low.**
- In other parts of the US, high psyllid adult populations are present in western Nebraska and northeastern Colorado and populations are increasing exponentially.
- Harvesting in many areas in Oregon and Washington is ongoing. Psyllids will move to nearby fields.
- If possible, I would appreciate updates from growers about spray applications/dates. We want to determine which programs are working and which ones are not. Please send information to silvia.rondon@oregonstate.edu

Your Extension Agent.....Silvia Rondon

We are now on 

HAREC Plant Pathology Lab Potato Disease Update

During the last week of July, wheat and corn fields that had severe zebra chip infections in 2011 were inspected for the presence of volunteer potato plants showing symptoms of zebra chip disease. While there were some potato volunteers, none of them showed symptoms of the disease. Late blight has been reported in additional fields in Washington around Pasco, Connell, and Basin City. A number of bacterial soft rot samples have been submitted recently. Avoid overwatering fields that are dying. Reduced water uptake by dying plants results in excess soil moisture, which can lead to rot.....*Jordan Eggers, HAREC Plant Pathology Lab Manager*