



National Institute of Food and Agriculture
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Key winter pests on high tunnel spinach and effective options for management



HIGH TUNNEL

PRODUCTION RESOURCES



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- High tunnels, and other forms of protected culture, are rising in popularity (Janke et al. 2017), especially on **urban farms** where space is limited (Shoaf and Ingwell, 2021).
- Higher pest pressure and management is a major barrier in this production system (Ingwell et al. 2017).
- Little research has focused on the shoulder seasons (spring and fall) and during the winter.



OBJECTIVE 1

Describe biotic trends
in winter high tunnels
on farms along the
rural-urban landscape
gradient



Multi-state grower survey: Dec 2022 – Mar 2023



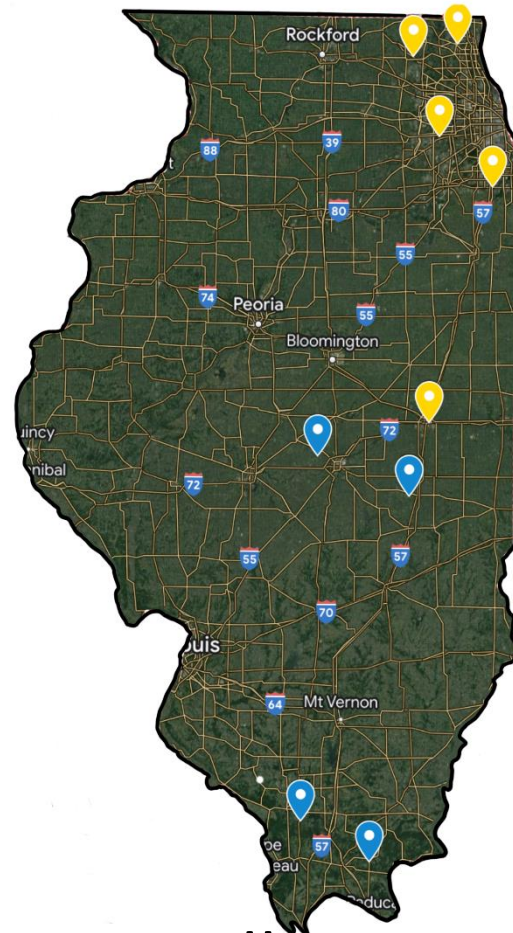
Dr. Sam Willden



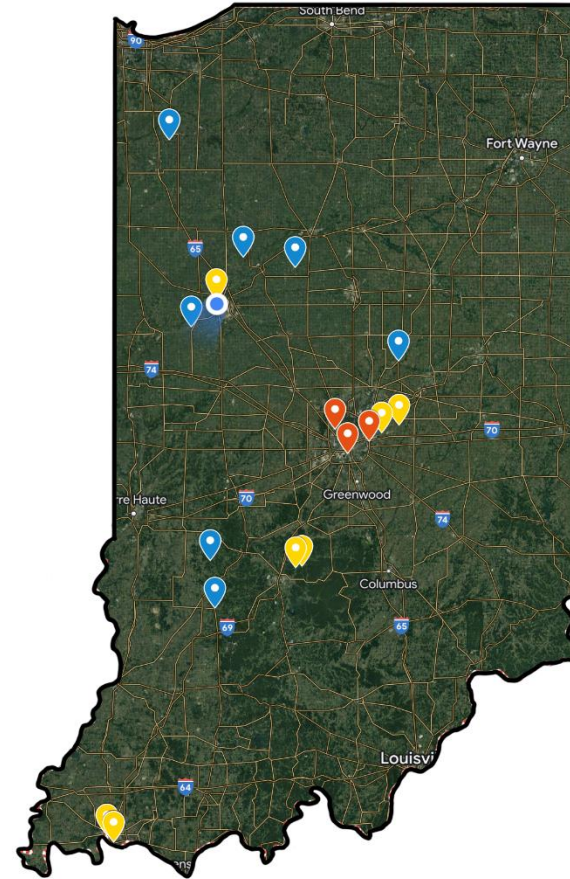
Garima Kohli



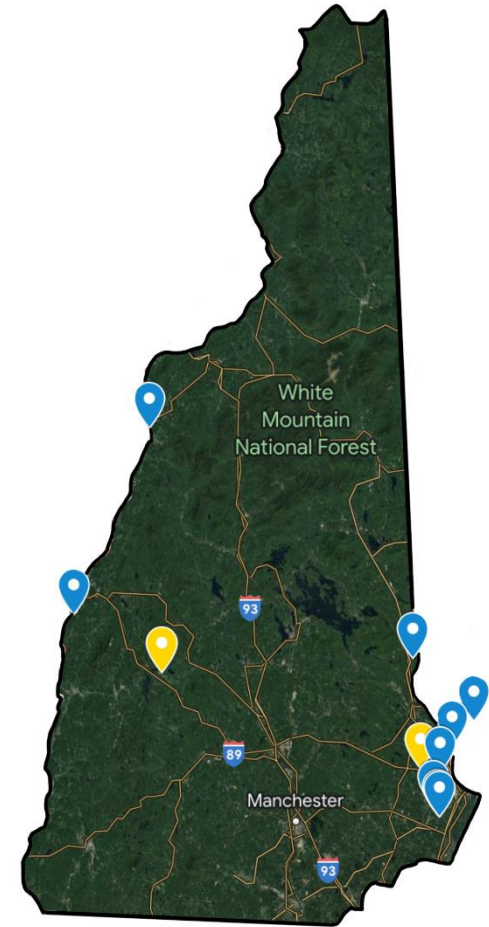
Dr. Anna Wallingford



Illinois



Indiana



New England

Map legend:  Urban  Suburban  Rural



Multi-state grower survey: Dec 2022 – Mar 2023



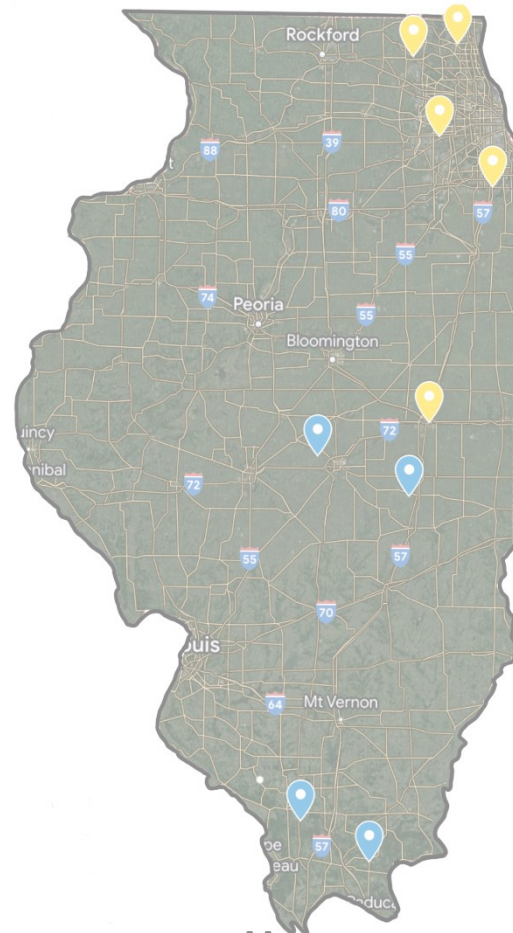
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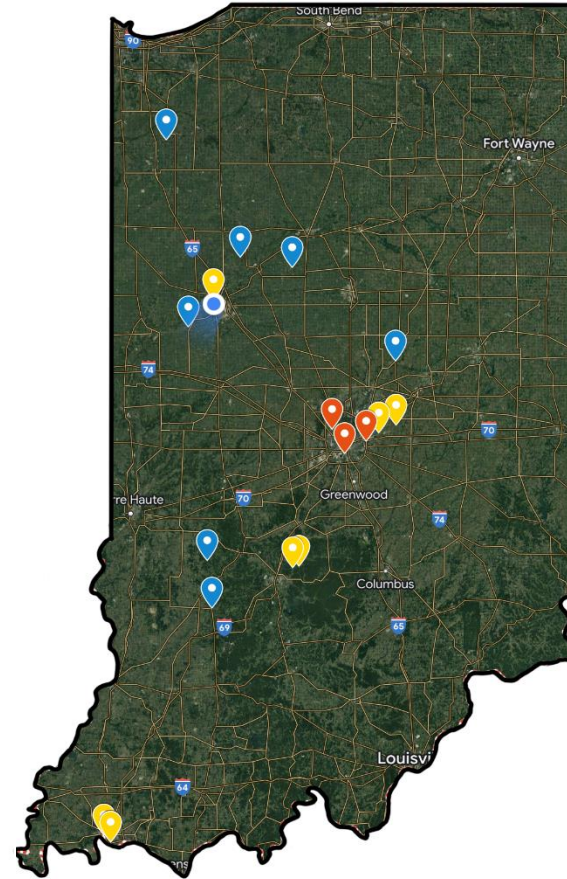
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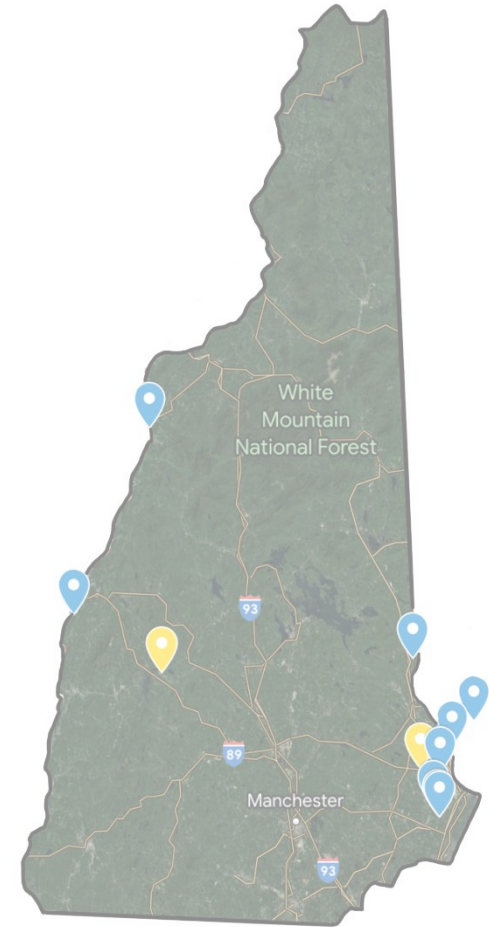
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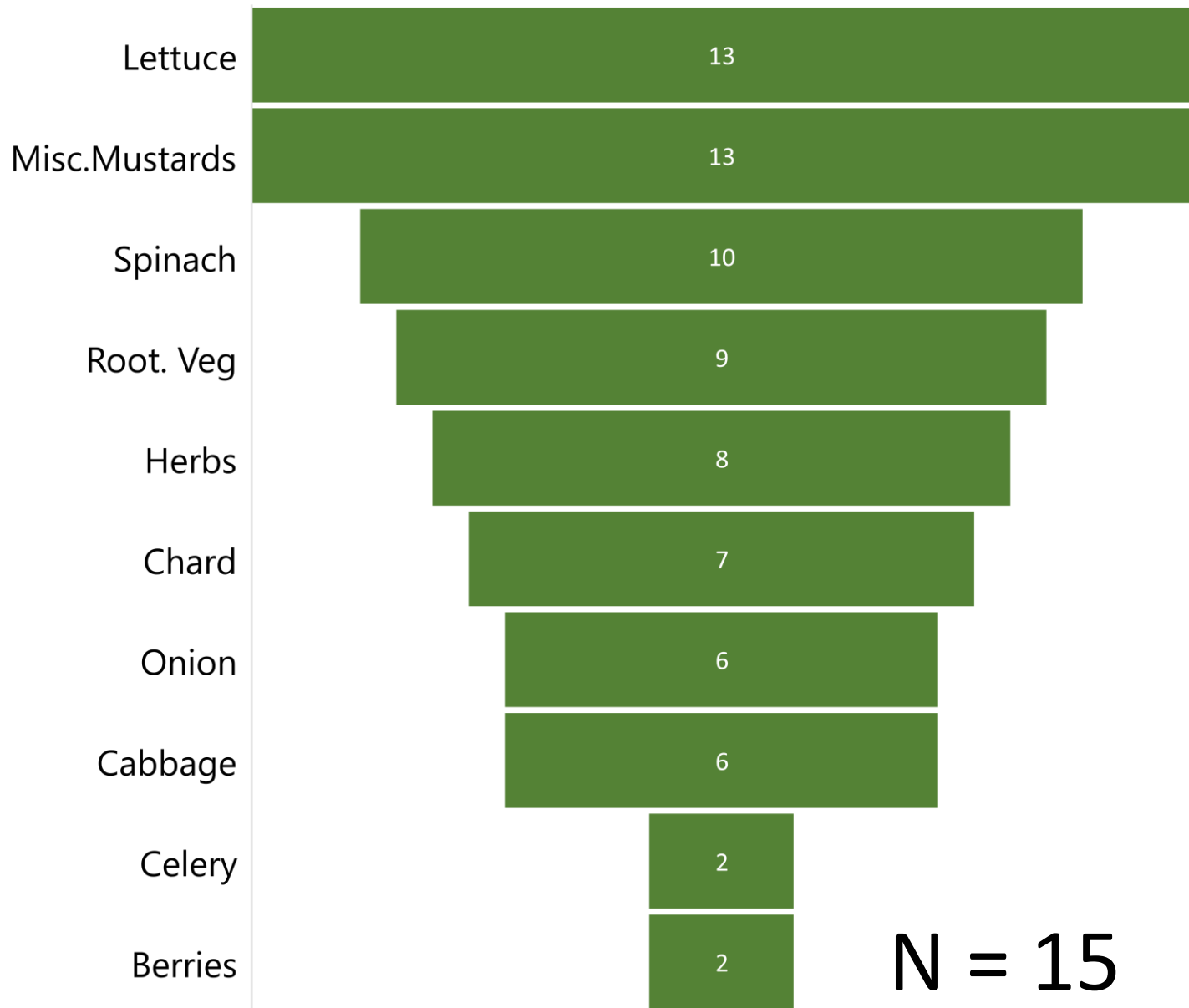
Map legend:  Urban  Suburban  Rural

In-situ crop counts and inspections



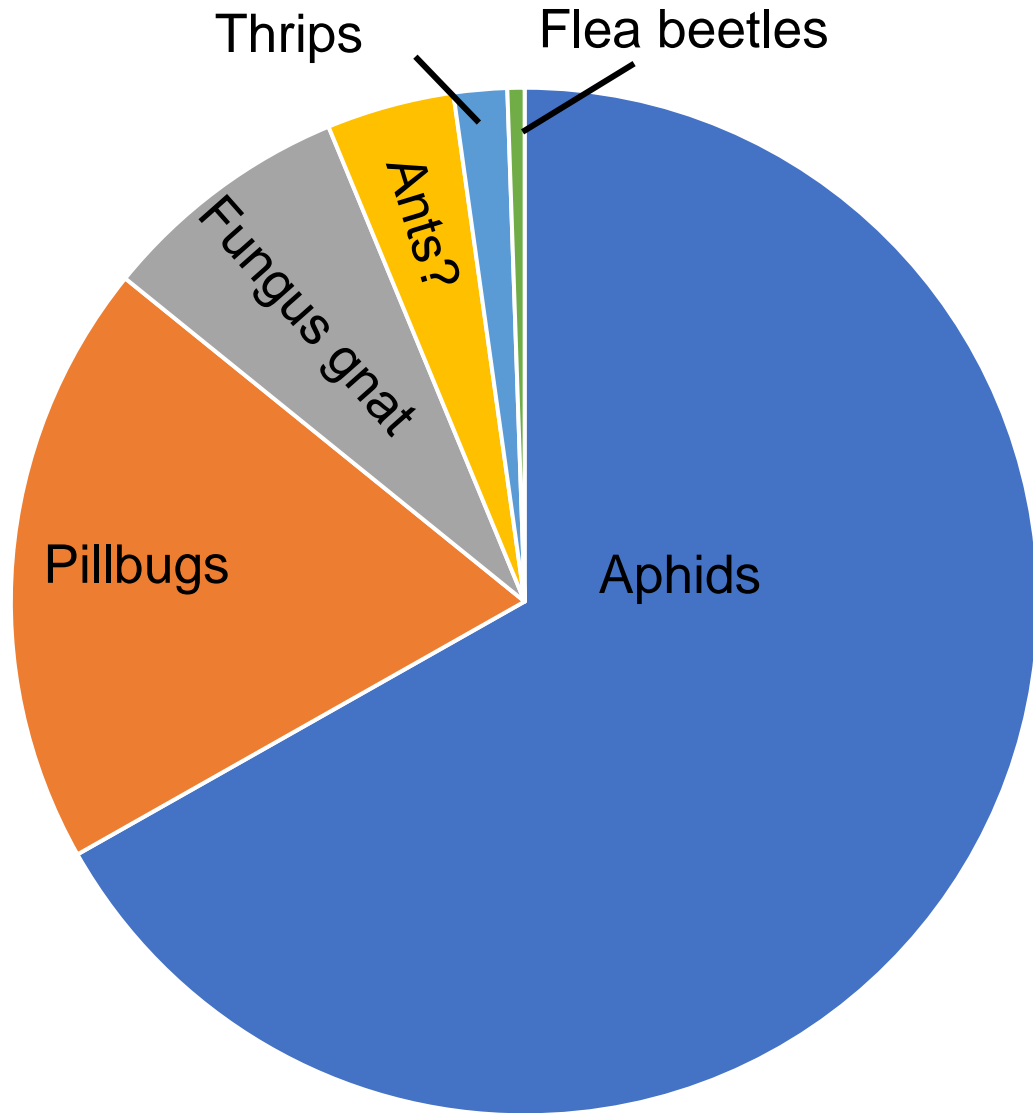


Primary winter crops in Indiana

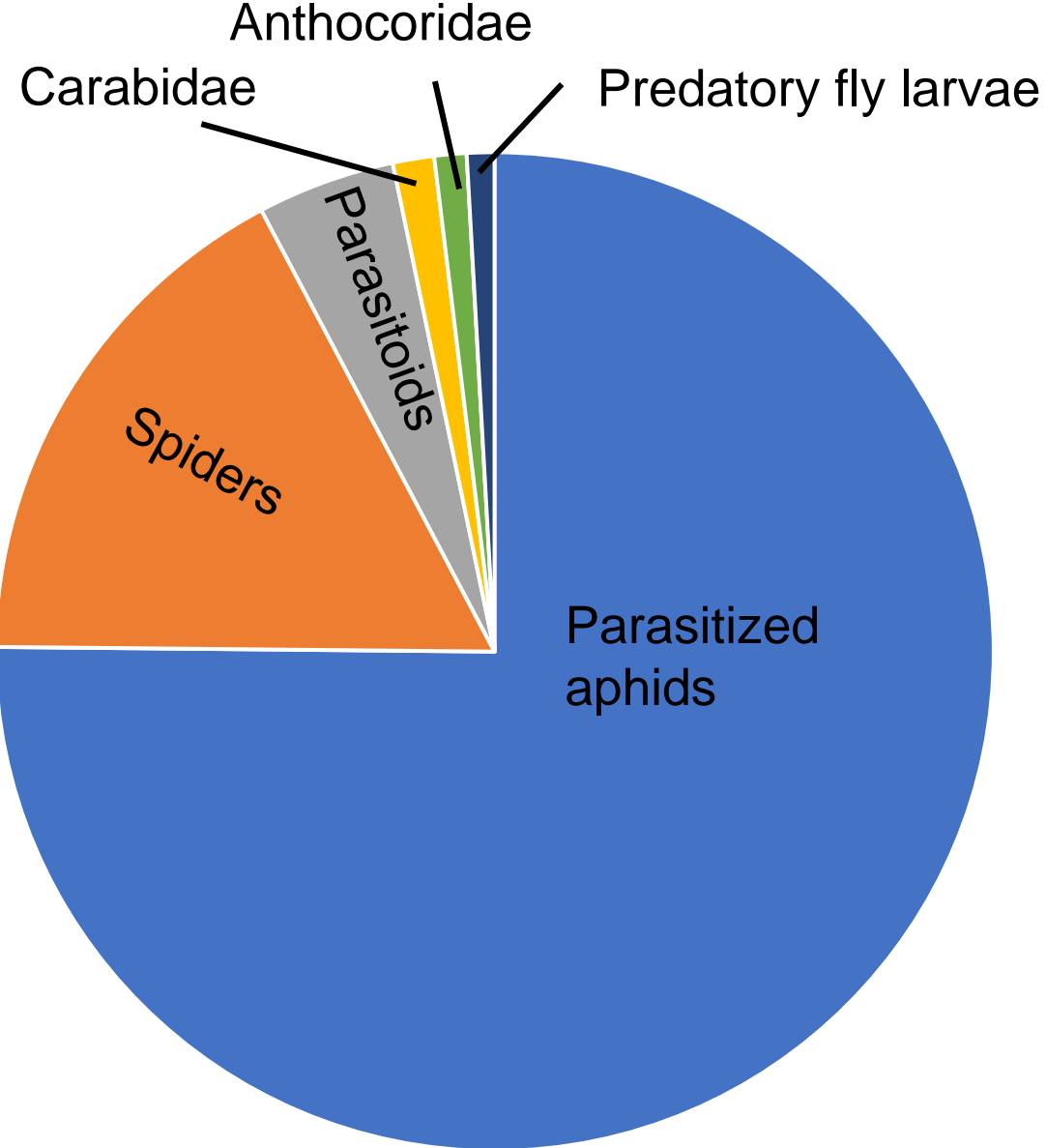


Primary insect pests:

Primary insect pests: **aphids** and pillbugs



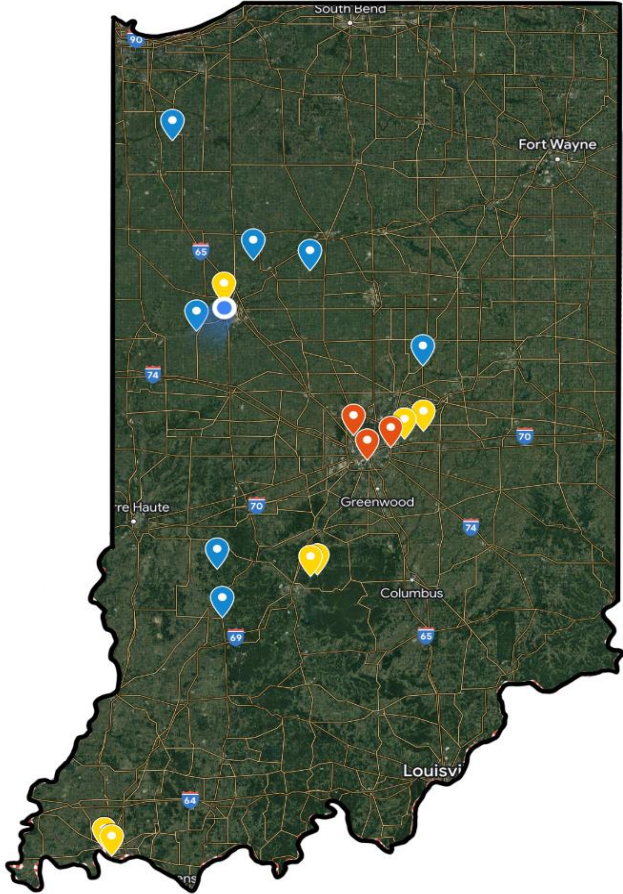
Primary natural enemies: **aphid parasitoids** and spiders



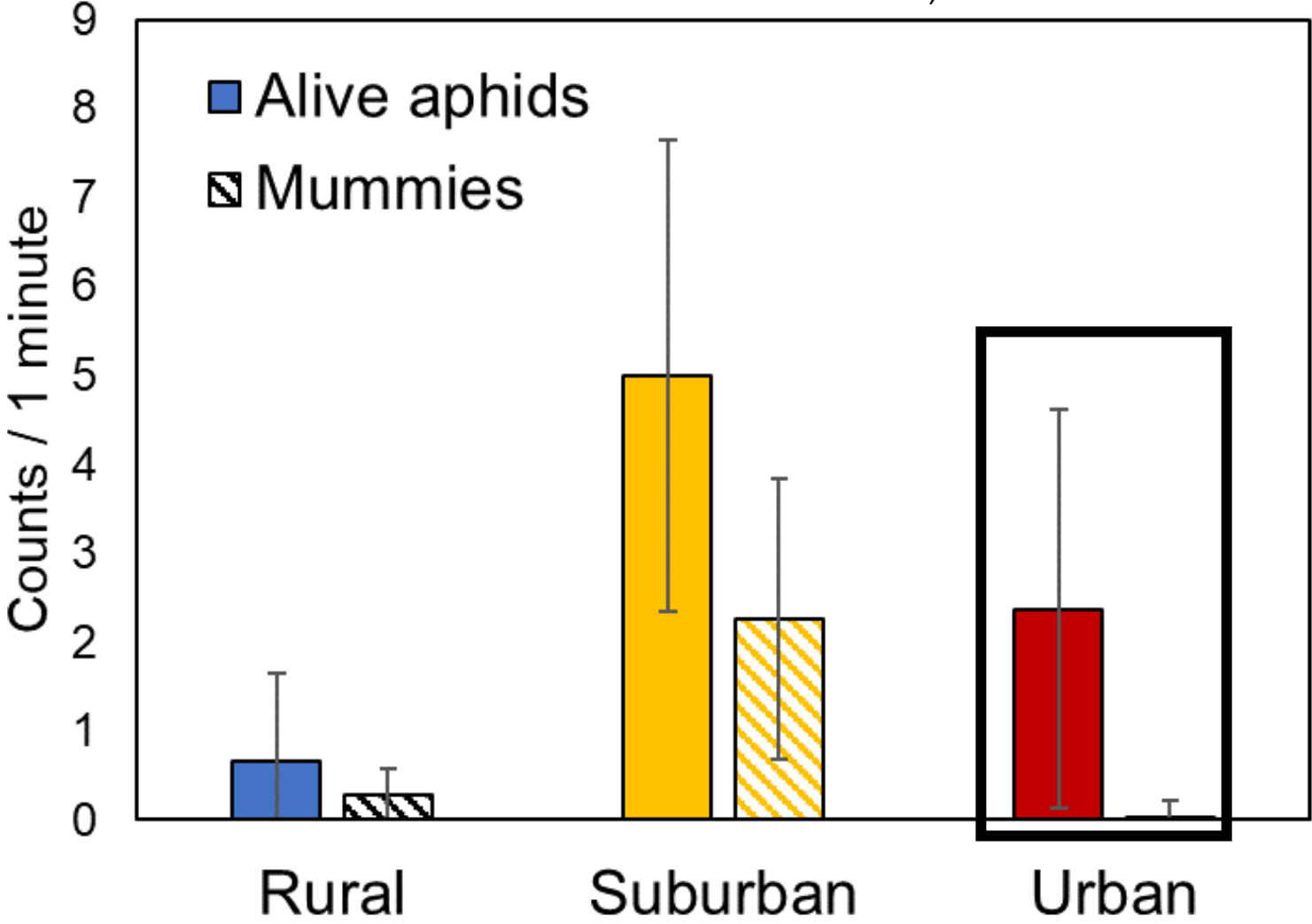
Aphids/parasitoids across landscapes:

Aphids: $F_{2,14} = 0.19, p = 0.22$

Mummies: $F_{2,14} = 1.09, p = 0.36$



Urban Suburban Rural



OBJECTIVE 2:

Develop a management plan for aphids on winter crops.

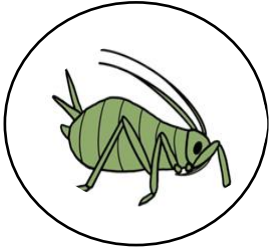
What combination of biocontrol agents and Organic sprays are most effective?



Winter management of aphids: lab bioassay

Biocontrol agents:

Lab bioassay: 11L:13D, 10C, 70% RH



Macrosiphum euphorbiae, N=20



Adalia bipunctata, N=10



Chrysoperla carnea, N=10



Orius insidiosus, N=10

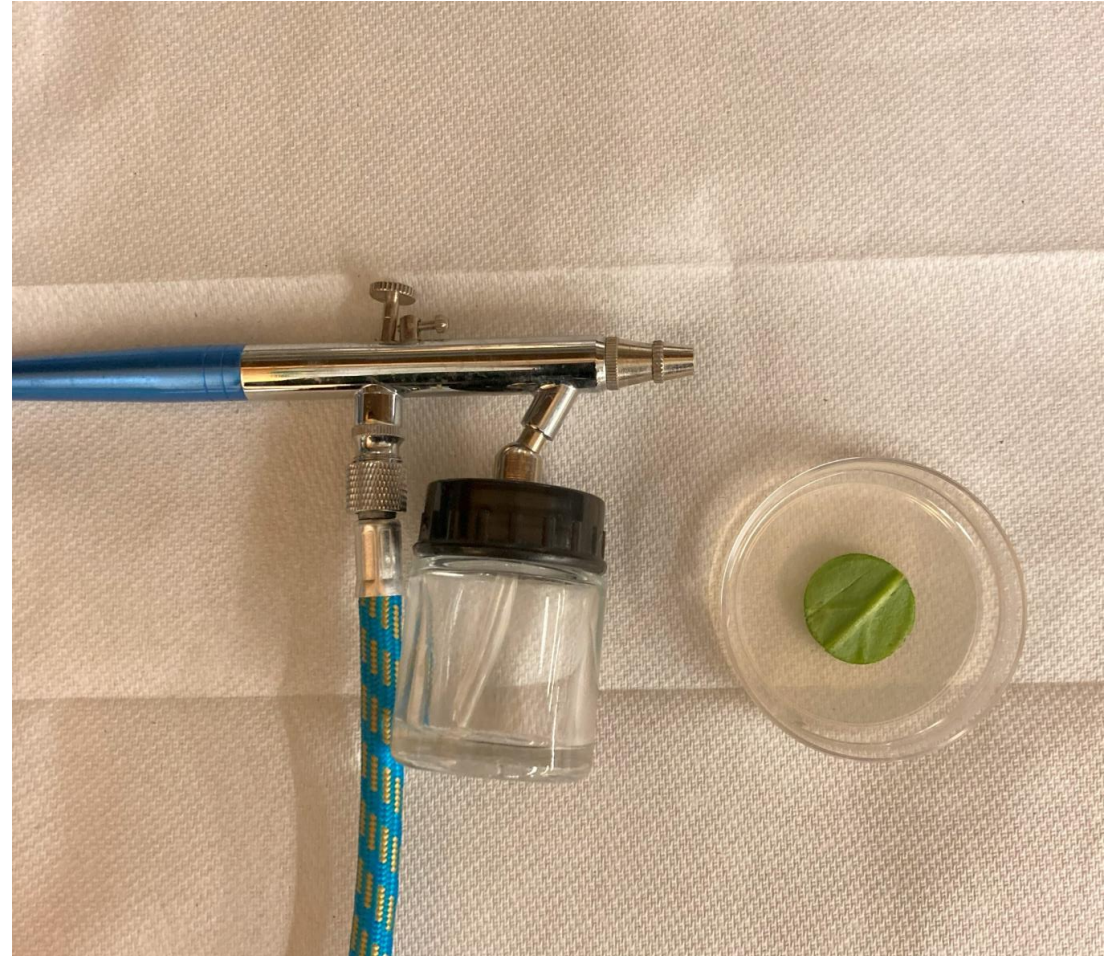
Biorational pesticide:

Water control

PyGanic*

Neemix

Sil-MATRIX

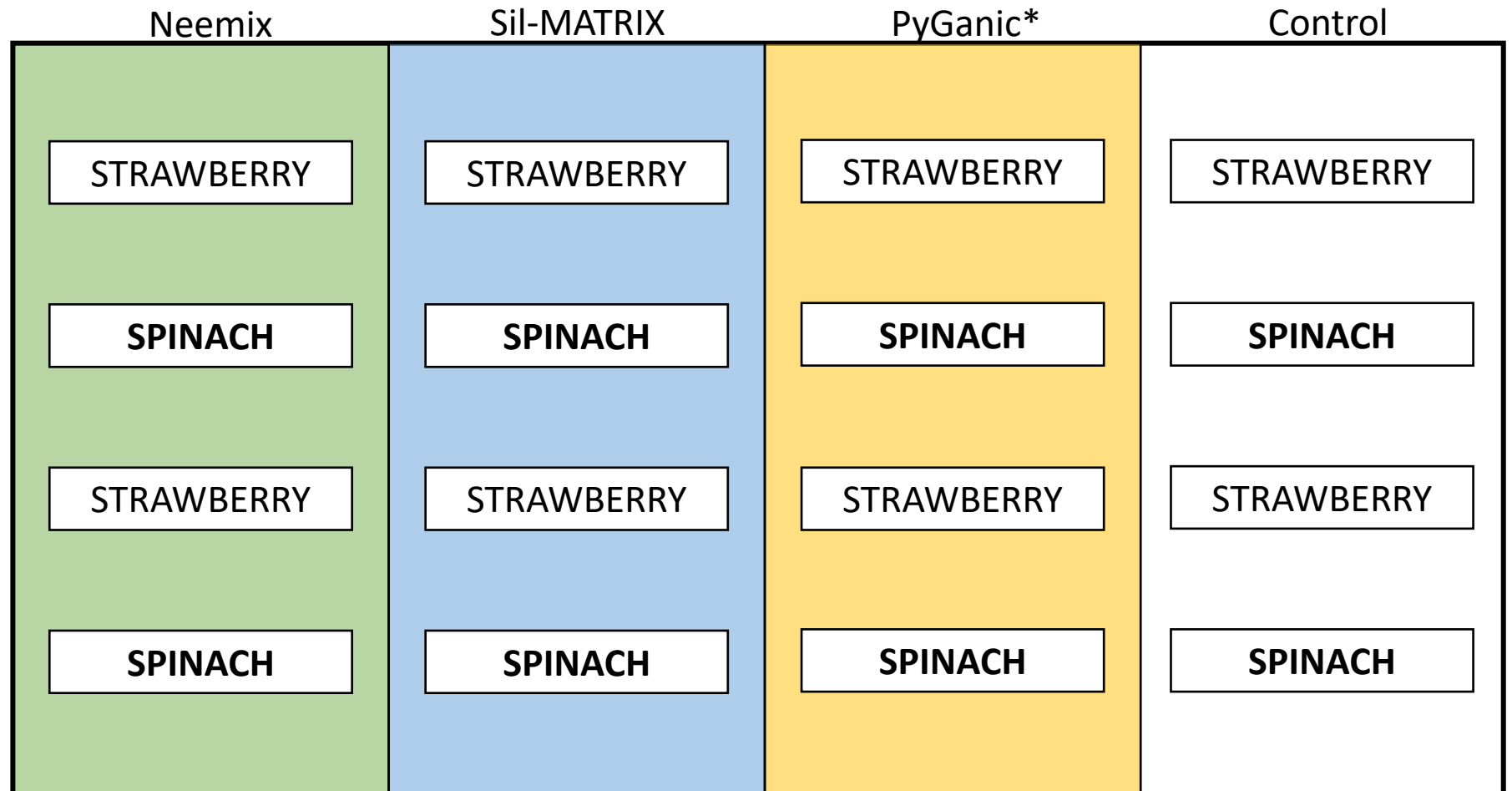


Winter management of aphids: field trial



Winter management of aphids: field trial

Split-split plot design. Each subplot was 3 X 10 ft with 12 spinach plants. Row covers deployed.

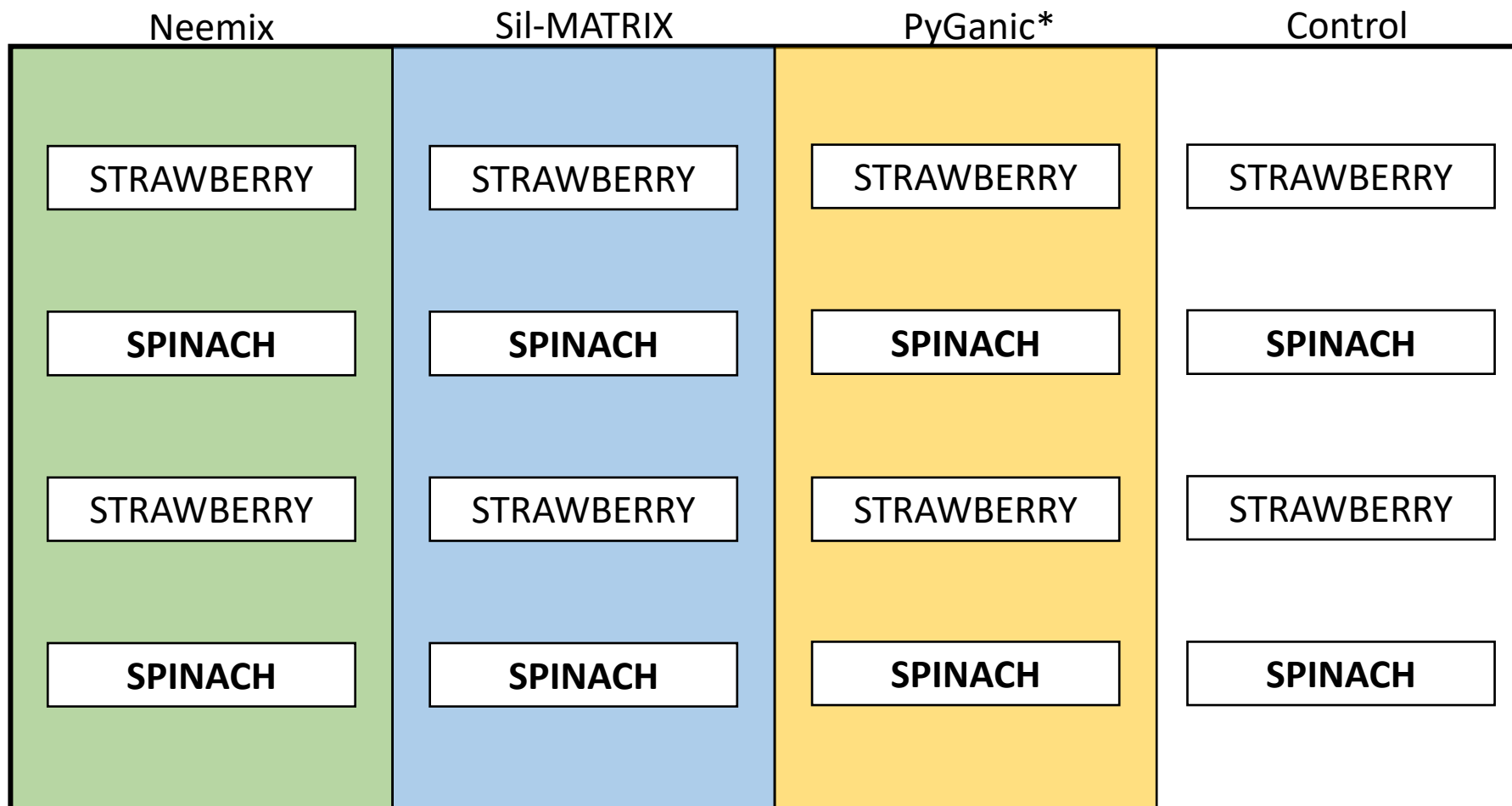


Winter management of aphids: field trial

Split-split plot design. Each subplot was 3 X 10 ft with 12 spinach plants. Row covers deployed.



Each subplot was inoculated with 15 *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* adults



Winter management of aphids: field trial

Split-split plot design. Each subplot was 3 X 10 ft with 12 spinach plants. Row covers deployed.

NA

No release, N=3



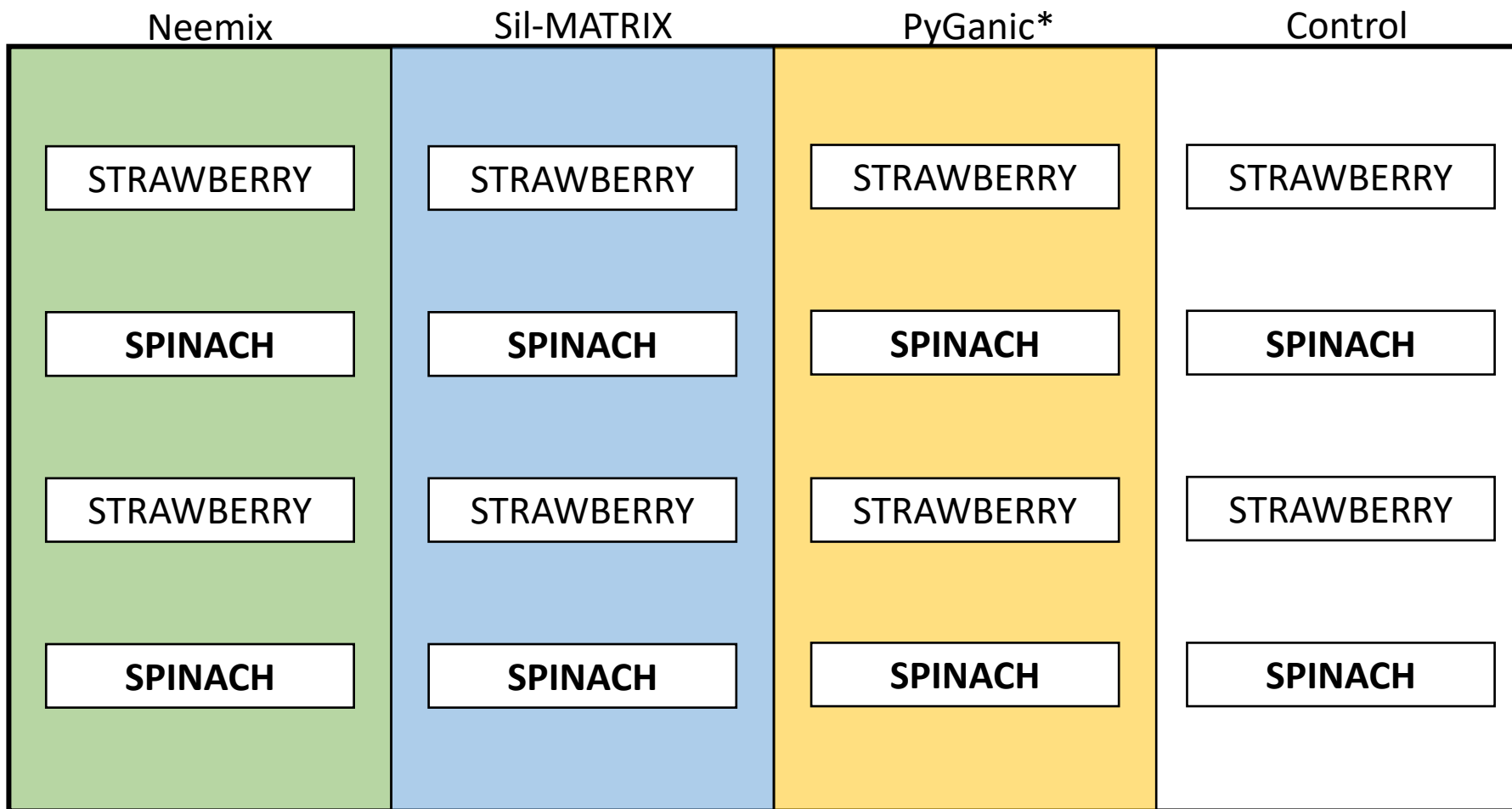
Orius insidiosus, N=3



Adalia bipunctata, N=3



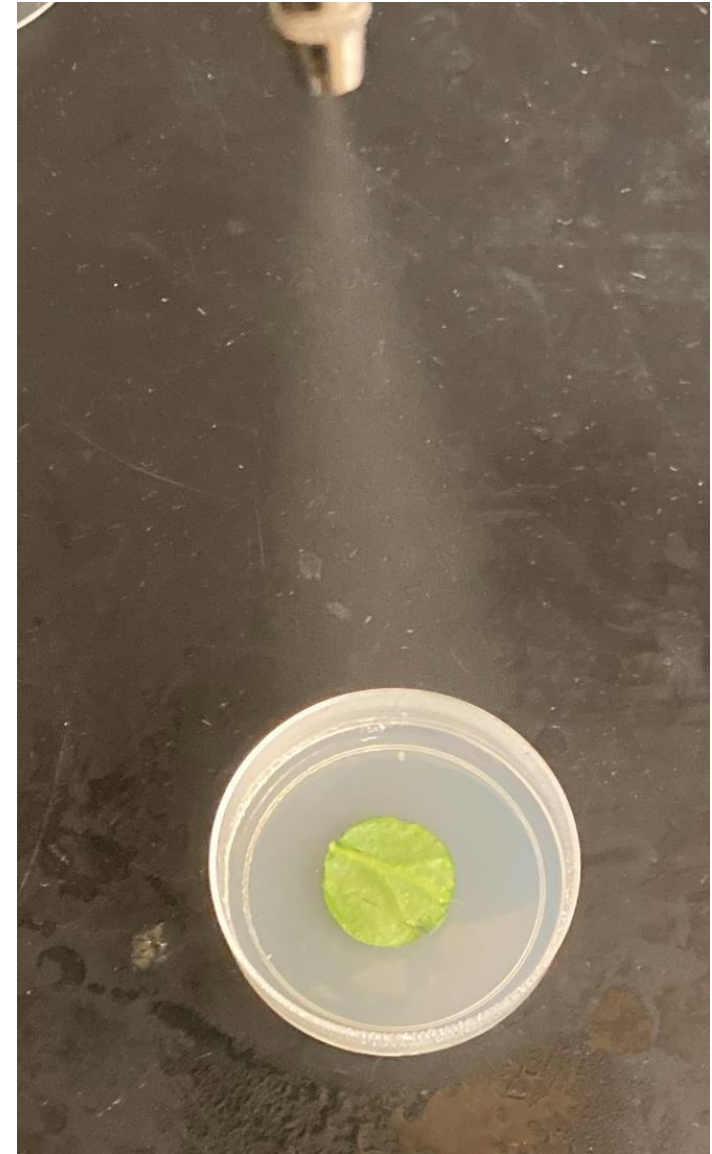
Chrysoperla carnea, N=3



Biocontrol release information:

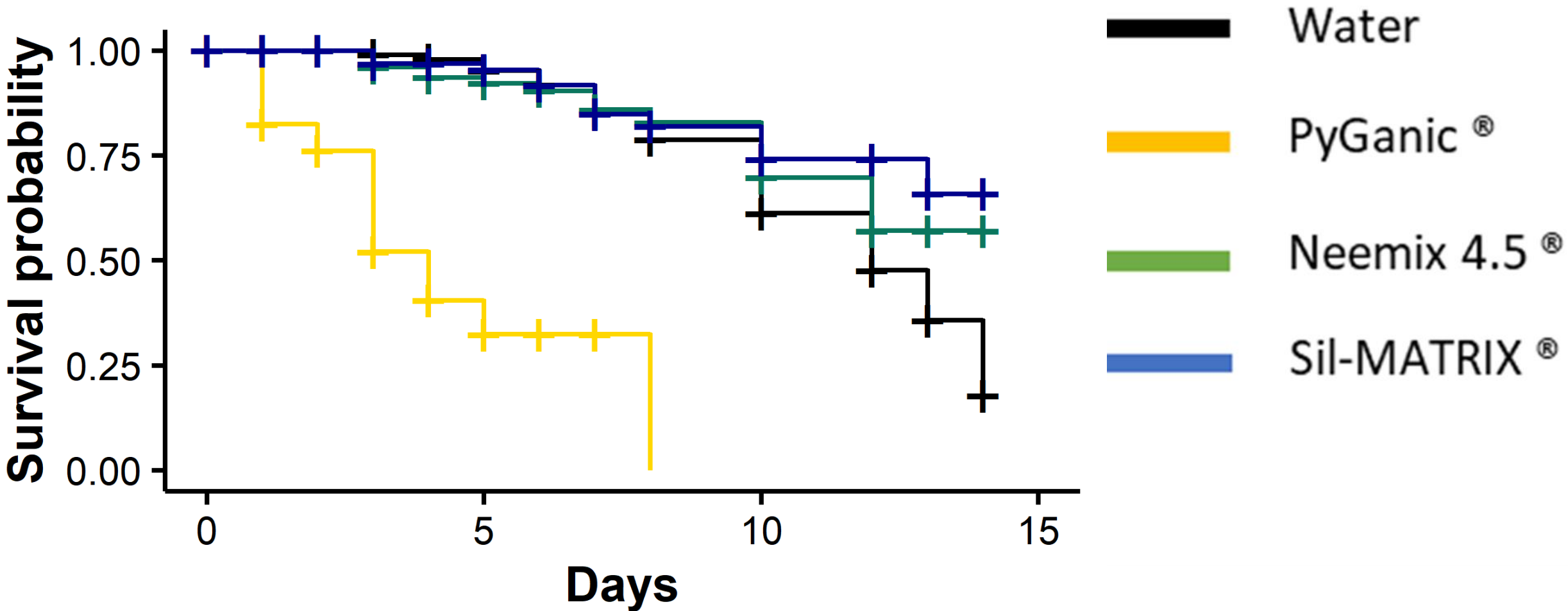
Agent	Product	Source	Release per tunnel (380ft²)	Cost per tunnel
<i>Adalia bipunctata</i>	Adalia system	BioBest®	400 larvae	\$ 135.96
<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i>	BioCarnea cylinders of larvae and egg tabs	BioBee®	2,000 larvae 16,000 eggs	\$ 82.80 for larvae \$ 41.40 for egg tabs
<i>Orius insidiosus</i>	BioOrius bottles	BioBee®	2,000 adults	\$ 93.48
Control	NA	NA	NA	NA

Results: lab bioassay



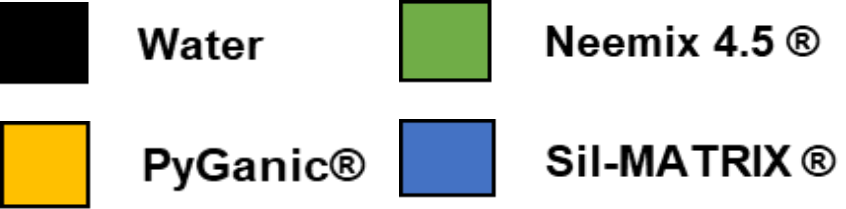
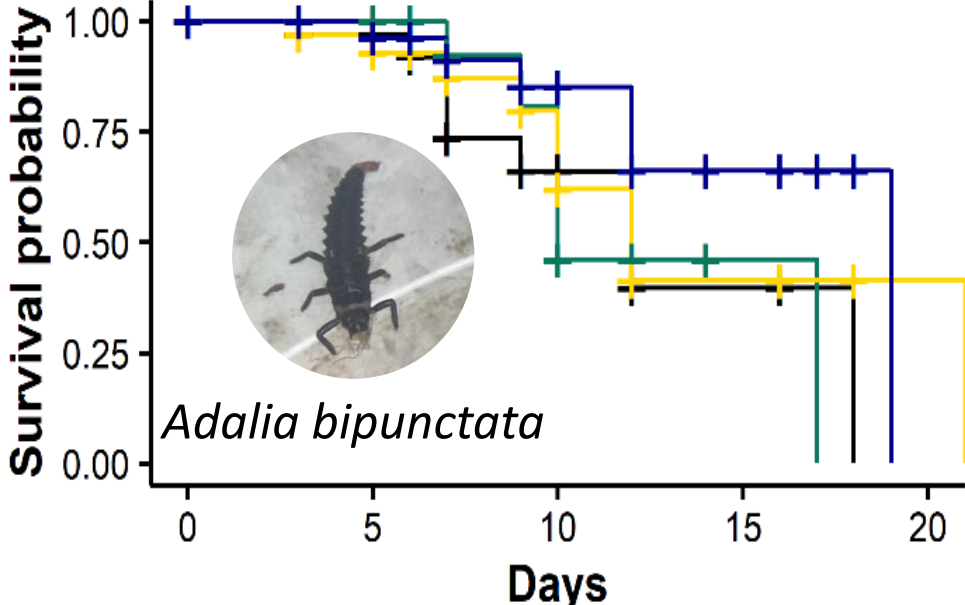
Spray impacts on aphids: lab bioassay

Single aphids: $p = 0.01$

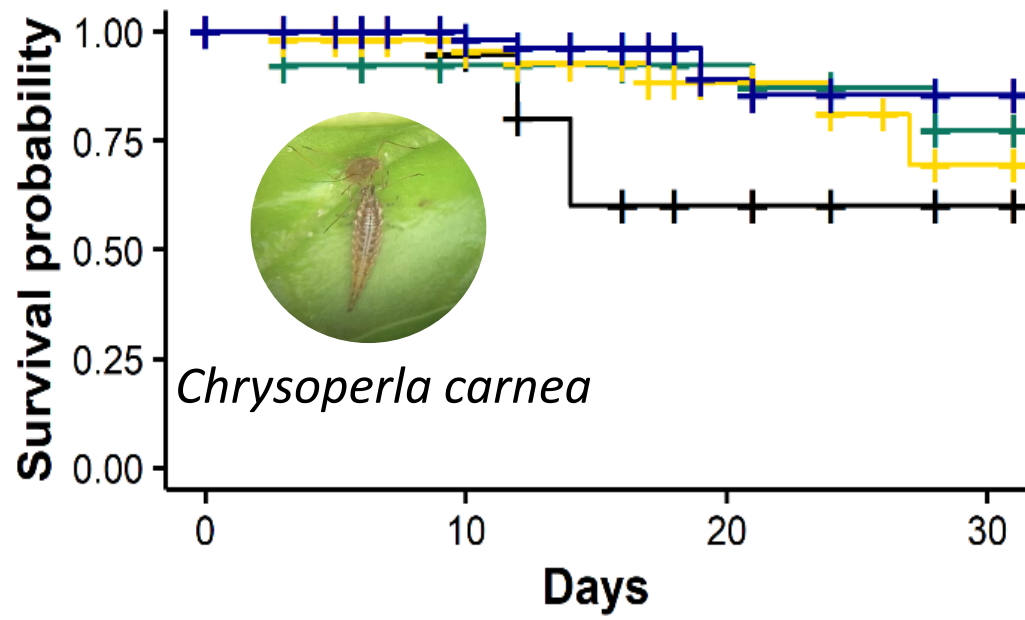
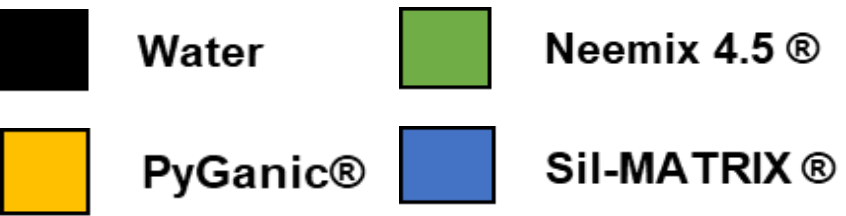
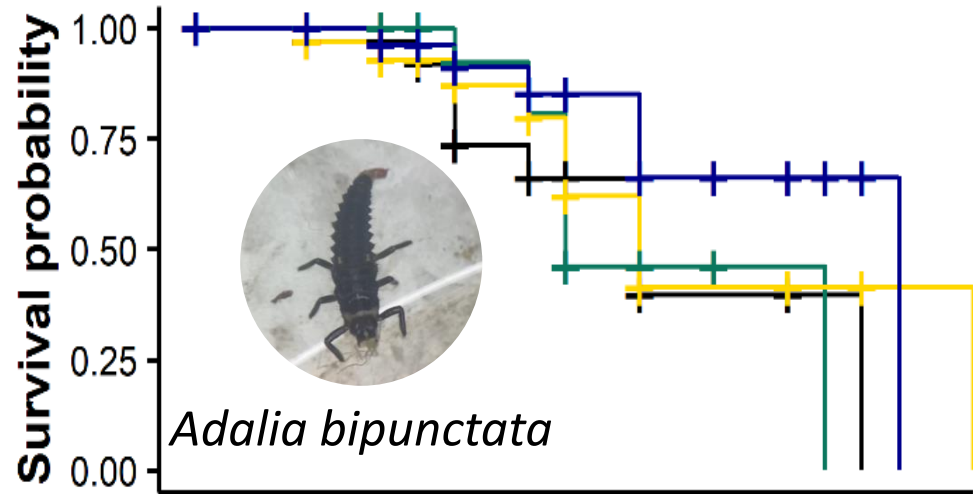


Spray and biocontrol compatibility:

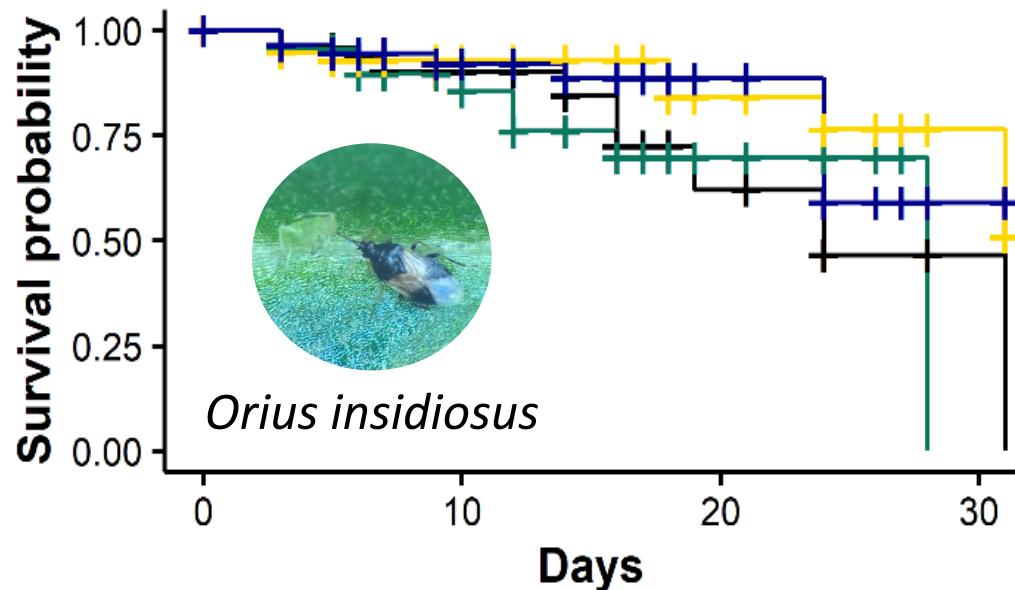
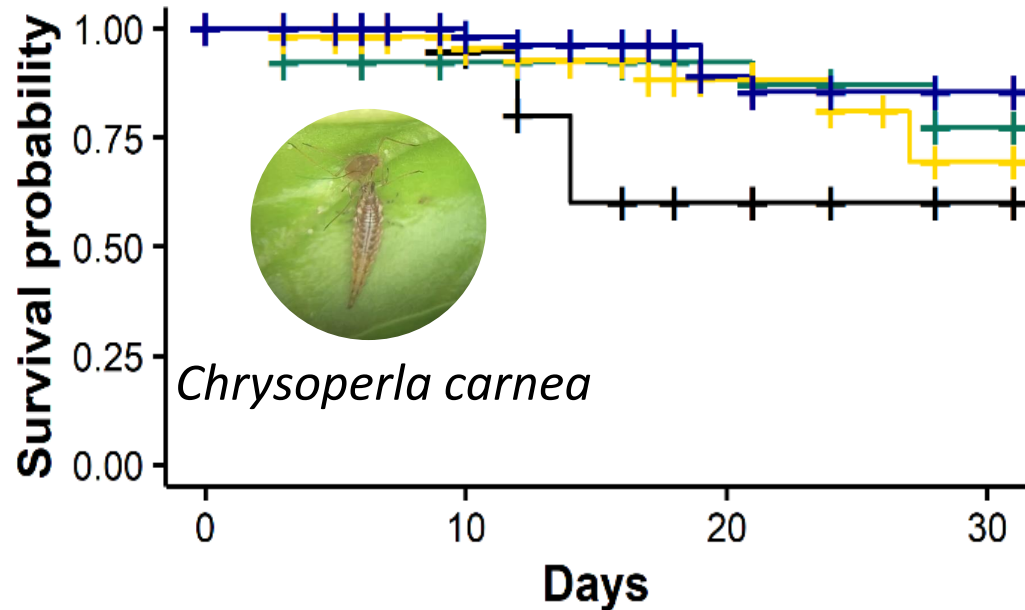
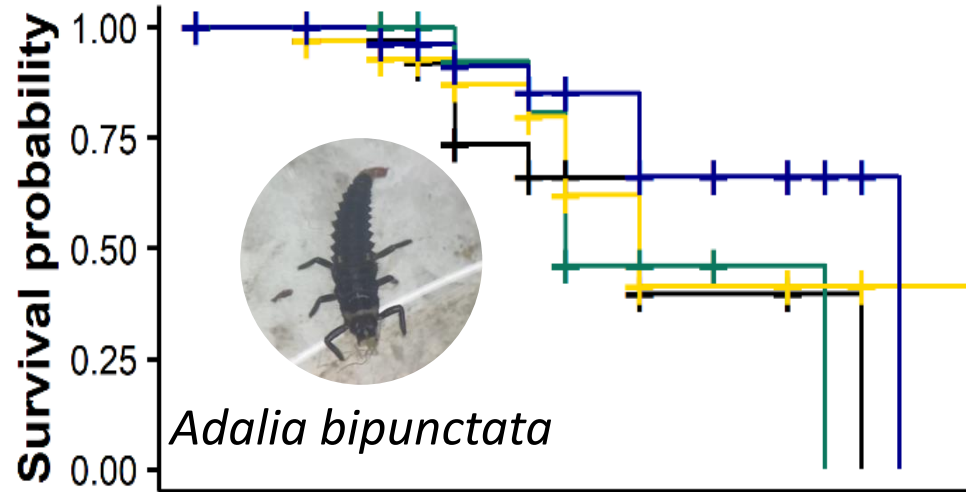
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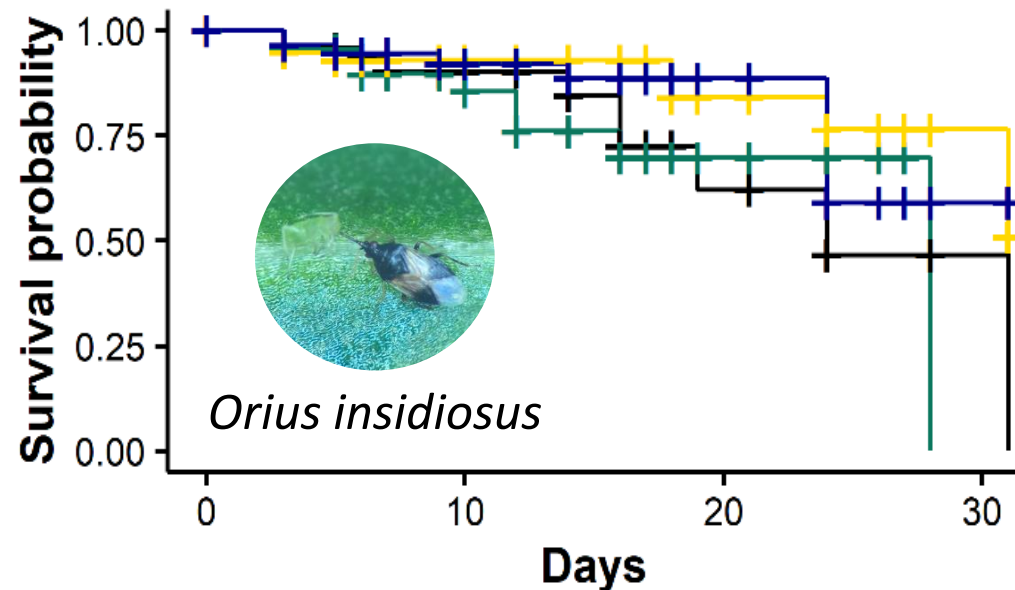
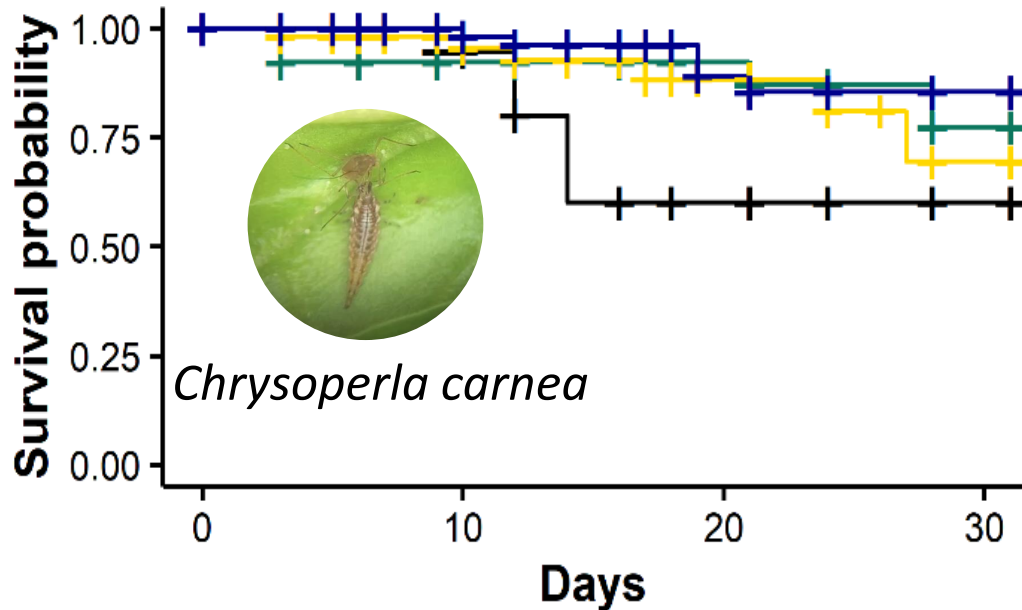
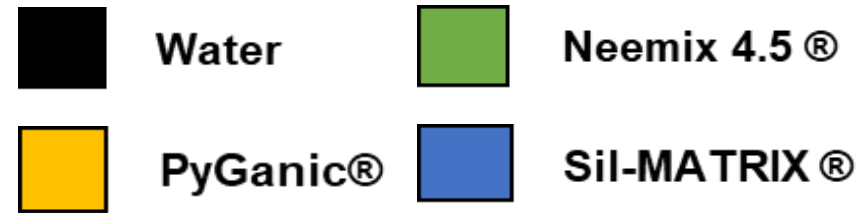
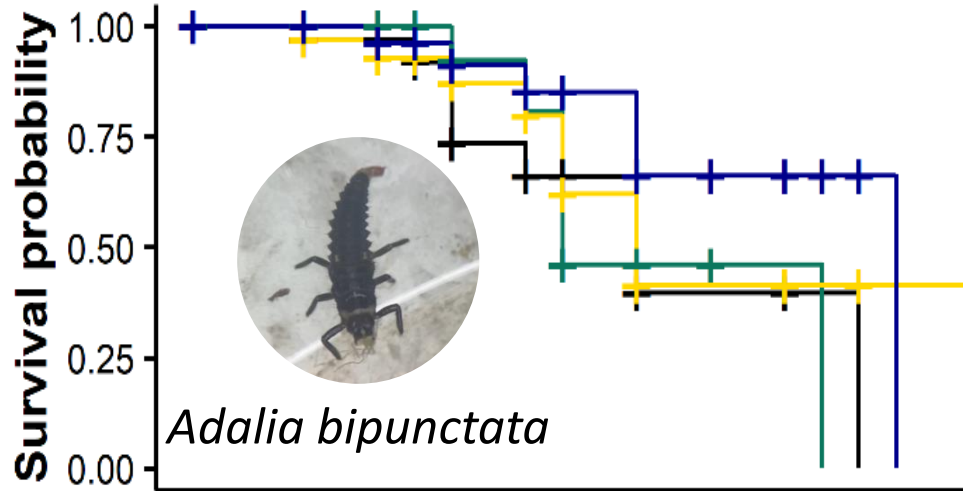


Spray and biocontrol compatibility:



Spray and biocontrol compatibility:

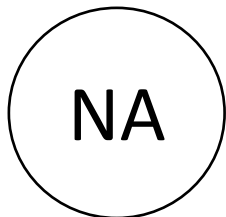
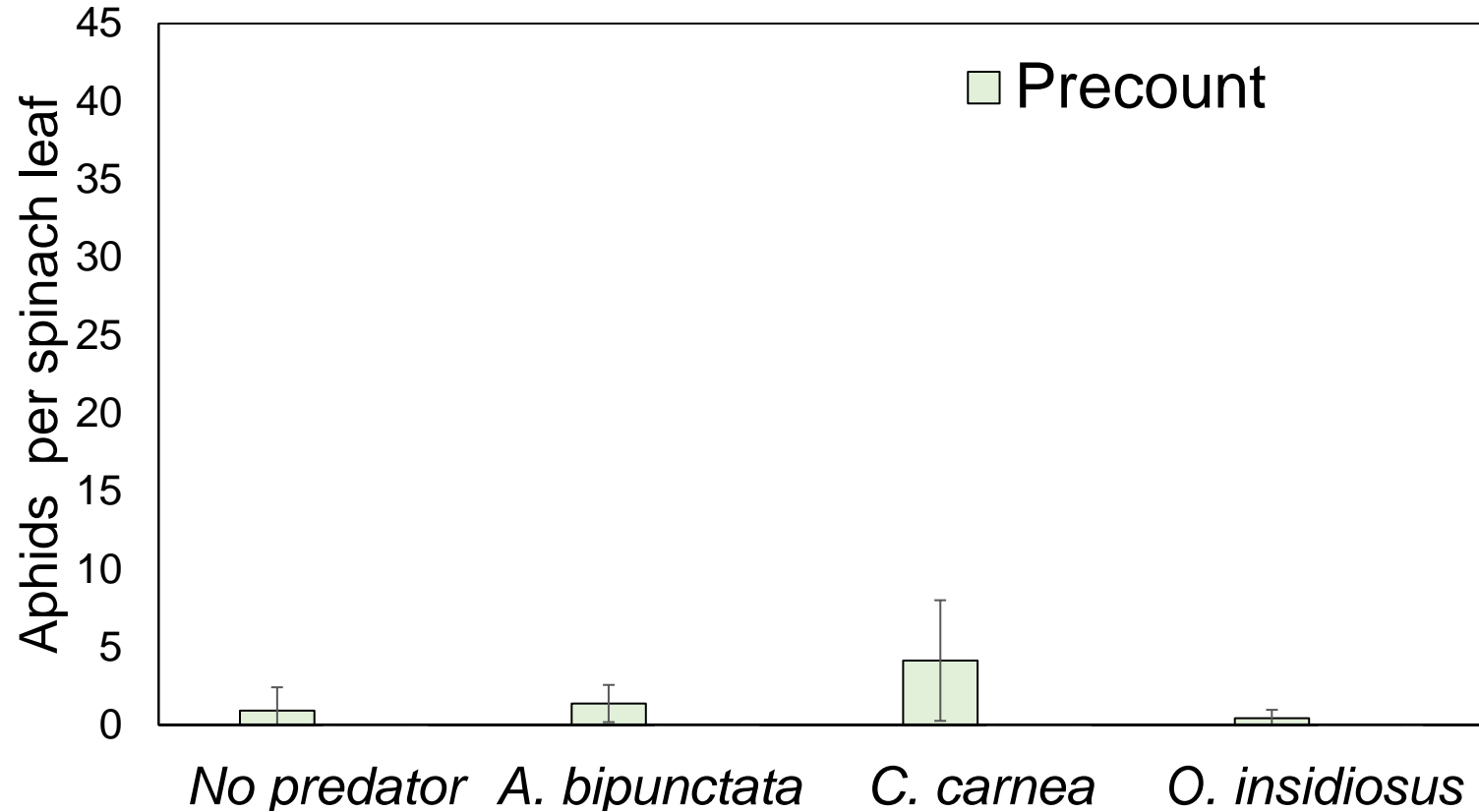
Little impact of spray on predator survival



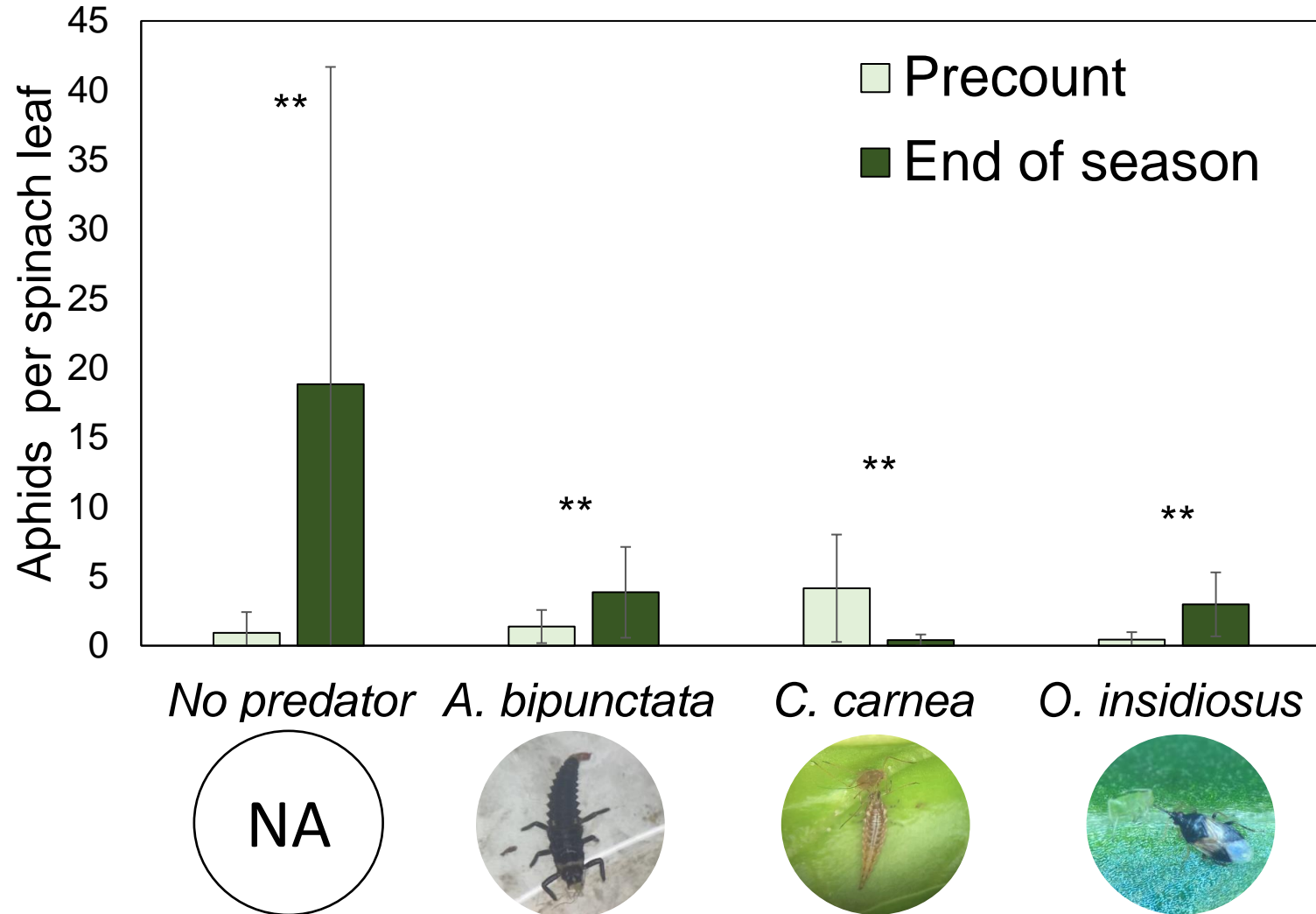
Winter management of aphids: field trial



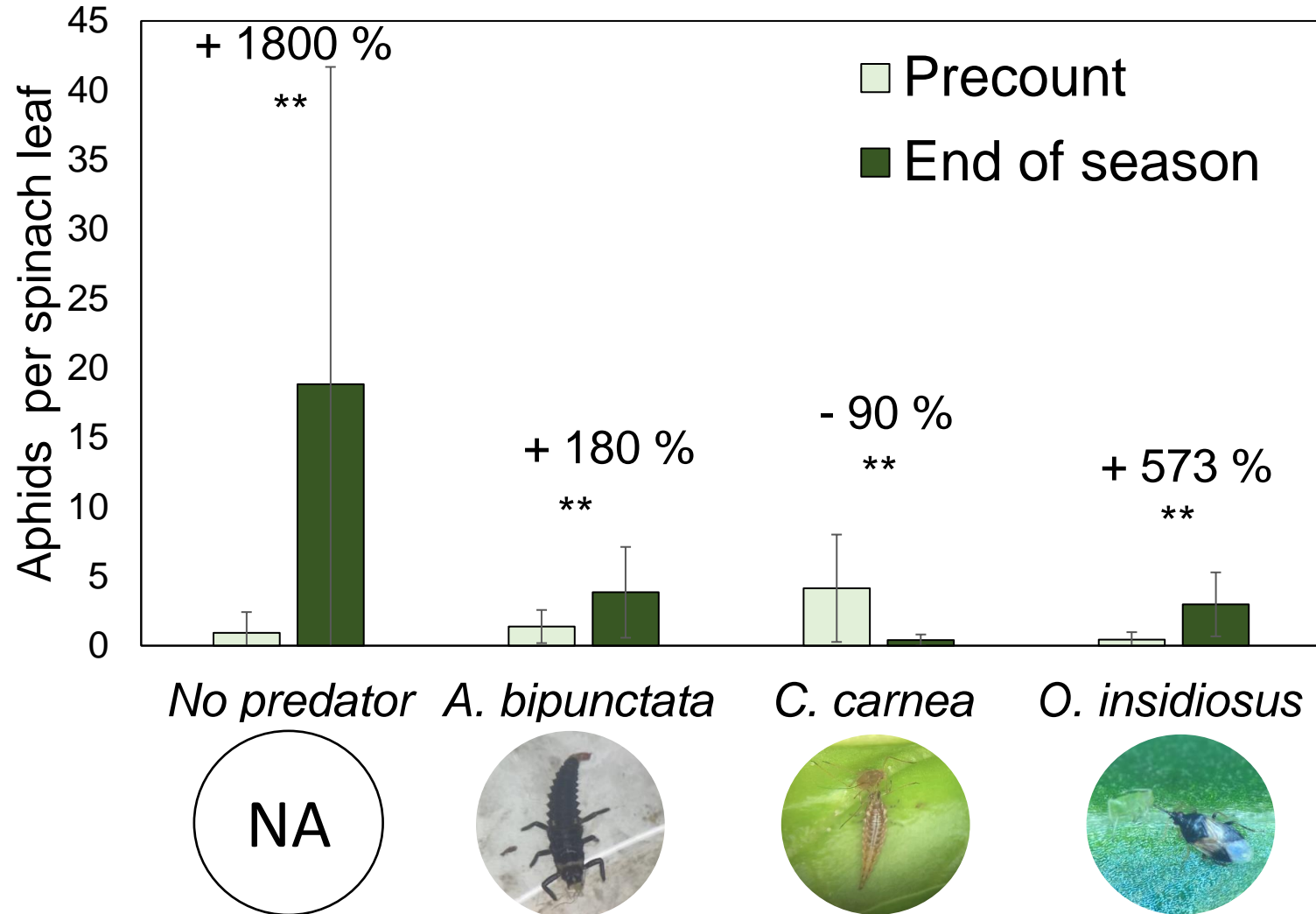
Winter management of aphids: field trial precount vs. end of season



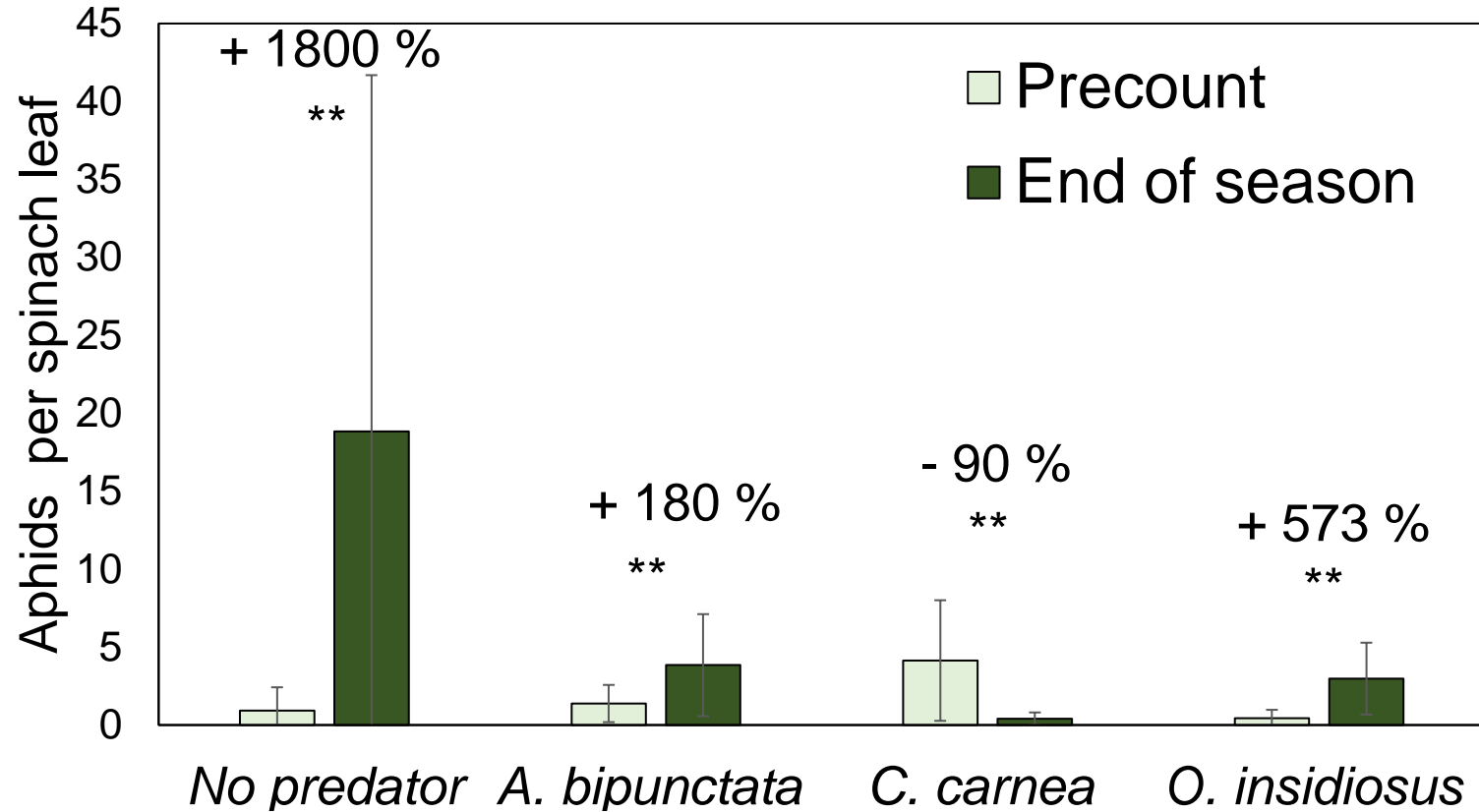
Winter management of aphids: field trial precount vs. end of season



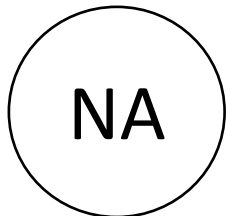
Winter management of aphids: field trial precount vs. end of season



Winter management of aphids: field trial precount vs. end of season

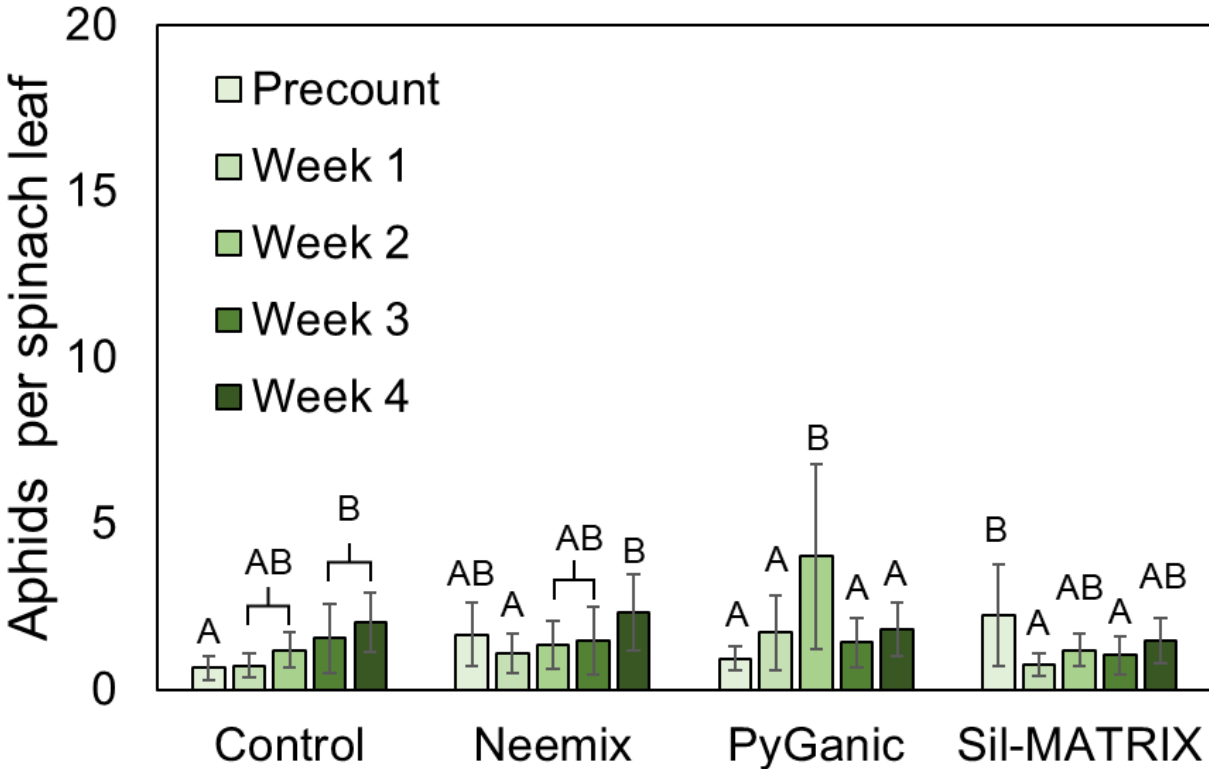


All predator treatments reduced the rate of aphid population increase compared to the control



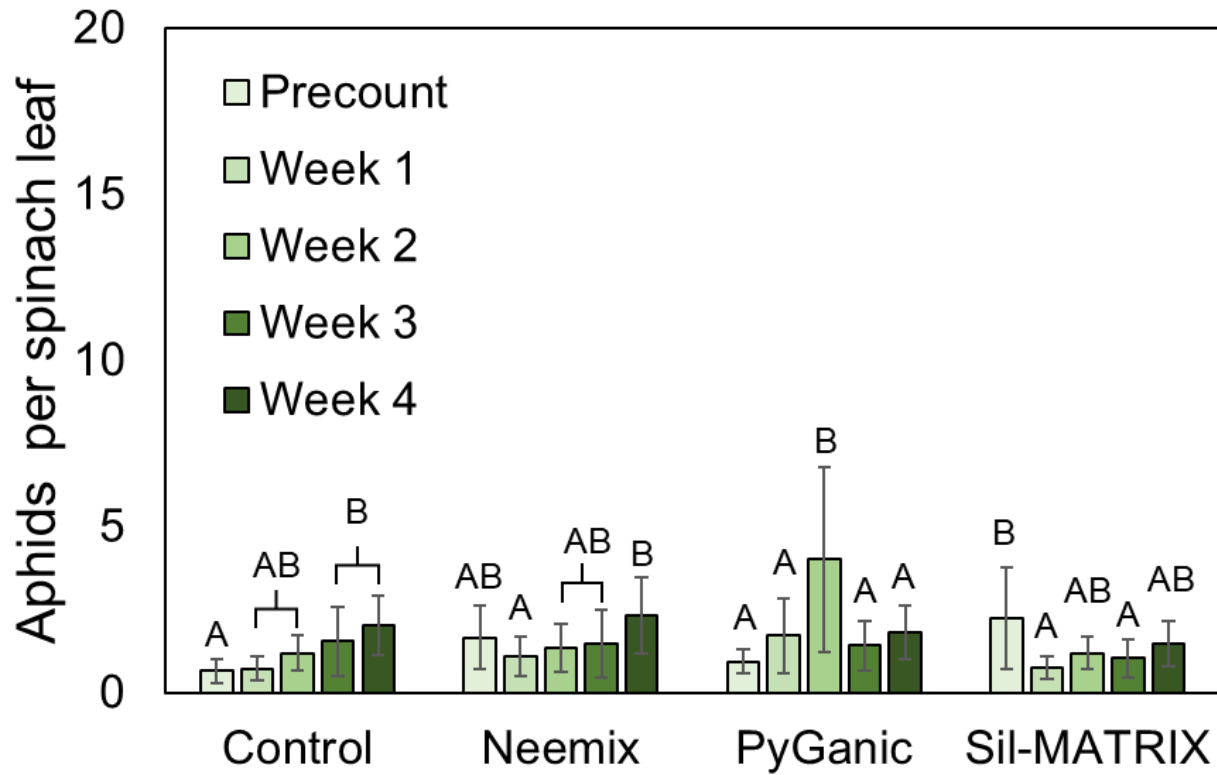
Spray impacts on aphids: field experiment

Trial 1: February

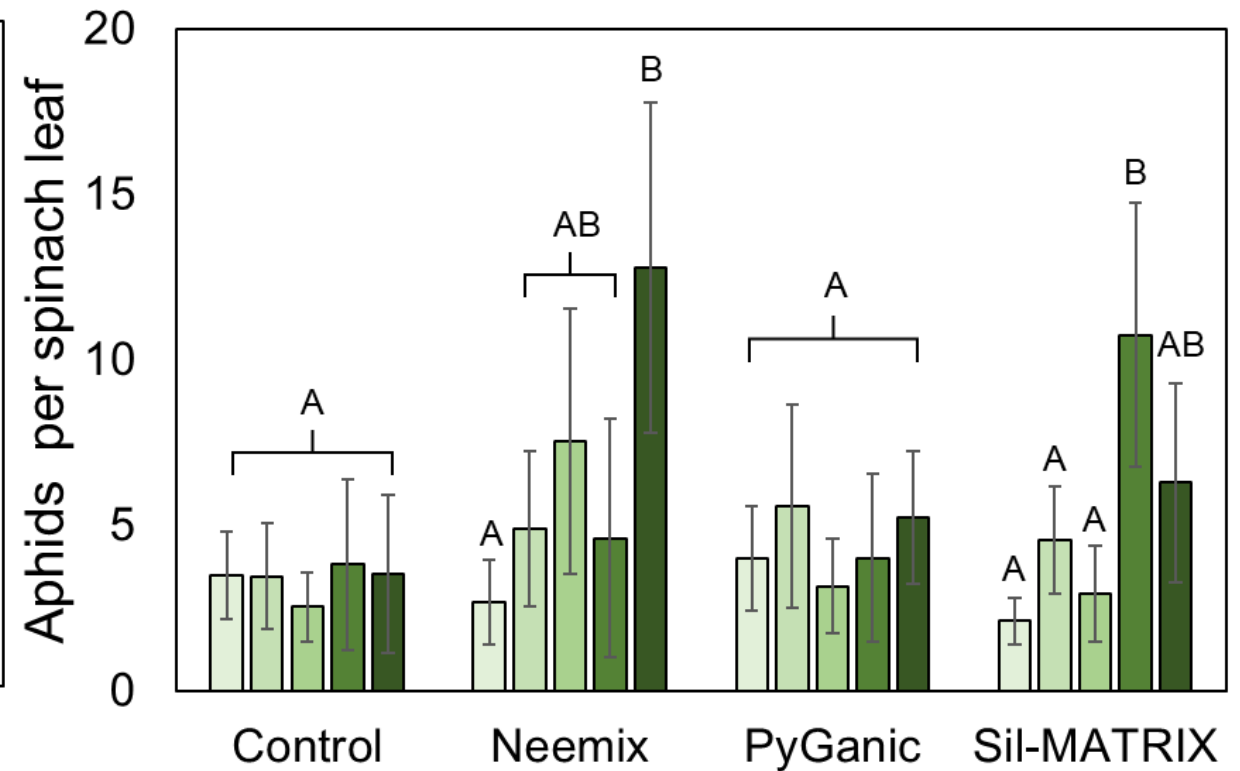


Spray impacts on aphids: field experiment

Trial 1: February

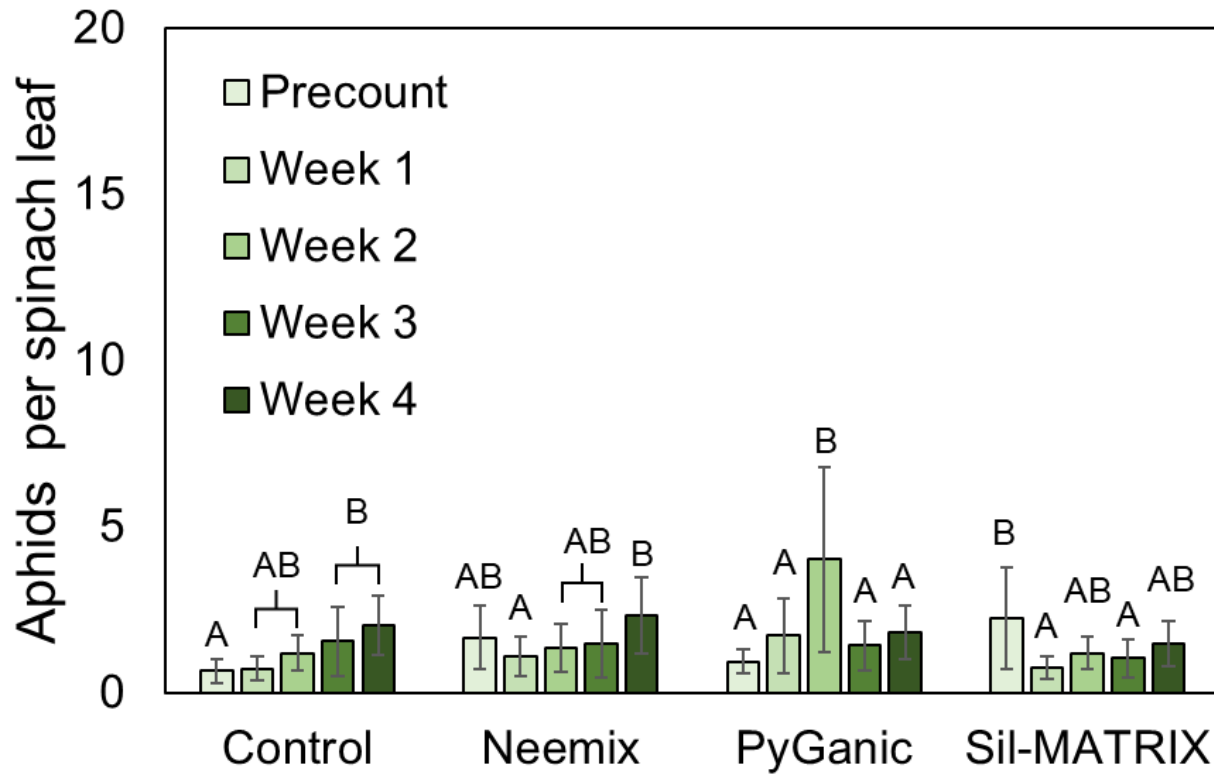


Trial 2: April

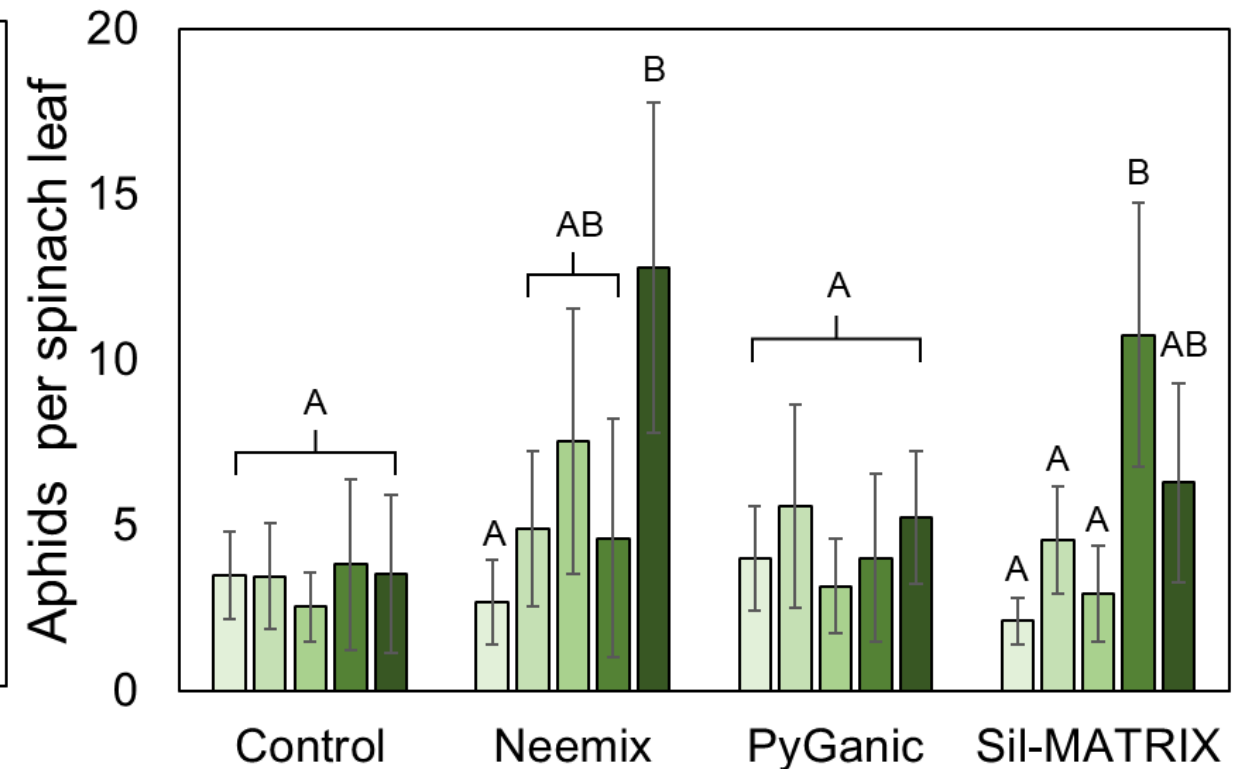


Spray impacts on aphids: field experiment

Trial 1: February



Trial 2: April



Early management efforts are most effective:

→ Neemix and Sil-MATRIX had the greatest impact

Aphid impacts on yield:

Cumulative aphid days

$$\sum_{i=\text{sampling periods}}^n \frac{\Delta T \times (Y_i + Y_{i+1})}{2}$$

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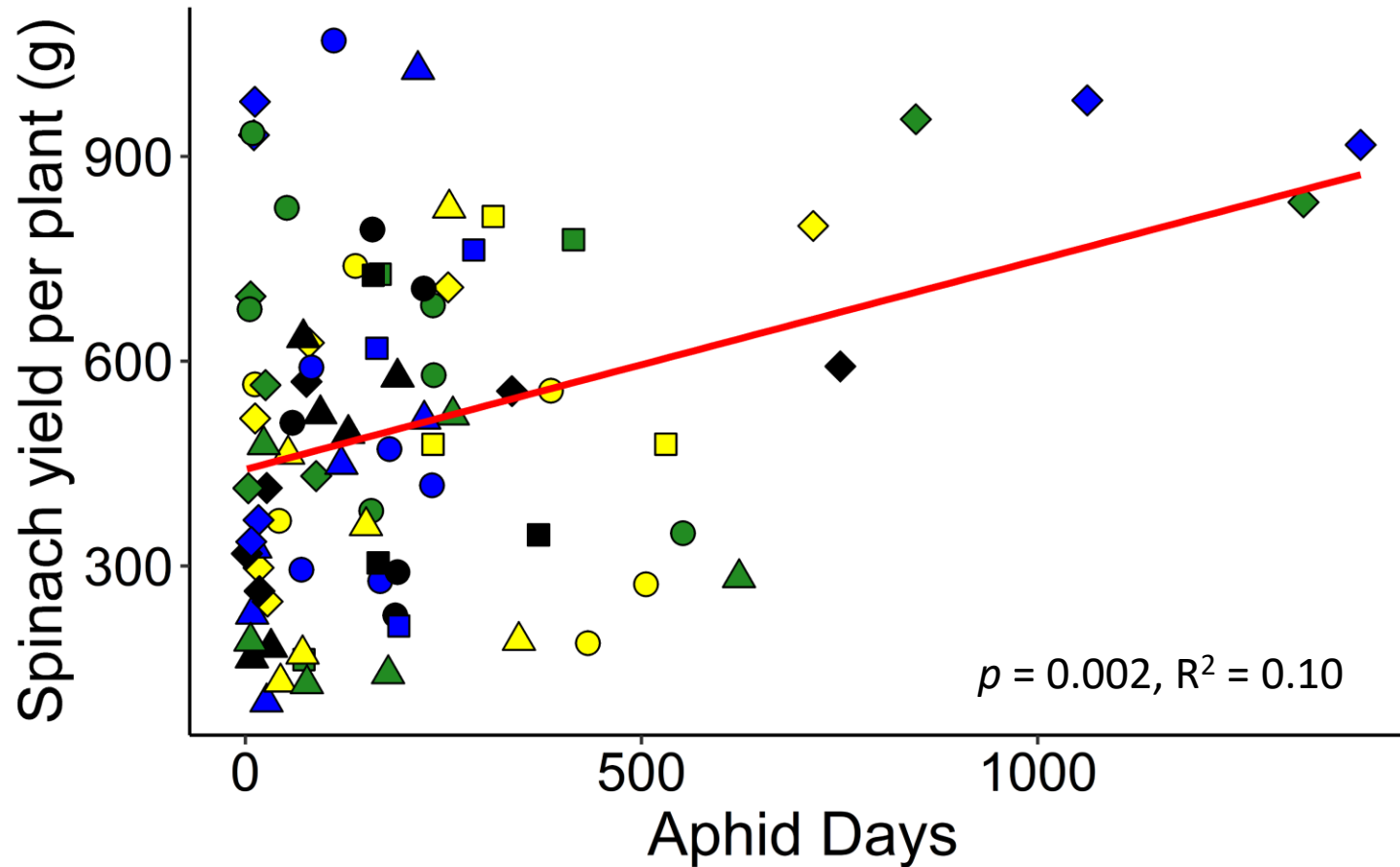
$$\sum_{i=\text{sampling periods}}^n \frac{\Delta T \times (Y_i + Y_{i+1})}{2}$$

Biocontrol

- ◆ No predator
- *A. bipunctata*
- *C. carnea*
- ▲ *O. insidiosus*

Spray

- Control
- Neemix
- PyGanic
- Sil-MATRIX



Compensatory growth?:
response to herbivore damage

Aphid impacts on yield:

Cumulative aphid days

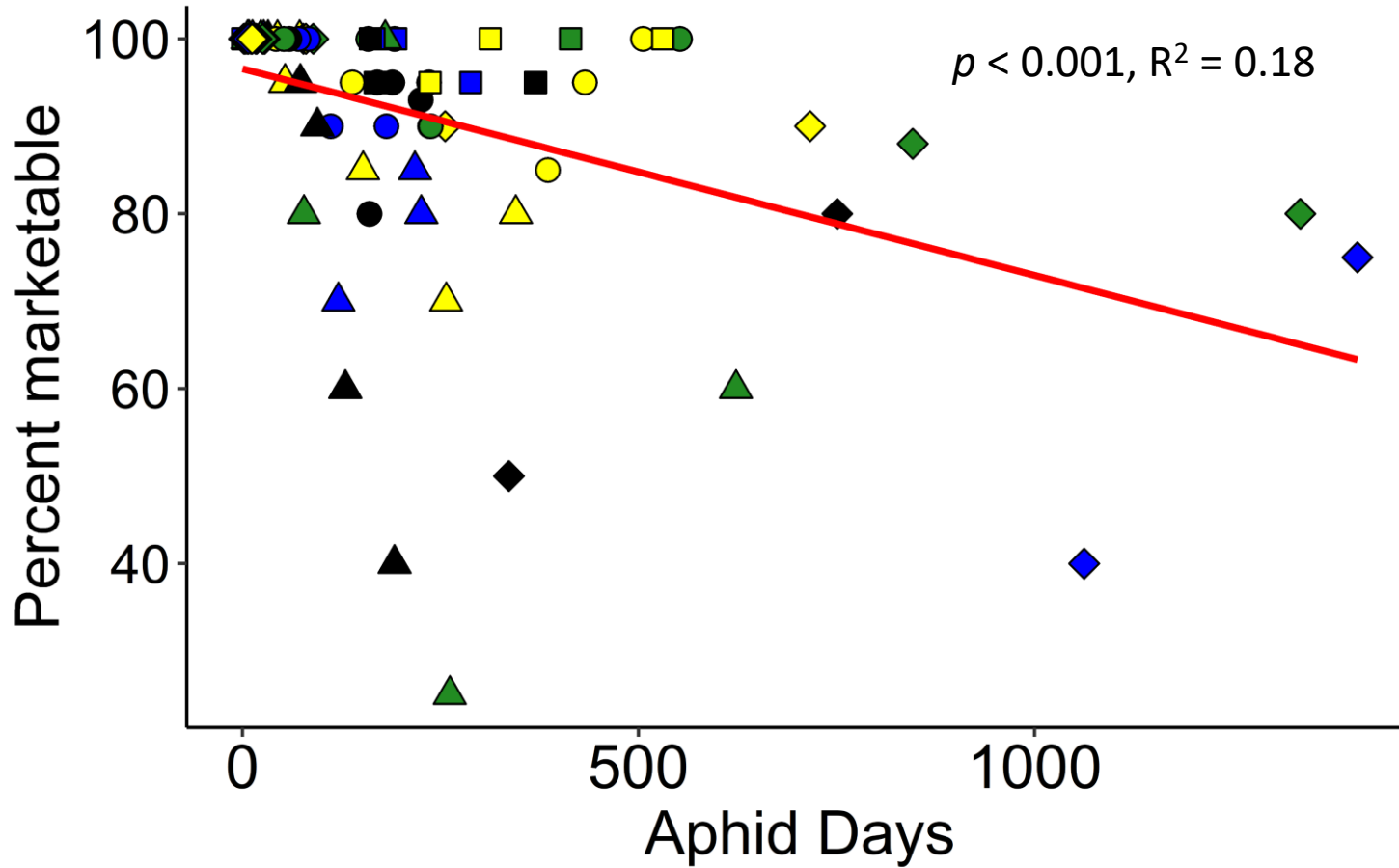
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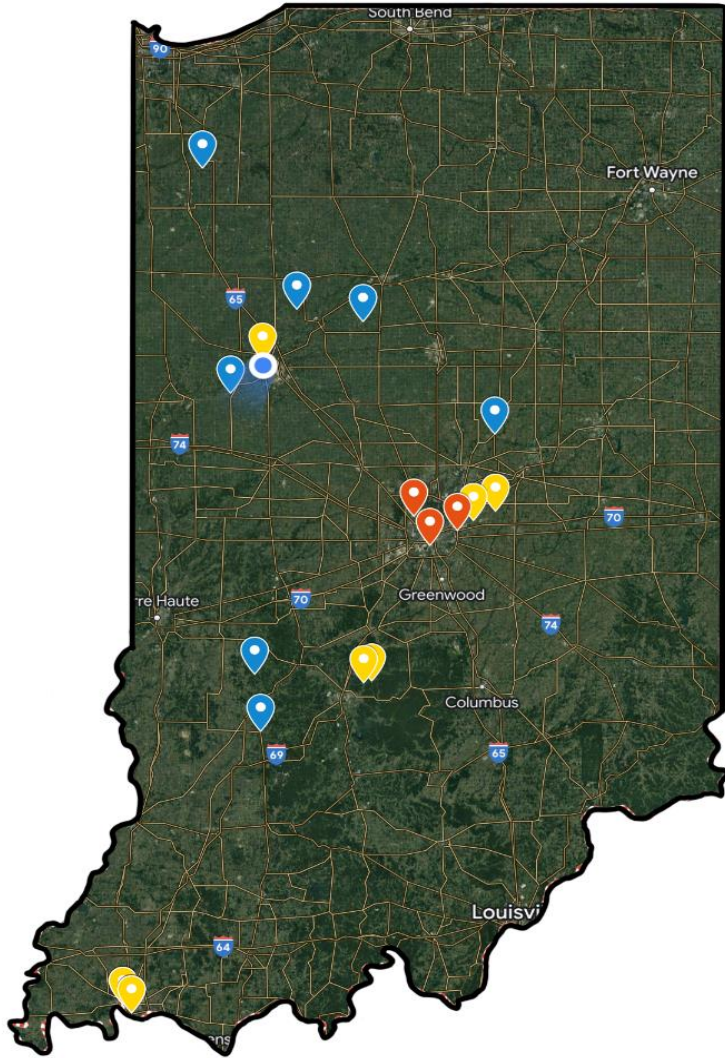
Spray

- Control
- Neemix
- PyGanic
- Sil-MATRIX



CONCLUSIONS





Urban



Suburban



Rural

- Aphids are the dominant pests on winter high tunnel crops on farms
- Parasitoids are the dominant natural enemy, but they may have poor establishment on urban farms

Recommendation for winter aphid mgmt:

1. Early season prevention



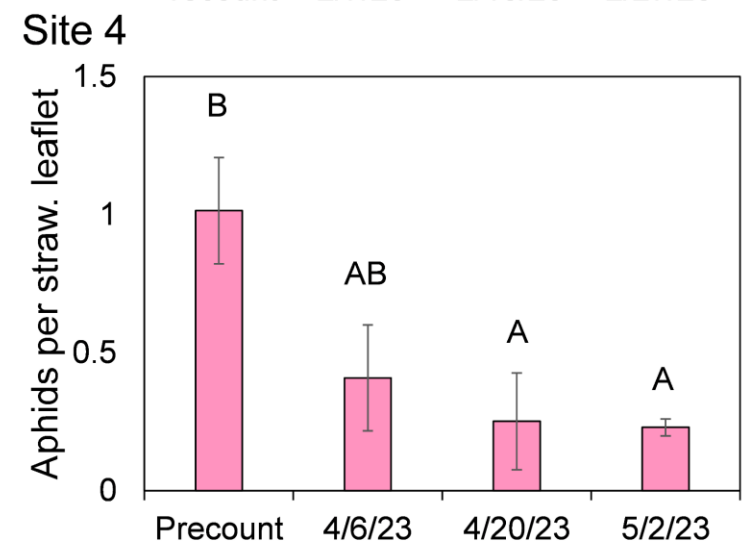
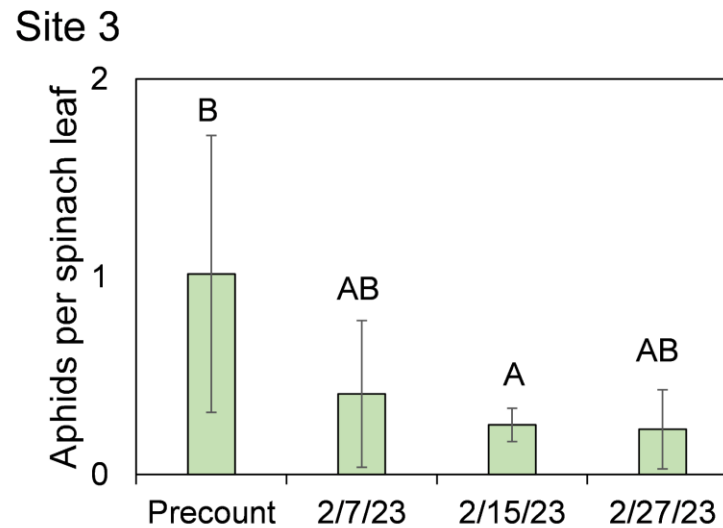
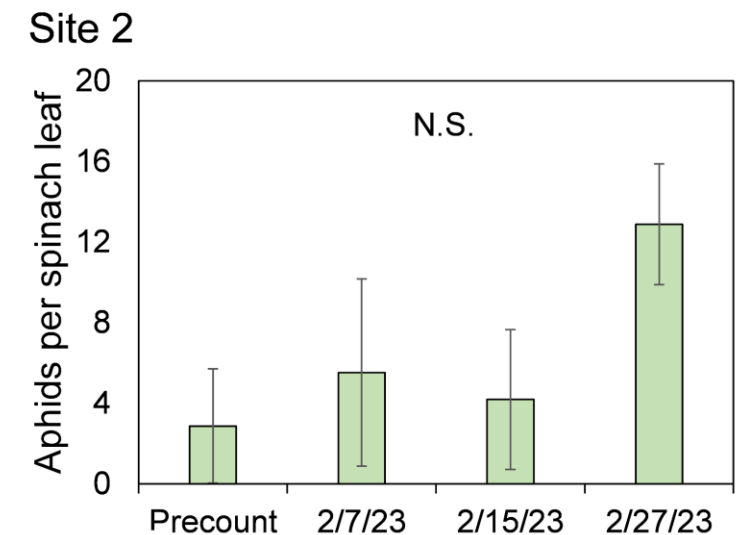
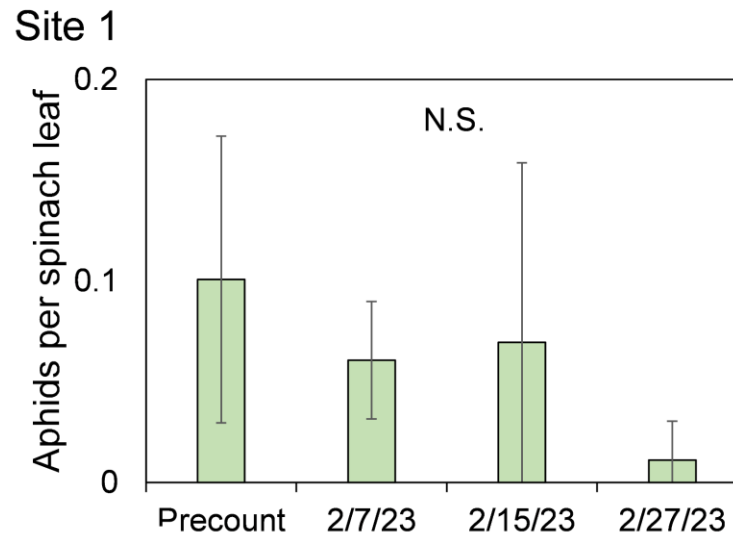
Chrysoperla carnea

Recommendation for winter aphid mgmt:

1. Early season prevention



Chrysoperla carnea



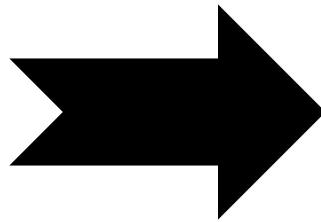
Recommendation for winter aphid mgmt:

1. Early season prevention

2. When aphids are increasing (< 5 aphids per leaf, Feb – March)



Chrysoperla carnea



Sil-MATRIX[®] LC
FUNGICIDE/MITICIDE/INSECTICIDE

Neemix[®] 4.5
INSECT GROWTH REGULATOR

PyGanic[®] 
Check water pH!

THANK YOU!

swildden@purdue.edu

lingwell@purdue.edu



@hightunnelipm



High tunnel
production website



Extension

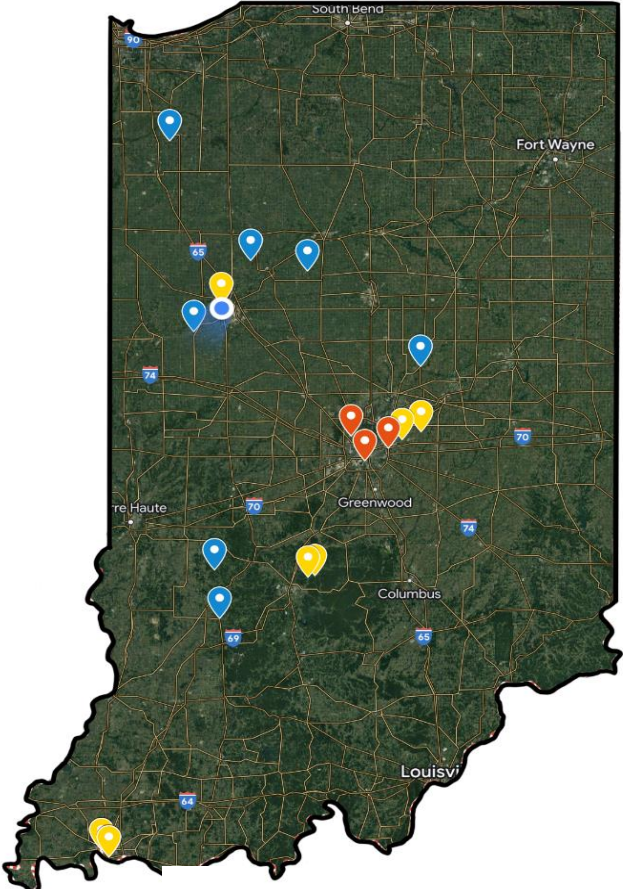





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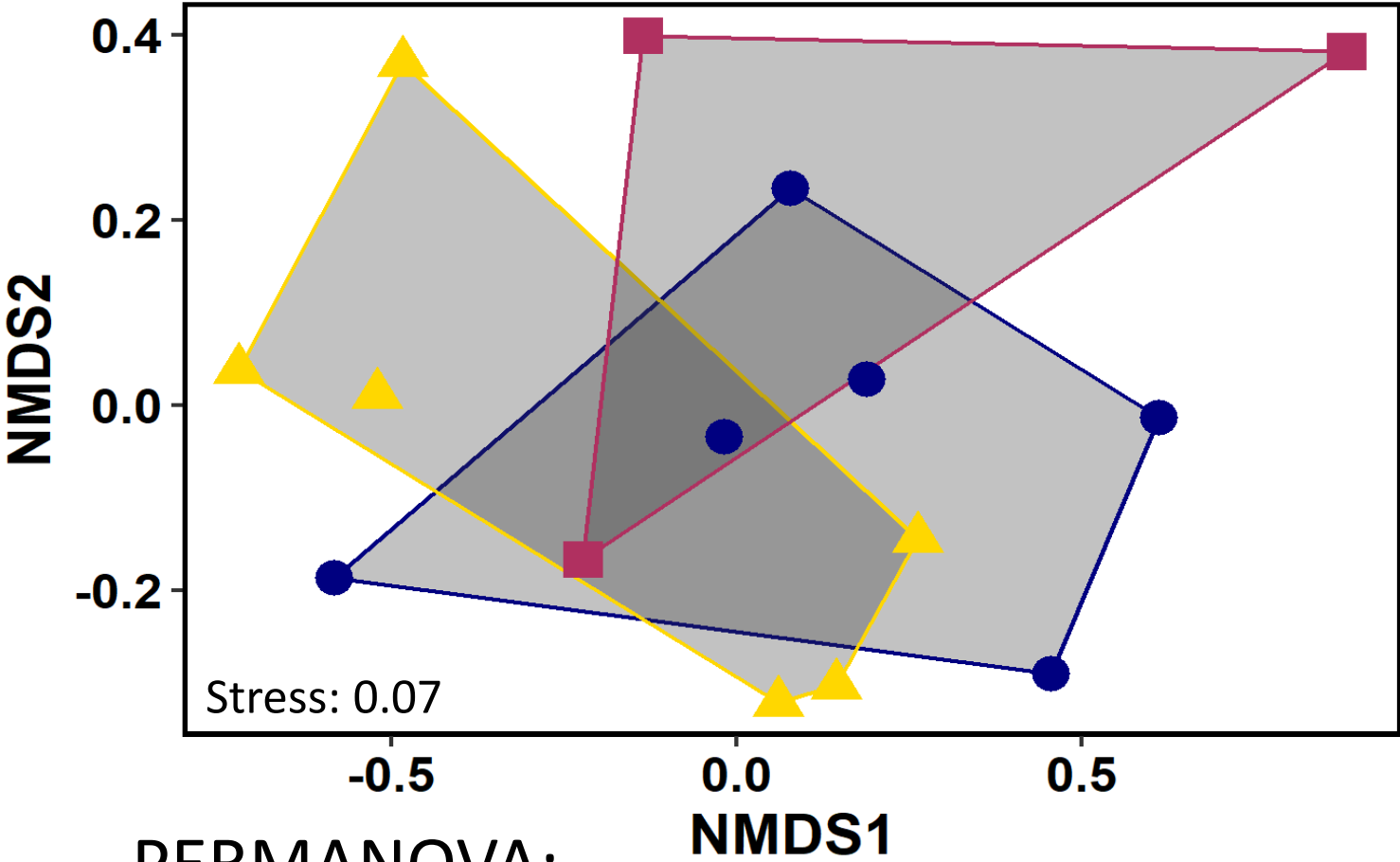
This work is supported by the Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI) [grant no. 2021-51181-35858/project accession no. 1027430] from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

Arthropod functional groups:

Proportion that were phytophagous, predators, parasitoids, oligophores, detritivores



 Urban  Suburban  Rural



PERMANOVA:
 $F_{2,14} = 0.12, R^2 = 0.02, p = 0.96$