

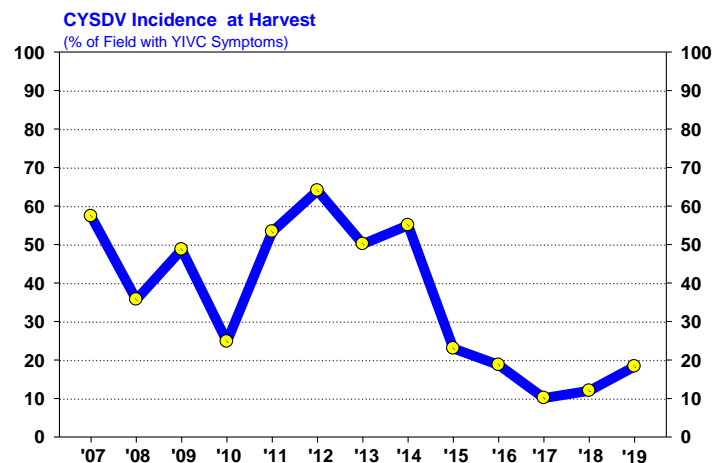
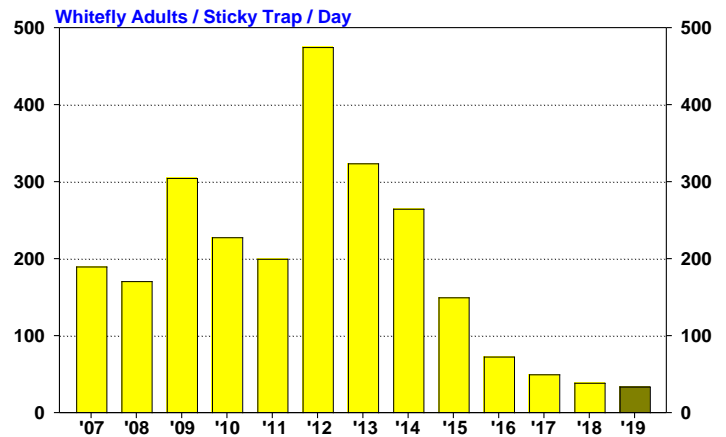
# 2020 Guidelines for Whitefly / CYSDV Management on Fall Melons

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The sweet potato whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci* can transmit many types of plant viruses. Since 2007, 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. CYSDV has the potential to cause significant reductions in fruit yields/quality and can require intensive insecticide usage in fall melons. To manage CYSDV, growers have focused on avoiding virus transmission by whitefly adults using cultural growing practices and aggressive chemical control approaches that rely on soil, systemic and foliar-applied insecticides.

## 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 graphs below show an overall summary of whitefly trap counts and % CYSDV Incidence (*Yellow interveinal chlorosis*) at harvest on fall melons in the Yuma Valley and Dome Valley/Wellton/Texas Hill areas during the 2007-2019 growing seasons when averaged across all fields and locations. The upper graph shows whitefly trap counts during the fall season where whitefly pressure has varied among years. CYSDV incidence has similarly varied from year to year (lower graph), but trends show that whitefly abundance and CYSDV has declined significantly over the past 5 years on fall melons in Yuma County.



Past estimates of virus show that CYSDV incidence and WF numbers peaked in 2012. By the 2013 season, growers were seeking more isolation by planting in the eastern-most regions of the Yuma 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. Since 2015 CYSDV incidence and WF abundance was declined considerably, likely a result of lower cotton acreage in the area. CYSDV reached their lowest abundance 2017 but increased 2 fold in 2019.

**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, alfalfa, volunteer melons) onto fall melons. After CYSDV first appeared in the desert, local growers attempted to abate whitefly movement onto fall melons by creating of a 25 day “host-free” period where melons were not grown during July. Unfortunately, establishing this melon-free bridge between crops was not successful in suppressing CYSDV in subsequent fall melons due to the preponderance of volunteer melons from previous spring crops, as well as the discovery that alfalfa and several common weeds (common mallow, groundcherry and silverleaf nightshade) serve as reservoirs 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. 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. Emerging volunteer plants should be destroyed as soon as practical. Research has demonstrated 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 within 2 miles of 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 as 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-lf 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 or prevented on young melon plants, the less severe the virus is expressed 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.

## Insecticide Use Guidelines for Whitefly /CYSDV Management in Fall Melons.

I. At Planting			
Product	IRAC MoA	Rate/ac	Use patterns
<a href="#">Venom Scorpion</a>	4A	6.0-7.5 oz 10.5 oz	<b>Furrow:</b> apply at planting, 3-4 inches directly below seedline in 10-20 gpa of water
<a href="#">Sivanto</a>	4D	28 oz	<b>Drip:</b> chemigate at, or just prior to, seedling emergence
II. Seedling Emergence to Bloom (Prior to honeybee placement in field)			
<a href="#">Venom Scorpion</a>	4A	4.5-6.0 oz 10.5 oz	<b>Furrow:</b> Shank application at side-dress. Do not spray these products if applied at-planting. <b>Drip:</b> Chemigation at 7-14 d following emergence. <i>Do not apply more than 12 oz of Venom, or 10.5 oz of Scorpion per crop season.</i>
<a href="#">Transform</a>	4C	2.25 oz	Apply as foliar sprays. Most effective on 1-2 leaf stage plants. Can expect ~3-5 days of adult knockdown residual. Tank-mix with a pyrethroid.
<a href="#">Methomyl</a>	1A	1.0 lb	
<a href="#">PQZ</a>	9B	3.2 oz	Apply as foliar sprays to plants at 2-leaf stage or older. Can expect 5-7 days residual adult knockdown. Reapply at 4-6 day intervals when whitefly migrations are heavy. Make no more than two applications of any product.
<a href="#">Sefina</a>	9D	14 oz	
<a href="#">Assail</a>	4A	8.0 oz	
<a href="#">Exirel</a> <a href="#">Minecto Pro</a>	28 28+6	20 oz 10 oz	
III. Bloom to Netted Fruit (During and after Pollination)			
<a href="#">Sefina</a>	9B	14 oz	Apply as foliar sprays to blooming plants at night when bees are not active. Reapply as necessary to control adults. Make no more than two applications of any product.
<a href="#">PQZ</a>	9D	3.2 oz	
<a href="#">Assail</a>	4A	5.3 oz	
<a href="#">Oberon</a>	23	8.5 oz	Apply as foliar sprays to control immature whiteflies. Will not provide control of adults or suppression of CYSDV transmission
<a href="#">Courier</a>	16	13.6 oz	

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To view the research reports from the CMRB, visit <https://CMRB.org> and the following scientific papers for results contributing to these guidelines:

- 1) Carriere et al. 2014, J. Econ. Entomol. <https://academic.oup.com/jee/article/107/1/1/823200>
- 2) Carriere et al. 2017, J. Econ. Entomol. <https://academic.oup.com/jee/article/110/5/2002/4102307>
- 3) Castle et al. 2017, Pest Management Sci. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/ps.4478>
- 4) Castle et al. 2017. Crop Protection. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virusres.2017.03.017>

