

## POTATO UPDATE

**Hermiston Agricultural Research and Extension Center**

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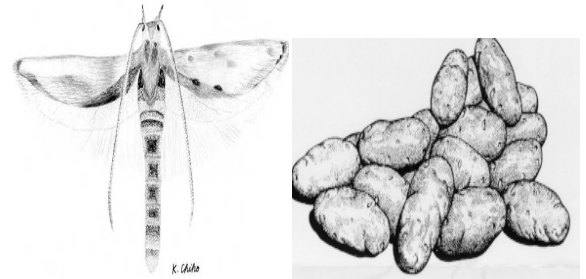
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### Insect Trap Report Serving Umatilla and Morrow Counties

Traps are collected on Thursdays.

TRAP	PTW	BLH	PA	GPA	OA
0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	8	110	0	0	2
3	3	5	0	0	2
4	6	84	0	0	2
5	0	50	0	0	0
6	5	26	0	0	0
7	9	34	0	0	0
8	6	6	0	0	0
9	1	2	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	1	3	0	0	0
12	10	1	0	0	0
13	2	4	0	0	0
14	1	5	0	0	0
15	1	18	0	0	1
16	6	2	0	0	0
17	6	10	0	0	1
18	4	44	0	0	0
19	2	30	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	1
21	0	86	0	0	0
22	1	6	0	0	0
23	0	18	0	0	0
24	2	18	0	0	0
25	1	8	0	0	0
26	0	18	0	0	0
27	4	0	0	0	0
28	0	3	0	0	0
29	2	4	0	0	0
30	0	29	0	0	0
31	5	15	0	0	0
32	2	58	0	0	0
33	Removed	→	→	→	→
34	0	11	0	0	0
35	14	35	0	0	0

PTW: Potato Tuberworm      OA: Other Aphids  
 BLH: Beet Leafhoppers      PA: Potato Aphids  
 GPA: Green Peach Aphid



**FYI**

Regarding the potato tuberworm (PTW),  
*did you know that .....*

- There are a number of insecticides that have been proven effective in controlling this insect. For current pesticide recommendations check <http://insects.ippc.orst.edu/pnw/insects>
- Elimination of cull piles and volunteers help reducing PTW populations
- PTW prefers foliage versus tubers, thus, PTW moths and larvae are forced to go into the ground as vines are killed and, consequently, the risk of tuber damage increases
- Tubers that are exposed or close to the surface are at high risk for PTW damage
- Keeping the soil moist via overhead irrigation to avoid cracks in the soil, particularly later in the season when vines are beginning to die, reduces PTW tuber infestation
- The length of time between desiccation and harvest is crucial: the longer the vines are dead and left in the field, the greater the likelihood of tuber infestation.