



The highs and lows of aphid control using alternatives to pesticides

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Most common aphids on potato

Peach-potato aphid, *Myzus persicae*

- Global distribution
- Highly polyphagous, attacking >400 plant species
- Transmits >100 viruses to economically important crops
- Efficient vector of PVY, moderately efficient vector of PVA
- Considered an efficient vector of PLRV



Potato aphid, *Macrosiphum euphorbiae*

- North American origin, present in UK since early 1900s
- Polyphagous, feeding on 200 plant species in >20 plant families
- Direct feeding damage and virus transmission
- Low (PVY) or moderate (PVA) efficiency of virus transmission
- Transmits PLRV, although considered less efficient

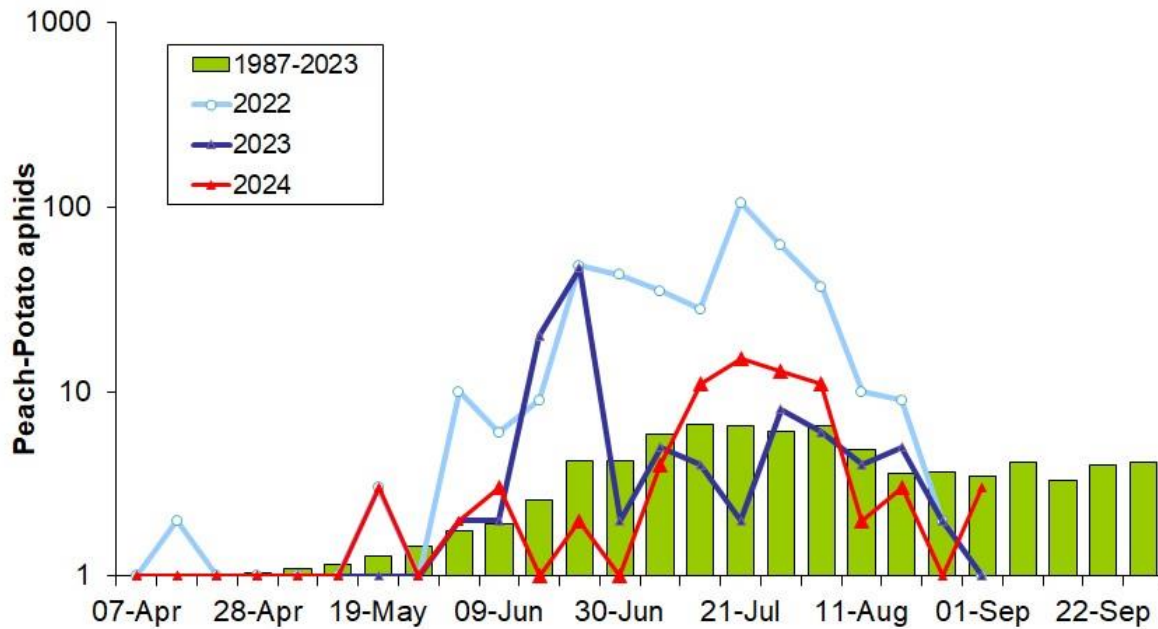


Aphids in a changing climate

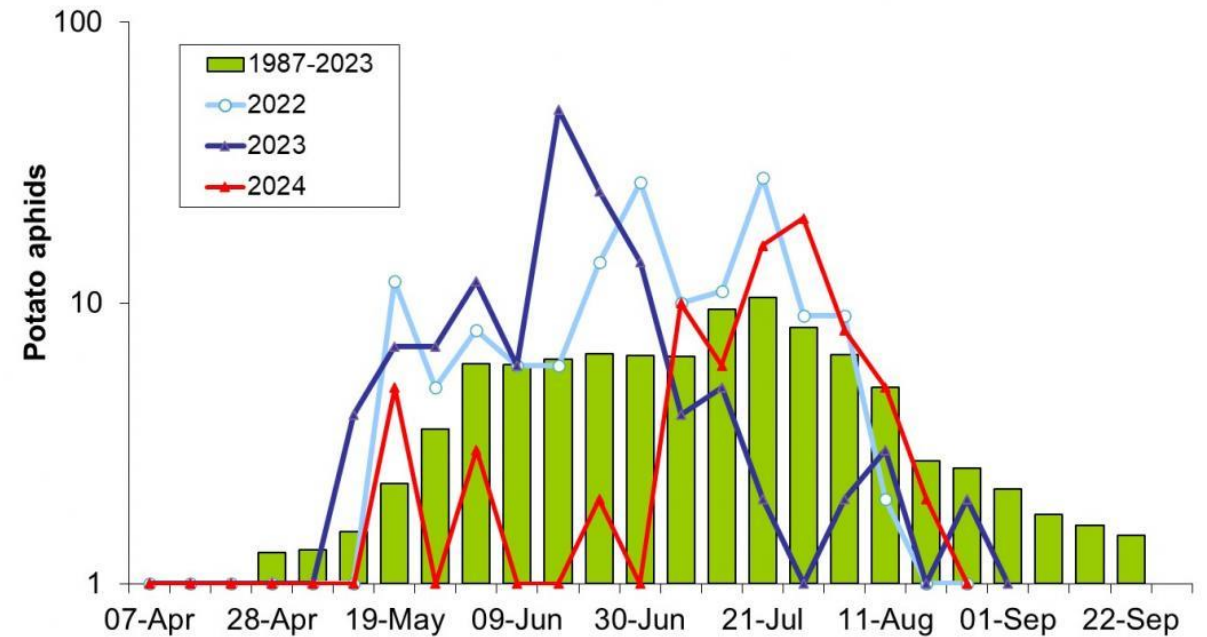
Increasing aphid abundance in recent years



Peach-Potato aphid *Myzus persicae* - Weekly Catches in the Dundee and Edinburgh Suction Traps

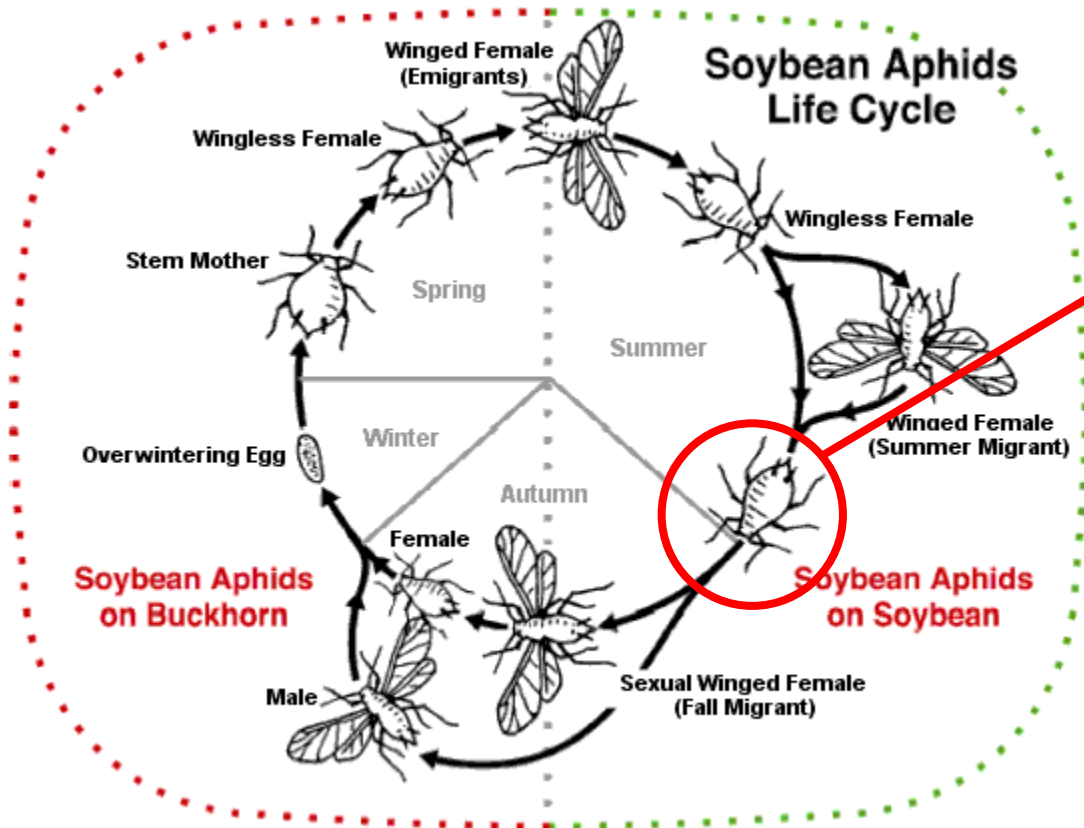


Potato aphid *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* - Weekly Catches in the Dundee and Edinburgh Suction Traps



Aphid life cycle

Successful herbivores and pests due to their life cycle and 'telescoping' of generations



1 mg aphid gives rise to 1 kg
in 46 days
(10 d development, 100
offspring per aphid over 4-5
week period)

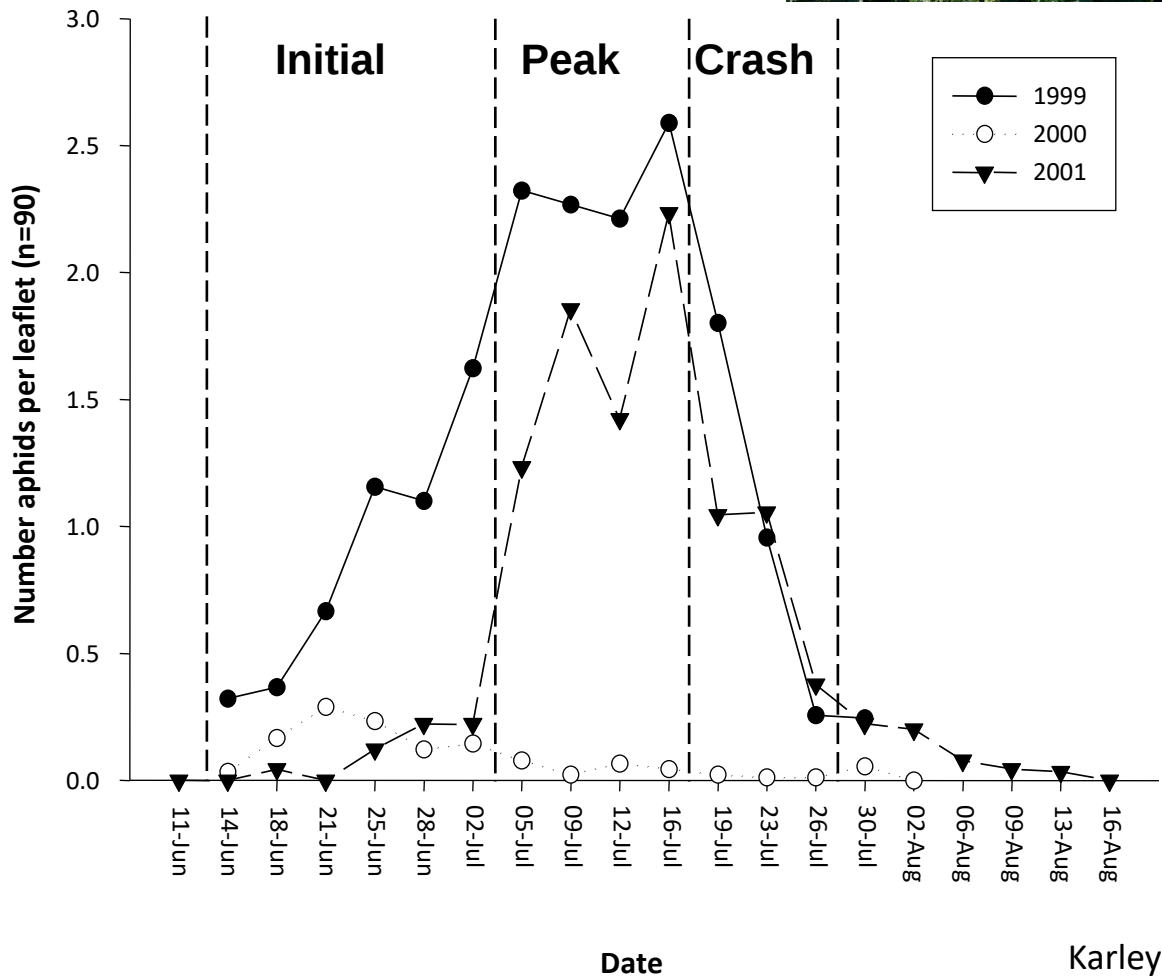
Rapid response to selective forces (e.g.
insecticides)



Summer aphid population dynamics on potato crops



Mid-summer aphid population crash occurs in crop and native vegetation



Factors regulating potato aphid abundance



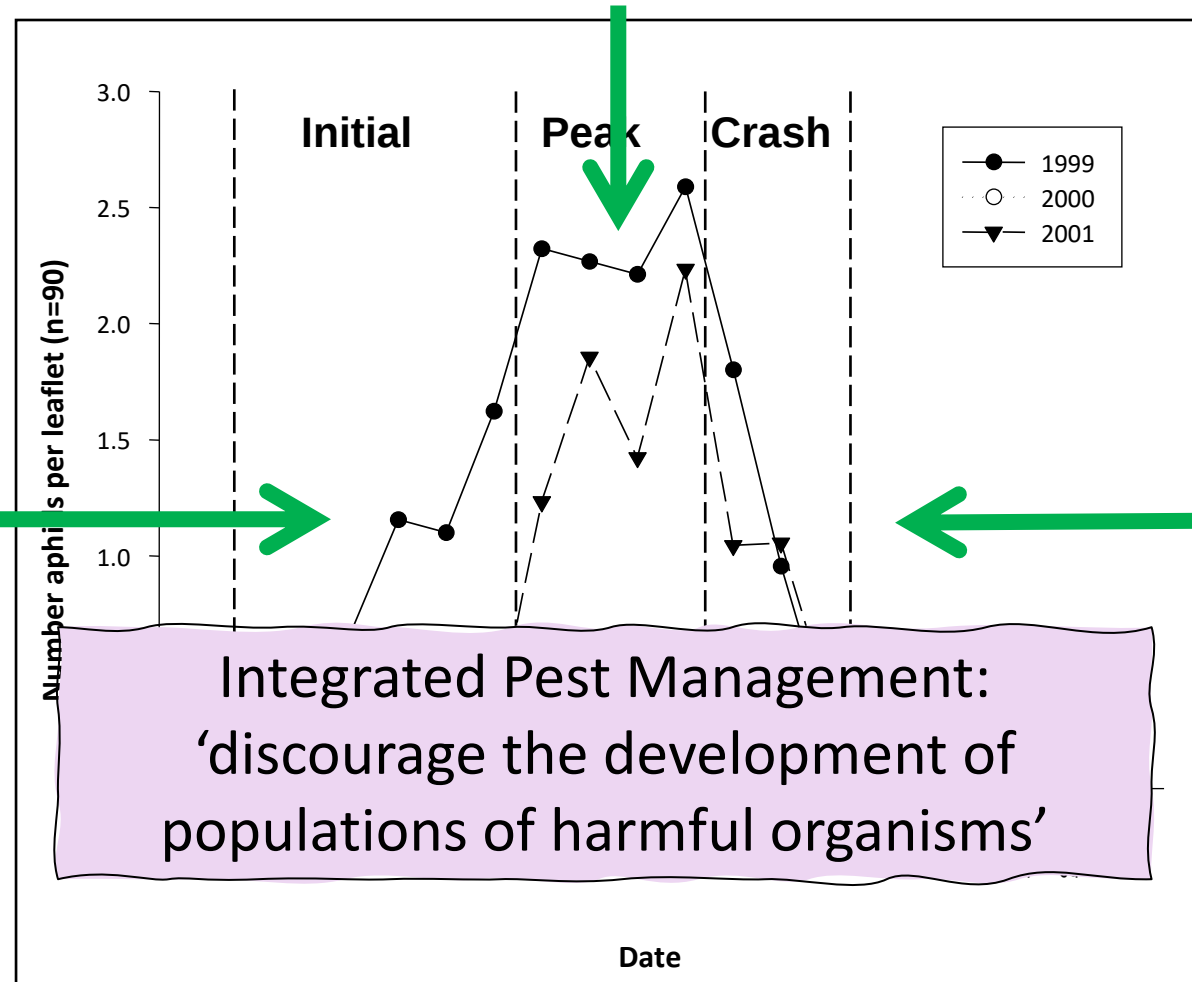
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High fitness of aphids colonising good quality immature plants (nutritional and physical traits)

Low natural enemy activity

Aphid recruitment (nymph production, winged aphids) continues up to peak



Reduced aphid fitness on poorer quality mature plants (nutritional and physical traits, MPR)

Increased natural enemy activity



Pesticide resistance

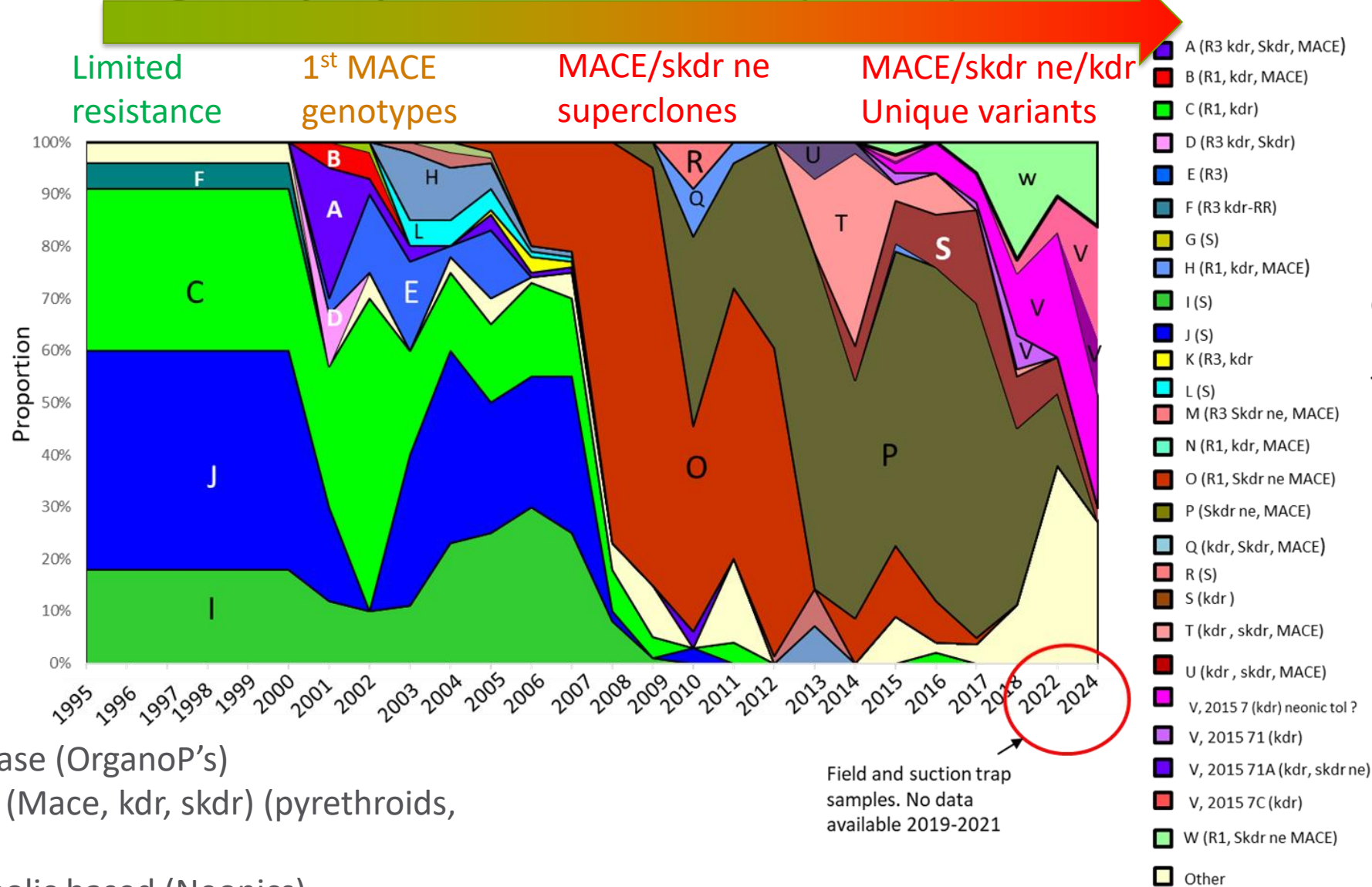


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Changes in *Myzus persicae* Resistant Clones (Scotland)



Rapid evolution
of resistance
to insecticides
through
multiple
independent
molecular
mechanisms

Pesticide resistance

- Metabolic - esterase (OrganoP's)
- Target-site based (Mace, kdr, skdr) (pyrethroids, carbamates)
- Target and metabolic based (Neonics)

Natural enemies of aphids

- **Predators:** ladybirds adults & larvae, syrphid larvae, chrysopid larvae, generalist predators
- **Parasitic wasps:** parasitoids and hyperparasitoids
- **Entomopathogenic fungi:** *Beauveria bassiana*, *Verticillium lecanii*, *Neozygites fresenii*, *Pandora neoaphidis*

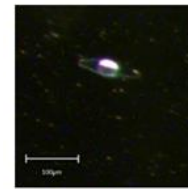


Natural enemy control of aphid populations: parasitism by braconid wasps

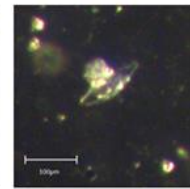
Aphidius ervi – common generalist parasitoid of aphids



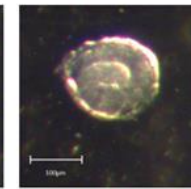
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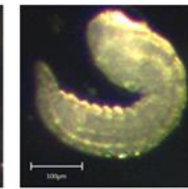
Day 0



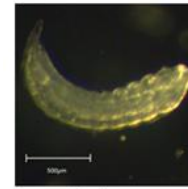
Day 1



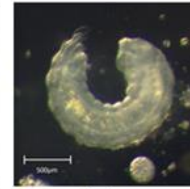
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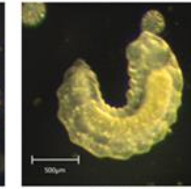
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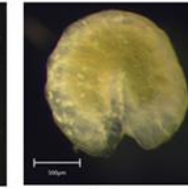
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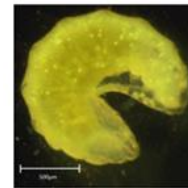
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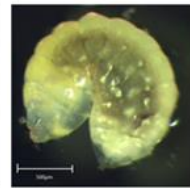
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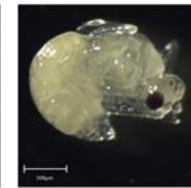
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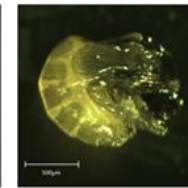
Day 8



Day 9



Day 10



Day 11



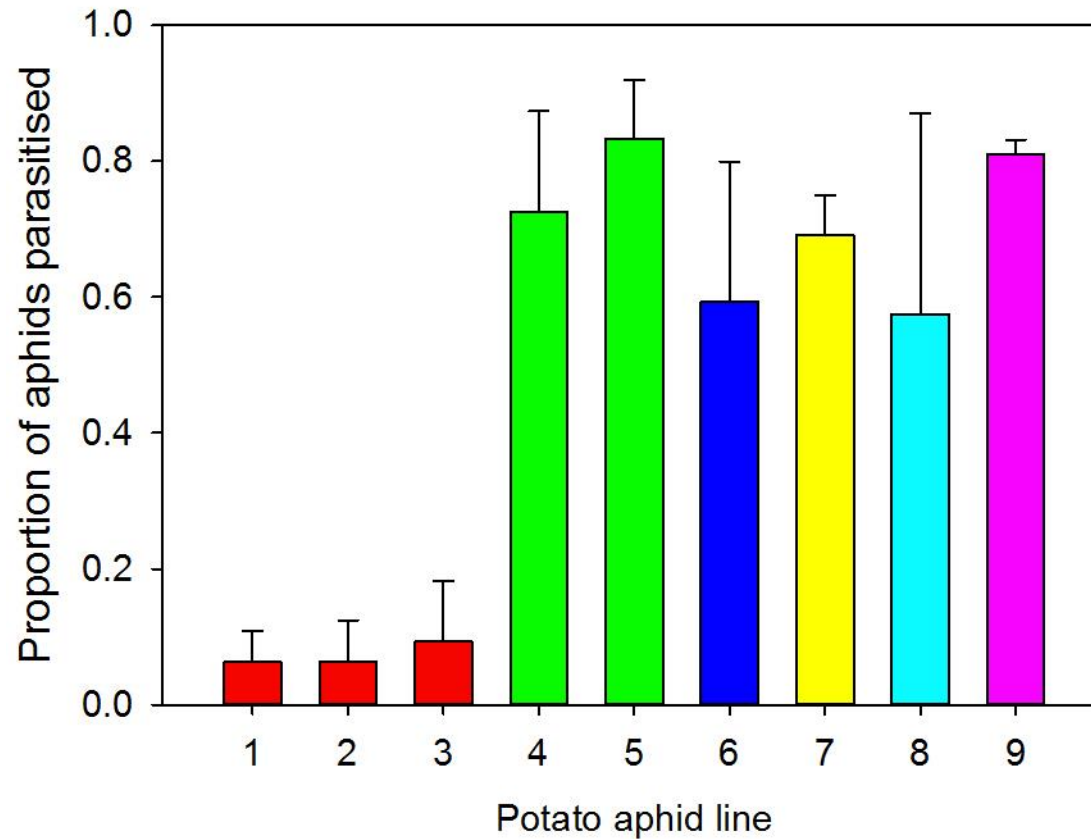
Eclosed adult male



Parasitized aphid mummy

Aphid resistance to parasitism

Potato aphid genotypes vary in susceptibility to *Aphidius ervi*

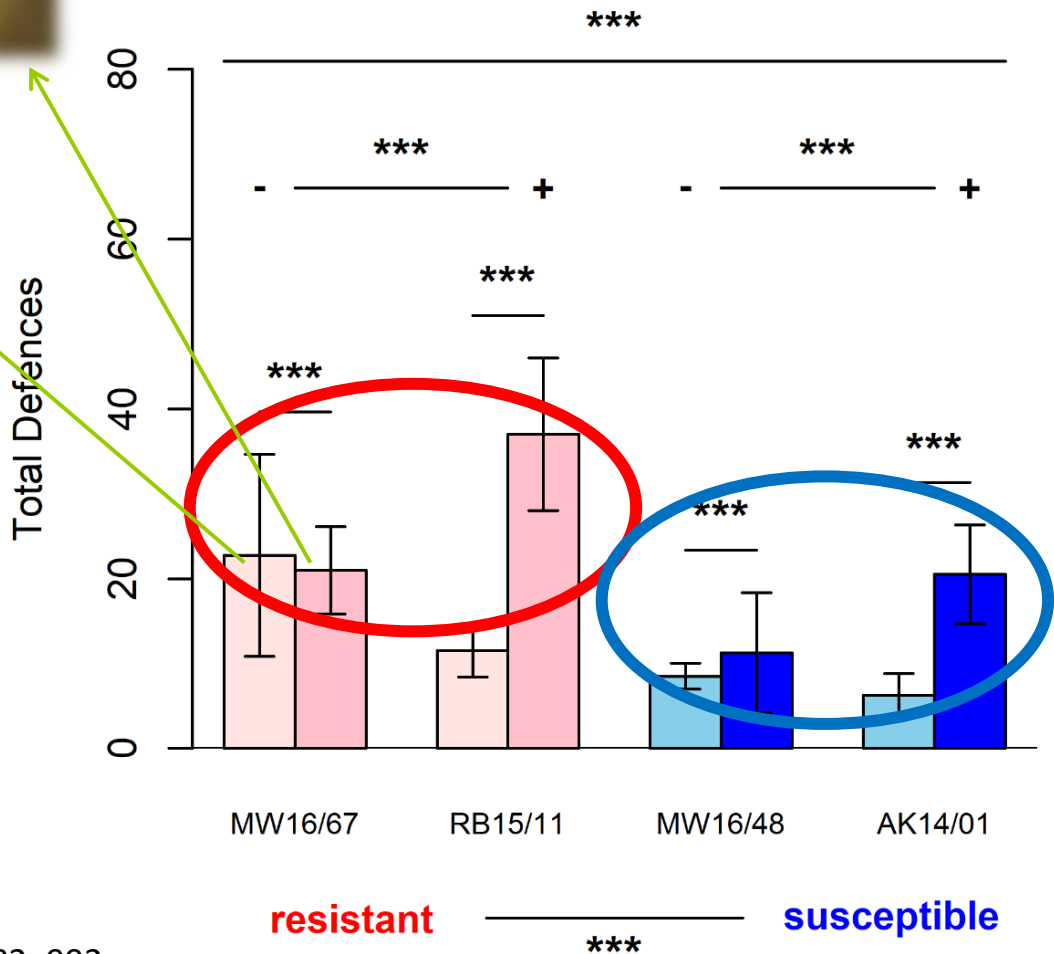


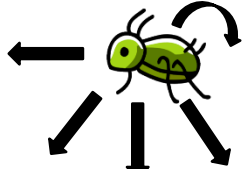
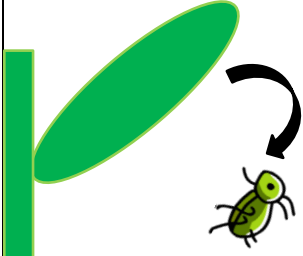
Parasitoid-resistant aphid genotypes have rapid development, high fecundity and long survival

Interactions with aphid predators



Parasitoid-resistant potato aphid genotype more likely to defend against lacewing and ladybird attack



Behaviour/defence	
No reaction	
'Shift'	
Kick	
Back-up/walk away	
Drop	



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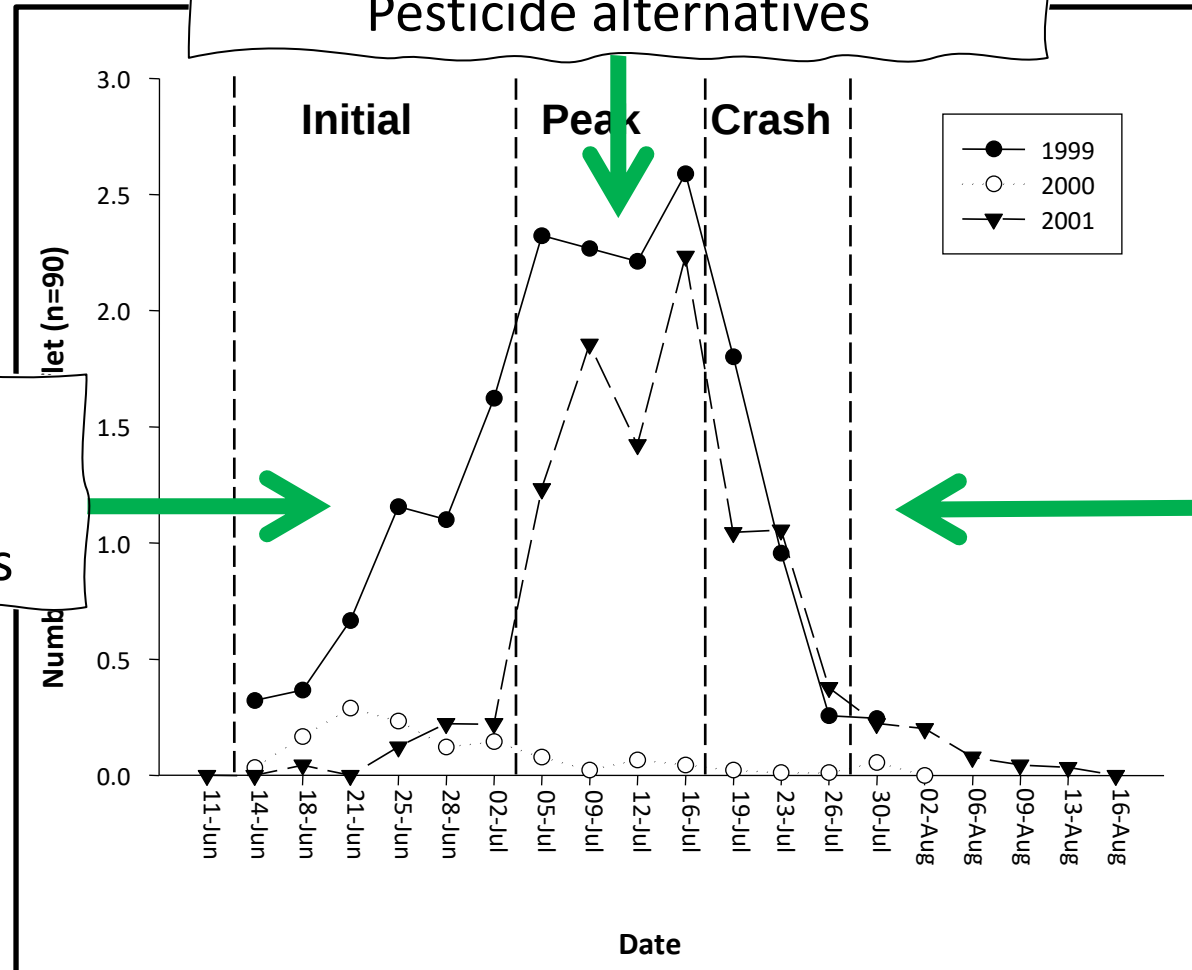


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Aphid dynamics and IPM options



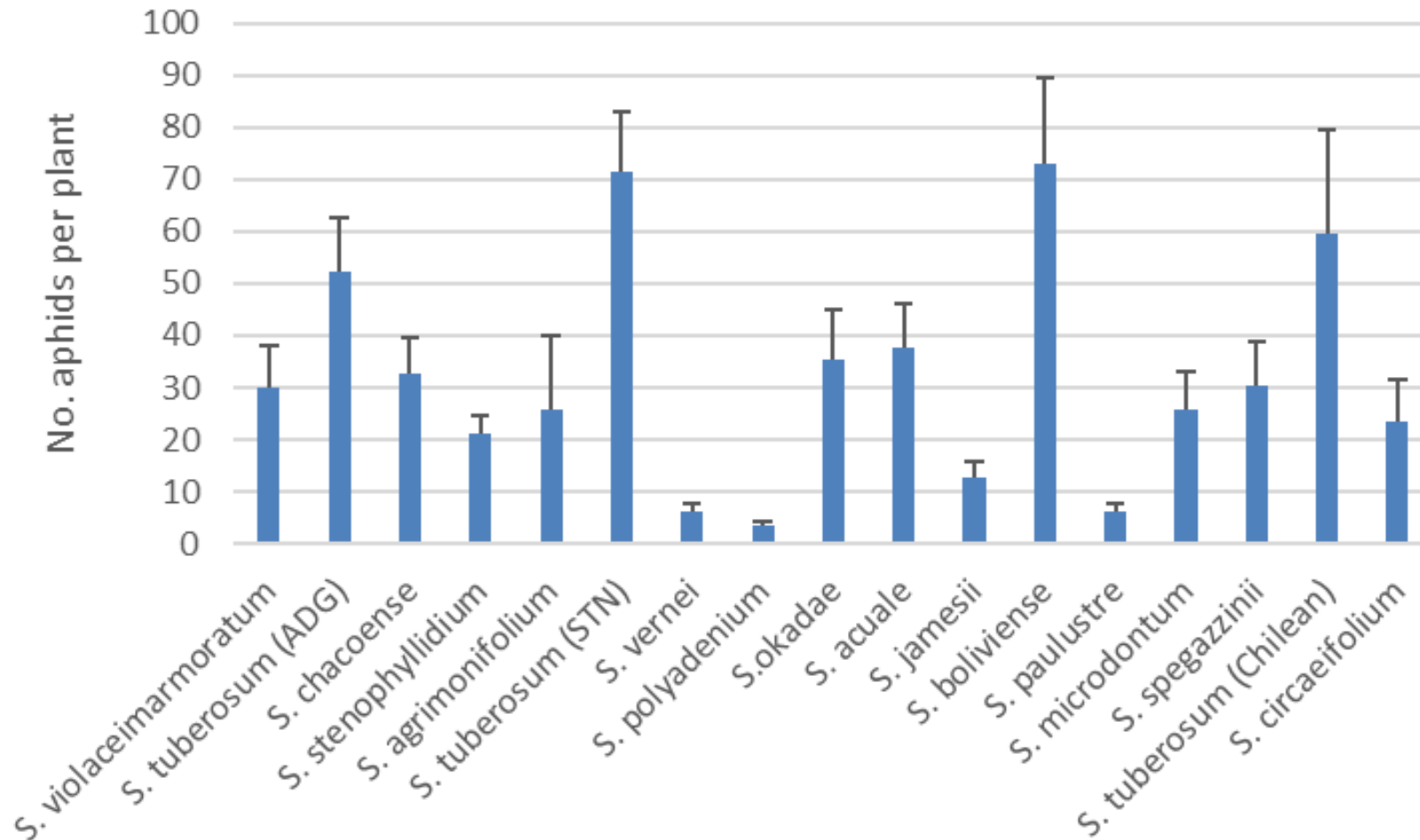
Monitor aphid population
composition (species, phenotype)
Pesticide alternatives



Deter aphid settling
Attract natural enemies

Mature plant resistance
Enhance natural enemy
activity

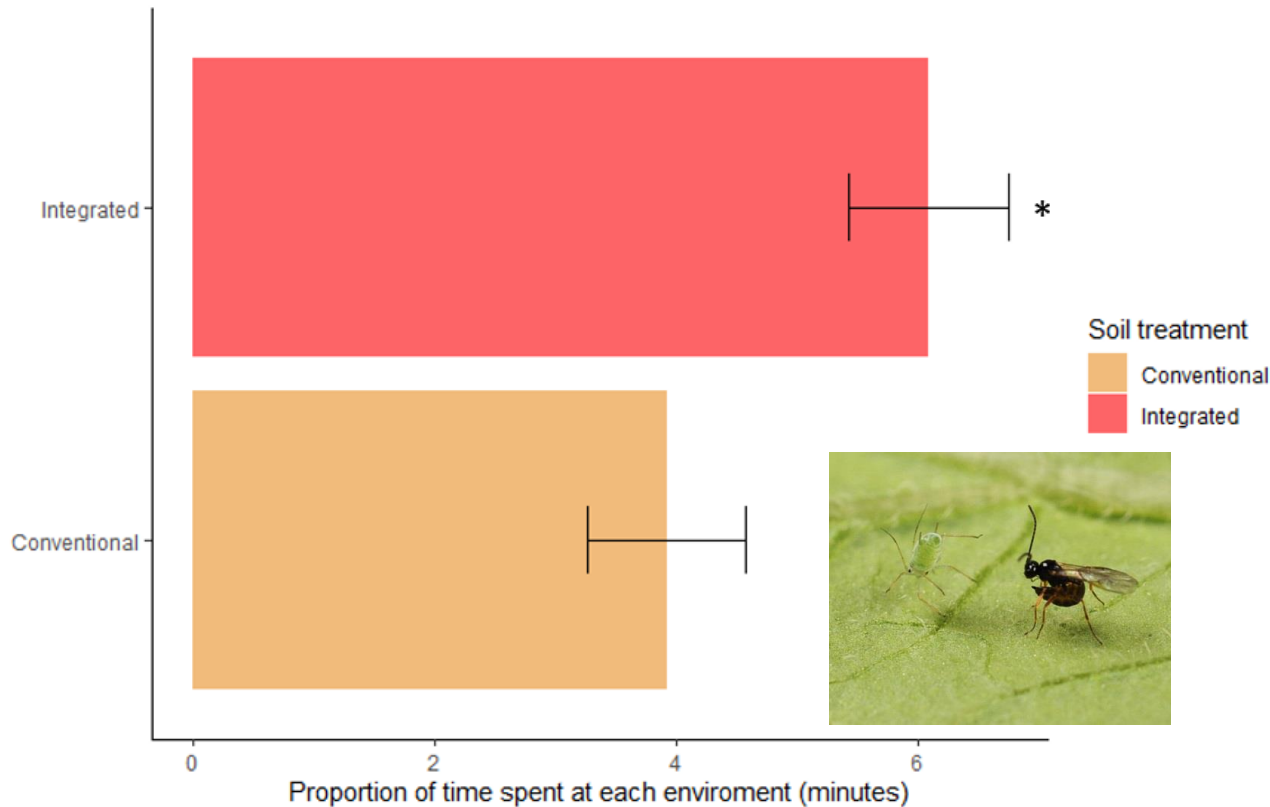
Deter aphid settling - plant genotype



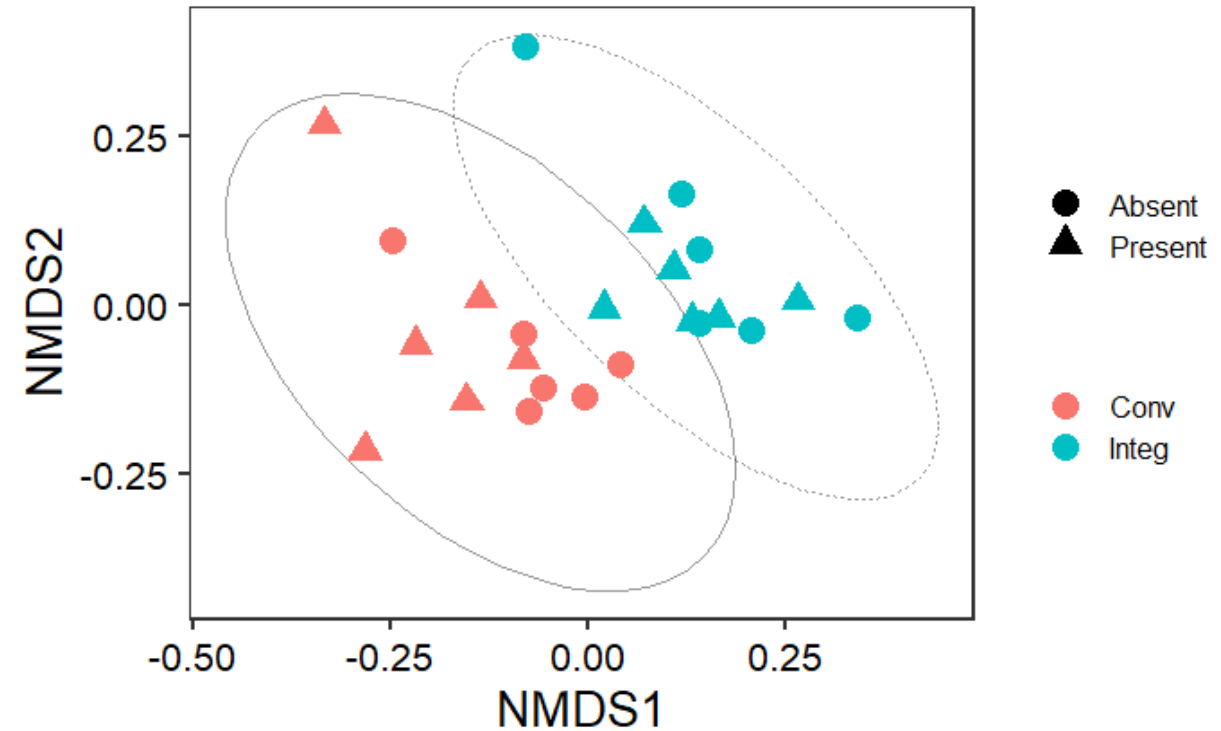
Differential suitability of *Solanum* spp. and genotypes to *M. euphorbiae*

Deter aphid settling

Attract natural enemies – integrated soil management



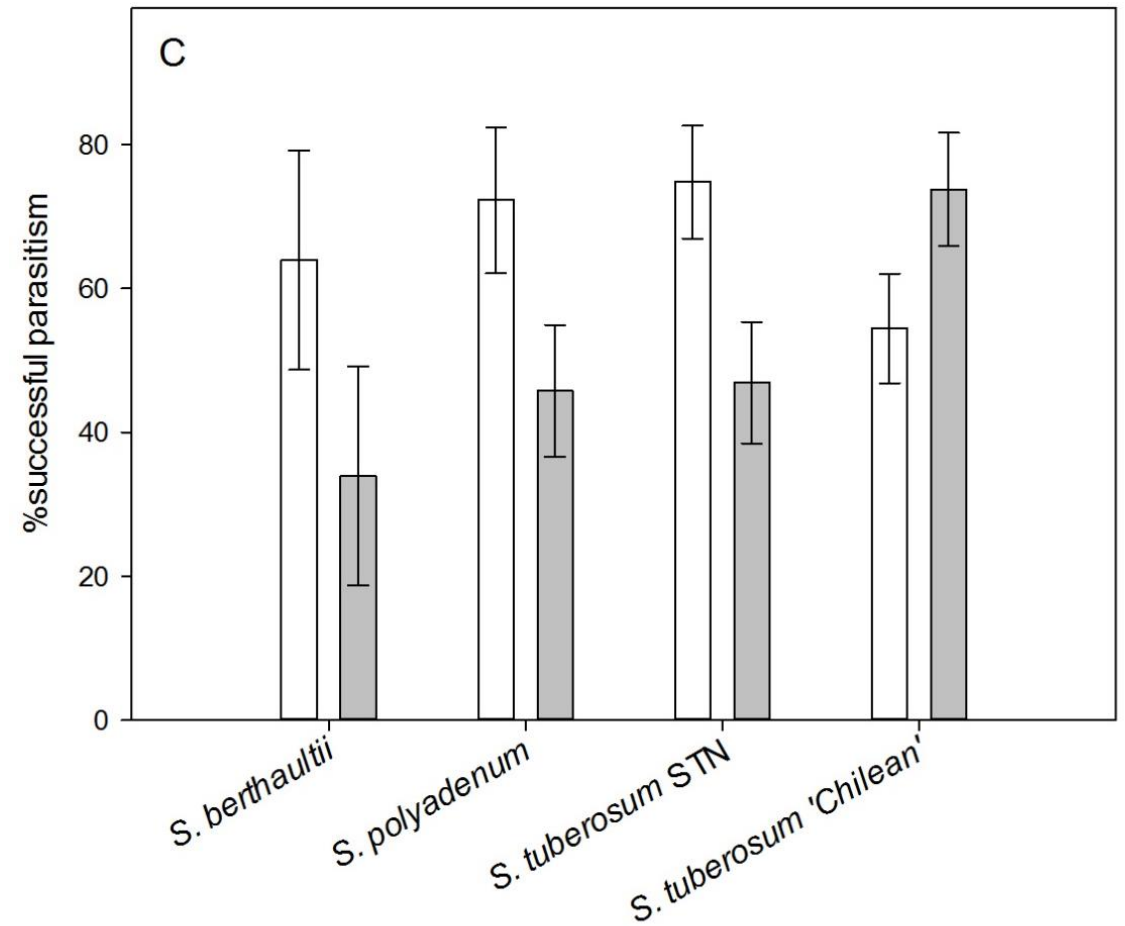
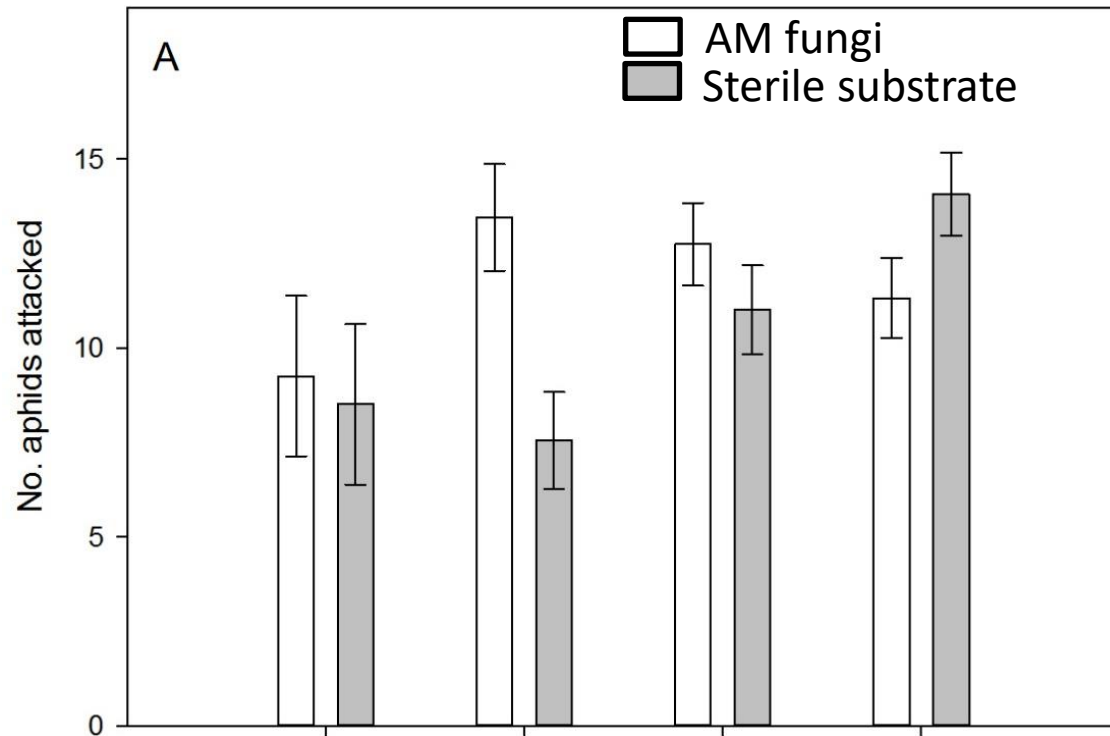
Aphidius ervi preferred odours from infested plants grown in integrated management soils



Differences in soil rhizobiome composition between soil types

Increase natural enemy success – AM fungi

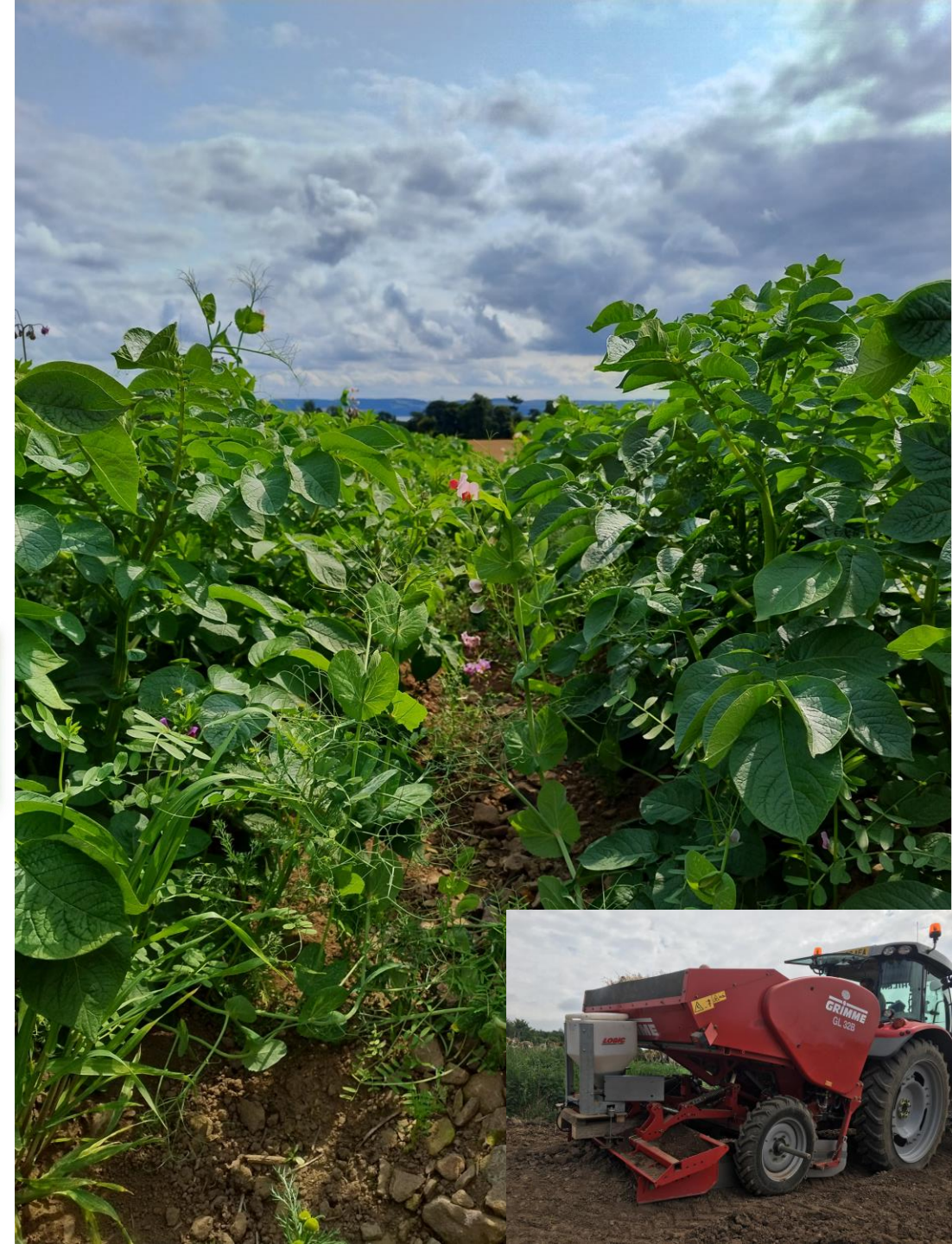
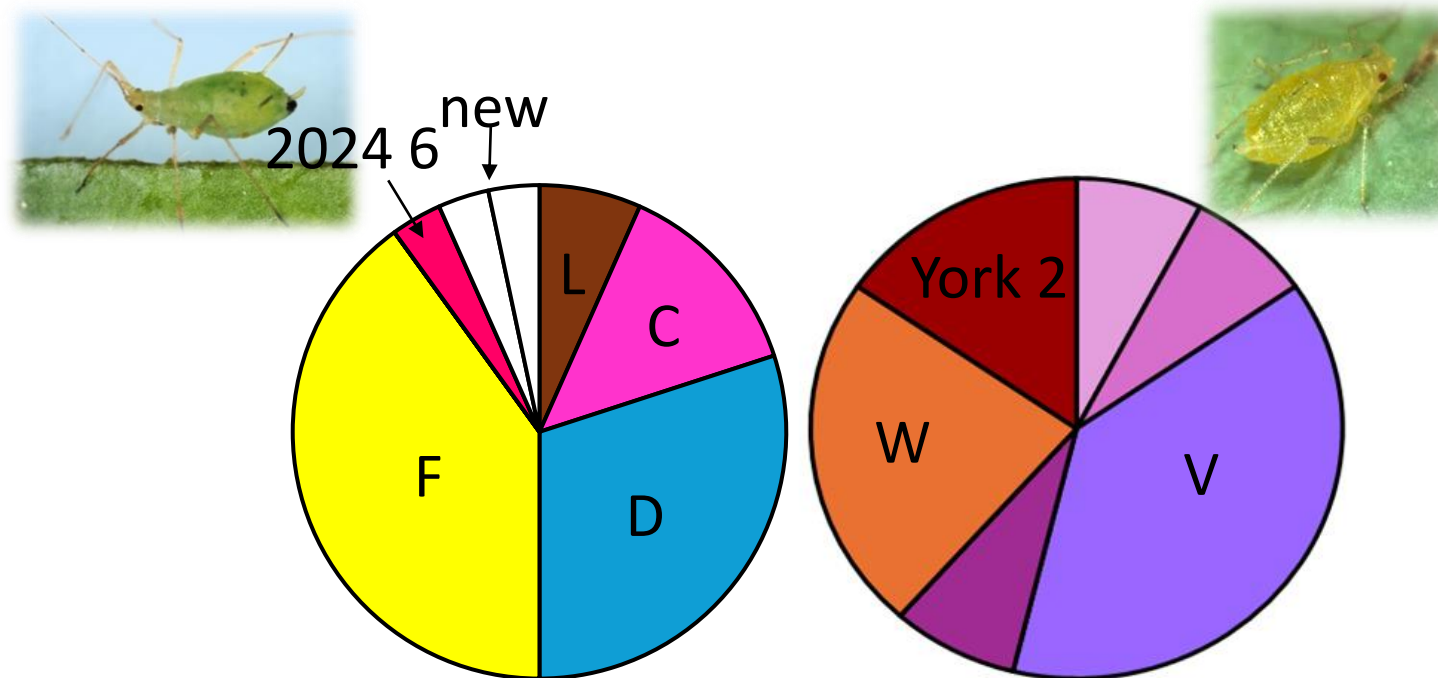
M. euphorbiae feeding on plants colonised by AM fungi are attacked more frequently by *A. ervi* and show higher %mummification



Companion cropping

Multi-year trial at Balruddery Farm Centre for Sustainable Cropping to investigate the efficacy of alternative agronomic measures for aphid control

- Co-crop (pea, vetch, rye) sown with the tubers
- Pest monitoring, aphid genotyping
- 3 year trial (each year = 1 replicate)



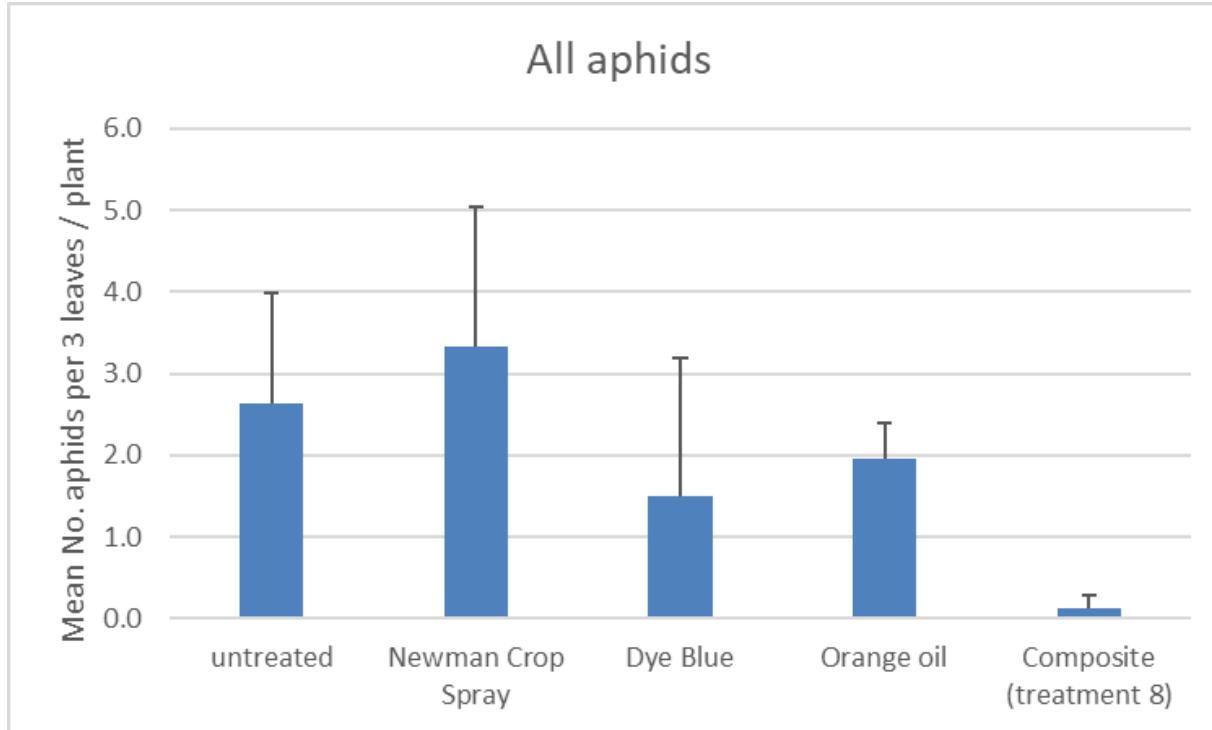
Pesticide alternatives

IPM trial of pesticide alternatives – virus infector strip - visited on 30th July 2024

- Aphid abundance scored on three leaves of three plants per replicate block
- Aphid samples collected to verify species and genotype
- Leaf samples collected for virus presence using ELISA (no PLRV detected)

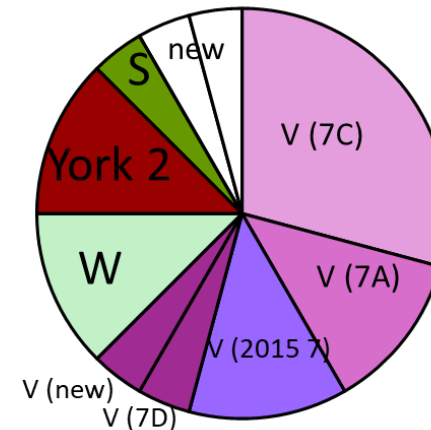


Pesticide alternatives

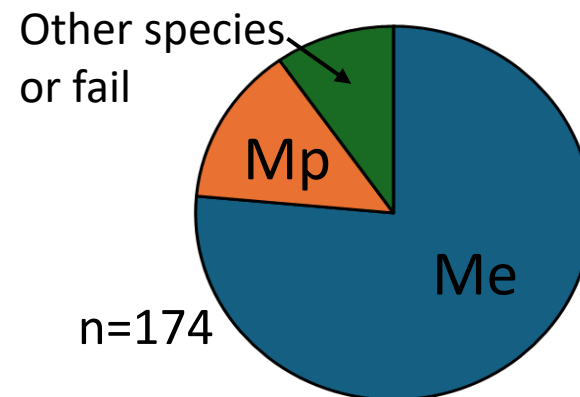
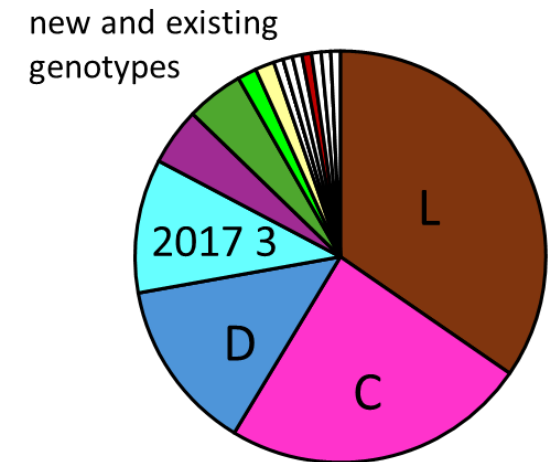


- Aphid abundance lowest on the composite treatment
- Dominated by *Macrosiphum euphorbiae*
- Existing and new aphid genotypes detected
- Tuber virus levels (PLRV, PVY) reflected aphid abundance

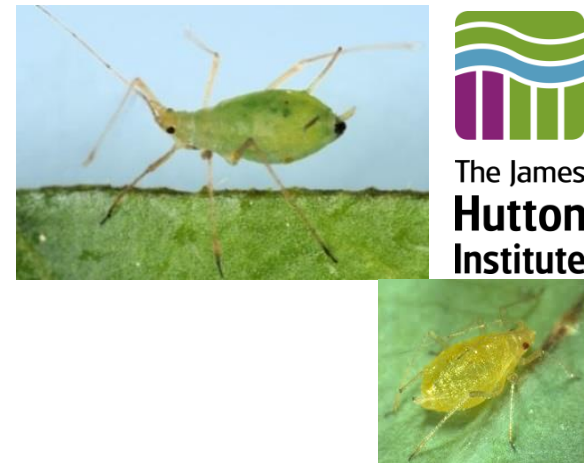
M. persicae
n=24



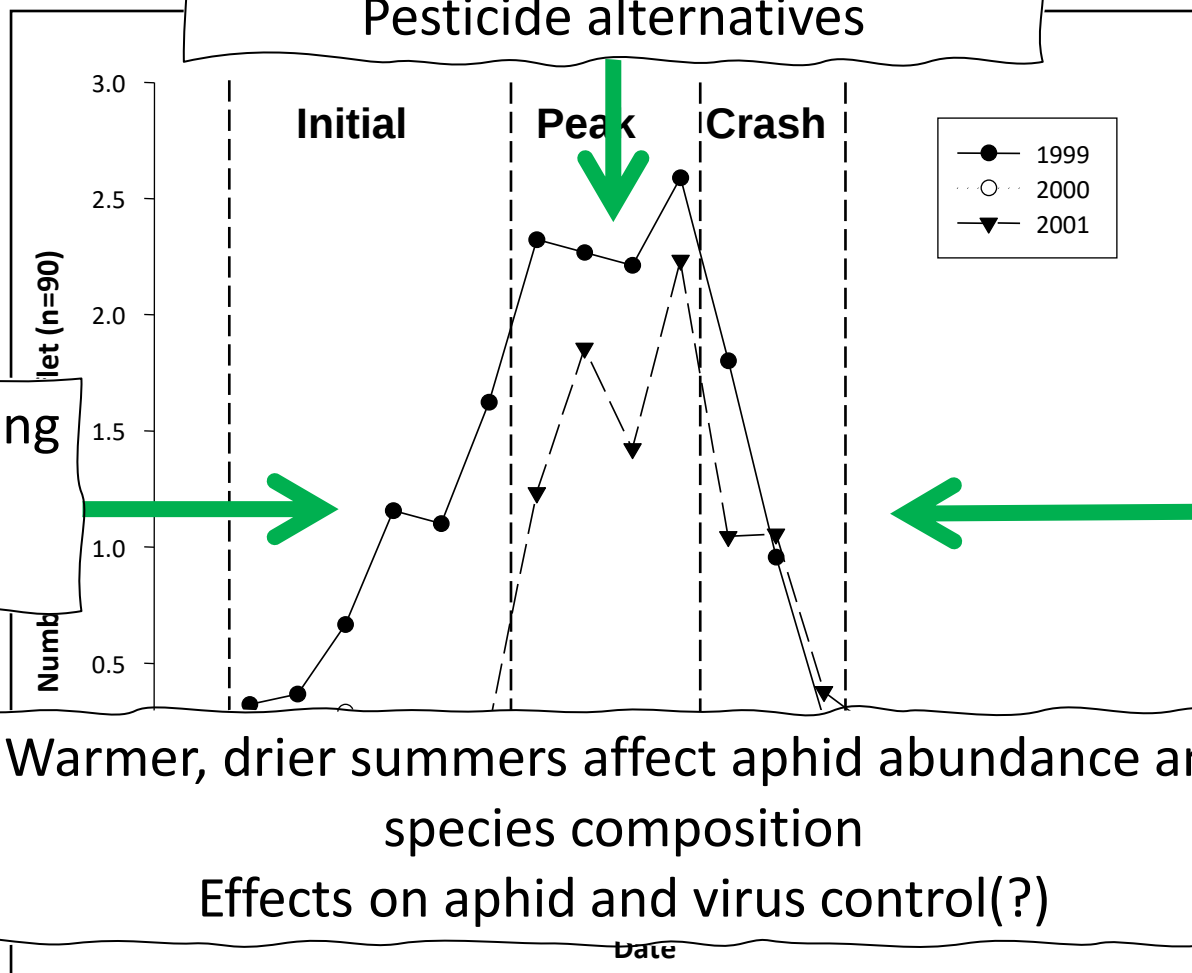
M. euphorbiae
n=133



Summary: aphid IPM options



Monitor aphid population
composition (species, phenotype)
Pesticide alternatives



Variety choice and breeding
to deter aphid settling
(Companion cropping)

(Companion cropping)
Mature plant resistance
Soil microbiome
management to attract
natural enemies

Thanks to funders and people

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Scottish Aphid Borne Virus working group

Thank you for listening

Questions?



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