

1993

Pea Aphid Outbreaks Associated With Spraying for the Alfalfa Weevil in Utah

Ted Evans
Utah State University

Jay B. Karren
Utah State University

Clyde Hurst

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/extension_histall

 Part of the [Horticulture Commons](#)

Warning: The information in this series may be obsolete. It is presented here for historical purposes only. For the most up to date information please visit [The Utah State University Cooperative Extension Office](#)

Recommended Citation

Evans, Ted; Karren, Jay B.; and Hurst, Clyde, "Pea Aphid Outbreaks Associated With Spraying for the Alfalfa Weevil in Utah" (1993). *All Archived Publications*. Paper 757.
http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/extension_histall/757

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by the Archived USU Extension Publications at DigitalCommons@USU. It has been accepted for inclusion in All Archived Publications by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@USU. For more information, please contact dylan.burns@usu.edu.



Fact Sheet No. 85
April 1993

Pea Aphid Outbreaks Associated with Spraying for the Alfalfa Weevil in Utah

Ted Evans and Jay Karren, Extension Entomologists
Clyde Hurst, Extension Agent, Sevier County

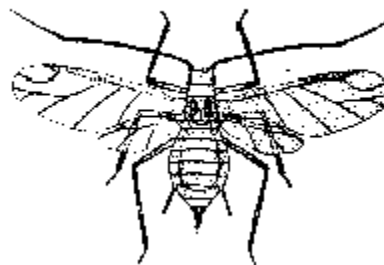
A central concept of modern insect pest management is that growers should spray their crops with insecticides only when necessary (that is, only when these pests threaten to cause significant economic damage). "Insurance sprays" made without regard to the numbers of pest insects actually present in a crop are strongly advised against. Such indiscriminate spraying can lead to many difficulties. The development of pest resistance and environmental contamination are two well-known problems that often follow overuse of insecticides.

Somewhat less well-known, but also of great concern, are secondary pest outbreaks. These occur when application of insecticide to control one insect pest leads to high numbers of other pest species and associated loss in crop yield. In many cases it appears that these secondary pest outbreaks occur because non-target, beneficial insects (predators and parasites) are killed in large numbers along with the target pest when an insecticide is applied. Research that we recently completed in cooperation with alfalfa growers in Sevier County indicates that the potential for secondary pest outbreaks of pea aphids during the second crop of hay in Utah increases when growers spray for the alfalfa weevil during the first crop.

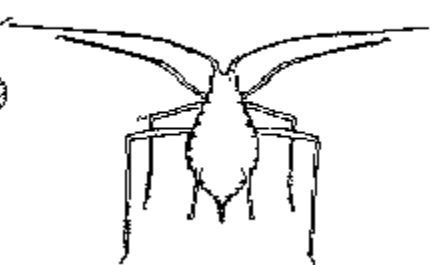
The pea aphid is a familiar pest in Utah alfalfa fields. But because most alfalfa varieties grown in the state have been bred for pea aphid tolerance (resistance), growers generally do not need to spray for this insect. In fact, the pea aphid at low to moderate densities in alfalfa may be beneficial to the state's agriculture generally. Large numbers of

predatory insects reproduce and multiply in alfalfa by feeding on the pea aphid. Later they often migrate to other crops to attack more serious insect pests such as the Russian wheat aphid. At times, however, pea aphids reproduce fast enough to "escape" control by predators and become extremely numerous, arresting alfalfa growth and/or causing noticeable wilting. Growers are then forced to spray to avert economic damage. Our research indicates that the potential for this to occur increases following application of insecticide for the alfalfa weevil.

Winged Pea Aphid



Wingless Pea Aphid





In 1991, we worked with growers in the Sevier Valley to assess the effects on other insects, of spraying for the alfalfa weevil. We censused nine fields for insects during the growing season. Five of the nine fields were sprayed (with furadan, dimethoate, and/or parathion) in early June, while the other four fields were not sprayed during the first crop; all nine fields were first cut in mid-June. We sampled these fields in early July by taking 10 widely spaced sweeps with a large net to collect pea aphids, and 200 sweeps to collect predatory insects and spiders. Our results were very striking: significantly more pea aphids occurred in fields that had been sprayed a month earlier than in fields that had not been sprayed ([See Figure 1](#)).

Large numbers of predators undoubtedly were killed by spraying, and indeed we found that numbers of spiders were still significantly lower in previously sprayed than unsprayed fields in early July. Other predators such as lady beetles had recolonized sprayed fields in substantial numbers by early July but the number of predators relative to the number of aphids present was still very low in sprayed versus unsprayed fields ([See Figure 2](#)). Thus, predators had much less potential to check the further growth of pea aphid populations in fields that had previously been sprayed than in unsprayed fields.

Fortunately, in 1991 the fields with high aphid populations were cut before these populations grew large enough to seriously threaten the crop. Nevertheless, our observations reinforce the importance of spraying only when necessary, as recommended in USU Cooperative Extension Entomology Fact Sheet No. 58, ("[The alfalfa weevil in Utah](#)"), and not as an "insurance policy" for the alfalfa weevil.

Acknowledgments. We thank Chad Anderson, Russell Christensen, Gary Cowley, Thomas Jensen, and Theron, Scott, and Wayne Mills for allowing us to sample their fields. We also thank K. Bailey, G. Bills, C. Keyes, and N. Youssef for their assistance in collecting and processing samples.