New Developments in Tomato and Lettuce Pest Management in California

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Overview – Recent challenges in Central CA

- Tomato
  - Fusarium diseases
  - Beet curly top virus/Beet leafhopper
  - Stink bug
- Lettuce
  - Fusarium wilt
  - Thrips-transmitted viruses



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Fusarium Diseases of Tomato Common in Central California

Fusarium Foot Rot *Fusarium solani* f. sp. *eumartii* 

Fusarium Crown and Root Rot *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *radicis-lycopersici* 

Fusarium Wilt *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* Race 1 Race 2 Race 3



# Fusarium Foot Rot



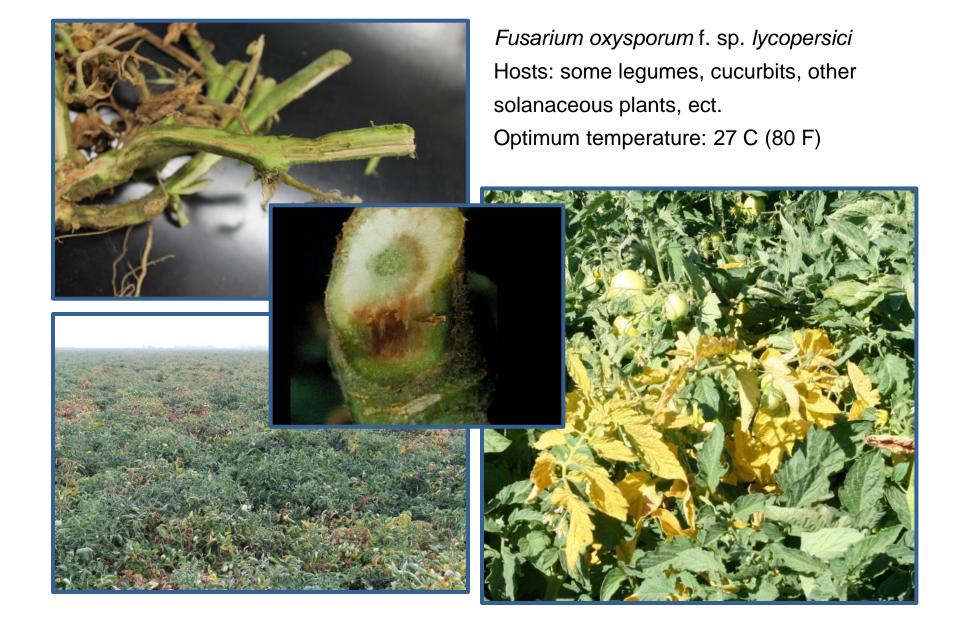




*Fusarium solani* f. sp. *eumartii* Hosts: Tomato, potato, eggplant

#### Fusarium Crown and Root Rot

*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *radicislycopersici* Hosts: some legumes, cucurbits, other solanaceous plants, ect. Optimum temperature: 18 C (64 F)



**Fusarium Wilt** 

# Control Options for Fusarium Pathogens of Tomato

- Containment Sanitation, limit movement of infested soil and plant material.
- Resistant varieties Resistance to 1 and 2 are common in commercial varieties; 3 is present in very few & Crown and Root Rot is also available in very few.
- Crop rotation away from susceptible crops will reduce levels of the pathogen in the soil, but will not eliminate risk if susceptible crop is planted.
- Avoid root knot nematode-infested soils.



# Root Knot Nematode in Tomato



Meloidogyne hapla, M. incognita, M. javanica, and M. arenaria

- Resistant varieties are widely available.
- Resistance is not effective against all species.
- Resistance-breaking nematodes are present in tomato production areas in Central California.



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#### Beet curly top virus









CE Agriculture and Natural Resources Cooperative Extension

#### Beet leafhopper Circulifer tenellus

- The only vector of the curly top viruses.
- Four to 5 generations in California
- Strong flier



• Favored by warm dry conditions

- Photo by Lori Dunning
- Introduced from the Middle East ~100 years ago.
- Tomatoes and melons are not preferred hosts

### Host Range: > 300 species

- Crops: beets, beans, tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, squash, muskmelon, watermelon, spinach.
- Weeds: filaree, perennial pepperweed, Buckhorn plantain, Russian thistle and mustard species



Bassia spp.



**Russian thistle** 



Filaree

Goosefoot



Peppergrass

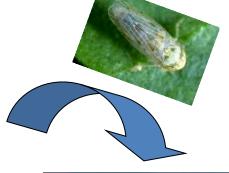


Buckhorn plantain

#### **Curly Top Disease Cycle**

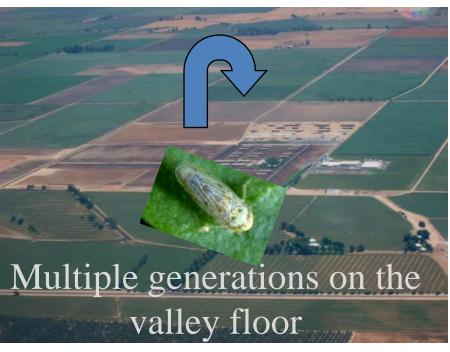


Spring: adult leafhoppers migration



Fall: adult leafhoppers migrate for overwintering in the foothills

From Gilbertson Presentation 9 May 2013.



# **Cultural Control**

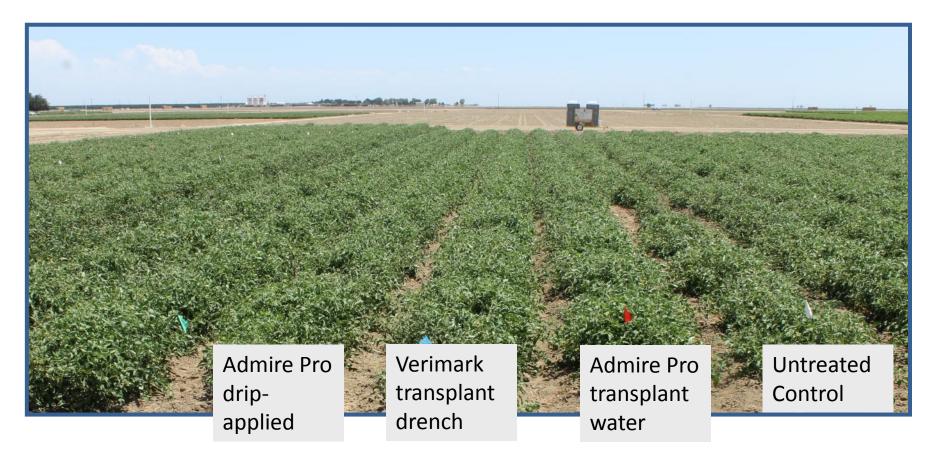
- Increase planting density
- Sanitation: weed control on roadsides, ditch banks, young orchards and vineyard
- Where possible and needed, treat weeds with insecticide before mowing or disking: If it is during production of susceptible crops.

# **Insecticide Treatment of Crop**

- Use with other management tactics
- Under conditions of very high pressure, may not provide commercially acceptable levels of control
- The objective is to reduce the number of times that a leafhopper transmits the virus

# Insecticide Program Comparison, 2015

- University of California West Side Research and Extension Center Five Points
- Sun 6366 processing tomato plants were transplanted on 22 May
- 6 treatments were compared in 4 rep RCB design 200 ft long plots
- Total plants per plot recorded on 17 Jun, BCTV symptomatic plants were recorded 22 Jun and at 14 day intervals; Harvested on 10 Sep



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# Extremely High Population Densities in San Joaquin Valley Processing Tomatoes, 2013-14



#### Stink Bugs Associated with Damaged Tomatoes from 2013-2014 were Consperse



**Consperse stink bug:** Euschistus conspersus



# Biology

- Overwinter as adults on the ground under cover, or on weeds.
- In March or April, they move from the overwintering site mate and ley eggs
- There are multiple generations per year dependent upon temperatures



### Management

- Trapping, degree day model to target nymph stage, which is more sensitive to insecticides.
- Pyrethroid and neonicotinoid insecticides are effective if coverage is good.
- In fall, destroy overwintering habitats near sites where tomatoes will be planted in spring.

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#### **Fusarium Wilt in Lettuce**

*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lactucum* 







# Biology

- Temperature: 46° 90°F (optimum: 82°F)
- Lettuce is only affected by *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *lactucum* and this pathogen does not cause disease in other plants.
- Survives on surfaces of roots of other plants and in resting structures.
- Soil inoculum levels decline substantially over 5 years

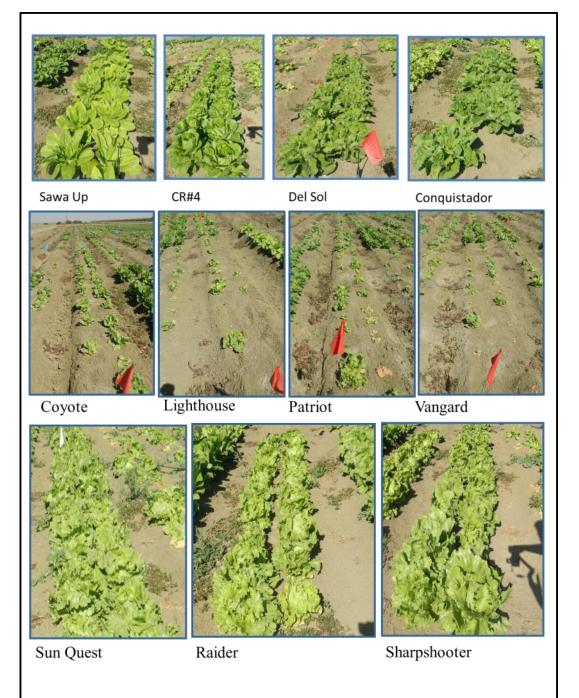


### Management

- Avoid planting lettuce in fields with a history of this disease.
- Sanitation: Avoid moving soil from an infested field to a clean field.
- Susceptibility of lettuce varieties to *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *lactucum* differs



Response of lettuce varieties to *F. o.* f. sp. *lactucum*, Coalinga, 2012



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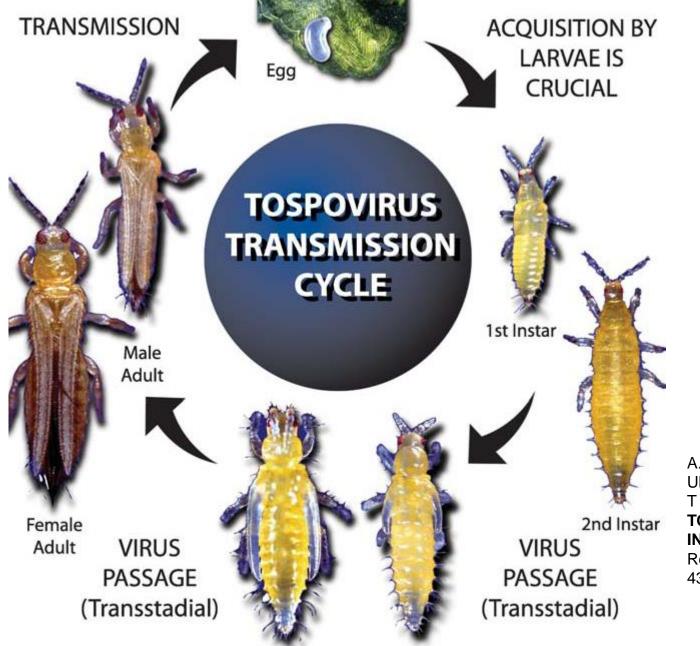
# **Tospoviruses:** Thrips transmitted viruses

Impatience necrotic spot and Tomato spotted wilt virus



# Biology

- Tomato spotted wilt virus has over 800 plant hosts: including tomatoes, peppers, radicchio, as well as many weeds.
- Impatiens necrotic spot virus has a smaller host range, though this virus still infects a large number of ornamental plants and a few vegetable crops.



Pupal Stages Do Not Feed

A. E.Whitfield, D. E. Ullman, and T L. German. 2005. **TOSPOVIRUS-THRIPS INTERACTIONS.** Annu. Rev. Phytopathol. 2005. 43:459–89

#### **Tospovirus Management**

#### **Before planting**

- evaluate planting location and time
- implement weed management
- use virus- and thrips-free transplants

#### **During the season**

- monitor fields for thrips
- manage thrips
- rotate insecticides
- monitor fields for tospovirus and remove infected plants
- implement weed management

#### After harvest

- promptly remove and destroy plants after harvest
- control weeds/volunteers



#### Thank you

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#### Stink Bug Species Reported in CA



Say's stink bug complex: *Chlorochroa* sayi and *Chlorochroa* uhleri



Consperse stink bug: *Euschistus* conspersus



Redshouldered stink bug: Thyanta pallidovirens



Southern green stink bug: *Nezara viridula* 

# Stink Bugs Recently Reported in California

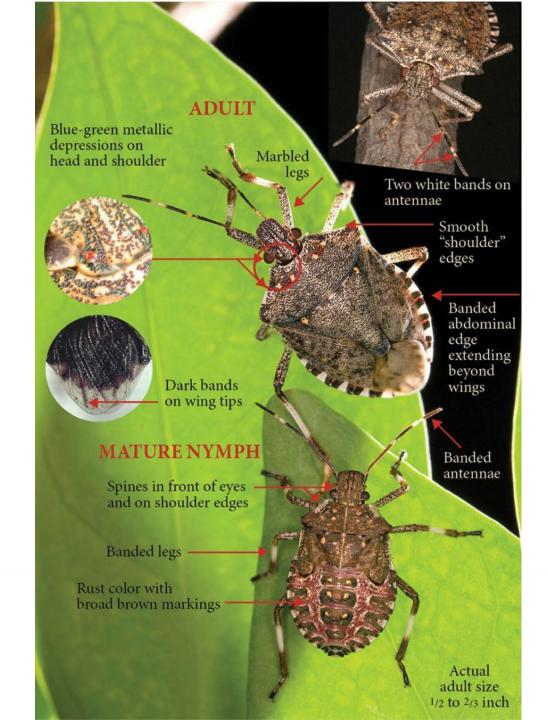


*Euschistus servus* Brown stink bug Halyomorpha halys **Brown marmorated** 

UC CE University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources Cooperative Extension

Slide adapted from Goodell 2014

Brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB), Halyomorpha halys



# **Brown vs. Consperse**







Slide adapted from Goodel 2014

#### Influence of Insecticide Applications on BCTV incidence, Five Points, 2015

	BCTV (%)		
	22 Jun	1 Jul	14 Jul
Untreated Control	9.9	12.1	13.9
Verimark 13.5 oz/A tray drench (5/21/15)	2.8	3.7	5.7
Admire Pro 4 oz/A transplant water (5/22/15) Silvanto 2 fl oz directed foliar (5/22/15) Admire Pro 6.5 Drip (6/22/15)	7.8	8.1	10.3
Admire Pro 10.5 oz/A transplant water (5/22/15)	5.3	6.8	8.0
Silvanto 2 fl oz directed foliar Admire Pro 6.5 Drip (6/22/15)	11.7	12.8	11.5
Admire Pro 6.5 Drip (6/22/15)	10.4	11.8	9.7
LSD <sub>0.05</sub>	4.29	3.18	3.87
CV (%)	35.95	22.88	26.06



# **Acknowledgements Stink bug**

- California Tomato Research Institute
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