

# Chemical control evaluations for stink bug: Leafhopper surveys for Beet curly top virus

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Fresno County

# Conspere Stink Bug in Fresno County





Consperse stink bug: *Euschistus conspersus*

# Stink Bug Species Reported in CA



Say's stink bug complex: *Chlorochroa sayi* and *Chlorochroa uhleri*



Redshouldered stink bug:  
*Thyanta pallidovirens*



Conspersed stink bug: *Euschistus conspersus*



Southern green stink bug: *Nezara viridula*

# Most Stink Bugs Associated with Fresno Co. Tomatoes from 2013-2015 were Consperse



Photos by E. Hannon, Fresno County Ag Commissioner's Entomologist, 2014

# Research Initiated in 2014

- Assess seasonal population development near high population density areas.
- Evaluate pheromone baited traps as potential tools for detection
- Compare insecticides/insecticide programs in processing tomatoes

Pheromone  
baited traps  
were deployed  
in tomatoes  
and in high risk  
sites



# Conspere Stink bug Phenology Model

## 53.6° F Developmental Threshold

Egg development	150 DD <sub>&gt;54°</sub>
1 <sup>st</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> instar (small nymph)	408 DD <sub>&gt;54°</sub>
4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> instar (large nymph)	386 DD <sub>&gt;54°</sub>
Adult	944 DD <sub>&gt;54°</sub>
Egg Laying*	275 DD <sub>&gt;54°</sub>
Total	1219 DD <sub>&gt;54°</sub>

\*Estimated

Cullen & Zalom, 2000



# Monthly DD<sub>>54°</sub> Accumulation

FIVE PTS.A (CIMIS #2, Five Points/WSFS USDA)

	30 yr	2015	2014	2013	2012
Jan	18.69	45.93	105.74	30.23	63.98
Feb	77.43	159.06	115.93	61.66	83.25
Mar	168.3	309.19	226.56	230.12	144.3
Apr	248.14	301.15	333.14	337.5	259.62
May	427.48	407.29	544.03	462.62	473.45
June	590	702.50	642.8	654.1	584.95
July	803.9	773.40	839.4	824.4	785.4
Aug	767.4	770.40	786.9	732.93	838.4
Sept	595.5	640.01	664.1	560.27	692.56
Oct	352.57	452.16	440.78	309.75	385.24
Nov	112.99	92.85	149.28	154.88	153.93
Dec	14.24	35.79	55.07	48.83	41.12

<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/calludt.cgi/DDMODEL?MODEL=CSB&CROP=tomatoes>

Modified from Goodell, 2014

# Insecticide Trials

## 2014-15

**Location :** West Side Research and Extension Center – Fresno County

**Plot size :** single 60 inch bed x 75 ft

Untreated buffer between each treated row

**Experimental design :** 4 Replication

Randomized Complete Block

**Plant Dates:** 5/21/2014 and 5/15/2015

**Variety:** H5608

**Application details:**

CO<sub>2</sub>-powered backpack sprayer

50 gallons per acre

35 psi

3 Teejet 8004 EVS 19-in spacing

8 and 29 Aug 2014

18, 28 Jul, and 18 Aug 2015



# Insecticide Trial Evaluations 2014-15

**In-season:** Three evaluations of fruit damage and stink bug counts of 4 feet under one side of canopy.



## At harvest:

Harvest: 20 ft weigh all fruit

Hand sort of 30 to 35 lbs of fruit

Lab analysis of 50 red fruit PTAB



Not all pesticides mentioned in this presentation are currently registered in tomatoes.

Carefully read all current labels before writing a pesticide recommendation

# Insecticides with Activity against Stink Bug

<b>&gt; 80% control (adults and nymphs)</b>	
Beta cyfluthrin	Baythroid
Permethrin	Ambush, Pounce and others
Lambda-cyhalothrin + thiamethoxam	Warrior II + Actara
Bifenthrin	Brigade, Bifenture, Capture, and others
Dimethoate	Dimethoate
Dinotefuron	Venom
<b>&gt; 60% control (adults and nymphs)</b>	
Beta-cyfluthrin + imidacloprid	Leverage
Lambda-cyhalothrin	Warrior II
Thiamethoxam	Actara
Clothianidin	Belay
Methomyl	Lannate
<b>&lt; 50% control of adults and &gt; 80% control of nymphs</b>	
S-cypermethrin	Hero, Mustang Max

Modified from Zalom

# Insecticides Selected for 2014 Trials

IRAC #*	Trade name	Common name
1A	Lannate	methomyl
1B	Dibrom 8E	naled
1B	dimethoate	dimethoate
2B	Thionex	endosulfan
3A	Danitol	fenpopathrin
3A	Warrior II	lambda-cyhalothrin
3A + 4A	Endigo ZCX	lambda-cyhalothrin + thiamethoxam
3A + 4A	Leverage	imidiclopid + cyfluthrin
3A + 28	Voliam Xpress	lambda-cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole
4A	Venom	dinotefuran
21A	Torac	tolfenpyrad
28	Coragen	chlorantraniliprole

\* IRAC# mode of action as assigned by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee

## Stink bug efficacy, yield and quality 2014

		Fruit quality (%)				
Treatment	yield (t/a)	reds	greens	sunburn	rot	stink bug
Venom 70 SG 4 oz	39.24	60.83	12.44	10.01	9.99	6.72
Leverage 2.7 3.75 oz trap	40.82	73.46	5.31	4.25	9.52	7.47
Thionex 1 1/3 qts	45.80	74.35	6.54	4.34	5.33	9.41
Leverage 2.7 3.75 oz	40.84	55.88	10.09	9.83	13.86	10.34
Danitol 10.67 oz	37.40	66.04	9.84	4.92	8.49	10.71
Belay 4 oz + Warrior II 1.92 oz	41.80	69.46	5.76	5.36	7.36	12.05
Endigo CX 4.5 fl oz	37.22	59.62	15.77	4.45	7.29	12.87
Torac 21.0 fl oz	41.09	50.05	7.78	13.06	10.66	18.44
Warrior II 1.92 oz	37.00	60.67	8.72	5.73	6.41	18.48
Lannate SP 1 lb Asana 9.6 fl oz	47.52	58.43	14.55	2.46	6.00	18.56
Dibrom 8E 1.0 pts trap1	45.75	46.33	10.55	11.54	10.69	20.89
Endigo ZCX 4.5 fl oz	41.79	57.33	7.84	4.94	8.47	21.44
Dibrom 8E 1.0 pts	37.70	53.13	8.12	2.79	9.26	26.70
Dimethoate 1 pt	40.84	47.82	6.60	11.83	6.62	27.13
Untreated	38.91	52.84	7.02	7.46	7.30	25.38
LSD (P=0.05) <sup>s</sup>	8.440	15.935	7.305	8.425	6.346	12.357
CV (%)	14.33	18.89	56.04	85.95	52.37	52.64

Unless otherwise specified all applications were made on 8 and 29 Aug. Treatments followed by 'trap' were applied on 18 Jul after 1<sup>st</sup> capture. Asana was applied on 15 Aug in addition to the Lannate applications on 8 and 29 Aug, H5608 planted 21 May and harvested 15-17 Sep

Stink bug efficacy, yield and quality 2014

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Stink bug efficacy, field evaluations, 2014

Treatment	Stink bug counts (per 4 ft)			Stink bug damage (0-10)		
	21-Aug	28-Aug	5-Sep	21-Aug	28-Aug	5-Sep
Venom 70 SG 4 oz	0.0	2.0	0.8	1.0	3.3	2.0
Leverage 2.7 3.75 oz trap	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0
Thionex 1 1/3 qts	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0
Leverage 2.7 3.75 oz	0.8	3.8	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.0
Danitol 10.67 oz	0.4	3.2	1.6	0.6	4.0	1.0
Belay 4 oz + Warrior II 1.92 oz <sup>v</sup>	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.0
Endigo CX 4.5 fl oz	0.5	3.0	3.3	1.0	2.0	2.0
Torac 21.0 fl oz	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Warrior II 1.92 oz	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0
Lannate SP 1 lb/Asana 9.6 fl oz	0.5	1.0	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.0
Dibrom 8E 1.0 pts trap	0.3	2.3	2.5	1.5	4.0	2.3
Endigo ZCX 4.5 fl oz	1.3	1.3	0.3	2.8	1.8	0.7
Dibrom 8E 1.0 pts	0.0	0.5	4.3	1.5	1.8	1.7
Dimethoate 1 pt	1.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.7
Untreated	1.3	0.5	4.0	4.5	2.8	3.3
LSD (P=0.05) <sup>t</sup>	NS <sup>s</sup>	3.05	3.23	1.93	2.24	1.39
CV (%)	149.46	133.74	120.69	80.74	71.74	55.45

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# Materials Tested, 2015

Trade name of material tested (common name-IRAC mode of action number)

Dimethoate 4EL 1.0 pts (dimethoate – 1B) + Leverage 2.7 3.75 fl oz  
(cyfluthrin + imidicloprid – 3A + 4A)

Warrior II 1.92 fl oz (Lambda cyhalothrin – 3A)

Endigo CX 4.5 fl oz (lambda-cyhalothrin + thiamethoxam – 3A + 4A)

Leverage 2.7 3.75 oz (cyfluthrin + imidicloprid – 3A + 4A)

Warrior II 1.92 oz (lambda-cyhalothrin – 3A) + Beleaf 50SG 2.8 fl oz  
(flonicamid – 9C)

Danitol 10.67 oz (fenpropathrin -3A) + Knack 8.0 fl oz (pyriproxyfen – 7C)

Warrior II 1.92 oz (lambda-cyhalothrin – 3A) + Rimon 0.83EC 12.0 fl oz  
(novaluron - 15)

Belay 4 oz (clothianidin – 4A) + Beleaf 50SG 4.28 fl oz (flonicamid – 9C)

Venom 70 SG 4 oz (dinotefuran – 4A)

Sequoia 4.5 fl oz (sulfoxaflor – 4C)

Silvanto 14 fl oz (flupyradifurone – 4D)

Beleaf 50SG 4.28 fl oz (flonicamid – 9C)

Torac 21.0 fl oz (tolfenpyrad – 21A)

Exirel 20.5 fl oz (cyantranilaprole – 28)

Untreated

# Influence of Insecticide Treatments on Yield and Quality, 2015

Treatment <sup>x</sup>	yield (t/a) <sup>w</sup>	Fruit quality (%) <sup>z</sup>				
		reds	greens	Sun burn	rot	stink bug
Warrior II 1.92 oz + Beleaf 50SG 2.8 fl oz	56.51	67.41	8.43	2.01	2.95	21.16
Warrior II 1.92 fl oz	51.11	64.59	6.23	3.41	3.45	22.33
Warrior II 1.92 oz + Rimon 0.83EC 12.0 fl oz	60.75	69.71	6.86	0.62	2.14	24.62
Danitol 10.67 oz + Knack 8.0 fl oz	54.01	66.15	5.67	1.85	1.25	25.08
Endigo CX 4.5 fl oz	53.91	60.57	6.94	1.54	3.85	27.10
Beleaf 50SG 4.28 fl oz	53.37	61.48	7.93	1.85	0.88	27.86
Sequoia 4.5 fl oz	59.68	61.94	5.00	1.53	3.40	28.13
Dimethoate 4EL 1.0 pts + Leverage 2.7 3.75 fl oz	53.80	62.96	5.69	1.67	1.82	31.65
Leverage 2.7 3.75 oz	53.22	57.88	4.83	2.33	2.31	32.64
Silvanto 14 fl oz	48.80	53.47	3.86	2.93	5.96	33.78
Exirel 20.5 fl oz	60.67	51.58	7.37	3.19	2.66	35.20
Belay 4 oz + Beleaf 50SG 4.28 fl oz	54.24	50.59	7.17	2.65	3.48	36.11
Torac 21.0 fl oz	54.42	55.85	5.51	2.40	1.34	36.74
Venom 70 SG 4 oz	53.62	49.44	6.10	2.10	2.99	39.38
Untreated	53.62	49.87	6.32	2.70	5.59	35.52
LSD (P=0.05) <sup>u</sup>	9.967	15.935	3.265	1.950	3.412	19.197
CV (%)	12.61	18.89	36.55	62.50	87.01	44.13

# Influence of Insecticide Treatments on Yield and Quality, 2015

Treatment <sup>x</sup>	yield (t/a) <sup>w</sup>	Fruit quality (%) <sup>z</sup>				
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Paired comparisons lambda cyhalothrin containing treatments vs. those without: P=0.025

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Silvanto 14 fl oz	48.80	53.47	3.86	2.93	5.96	33.78
Exirel 20.5 fl oz	60.67	51.58	7.37	3.19	2.66	35.20
Belay 4 oz + Beleaf 50SG 4.28 fl oz	54.24	50.59	7.17	2.65	3.48	36.11
Torac 21.0 fl oz	54.42	55.85	5.51	2.40	1.34	36.74
Venom 70 SG 4 oz	53.62	49.44	6.10	2.10	2.99	39.38
Untreated	53.62	49.87	6.32	2.70	5.59	35.52
LSD (P=0.05) <sup>u</sup>	9.967	15.935	3.265	1.950	3.412	19.197
CV (%)	12.61	18.89	36.55	62.50	87.01	44.13



Insecticide efficacy against stink bug,  
yield and quality, 2015

Treatment	yield (t/a)	stink bug dmgd fruit (%)
Warrior II 1.92 fl oz	58.73	20.87
Warrior II 1.92 oz + Beleaf 50SG 2.8 fl oz	63.62	23.19
Warrior II 1.92 oz + Rimon 0.83EC 12.0 fl oz	64.40	27.04
Endigo CX 4.5 fl oz	61.31	27.92
Danitol 10.67 oz + Knack 8.0 fl oz	59.22	28.38
Beleaf 50SG 4.28 fl oz	59.86	28.63
Sequoia 4.5 fl oz	66.51	32.86
Leverage 2.7 3.75 oz	58.72	33.59
Exirel 20.5 fl oz	70.10	33.61
Dimethoate 4EL 1.0 pts + Leverage 2.7 3.75 fl oz	56.64	37.42
Torac 21.0 fl oz	58.91	37.53
Belay 4 oz + Beleaf 50SG 4.28 fl oz	62.62	39.94
Silvanto 14 fl oz	55.54	42.79
Venom 70 SG 4 oz	60.39	42.98
LSD (P=0.05) <sup>s</sup>	6.154	20.81
CV (%)	12.81	43.93

All applications were made on 18, 28 Jul, 18 Aug. H5608 planted 15 May and harvested 17-21 Sep. ANCOVA adjusted means

# In-Season Stink Bug Densities and Damage Assessment, 2015

Treatment <sup>x</sup>	Stink bug counts (per 4 ft) <sup>z</sup>			Stink bug damage (0-10) <sup>y</sup>		
	14 Aug	28-Aug	11-Sep	14 Aug	28-Aug	11-Sep
Warrior II 1.92 oz + Beleaf 50SG 2.8 fl oz	0.0	1.0	5.3	0.3	0.8	3.5
Warrior II 1.92 fl oz	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.8
Warrior II 1.92 oz + Rimon 0.83EC 12.0 fl oz	0.0	1.0	3.3	0.8	2.0	3.3
Danitol 10.67 oz + Knack 8.0 fl oz	0.5	1.0	4.0	0.5	1.0	4.3
Endigo CX 4.5 fl oz	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.3	2.5
Beleaf 50SG 4.28 fl oz	0.0	2.3	4.8	0.0	1.3	3.3
Sequoia 4.5 fl oz	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.3	5.5
Dimethoate 4EL 1.0 pts + Leverage 2.7 3.75 fl oz	0.8	0.0	4.5	0.8	0.3	3.8
Leverage 2.7 3.75 oz	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.3	2.0	1.5
Silvanto 14 fl oz	2.5	1.8	2.0	0.8	2.0	2.0
Exirel 20.5 fl oz	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.5	2.3
Untreated	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	2.0
Belay 4 oz + Beleaf 50SG 4.28 fl oz	0.0	0.5	10.8	0.3	0.5	5.8
Torac 21.0 fl oz	0.5	2.0	4.5	0.5	1.3	4.3
Venom 70 SG 4 oz	0.5	0.5	5.8	1.0	0.8	4.8
LSD (P=0.05) <sup>t</sup>	NS <sup>s</sup>	NS	NS	NS	NS	3.38
CV (%)	216.05	98.36	129.74	98.36	73.27	91.33

<sup>z</sup> The experimental area was transplanted on 15 May with cv. H5608 processing tomato plants at UC West Side Research and Extension Center. Foliar applications were made with a backpack sprayer at 50 gpa. All applications were made on 18, 28 Jul, and 18 Aug.

<sup>w</sup> Yields per acre were calculated based on a hand harvest of 20 row feet from 17-21 Sep.

# Summary

- Stink bugs can be at very high levels prior to detection in tomato canopy – pheromone baited traps aid in early detection
- Lambda cyhalothrin-containing treatments (such as Warrrior II) and provided reduction of damage both seasons tested.
- Venom and Leverage provided a reduction in damage in 2014, but not in 2015.

# *Beet curly top virus*



# *Beet curly top virus: Central SJV*

- 2013 – Regionally severe BCTV, up to 80%
- 2014 – Low levels of BCTV 0-5%.
- 2015 – Variable levels of BCTV, 0 – 45%



# Beet leafhopper

*Circulifer tenellus*

- The only vector of the curly top viruses.
- Four to 5 generations in California
- Strong flier
- Favored by warm dry conditions
- Introduced from the Middle East ~100 years ago.
- Tomatoes and melons are not preferred hosts



Photo by Lori Dunning

# Curly Top Disease Cycle



**Fall: adult leafhoppers migrate for overwintering in the foothills**



Modified from Gilbertson Presentation  
Dec 2015.

**Spring: adult leafhoppers migration**



**Multiple generations on the valley floor**

# Host Range: > 300 species

- Crops: beets, beans, tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, squash, muskmelon, watermelon, spinach.
- Weeds: filaree, perennial pepperweed, Buckhorn plantain, Russian thistle and mustard species



Bassia spp.



Russian thistle



Goosefoot



Filaree



Peppergrass



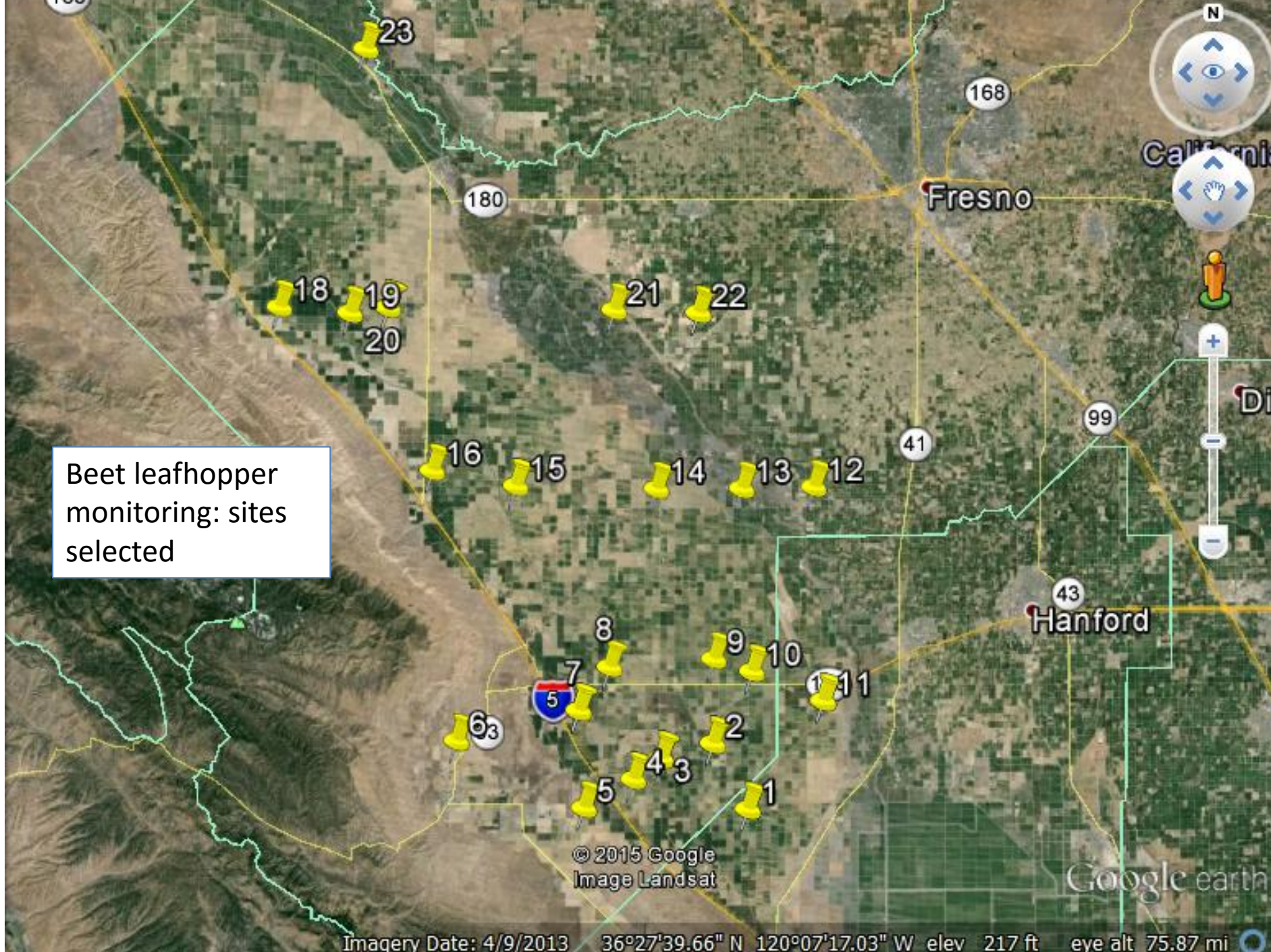
Buckhorn  
plantain



# Research Objectives

- Survey leafhopper and BCTV levels in and around the production
- Evaluate percentages of leafhopper carrying the virus
- Virus genetic evaluations
- Search for BCTV resistance in tomato
- Development of improved IPM strategy for BCTV

Beet leafhopper monitoring: sites selected



Sites were selected based on:

- Presence of important processing tomato production areas
- BCTV history
- Spatial distribution within the production area

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Image Landsat

Google earth

Imagery Date: 4/9/2013 36°27'39.66" N 120°07'17.03" W elev 217 ft eye alt 75.87 mi

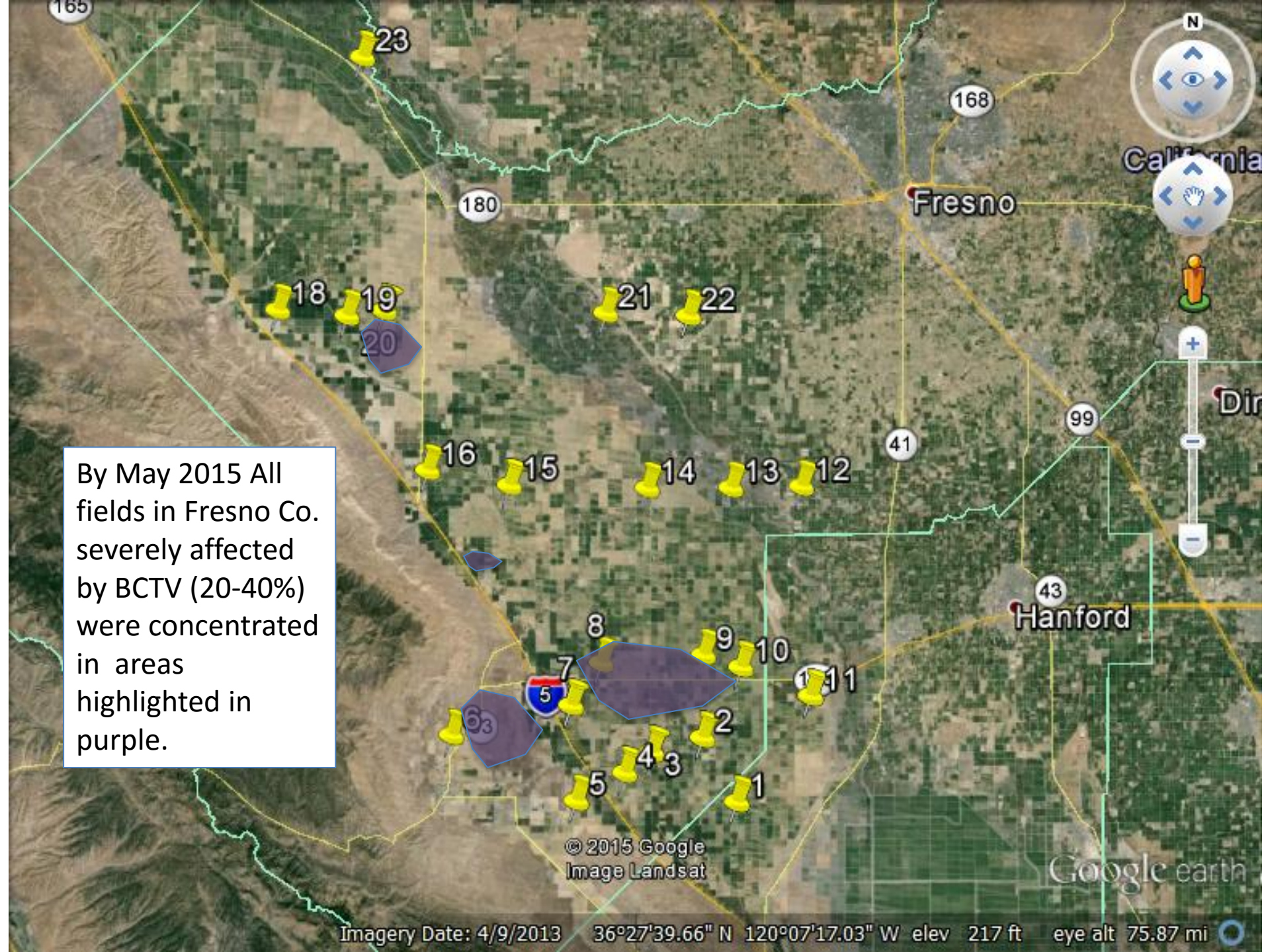
Beet leafhoppers were detected at sites 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18, 19 by mid-Mar at >3 card. All of these sites had leafhopper testing + for BCTV.

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Google earth

Imagery Date: 4/9/2013 36°27'39.66" N 120°07'17.03" W elev 217 ft eye alt 75.87 mi

By May 2015 All fields in Fresno Co. severely affected by BCTV (20-40%) were concentrated in areas highlighted in purple.



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Google earth

Imagery Date: 4/9/2013 36°27'39.66" N 120°07'17.03" W elev 217 ft eye alt 75.87 mi

2015 All areas outside of the purple areas that were surveyed by mid-May had between 0 and 15% BCTV incidence

Fields with 5 to 15% BCTV were scattered through the Huron, Five Points, Coalinga, Lemoore and greater Firebaugh production areas.

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Image Landsat



**Observations regarding fields with high BCTV incidence:**

- Most were March planted fields.
- Most were treated with neonicotinoid insecticides.
- Variety contribution to incidence/expression?
- Distribution within fields were variable.

# Late Season BCTV Spread



By mid-June 2015, several tomato fields Firebaugh had field averages of 13 to 34% BCTV symptomatic plants.



# Insecticide Treatment of Crop

- Use with other management tactics
- Under conditions of very high pressure, may not provide commercially acceptable levels of control
- The objective is to reduce the number of times that a leafhopper transmits the virus

# Insecticide Program Comparison, 2015

- University of California West Side Research and Extension Center – Five Points
- Sun 6366 processing tomato plants were transplanted on 22 May
- 6 treatments were compared in 4 rep RCB design
- Total plants per plot recorded on 17 Jun, BCTV symptomatic plants were recorded 22 Jun and at 14 day intervals



# Influence of Insecticide Applications on BCTV incidence, Five Points, 2015

Untreated Control

Verimark 13.5 oz/A tray drench (5/21/15)

Admire Pro 4 oz/A transplant water (5/22/15)

Silvanto 2 fl oz directed foliar (5/22/15)

Admire Pro 6.5 Drip (6/22/15)

Admire Pro 10.5 oz/A transplant water (5/22/15)

Silvanto 2 fl oz directed foliar

Admire Pro 6.5 Drip (6/22/15)

Admire Pro 6.5 Drip (6/22/15)

# Influence of Insecticide Applications on BCTV incidence, Five Points, 2015

	BCTV (%)				
	22 Jun	1 Jul	14 Jul	28-Jul	12-Aug
Verimark 13.5 oz/A tray drench (5/21/15)	2.8	3.7	5.7	4.3	4.8
Admire Pro 6.5 Drip (6/22/15)	10.4	11.8	9.7	8.6	6.7
Admire Pro 10.5 oz/A transplant water (5/22/15)	5.3	6.8	8.0	8.4	6.9
Admire Pro 4 oz/A transplant water (5/22/15)	7.8	8.1	10.3	7.5	8.1
Silvanto 2 fl oz directed foliar (5/22/15)					
Admire Pro 6.5 Drip (6/22/15)					
Silvanto 2 fl oz directed foliar Admire Pro 6.5 Drip (6/22/15)	11.7	12.8	11.5	9.9	9.6
Untreated Control	9.9	12.1	13.9	11.5	12.3
LSD <sub>0.05</sub>	4.29	3.18	3.87	4.66	3.58
CV (%)	35.95	22.88	26.06	36.95	29.5

At UC West Side Research and Extension Center, 6366 transplants were planted on 22 May

7 July 2015 WSREC



Admire Pro  
6.5 oz/A  
drip  
applied 22  
Jun

Verimark  
13.5 oz/A  
transplant  
drench

Admire Pro  
10 oz/A  
tranplant  
water

Untreated



University of California

Agriculture and Natural Resources | Cooperative Extension

# Influence of Insecticide Applications on yield and quality, Five Points, 2015

	Yield	% based on hand sort				PTAB		
	(t/a)	Red	Grn	Sun	Rot	Col	Sld	pH
Verimark 13.5 oz/A tray drench (5/21/15)	45.6	80.2	7.8	0.2	11.8	28.0	4.725	4.530
Admire Pro 6.5 Drip (6/22/15)	40.0	77.3	11.1	2.1	9.5	28.3	4.850	4.480
Admire Pro 10.5 oz/A transplant water (5/22/15)	42.1	77.6	12.8	1.4	8.2	27.5	4.675	4.545
Untreated Control	36.2	79.4	9.8	0.8	9.9	28.3	4.925	4.510
LSD <sub>0.05</sub>	7.7	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
CV (%)	11.7	9.8	35.2	93.1	31.5	6.7	5.250	1.700

At UC West Side Research and Extension Center, 6366 transplants were planted on 22 May. Harvested on 11 Sep.

# BCTV Observations 2015

- Most tomato fields with high BCTV incidence were at early stages of development in early to mid April.
- >20% incidence was present in fields treated with neonicotinoid insecticides.
- In one study conducted at UC WSREC, insecticide treated plants had significantly lower BCTV incidence than in the control.

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# Questions

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