

# Crop rotation and insects? The mysterious case of aster yellows

## Tyler Wist AAFC SRDC

## Canola Discovery Forum

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



# Pollen beetle

• Brassicogethes viridescens

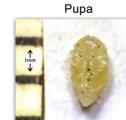
Europe: 70% yield loss

• (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae)

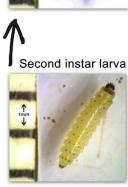




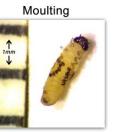
Adult



Obligatory diapause





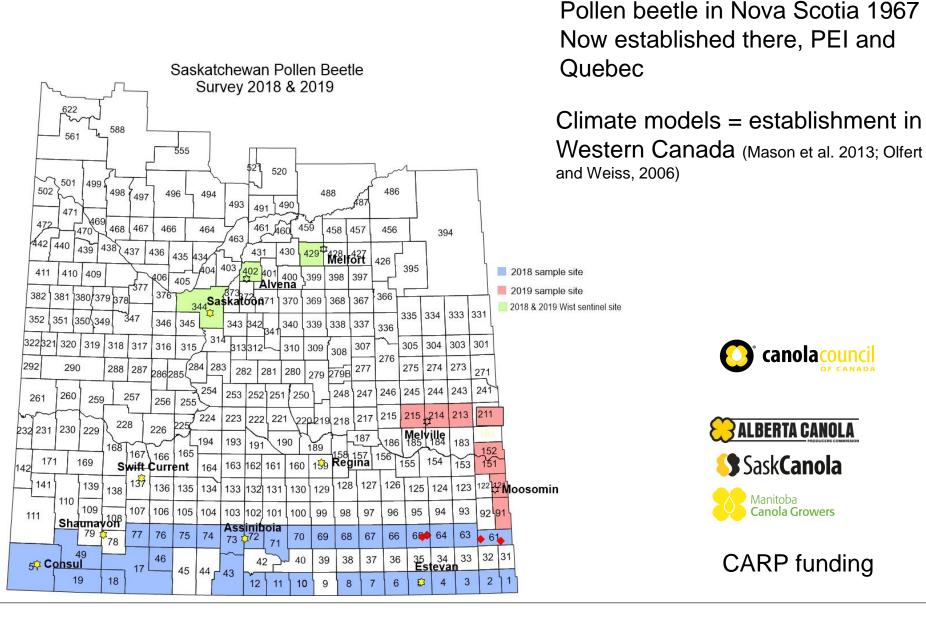




First instar larva

Eggs

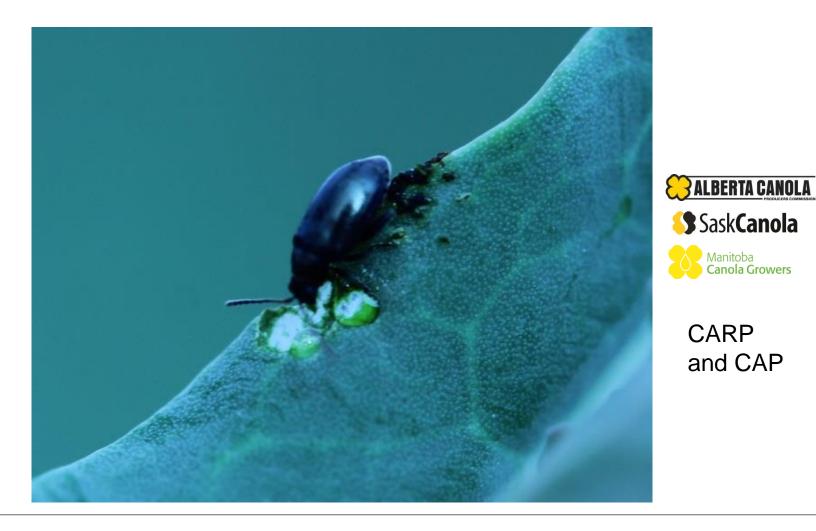
Pollen feeding: larvae + adult = Flower abortion



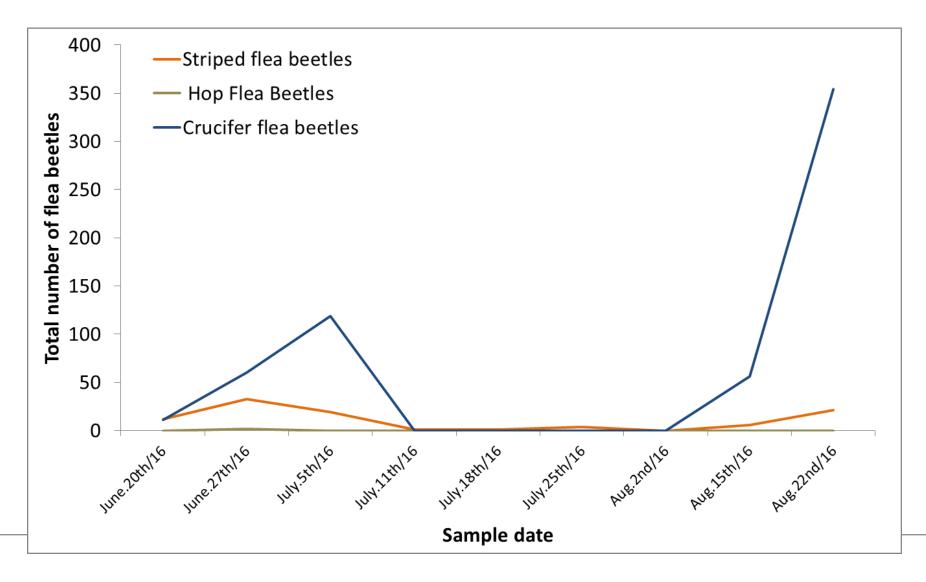
No pollen beetle in Alberta (Hector Carcamo) or Manitoba (John Gavloski)



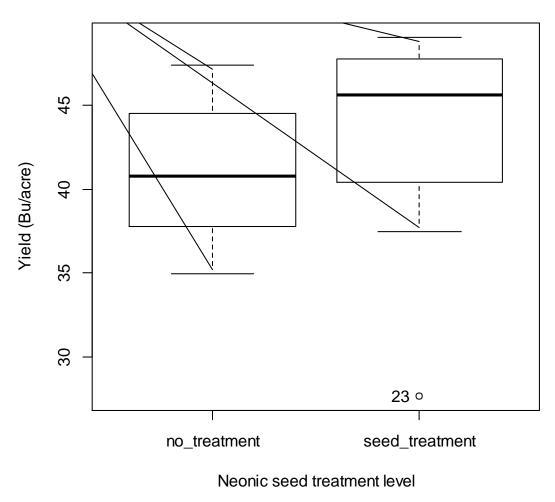
## Flea beetles



# Flea beetle populations: Saskatoon



## Neonic treated canola seed vs untreated canola seed



X<sup>2</sup> = 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?

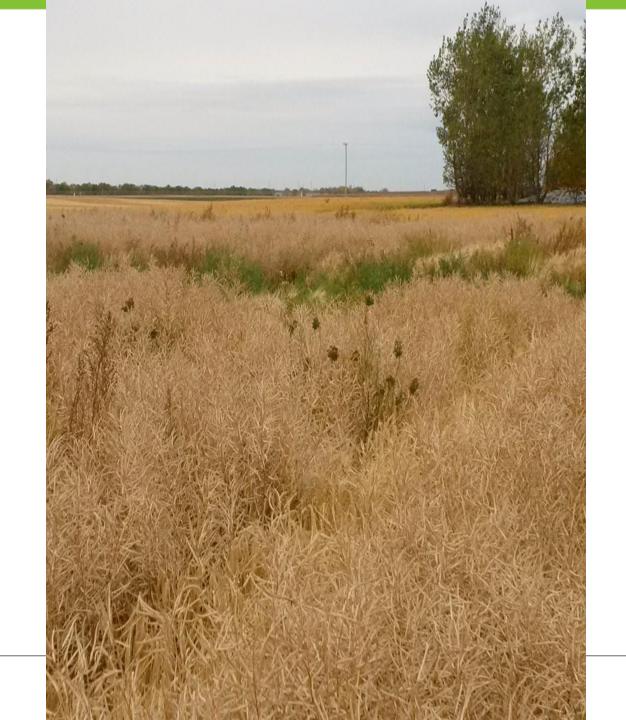
### Aster yellows (AY) diseases

### Chrystel Olivier, Bob Elliott AAFC SRDC

### Symptoms of Aster yellows disease in canola

- Bladder-like pods
- Malformed, misshapen seeds





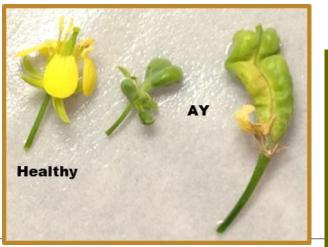


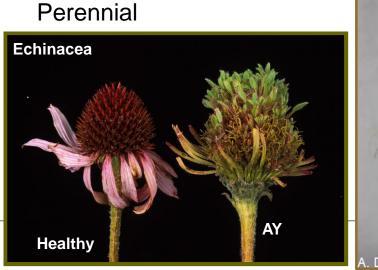


## Aster yellows (AY) diseases

### **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).





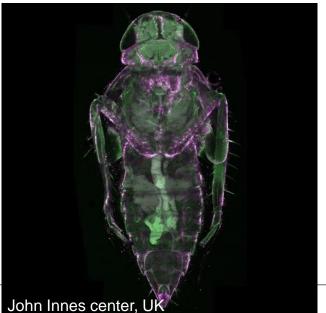


## Aster yellows (AY) diseases

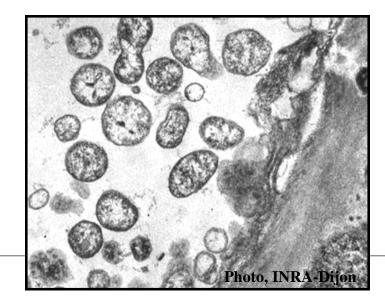
#### Phytoplasma are:

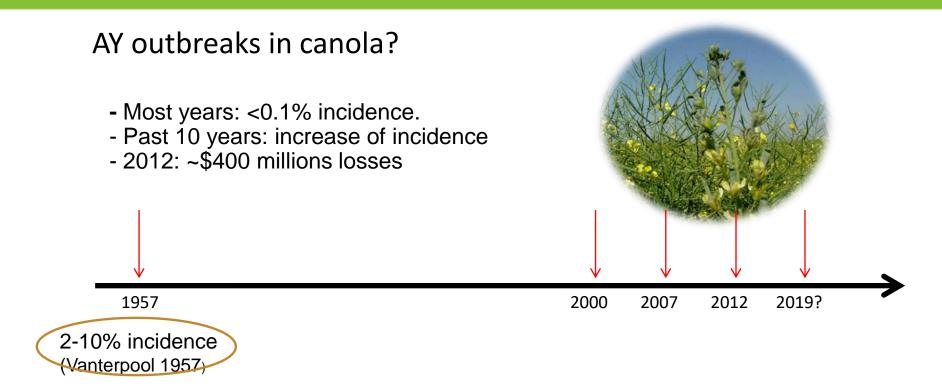
- Wall-less unculturable bacteria
- **Obligate parasites**: plant phloem and in insect vectors
  - can not survive outside their hosts

Phytoplasma in leafhopper (fluorescence microscopy)



Phytoplasma in plant sap (electron microscopy)







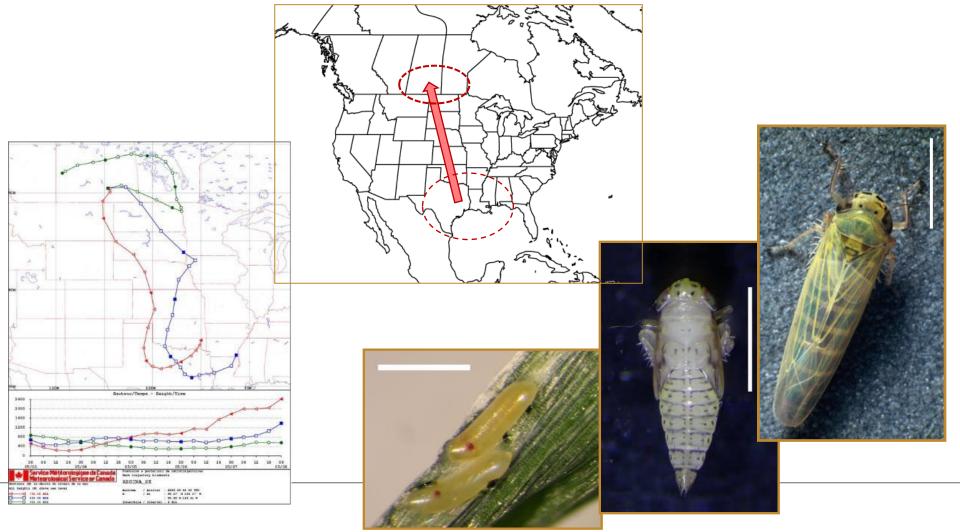
 2000: 2-15% incidence
 2007: 2-25% incidence
 2012: 5-64% incidence
 2019: ?

 (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

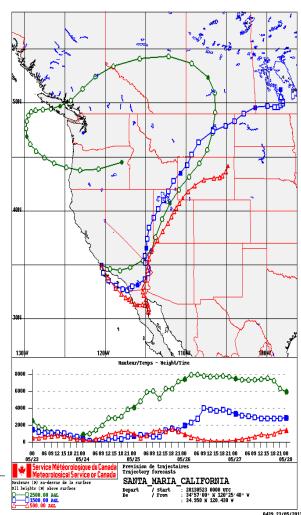




Aster Yellows predictions South Wind: Reverse Trajectories

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

Owen Olfert<sup>1</sup>, Ross Weiss<sup>1</sup>, Meghan Vankosky<sup>1</sup> and Serge Trudel<sup>2</sup> **1 - AAFC** 



2 - ECCC

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

Le Roux and Rubinoff 2009 GenBank records





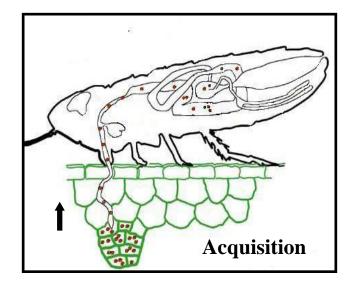


Stable isotope ratio Deuterium/Protium ratio Keith Hobson: migratory birds and armyworms

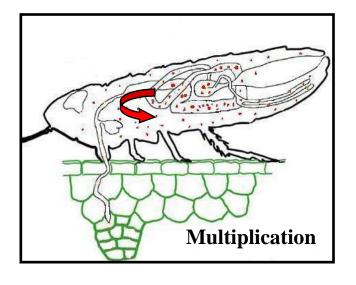
Determine the common sources of infected aster leafhoppers to better understand risk each year

...and when they get here?

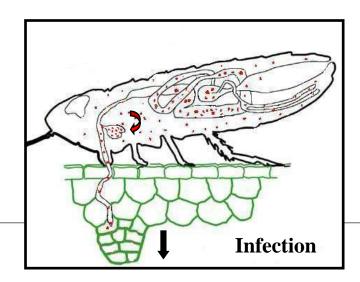




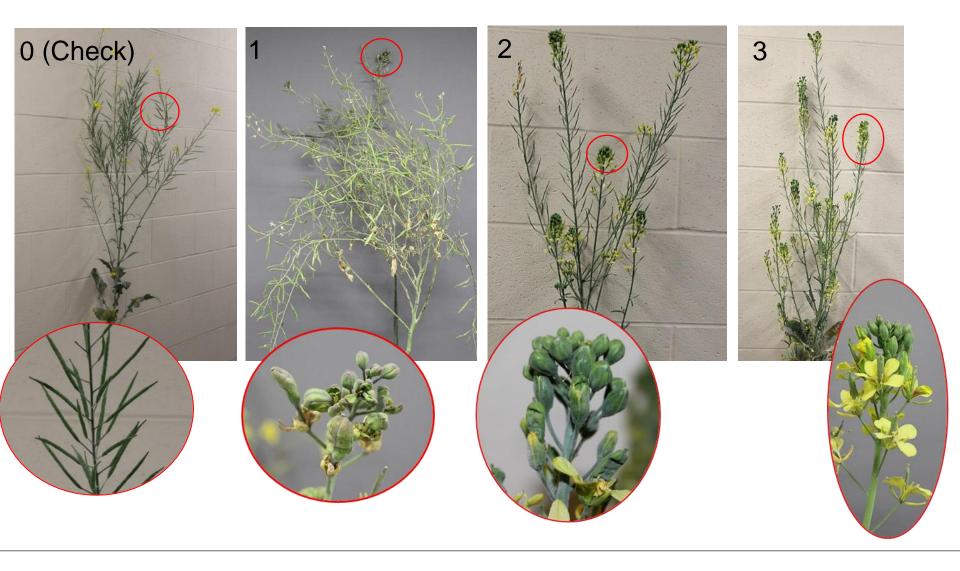
Phytoplasma Life cycle



### 2-4 weeks

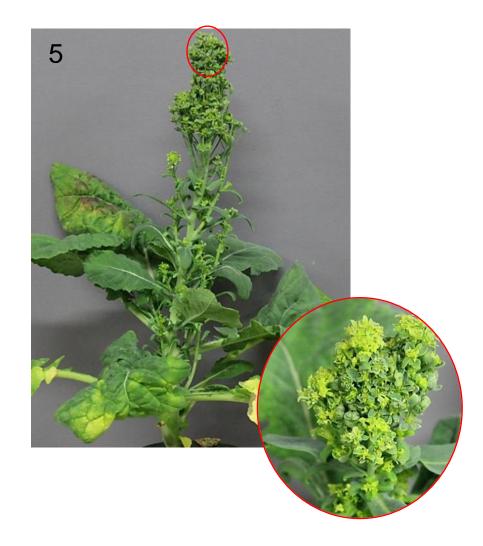


## AY Rating Scale 0-3

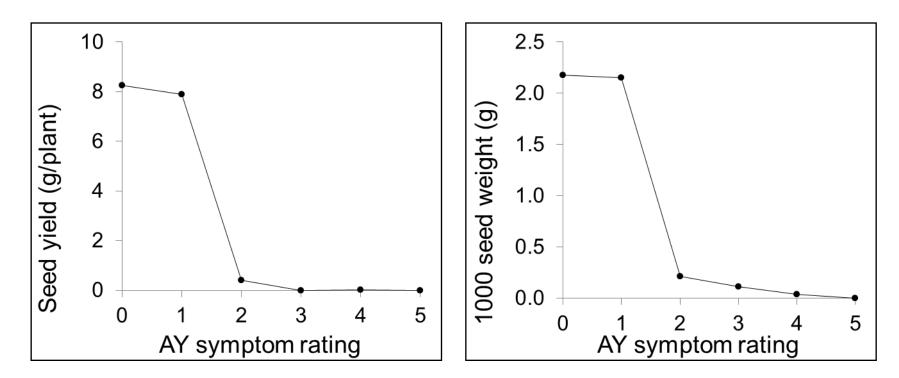


## **AY Rating Scale 4-5**

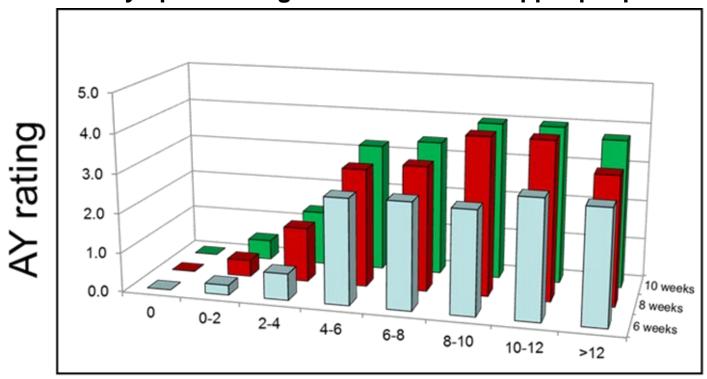




#### AY symptom ratings / seed yield



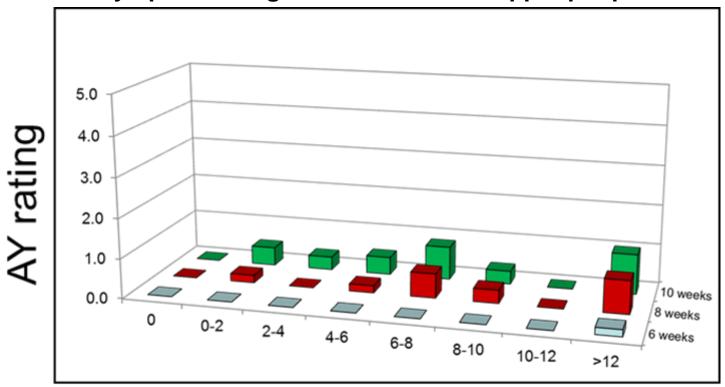
- Plants with AY ratings of 1-2 produced malformed seeds
- Plants with AY ratings of 3-5 produced no seed



### 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





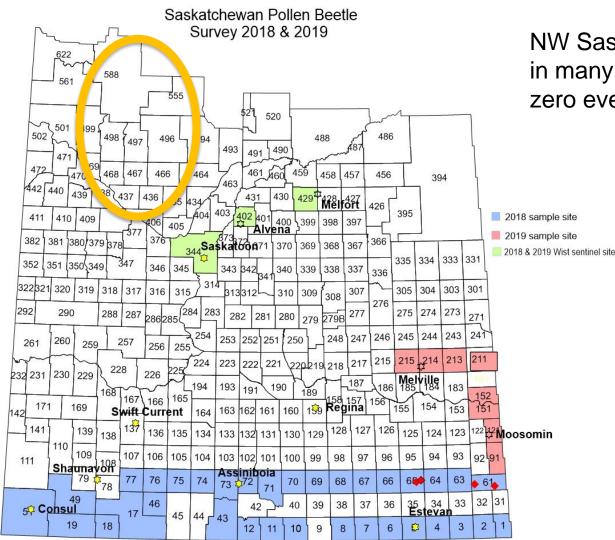
### - Malformed buds





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





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