

Crop rotation and insects? The mysterious case of aster yellows

Tyler Wist AAFC SRDC

Canola Discovery Forum

Winnipeg, MB Nov 14 2019



riculture and

Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada Tyler.Wist@canada.ca @TylerWist1



Pollen beetle

• Brassicogethes viridescens

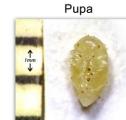
Europe: 70% yield loss

• (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae)

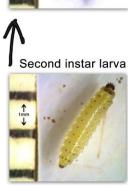




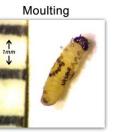
Adult



Obligatory diapause





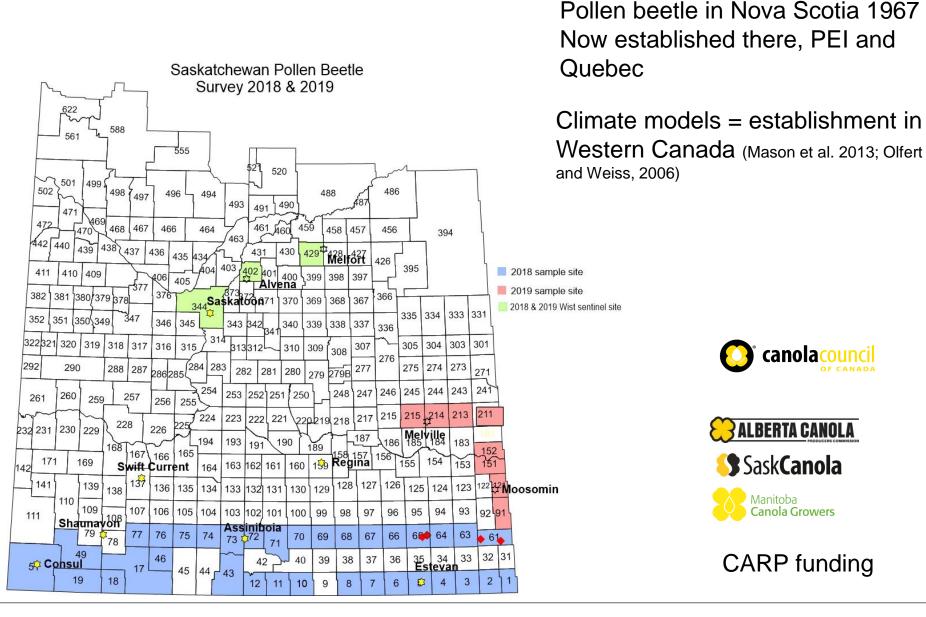




First instar larva

Eggs

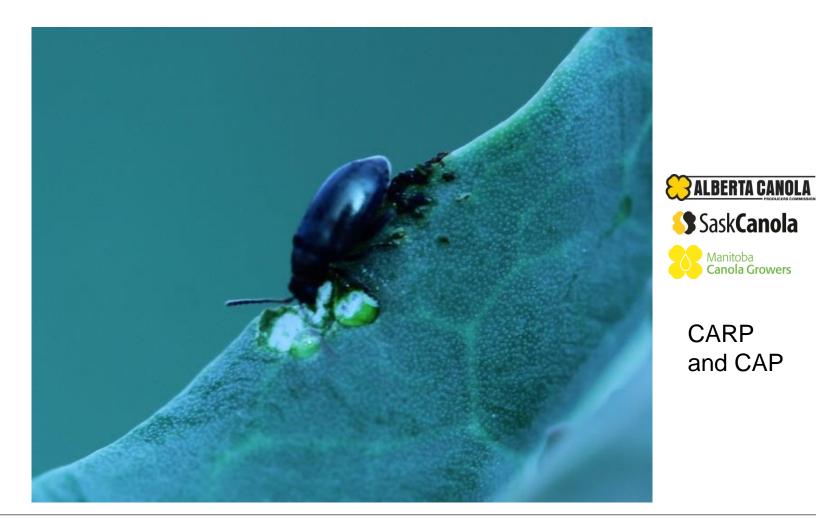
Pollen feeding: larvae + adult = Flower abortion



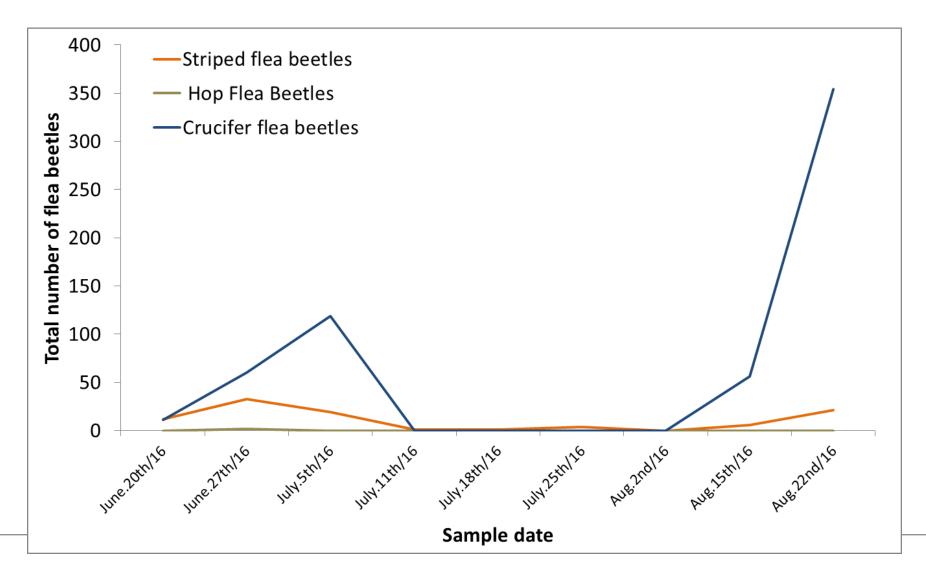
No pollen beetle in Alberta (Hector Carcamo) or Manitoba (John Gavloski)



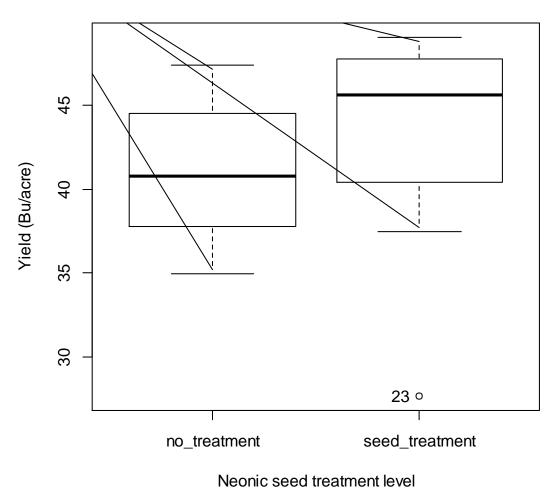
Flea beetles



Flea beetle populations: Saskatoon



Neonic treated canola seed vs untreated canola seed



X² = 0.1817 GLM binomial, Blocked by Range

N=16

N=12

Beneficial insects

Ladybugs

- Overwinter as adults
- Near the crop that produced them



Lady beetles



Aster Yellows

Vectored by aster leafhoppers Macrosteles quadrilineatus



Results in these...aster yellows infected canola plants



Migratory.

Migratory?

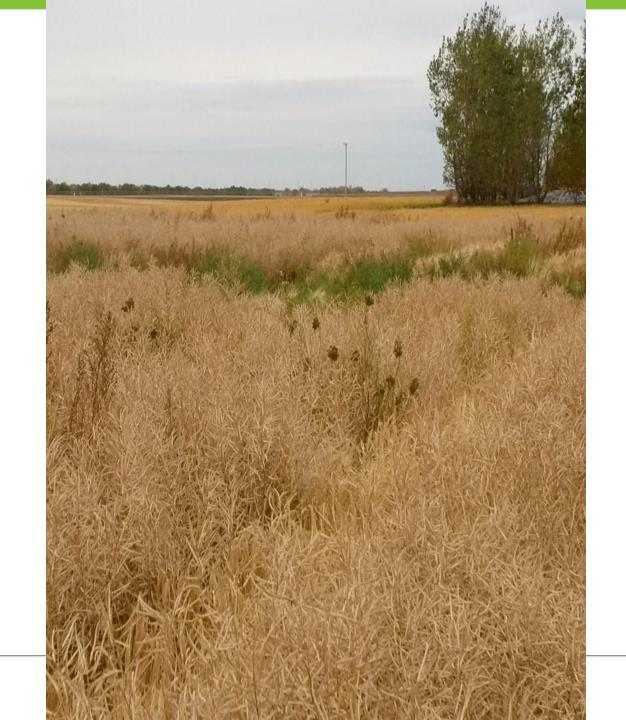
Aster yellows (AY) diseases

Chrystel Olivier, Bob Elliott AAFC SRDC

Symptoms of Aster yellows disease in canola

- Bladder-like pods
- Malformed, misshapen seeds





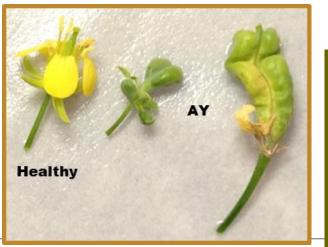


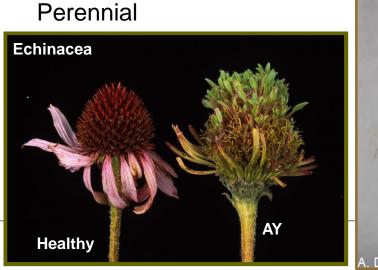


Aster yellows (AY) diseases

Characteristics of Phytoplasma

- Transform floral organs into leaf like structure (weeks/years post infection)
- Overwinter in roots of perennial plants (disease reservoir)
- Once insects and plants are infected, they are infected for life
- No chemical to control phytoplasma (except antibiotics)
- Use of insecticide to control the vector (uprooting for perennial).





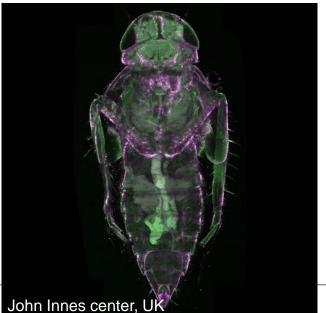


Aster yellows (AY) diseases

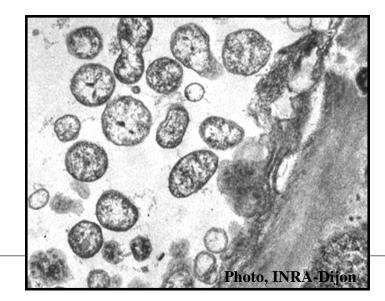
Phytoplasma are:

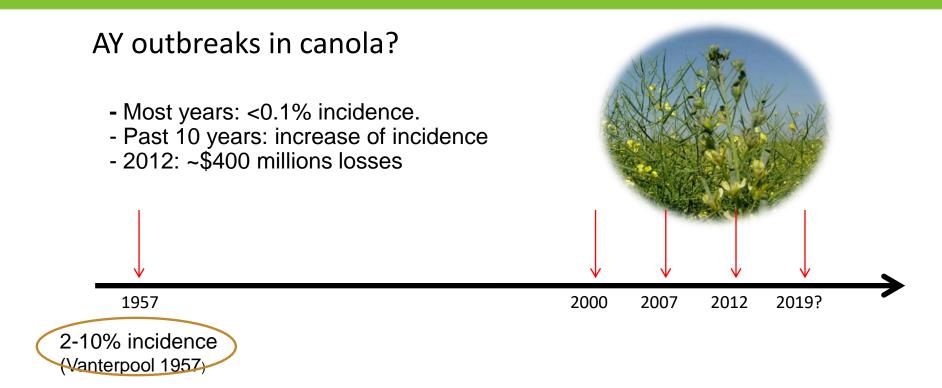
- Wall-less unculturable bacteria
- **Obligate parasites**: plant phloem and in insect vectors
 - can not survive outside their hosts

Phytoplasma in leafhopper (fluorescence microscopy)



Phytoplasma in plant sap (electron microscopy)







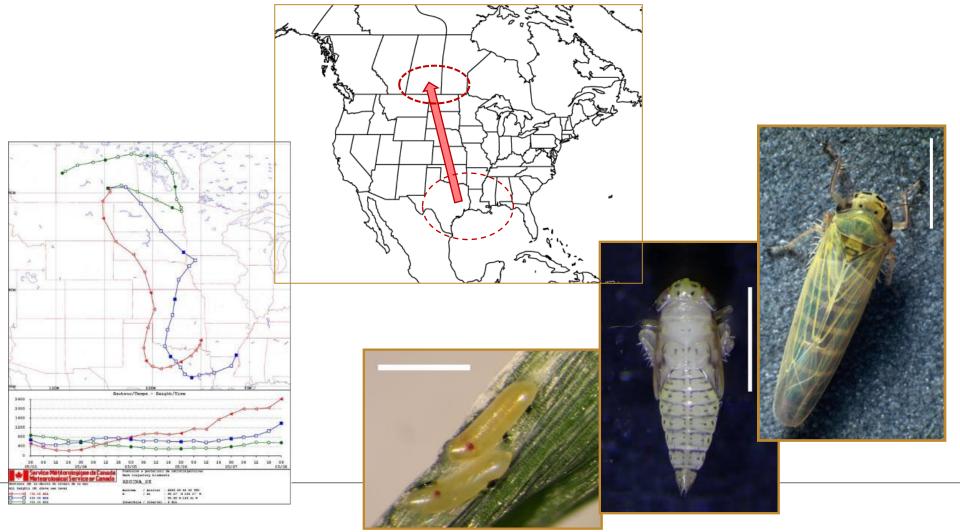
 2000: 2-15% incidence
 2007: 2-25% incidence
 2012: 5-64% incidence
 2019: ?

 (Pearce et al., 2001)
 (Olivier et al., 2011)
 (Miller et al., 2013)
 Atypical symptoms

Aster yellow vectors

Aster Yellows.

- Other potential vectors:11 leafhopper species.
- Aster leafhoppers follow migrations with wind trajectories

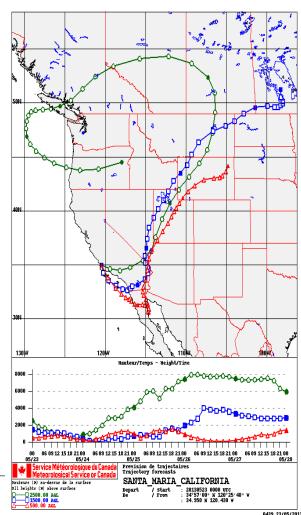




Aster Yellows predictions South Wind: Reverse Trajectories

- PPMN monitors winds
- Env. Canada
- Migratory pests
 - Diamondback moths (DBM)
 - Aster leafhoppers
 - Aphids

Owen Olfert¹, Ross Weiss¹, Meghan Vankosky¹ and Serge Trudel² **1 - AAFC**



2 - ECCC

Genetic markers to ID popns of aster leafhoppers: CO1 and NADH

Le Roux and Rubinoff 2009 GenBank records





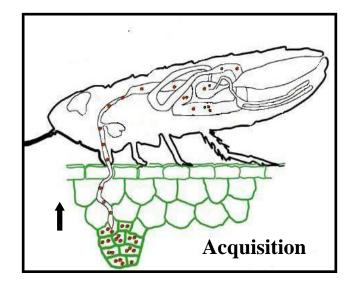


Stable isotope ratio Deuterium/Protium ratio Keith Hobson: migratory birds and armyworms

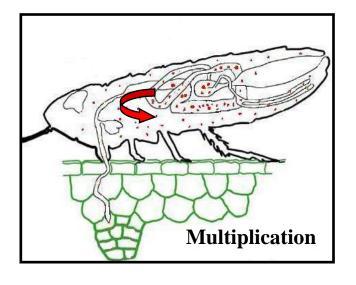
Determine the common sources of infected aster leafhoppers to better understand risk each year

...and when they get here?

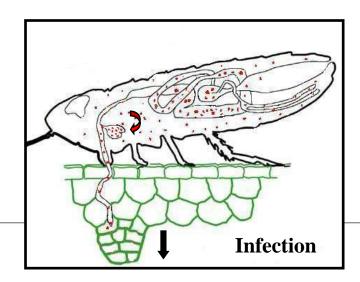




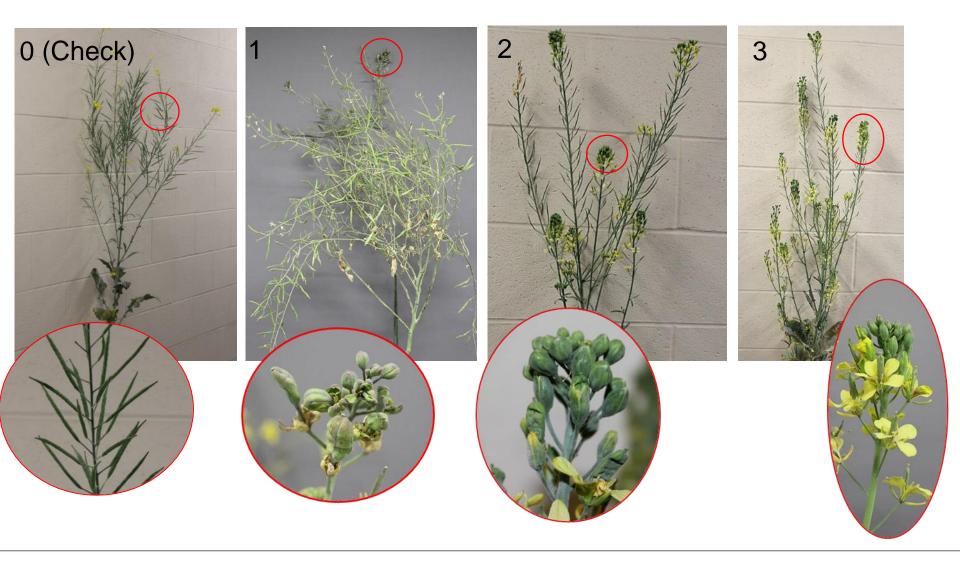
Phytoplasma Life cycle



2-4 weeks

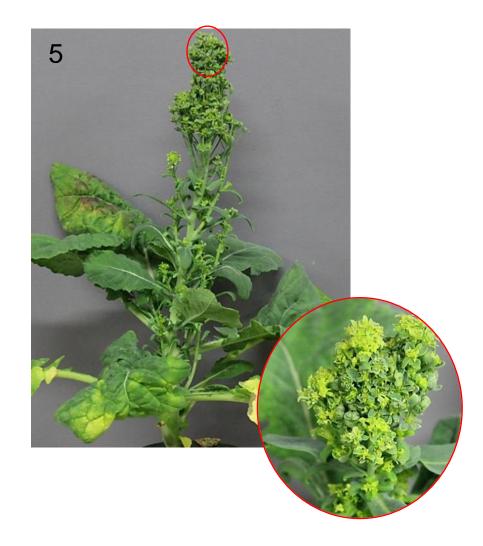


AY Rating Scale 0-3

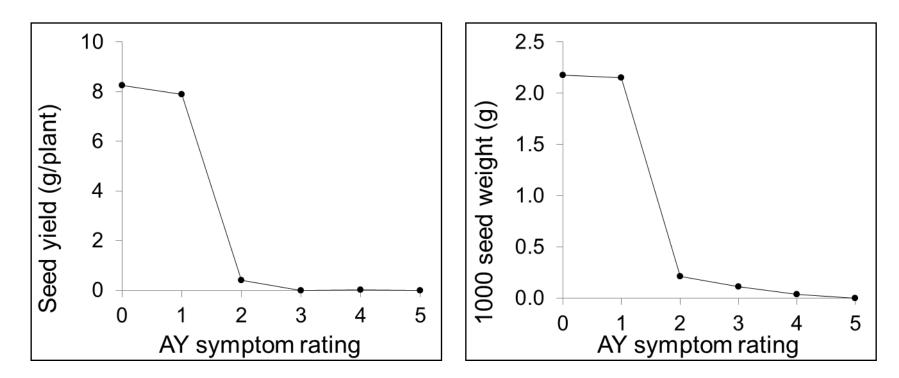


AY Rating Scale 4-5

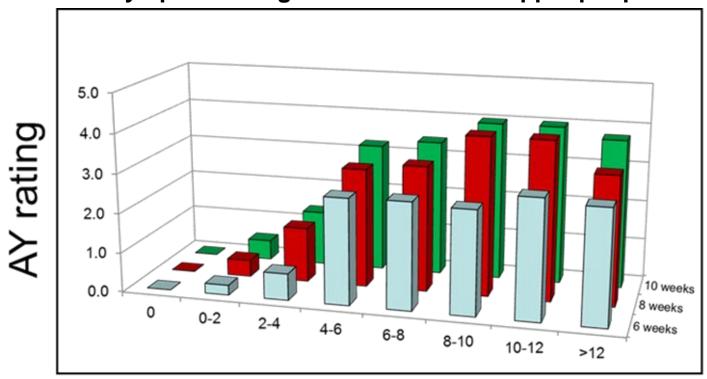




AY symptom ratings / seed yield



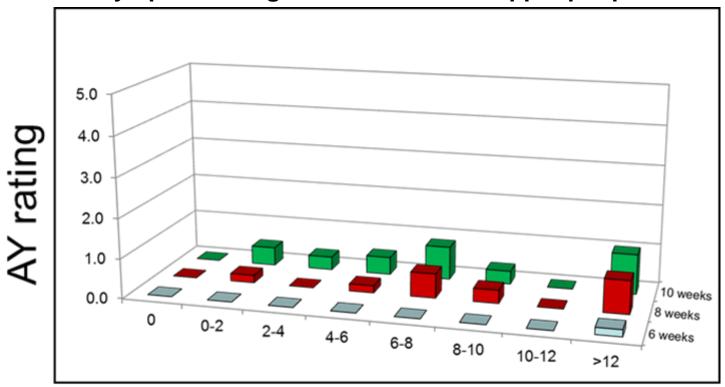
- Plants with AY ratings of 1-2 produced malformed seeds
- Plants with AY ratings of 3-5 produced no seed



AY symptom ratings / number of leafhopper per plant

Feeding density (LH/plant)

Wet soil and number of leafhopper per plant > 2-4: High yield losses



AY symptom ratings / number of leafhopper per plant

Feeding density (LH/plant)

Dry soil and number of leafhopper per plant >12: AY rating below 1

Atypical symptoms of AY : Are they caused by AY phytoplasma ?

- Pod abortion Malformed buds Chlorosis (yellow, purple) Empty pods Germinated seeds in pods Condensed flowers Flattened stem Malformed stem
- 2019 symptoms reported by Canola Council Agronomists
- Canola on alfalfa





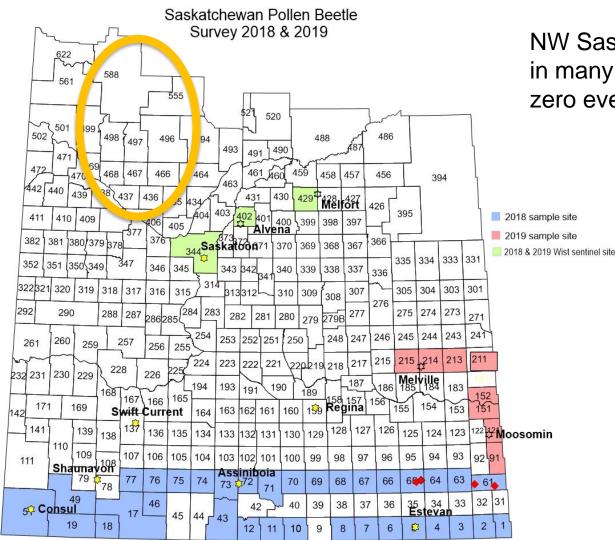
- Malformed buds





Green malformed buds

- Caused by AY phytoplasma
- Can be the beginning of typical AY symptoms
- Can stay as is (low light intensity and other parameters (to be identified))



NW Sask with higher incidence of AY in many years (4-9%), with nearly zero everywhere else

> ALBERTA CANOLA SaskCanola Manitoba Canola Growers

Wist Alfalfa	
Sample	Resu
AP1 - Root	р
AP1 - Stem	р
AP1 - Leaf	р
AP1 - Flower	
AP2 - Root	р
AP2 - Stem	р
AP2 - Leaf	р
AP2 - Flower	р
AP3 - Root	
AP3 - Stem	р
AP3 - Leaf	р
AP4 - Root	
AP4 - Stem	р
AP4 - Leaf	р
AP4 - Flower	р
AP5 - Root	
AP5 - Stem	
AP5 - Leaf	р
AP5 - Flower	р
AP5 - Flower	р
AP6 - Root	р
AP6 - Stem	р
AP6 - Leaf	
AP - Flower	
AP7 - Root	р
AP7 - Stem	р
AP7 - Leaf	р
AP7 - Flower	
AP8 - Root	р
AP8 - Stem	р
AP8 - Leaf	р
AP8 - Flower	р
AP9 - Root	р
AP9 - Stem	р
AP9 - Leaf	р
AP9 - Flower	р
AP10 - Root	
AP10 - Stem	

AY Reservoir?

Sept 4 2019 AAFC SRDC Alfalfa plots full of aster leafhoppers (>200 in 10 sweeps)

10 plants (100%) of alfalfa plants positive for aster yellows phytoplasma

Alfalfa is perennial = "green bridge" between seasons?

Acknowledgments

leafhoppers

BERTA CANOLA

- Numerous summer students of the Wist lab: insect collection
- Chrystel Olivier and Bob Elliott
- SK Provincial Agrologists for sticky card trapping
- Nancy Melnychuck, Dana Nordin, Taylor Kaye, Mozghan Mousavi and Jennifer Bogdan for expertise in wing and leg removal from

ola Growers





Tyler.Wist@canada.ca

@TylerWist1



