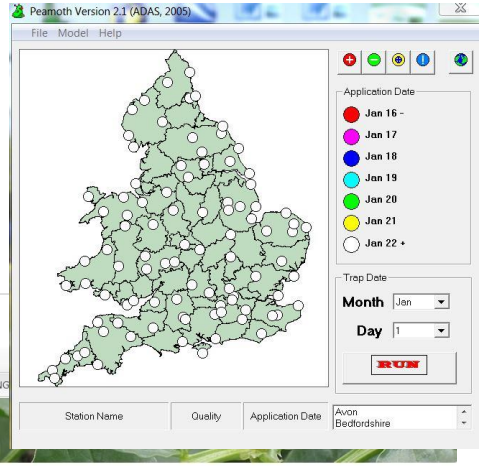
Pest update

Becky Ward

Pest forecasting and plant clinic at PGRO



Locations of 2014 Spring Bean Downy Mildew risk forecast sites

Downy mildew on spring sown beans is a sporadic disease, hence routine spray applications are not justified. Monitoring weather at these sites can identify when crops in these locations are at risk from downy mildew, and enable growers to optimise use of fungicide treatments. Read further details of downy mildew forecast scheme.

Work funded by PGRO and carried out by CSL during 2000 - 2002 showed that spraying against the disease was most effective in the 10-14 day period prior to full flowering.

The forecasts on this page use locally collected weather (rainfall and air temperature) to highlight days when infection risk is heightened by cool and wet conditions. **It is important to remember that these forecasts are aimed at the airborne stage of the pathogen's life cycle and so are most effective for fields which have not grown beans for some time. Fields that have grown beans in the past five to eight years will be at risk from soil borne infection which can attack plants very soon after emergence and certainly before flowering.**

PGRO website: www.pgro.org

AHDB Agriculture & Horticulture Development Board

SASA fera ROTHAMSTED RESEARCH

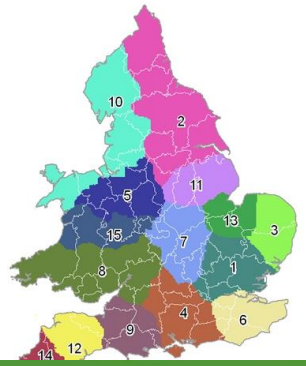
AHDB Aphid News (14th August 2014)

APHID ALERT SUMMARY

Oilseed rape, aphids and flea beetles without neonicotinoids

As you are doubtless aware, this year is the first in which OSR seed treated with neonicotinoid insecticides cannot be sown. This has important consequences for control of the peach–potato aphid (*Myzus persicae*), the main culprit in the spread of turnip yellows virus (TuYV). Nearly all peach–potato aphids are resistant to carbamates such as pirimicarb (e.g. Aphox), and to pyrethroids (e.g. Hallmark), leaving the only available approved insecticide, pymetrozine (Plenum). This can only be applied once, as a spray, and gives protection for approximately two weeks, especially when applied with some (but not all) adjuvant oils, so timing is critical. It is too early to predict levels of peach–potato aphid in the late summer/early autumn migration, but we will keep you informed of numbers in the Rothamsted suction-traps and whether these are low or high compared to normal. This will give a regional indication of relative risk.

Area Map for spring beans live monitoring.



Risk Table

Area	Risk	Date
Area 1	Moderate	15/06/2014
Area 2	Low	15/06/2014
Area 3	Low	15/06/2014
Area 4	Moderate	15/06/2014
Area 5	Low	15/06/2014
Area 6	Moderate	15/06/2014
Area 7	Low	15/06/2014
Area 8	Low	15/06/2014
Area 9	Low	15/06/2014
Area 10	Low	15/06/2014
Area 11	Low	15/06/2014
Area 12	Low	15/06/2014
Area 13	Low	15/06/2014
Area 14	Low	15/06/2014
Area 15	Low	15/06/2014

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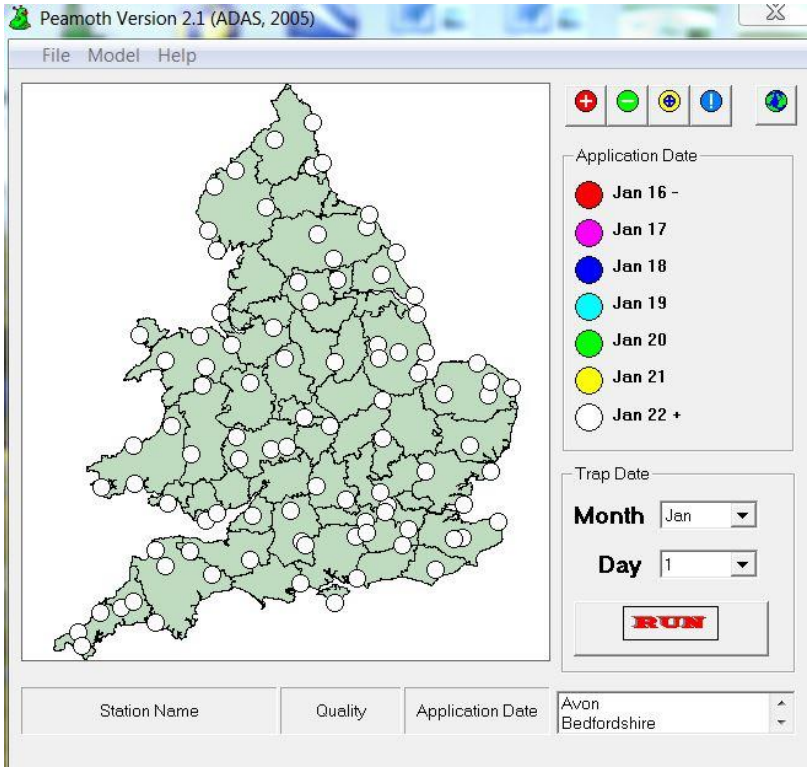
Pea moth



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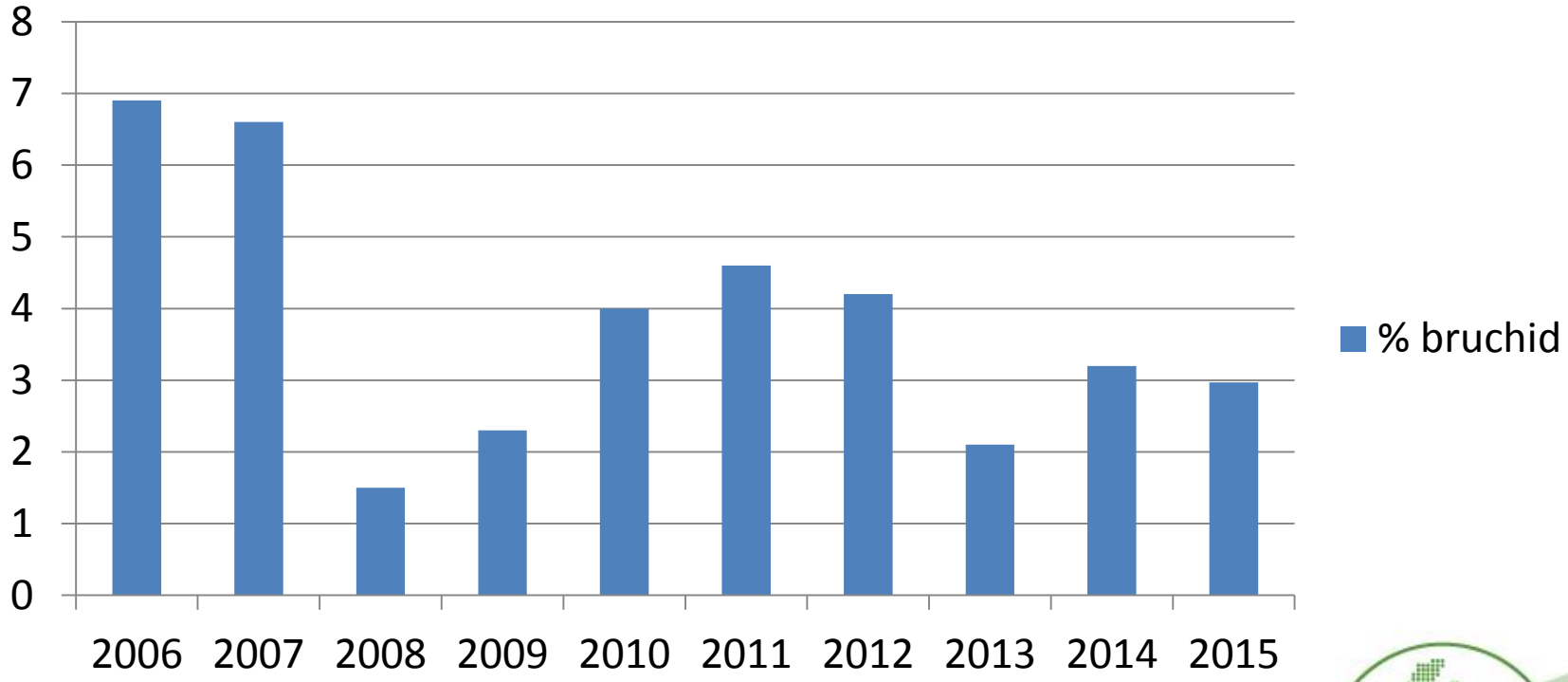
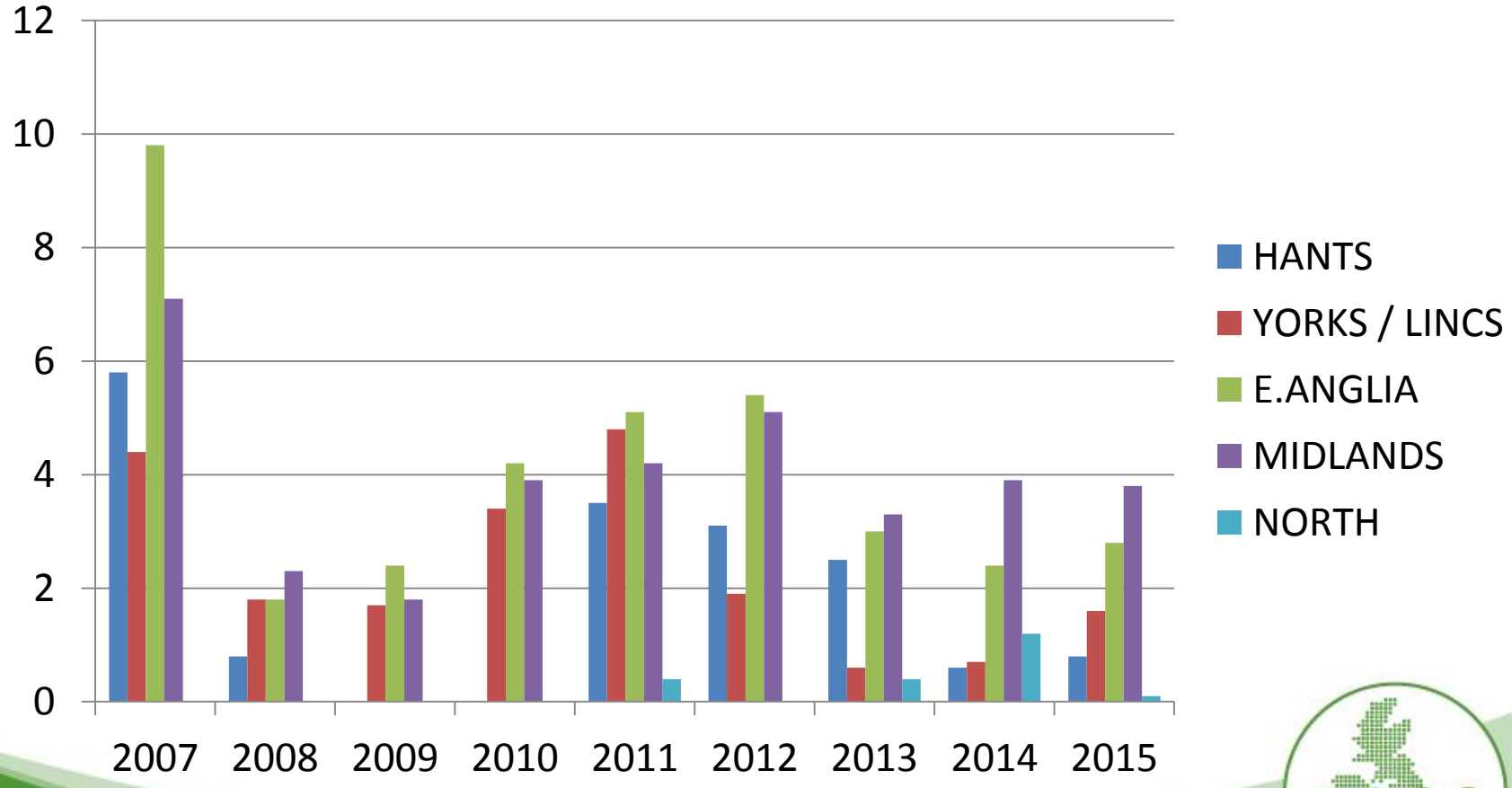
Mean % bruchid damage in field beans in the UK 2006 to 2015

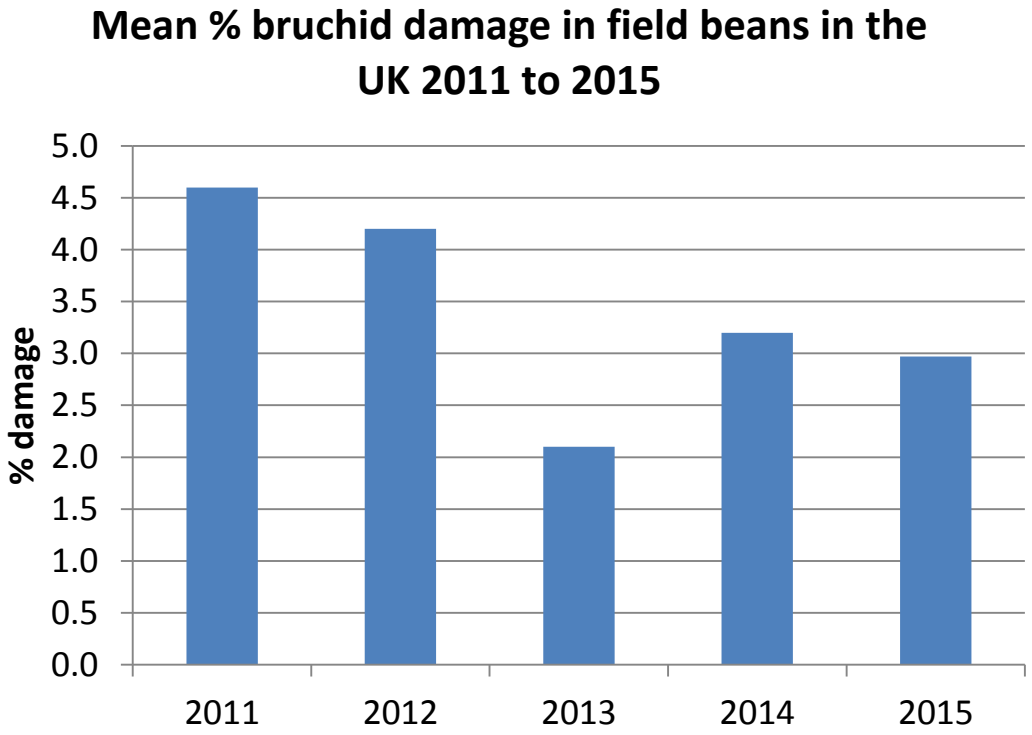


Mean % bruchid damage for regions

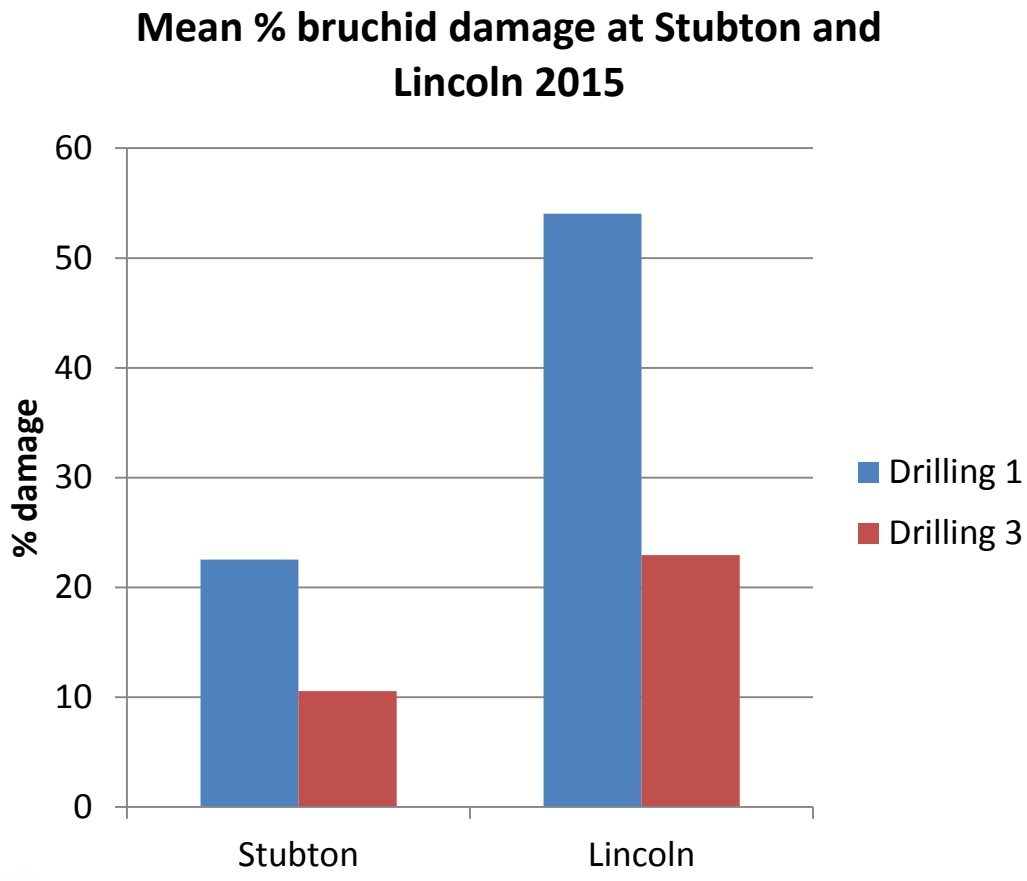


Crop growth stage comparison 2011 – 2015

- **First pod**
- 2011 = 2 June
- 2012 = 10 June
- 2013 = 21 June
- 2014 = 10 June
- 2015 = 14 June

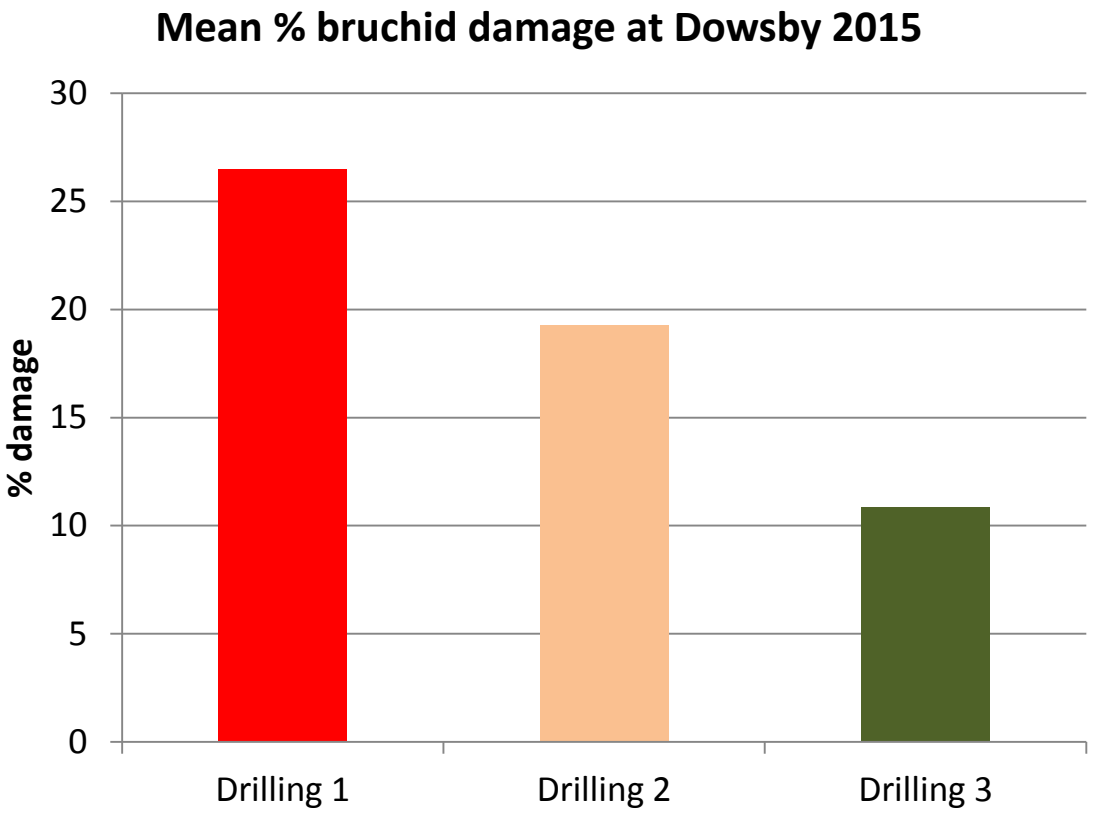


Influence of drilling timing on bruchid damage



D1 Stubton (06/03) = 22.52%
D3 Stubton (07/04) = 10.55%

D1 Lincoln (11/03) = 54.04%
D3 Lincoln (10/04) = 22.92%

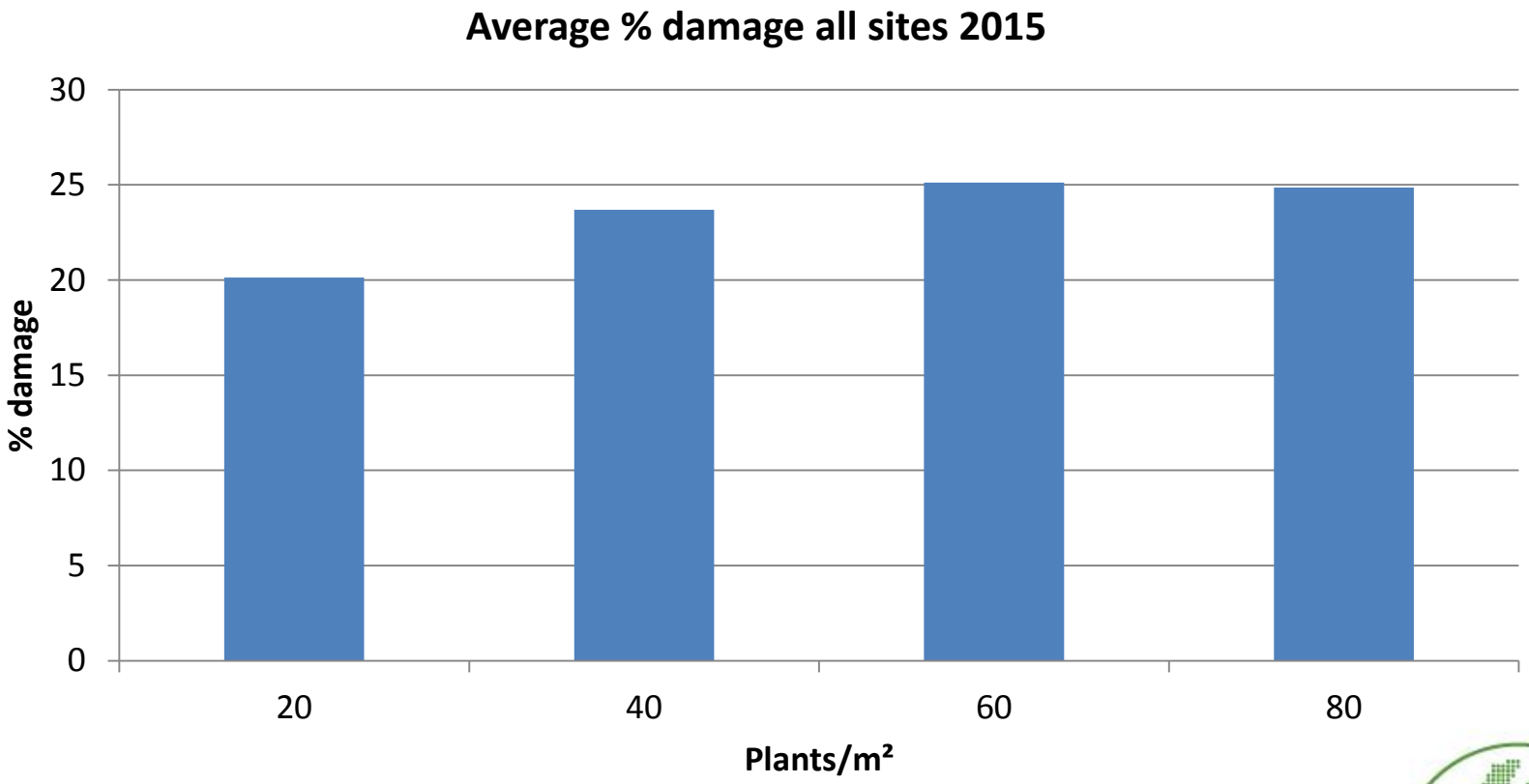


D1 (20/03) = 26.48%

D2 (08/04) = 19.25%

D3 (13/04) = 10.87%

Influence of plant population



Bruchid summary IPM strategy and recommendation for control

- Check for presence
- Drilling timing – later drilling (and pod-set) leads to reduced damage levels
- There seems to be a trend that higher plant populations can lead to higher damage levels but this needs further investigation
- Temperature – 20°C for 2 consecutive days
- Crop growth stage – look for first pod

Bruchid monitoring 2016

- www.syngenta.co.uk/bruchidcast
- Please contact Becky Ward at PGRO if you can host a trap site for 2016
- 01780 782585 or 07972 665604
- becky@pgro.org

Stem nematode in beans

Unusual incidents – bean seed fly in winter beans

Thank you

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