

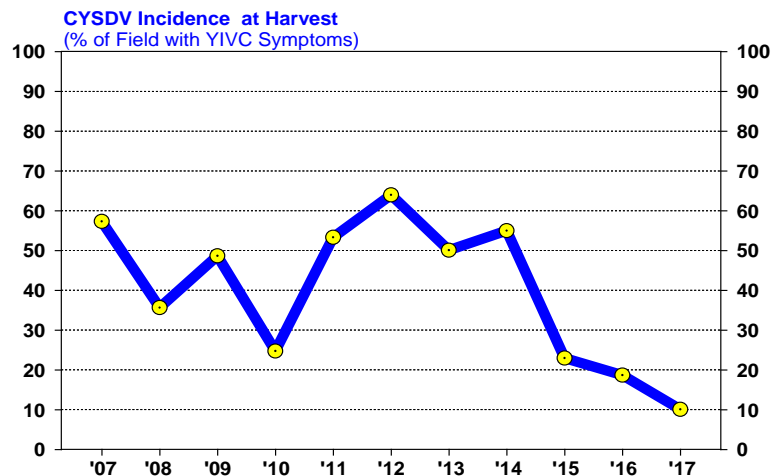
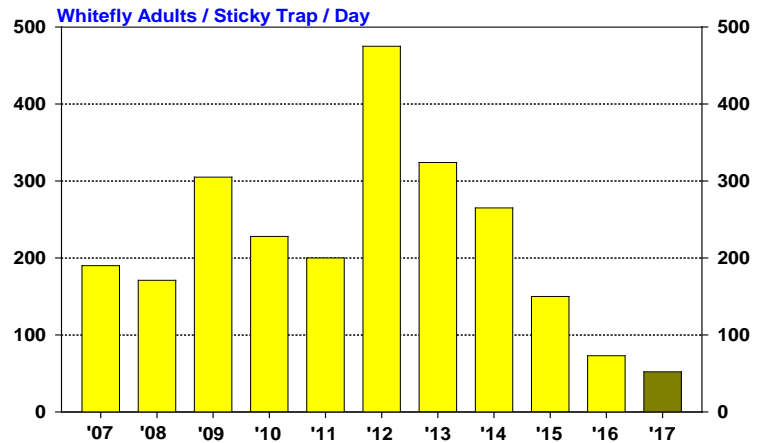
2018 Guidelines for Whitefly / CYSDV Management on Fall Melons

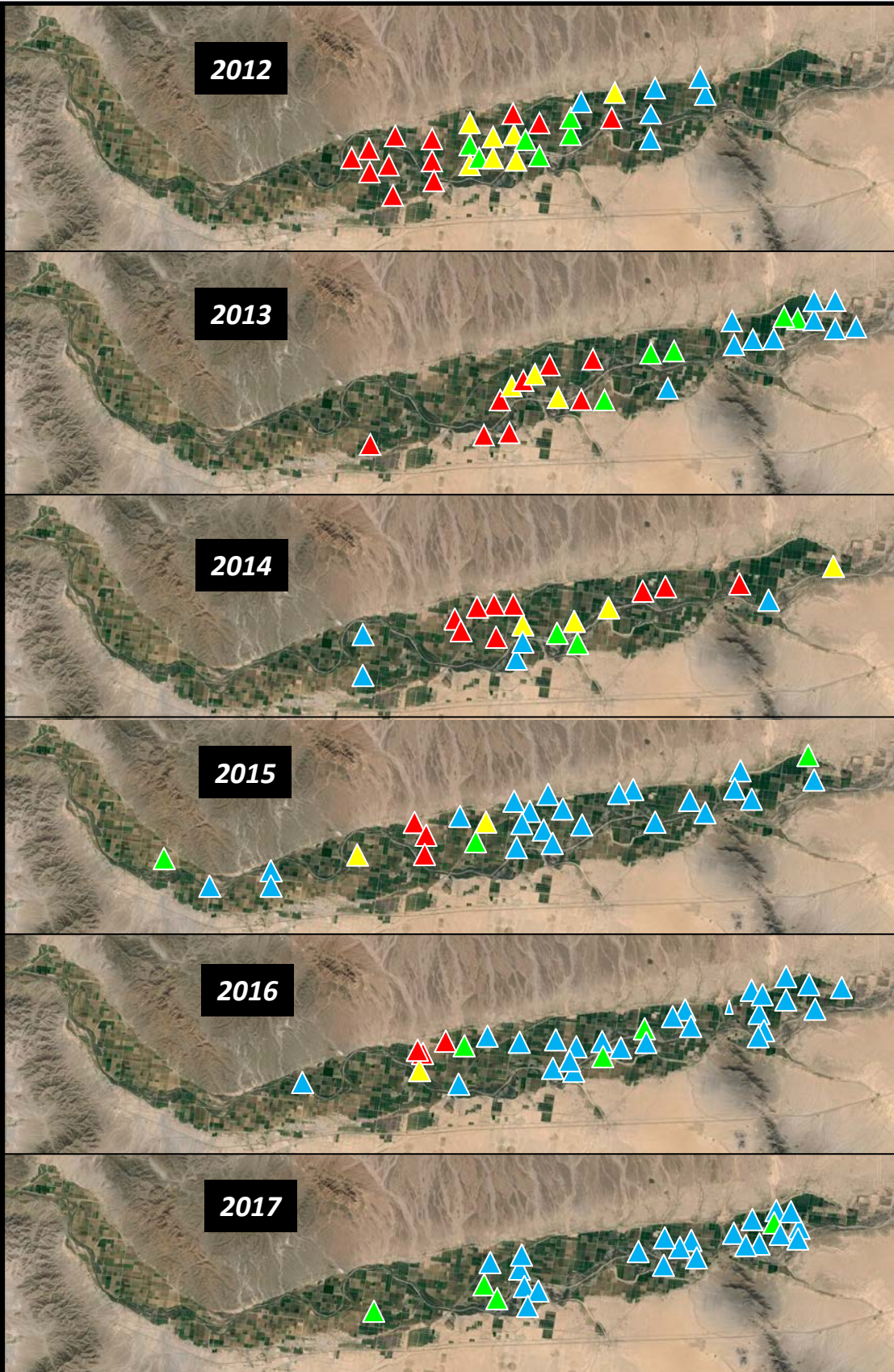
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The sweetpotato whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci* can transmit many types of plant viruses. Since 2006, this pest has been responsible for vectoring cucurbit yellow stunting disorder virus (CYSDV) in fall melons throughout the growing regions of Arizona and southern California. CYSDV is vectored semi-persistently by whitefly adults and is hosted by several plants including cucurbits, alfalfa, lettuce, and numerous common weed species. To date, CYSDV has caused significant reductions in fruit yields and resulted in increased insecticide usage in fall melons. Management of CYSDV has been marginally effective, and achieved generally through aggressive chemical control approaches that rely heavily on soil- and foliar-applied neonicotinoid, pyrethroid, and organophosphate insecticides aimed at suppressing whitefly adults and reducing secondary spread of CYSDV incidence in melons.

Status of CYSDV in Yuma County

A project was initiated in the spring of 2007 to monitor and record the area wide incidence of whitefly movement using yellow sticky traps located throughout the growing regions. In association with the whitefly trapping, a concurrent project was initiated in the spring of 2007 to monitor and record the area wide incidence of CYSDV in melon fields in the Yuma area. At various time intervals throughout the fall growing season the percentage of each field infected with CYSDV was estimated. The data below shows an overall summary of whitefly trap counts and % CYSDV Incidence at harvest on fall melons in the Yuma Valley and Dome Valley/Wellton/Texas Hill areas during the 2007-2017 growing seasons when averaged across all fields and locations. The upper graph shows whitefly trap counts during the fall season where whitefly pressure varied among years. CYSDV incidence has similarly varied from year to year, but trends in virus incidence show that CYSDV has been declining on fall melons in Yuma County over the past 5 years.





CYSDV(%)

▲ 75 -100 %
▲ 51 - 74 %

▲ 26 - 50 %
▲ 0 - 25 %

Area wide maps of the Dome Valley-Wellton-Texas Hill areas where fall melons were produced from 2012-2017 are shown above. Last fall, whitefly abundance and CYSDV Incidence were the lowest we've recorded since we started these studies in 2007. We speculate that these low levels are attributed the lower cotton acreage in these areas in 2017. The few melon fields that were moderately infected were planted near alfalfa and cotton. Furthermore, these maps reflect our observations and research that indicates planting melons distant from cotton, as well as from where melons had been grown the previous spring, provides the least risk of infection.

Past estimates of virus show that CYSDV incidence and WF numbers in 2012 were the highest we recorded during the study to date. The fall melons were concentrated from Ave. 33E to Ave. 47 E, and as anticipated, the virus incidence was very high near Wellton. Virus was also higher in some of the fields grown further east; many at higher rates than seen in previous years. Not surprising, spring melons were scattered throughout the region the previous spring. These same areas also had the highest whitefly abundance as indicated by sticky traps. Several of the fields were grown near spring melon watermelons fields. East of this area (Tacna/Roll/Texas Hill), CYSDV was much lower and suggests that **isolation** from host crops may play a key role in minimizing virus incidence on fall melons. The Texas Hill area (far right) had the very overall lowest incidence of both whiteflies and CYSDV even though less than half of this acreage was grown under row covers. By the 2013 season, growers were seeking more isolation by planting in the eastern-most regions of the area where CYSDV incidence has traditionally been lighter. However, even in these isolated areas moderate levels of CYSDV was present in 2013. In 2014, two of the 3 blocks of melons on the eastern most part of the region had levels of CYSDV > 50%. Not surprising, in areas where CYSDV incidence was the highest, had been grown within 0.5-1 mile the previous spring. By 2015, CYSDV incidence and WF abundance was much lower than any previous year, likely a result of low cotton acreage in the area. This trend continued in 2016 and 2017, where CYSDV was very light on melons throughout the area.

Cultural Management / Avoidance

One important key to managing CYSDV and avoiding economic losses in fall melons is to effectively avoid whitefly populations migrating from infected alternative hosts (i.e., cotton, volunteer melons) onto subsequent plantings of susceptible fall melons. In 2007 and 2008, local growers attempted to do this through the creation of a 25 day "melon-free" period during July and August. Unfortunately, this approach was not successful in suppressing CYSDV in fall melons due largely to the preponderance of volunteer melons throughout the regions, as well as the discovery that hosts plants such as alfalfa and common weeds (pigweed, common mallow, groundcherry and silverleaf nightshade) can serve as a reservoir for CYSDV. However, several cultural tactics can be employed when practical to minimize the host-availability for both CYSDV and whiteflies during the summer.

- **Sanitation** Prompt removal of CYSDV host plants and weeds in areas where fall melons will be grown can reduce the availability of virus. This includes rapid destruction of plant residue following harvest of spring melons which not only serves as a reservoir of CYSDV, but for whiteflies too. Also the destruction of volunteer melons between spring and fall crops can reduce the source of virus inoculum available. This can be done by disking or applying a contact, burn-down herbicide to fields. Volunteer plants should be destroyed as soon as practical. Recent research has indicated that fall melons grown near spring melons with volunteers (<1.8 miles) are at a higher risk of CYSDV infection.
- **Row Covers** Lightweight, fabric row covers have been successfully deployed in both experimental plots and commercial fields to delay virus incidence and severity. Covers must be present on the seed bed prior to plant emergence to prevent adult whiteflies from feeding on seedlings and transmitting CYSDV. Covers must be removed prior to blooming to ensure adequate pollination of the crop. Use of a soil insecticide at planting/side dress and foliar sprays immediately following removal are recommended following removal.
- **Crop Placement / Isolation** Whenever possible, fall melons should be planted as far away from previously grown spring melons. As noted above, fall melons are at a high risk of CYSDV when planted in proximity to spring melons. Also, when practical, fall melons should be planted as far away from cotton, alfalfa and other host crops that serve as a reservoir for whiteflies. Recent research has indicated that fall melons grown within 1 mile of cotton is at a higher risk of CYSDV infection. This is due to cotton being a potential source of large whitefly populations, as well harboring infected weeds and volunteer melons. Also consider avoiding planting near residential subdivisions and orchards, both of which may contain sources of infected weed hosts.

Chemical Management

The goal of the insecticide management program is aimed at preventing adult whitefly vectors from feeding for prolonged periods of time. Suppression of migrating whitefly adults should minimize primary infection in newly emerging stands, whereas aggressive management during early crop growth (2-leaf stage to bloom stage) will aid in suppressing the secondary spread of virus. Because CYSDV is a semi-persistent virus, quick acting systemic and contact insecticides can reduce the incidence of CYSDV by suppressing adult whitefly feeding and consequently their ability to effectively transmit the virus. Research has shown that the longer whitefly feeding is delayed on young melon plants, the less severe the virus is expressed (leaf yellowing and interveinal chlorosis) at harvest. The local standard approach to achieving this has been to prevent adult whiteflies from feeding on emerging melons plants as long as possible (from emergence to bloom) through the combined use of soil and foliar applied insecticides. The proper application and timing of insecticides is important to cost-effective management of the vector and virus. Based on local research, we have developed guidelines for a 3-stage approach for the use of insecticides on fall melons in the desert southwest.



I. <u>At Planting</u>		
Product	Rate/ac	Use patterns
Venom 70WG	6 oz	Furrow: apply at planting, 3-4 inches directly below seedline in 10-20 gpa of water; Drip: chemigate at or just after seedling emergence.
Scorpion 35SL	10.5 oz	
Sivanto 240SL	28 oz	
II. <u>Emergence to 1st Bloom (Prior to honey bees placed in field)</u>		
Product	Rate/ac	Use patterns
Venom 70WG	6 oz	Furrow: apply with fertilizer at 1 st side-dress. Do not apply Venom or Scorpion as foliar sprays following soil applications. Drip: chemigate 7-14 d following emergence.
Scorpion 35SL	10.5 oz	
Lannate SP	0.75 lb	Apply as foliar sprays. Most effective on 1-2 leaf stage plants. Can expect 3 to 5-day knockdown residual depending on WF immigration. Tank-mixture with a pyrethroid may improve knockdown.
Vydate L	3 pts	
Dimethoate	1.5 pts	
Venom 70WG	4 oz	Apply as foliar sprays to plants at 2 leaf stage or older. Can expect 5-7 day residual. Re-apply at 4-6 day intervals when whitefly migrations are heavy.
Scorpion 35SL	7 oz	
Exirel 0.83OL	16 oz	
Assail 30SG	5.3 oz	
III. <u>Bloom to Netted Fruit</u>		
Product	Rate/ac	Use patterns
Assail 30SG	5.3 oz	Apply as foliar sprays to blooming plants at night when bees are not active. Re-apply as necessary to control adults. Tank-mixture with a pyrethroid if possible.
Exirel 0.83OL	16-20 oz	
Fulfill 50WG	2.75 oz	
Oberon 2SC	8.5 oz	Apply as foliar sprays to control immature whiteflies. Will not provide control of adults or suppression of CYSDV transmission
Vetiva	17 oz	
Knack 0.86EC	10 oz	