

Current knowledge regarding the Q biotype in the US --distribution and resistance status

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Outline

1. Background and evidence of first detection of Q biotype: Three labs, two methods

- 2. Evidence that we caught the problem relatively early: Arizona Whitefly Biotypes: 2001, 2003, 2004.
- 3. Evidence that the Q biotype poses a severe threat to whitefly IPM: Insecticide resistance of the Poinsettia '04 strain.
- 4. Evidence that the Q biotype is widely distributed throughout the US: 2005 Surveys
- 5. Evidence of fitness costs of Q biotype.





Testing of Poinsettia'04 strain by Frank Byrne, UC Riverside, using gell electrophoresis of esterases. The sample we sent Frank contained a mixture of Q and B biotypes.



Judy Brown's Lab

Comparative sequence analysis with reference sequences indicated that Poinsettia'04 whiteflies were most closely related to haplotypes from southern Spain greenhouses, sharing 98.0-99.7% nucleotide identity.

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EARML Analyses

The Poinsettia'04 strain had greater than 99% mCO1 sequence homology with the Spain Q haplotype and less than 95% homology with the Arizona B haplotype

Homology matrix of	6 sequences
Arizona B	100%
spain 99 Q	94.2% 100%
04-134-2	94.9% 99.3% 100%
04-134-5	94.9% 99.1% 100.0% 100%
04-134-6	94.9% 99.1% 100.0% 100.0% 100%
04-134-7	94.8% 99.1% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% 100%

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Tracking Q in 2005 ADA and CDFA



1.5 Million Square Feet of Greenhouse



Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Begonia												
Begonia							1					
Calendiva		0 11					1					
Calla Lily												
Calla Lily		9					[]					
Mini Carnation							(1		
Chenille												
Cineraria						-			· · · · ·			
Cyclamen												
Daffodil												
Exacum	-											
Gerbera												
Hibiscus							[
Hyacinth		0					1			1		
Hydrangea					j							
lvv												
Kalanchoe							1					
Easter Lily												
Oriental Lily									1.1			
Lisianthus												
Mum	-											-
Poinsettia							1			(
Pothos							1			1		-
Tulip		j j							-	5/-		

Resistant Whiteflies Shipped to Tucson on Holiday Poinsettias

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43 different Arizona whiteflies collected in 2001 from 22 different locations (highlighted).

Cultures were reared by EARML and tested jointly by personnel from EARML and Judy Brown's laboratory.

All were the B biotype.







2005 Biotype Determinations (in progress)

Field samples

05-19	South Gila valley	cotton	5	В
05-106	Paloma	cotton	10	В
05-09	Cotton Center	cotton	7	В
05-10	Stanfield	cotton	8	В
05-103	Goodyear	cotton	9	В
05-06	Somerton	cotton	3	В
05-08	Queen Creek	cotton	6	В
05-17	Holtville	cotton	6	В
05-03	Maricopa Ag. Center	cotton	4	В



2005 Biotype Determinations

Retain Nursery Samples

GPS ID	Location	<u>Host</u>	N	Biotype
05-111	Wild Oats-Tucson	poinsettia	7	Q
05-115	Trader Joes-Tucson	poinsettia	7	Q
05-114	Fry's-Tucson	poinsettia	6	Q
05-38	Fry's-Phoenix	poinsettia	9	Q
05-112	Home Depot 2-Tucson	poinsettia	10	Q
05-116	Lowes-Tucson	poinsettia	8	Q
05-109	Green Things A	poinsettia	8	В
05-110	Green Things B	poinsettia	10	В
05-29	Home Depot 1-Tucson	poinsettia	6	В
05-113	Target 2- Tucson	poinsettia	7	В
05-39	Walgreens-Phoenix	poinsettia	11	В
05-40	Home Depot 3-Phoenix	poinsettia	7	В
05-28	Target 1-Tucson	poinsettia	9	В



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Insecticide Use in Arizona Cotton—Data Based on Polling



Arizona's IGR-based resistance management strategy

THE 1996 WHITEFLY RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR ARIZONA COTTON

ons - College of Aericalture - To

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

A Strategy Formulated and Revised Annually by the Southwest Whitefly Resistance Working Group

> T. J. Dennehy Working Group Coordinator Department of Entomology The University of Arizona

P. C. Ellsworth Assistant IPM Specialist Department of Entomology The University of Arizona

R. L. Nichols Director Agricultural Research Cotton Incorporated

IPM Series • Number 8 June 1996

Stage I: Insect Growth Regulators Threshold: 0.5–1 large nymph per leaf disk <u>AND</u> 3–5 adults per leaf Use IGR of choice when whitefly counts exceed threshold					
IGR	Use Rate	Restrictions	Mode of Action		
Applaud (70WP)	8 oz./A	Use only once per season. Apply no sooner than 21 days after Knack	Chitin synthesis inhibitor; effective against nymphs.		
Knack (0.86EC)	8 fl. oz./A	Use only once per season. Apply no sooner than 14 days after Applaud	Juvenoid; sterilizes adults and eggs; prevents adult emergence.		

Stage II: Non-Pyrethroids Threshold: 5 adults per leaf

- When populations average more than five adults per leaf, use Stage II materials at least once before using Stage III materials, in order to delay the need for pyrethroids.
- Rotate among classes of insecticides and among different insecticides within classes.
- 3. Do not use mixtures of more than two compounds.
- 4. Use no active ingredient more than twice per season.

Stage III: Pyrethroid Mixtures

Threshold: 5 adults per leaf

- Delay pyrethroid use until the end of the control season approaches (for example, September – October).
- Plan to use the pyrethroid class no more than twice per season.
- Rotate the classes of the compounds tank-mixed with the pyrethroid and rotate among pyrethroids.

Pyriproxyfen (Knack[®])



Bvs. Q Biotype Resistance



Buprofezin (Courier[®])



Imidacloprid (Admire[®] etc.)



Acetamiprid (Intruder[®] etc.)



Thiamethoxam (Centric[®] etc.)



Fenpropathrin + Acephate (Danitol + Orthene[®] etc.)



Dinotefuran (Safari[®])

	<u>Yuma '04</u>	Poinsettia '04	<u>RR</u>
LC ₁₀	2.40	3.46	1.4
LC ₅₀	21.4	87.9	4.1
	191	2,230	12

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Spiromesifen (Oberon[®])



Data being summarized. Conclusion = Oberon was highly toxic to both Yuma '04 and Poinsettia'04. Mortality of Poinsettia'04 was slightly less at the concentrations tested.

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2005 Surveys Q Biotype Task Force



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All 8 Isolated Cages of Poinsettia'04 shifted to the B biotype

- Individual cages selected with high concentrations of buprofezin, pyriproxyfen, or imidacloprid.
- Maintained in cages, within isolated room within another basement room. No windows. No other cultures.
- Large reduction in resistance within 6 months.

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Evidence of fitness costs

- Insert schematic demonstrating culturing of Poinsettia'04
- Data showing change in susceptibility to pyriproxyfen over time
- Data showing loss of Q biotype over time

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