

UNIVERSITY OF The effectiveness of different insecticides for controlling Pea Aphids SASKATCHEWAN (Acyrthosiphon pisum) on faba bean (Vicia faba L.) Ningxing Zhou¹, Tyler Wist², and Sean Prager¹

INTRODUCTION

Pea aphids (Acyrthosiphom pisum) can damage plants both directly from feeding and indirectly through transmission of viruses. In faba bean (Vicia faba) the economic losses due to aphid infestations can be significant. This project will test the efficiency of three insecticides, Matador (Lambda-cyhalothrin), Voliam Xpress (Lambda-cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole) and Exirel (Cyantraniliprole) in controlling pea aphids on faba bean. We hypothesized that all three insecticides have similar efficacy in pea aphid control.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

 \succ To evaluate the efficacy of three insecticides (Lambdacyhalothrin 100g/L , Cyantraniliprole 120g/L, and Lambda-cyhalothrin 50g/L with Cyantraniliprole 100g/L) against pea aphids on faba bean.

METHODS

Experimental Design: Experiments were conducted in two fields (Saskatoon Farm & Llewelyn Farm) at the AAFC Saskatoon Research and Extension Center. Fields were planted with a common non-tannin faba bean variety (CDC Snowdrop). A randomized split-plot design was used with aphid density as the main plot effect and insecticide treatment (Table 1) as the split plot effect. Each treatment was replicated fives times at each site.

 Table 1. Characteristics of insecticides tested

Brand Name (trade name)	Active Ingredients (common name)	IRAC Group	Application rate in 200L water
Exirel ¹	Cyantraniliprole	28	1400 ml/ha
Matador ²	Lambda-cyhalothrin	3A	150 ml/ha
Voliam Xpress	Lambda-cyhalothrin & Cyantraniliprole	3 & 28	500 ml/ha

Insecticide Application: Matador and Voliam Xpress were applied using a CO_2 backpack sprayer at an intermediate suggested published rate. Exirel was applied at a rate suggested by the manufacturer. Control plots were sprayed with water. Water sensitive spray cards were used to ensure consistency of application.

Data Collection: Total number of aphids was counted on a per four plant per density basis prior to insecticide application. Following application, three plants were counted per insecticide treatment. Aphids were counted using a cutting and shaking method.



Fig.2. A,B: aphids feeding on stem and young leaf tissue (before spraying); C: he CO₂ sprayer.

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Table 2. Anova Table from General Linear Model Analy			
Factor	Chi square (X ²)		
Treatments	17.57		
Density	29.61		
Spraying	34.92		
Treatments: Density	4.09		
Treatments: Spraying	27.30		



Fig. 3. Untreated Control (left) vs. Treatments (right) in Sasaktoon farm site.

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CONCLUSIONS

> Matador, Exirel and Voliam Xpress can control pea aphid effectively on faba bean.

> Aphid density does not effect the efficiency of three

Matador and Voliam Xpress may have better control

 \succ In an effort to limit development of insecticide resistance, producers should rotate between Voliam Xpress and Matador when controlling pea aphid.

> It may be worth considering registration of Exirel

Given the high densities unmanaged pea aphids can reach in untreated fields, it will be important to evaluate yield and to develop appropriate economic thresholds for pea aphid in faba bean.

FUTURE WORK

Determine the economic threshold for optimal control

Determine of PSbMV (Pea Seed Borne Mosaic Virus)

between number of pea aphids efficiency on normal tannin and

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REFERENCES

[1] Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture. 2019. 2019 guide to crop protection: for the chemical management of weeds, plant diseases and insects. Government of Saskatchewan.