

History & Current strategies in the management of *Tuta absoluta*



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Russell IPM Ltd – UK

Morocco / Algeria

Summer 2008



Jalu – Libya

December 2009



Jalu – Libya

December 2009



Mafrq – Jordan

2010



Crete –Greece

2009

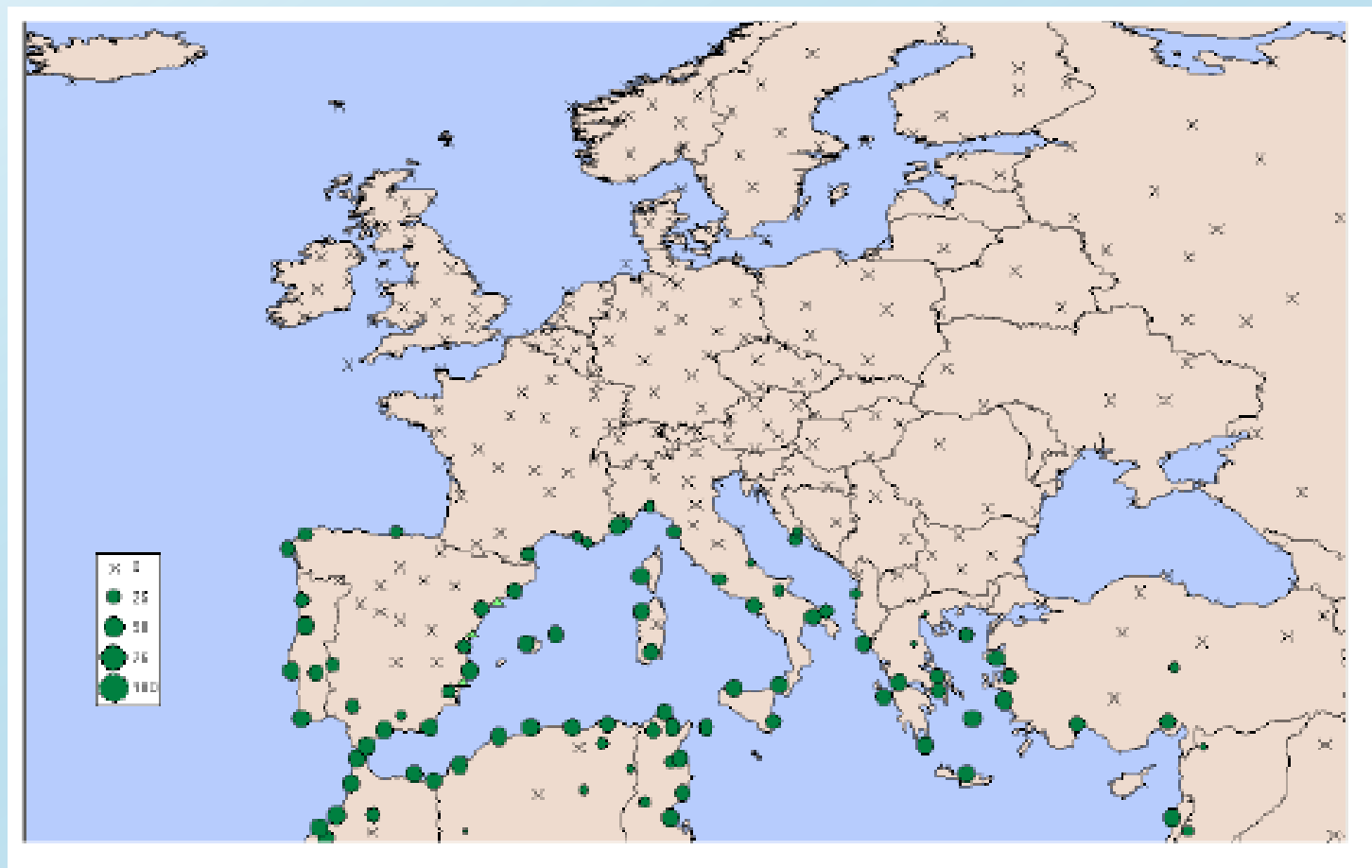


Distribution

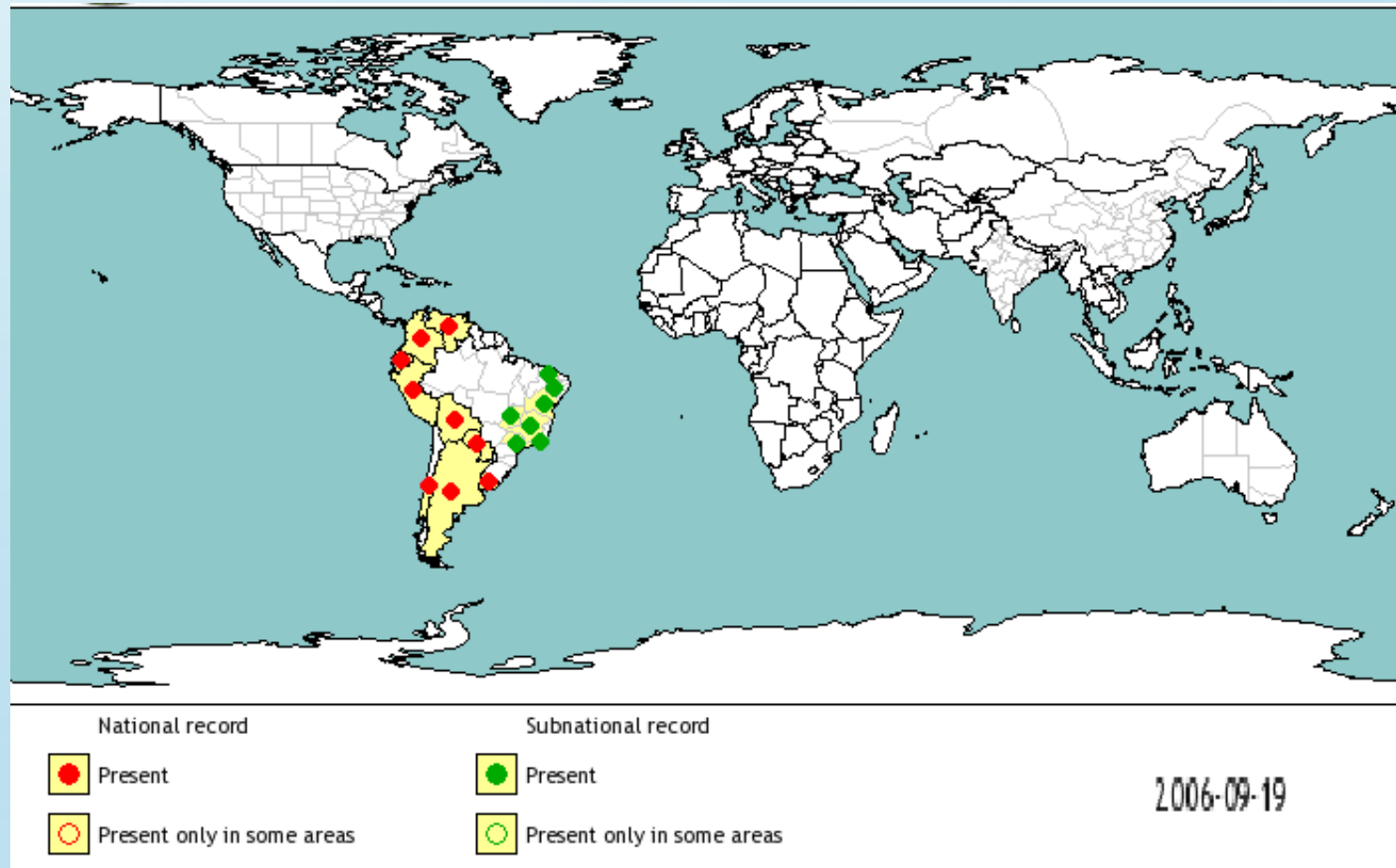
2010



Suitability of EU Climate in field for establishment of *Tuta absoluta*



The origin



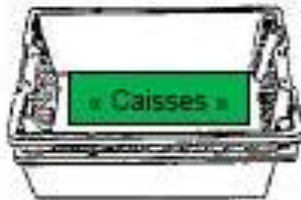
The movement of *Tuta absoluta*



Why so fast?



Plants



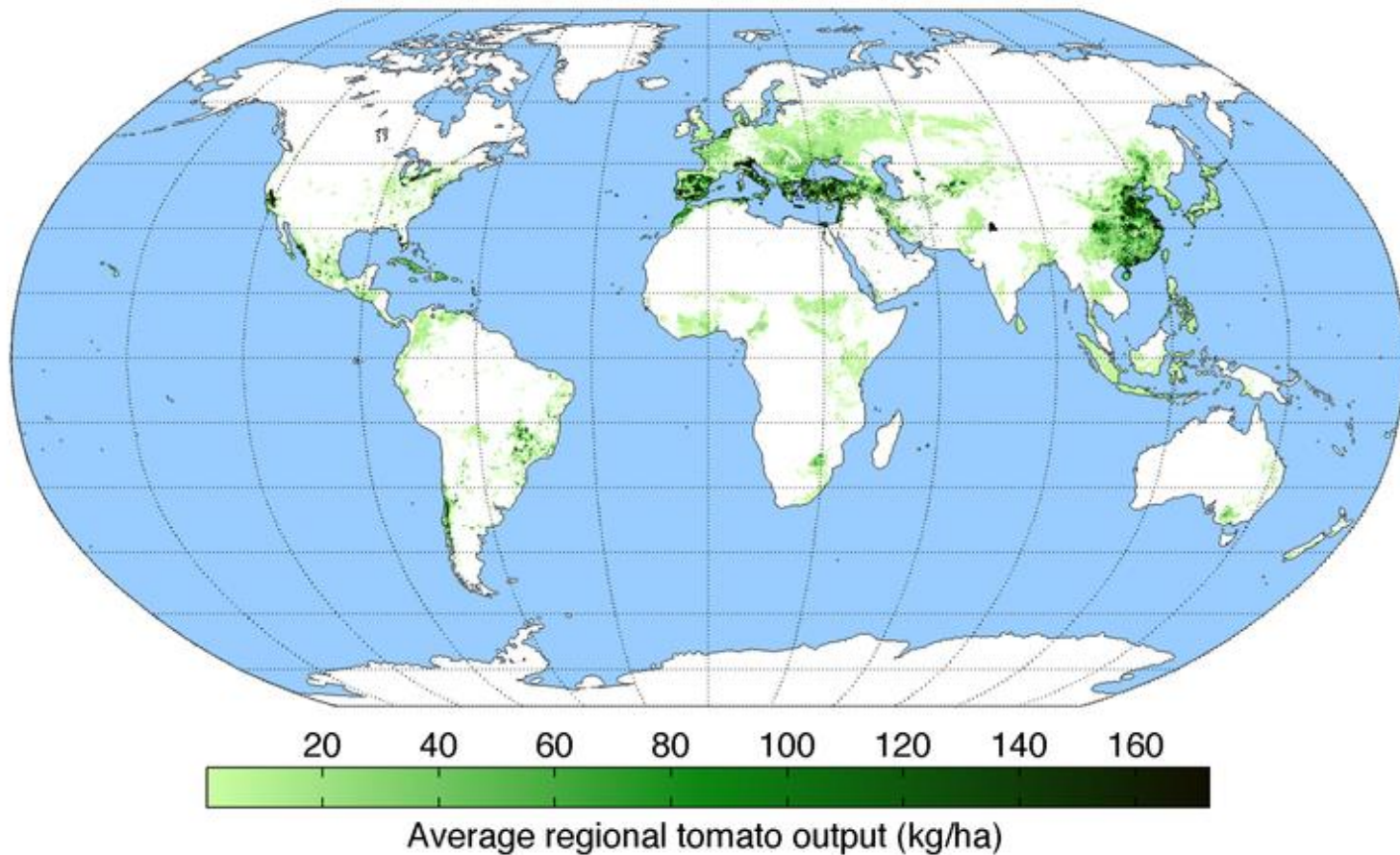
« Caisses »



« Camions »

Nouvelles frontières

New frontiers



Next stop



Keiferia lycopersicella



E4-13Ac

Phthorimaea operculella



E4Z7Z10-13Ac

E4Z7-13Ac

Tuta absoluta



E3Z8Z11-14Ac

Host plants

- ▶ Generally prefer Solanaceous species.
- ▶ Tomato is the most preferred host.
- ▶ Potato, Aubergine, Pepper, Beans.
- ▶ Tobacco (old report)

What have we learnt

▶ Southern Europe

- Extensive efforts to develop management strategies.
- Opportunities to develop IPM / Bio solutions.
- Progress led by commercial sector.

MENA countries

- ▶ State led strategies.
- ▶ Late response to the outbreak due:
 - Lack of knowledge and update.
 - Restrictive regulations.
 - Lack of transparency
- ▶ State / commercial discord.
- ▶ Limited capacity to research the pest in local conditions.

Here to stay!

- ▶ Tuta absoluta is not a passing event.
- ▶ It is here to stay.
- ▶ We have to learn how to live with it.
- ▶ To understand it under local conditions.
- ▶ To understand its impact on other hosts.
- ▶ To be considered in any IPM program may be developed for affected crops.

New era

- ▶ Tuta is forcing the farmers to develop their own decision making capacity.
- ▶ It making farmers consider options which they were not willing to consider before.
- ▶ Not like other pests. It has a political dimension.

Pest status 2011

▶ *Western Mediterranean*

- Pressure is low to moderate
- Damages low to moderate

▶ *Eastern Mediterranean*

- Pressure is high
- Damage is extensive

Pest boundaries

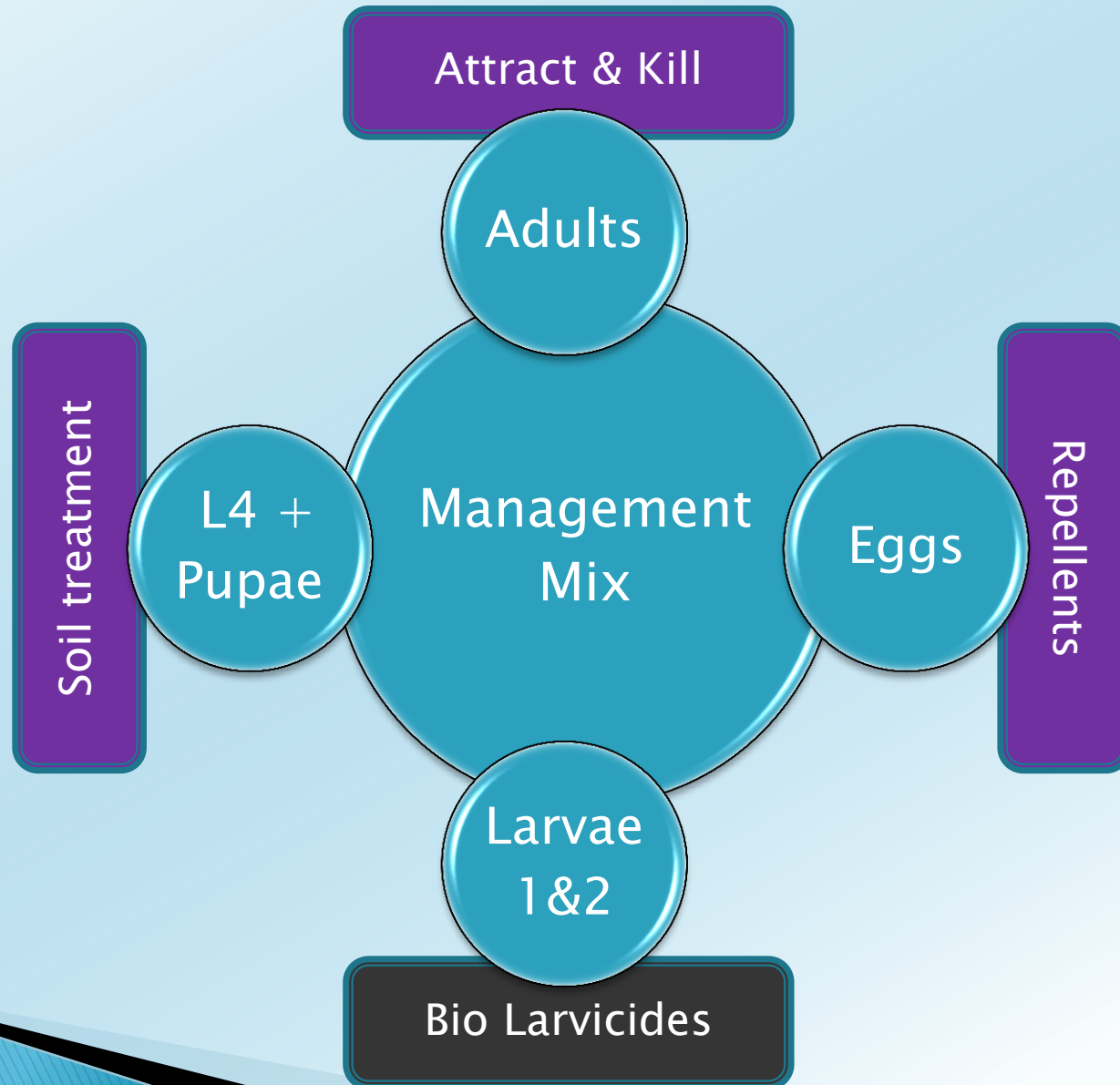
- ▶ Asia : Iran (24 provinces out of 33 have Tuta absoluta).
 - High risk: Turkmenistan , Pakistan
- ▶ Africa: Senegal and Sudan.
 - High risk: Kenya
- ▶ Europe: No change.
 - High risk: USA

Management directions

- ▶ Chemical approach
- ▶ Biological approach
- ▶ Bio-rational approach

Bio-rational approach

- ▶ Utilise Bio pesticides components.
- ▶ Less demanding than Bio approach.
- ▶ Integrates production against different life stages.
- ▶



Bio larvicides

- ▶ Azadiractine :

- *Azadiractin SC / oil based formulations*

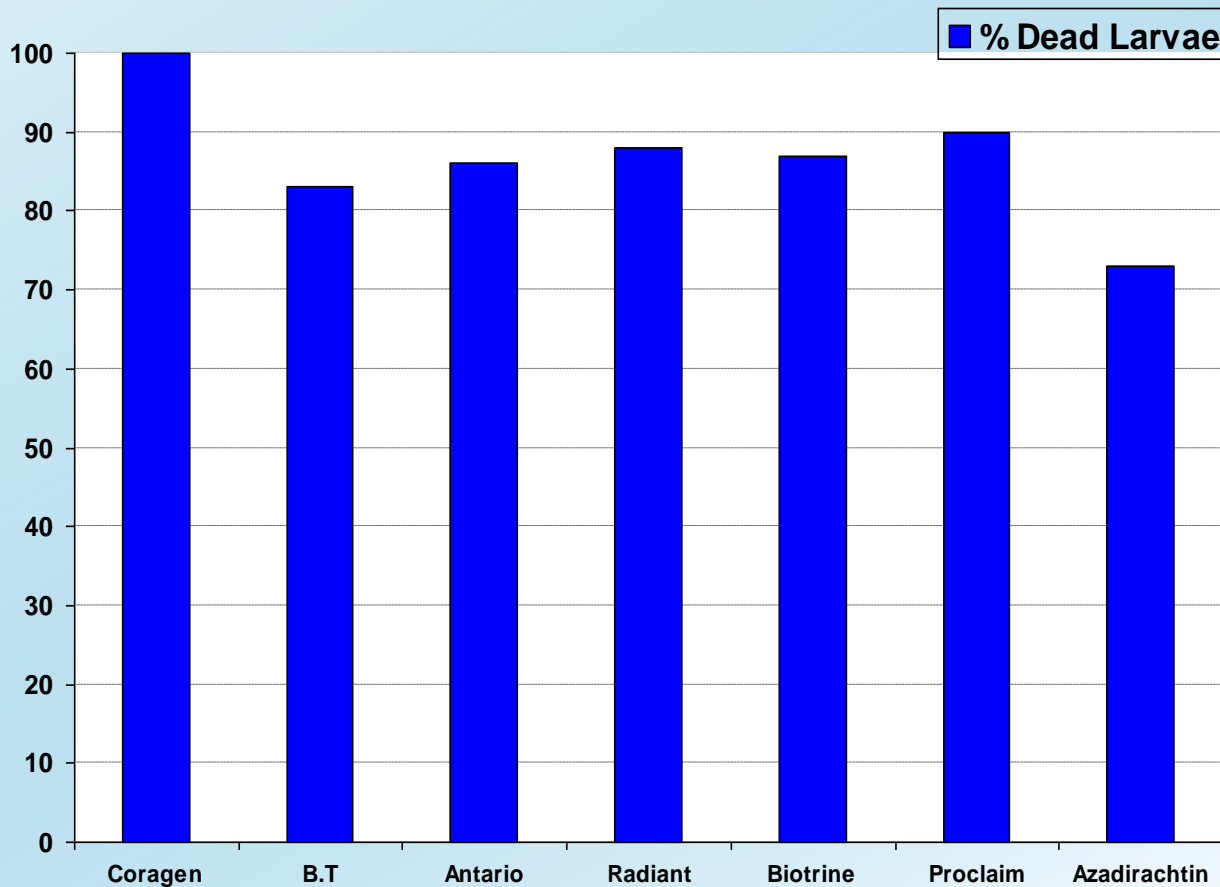
- ▶ BT :

- playing key part in supporting bio control.

Abamactine / Emmamactine

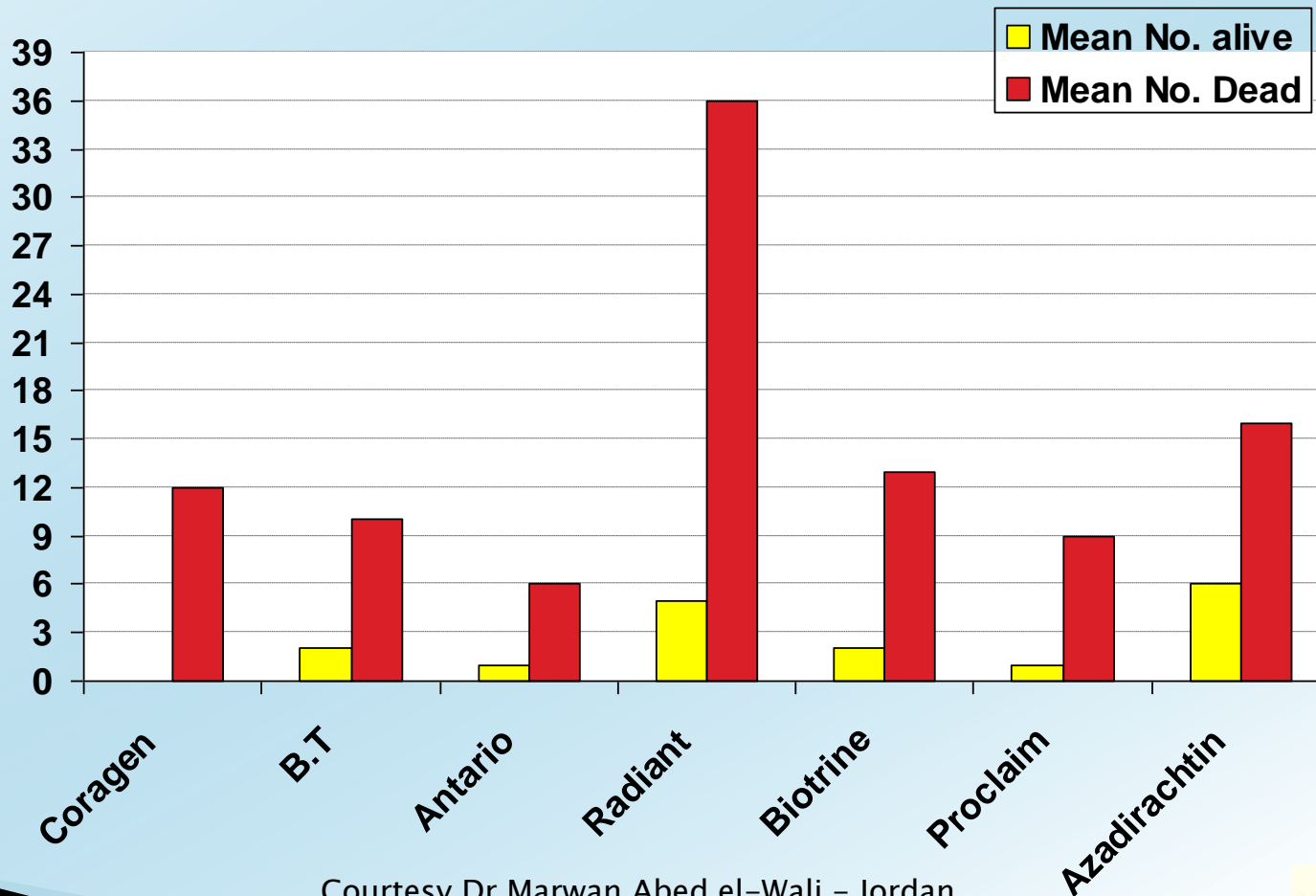
- Alone and mixed with bio-stimulants

Percentage of dead larvae per 60 leaflets after five days of spraying



Courtesy Dr Marwan Abed el-Wali – Jordan

Total number of alive and dead larvae per 60 leaflets after five days of spraying

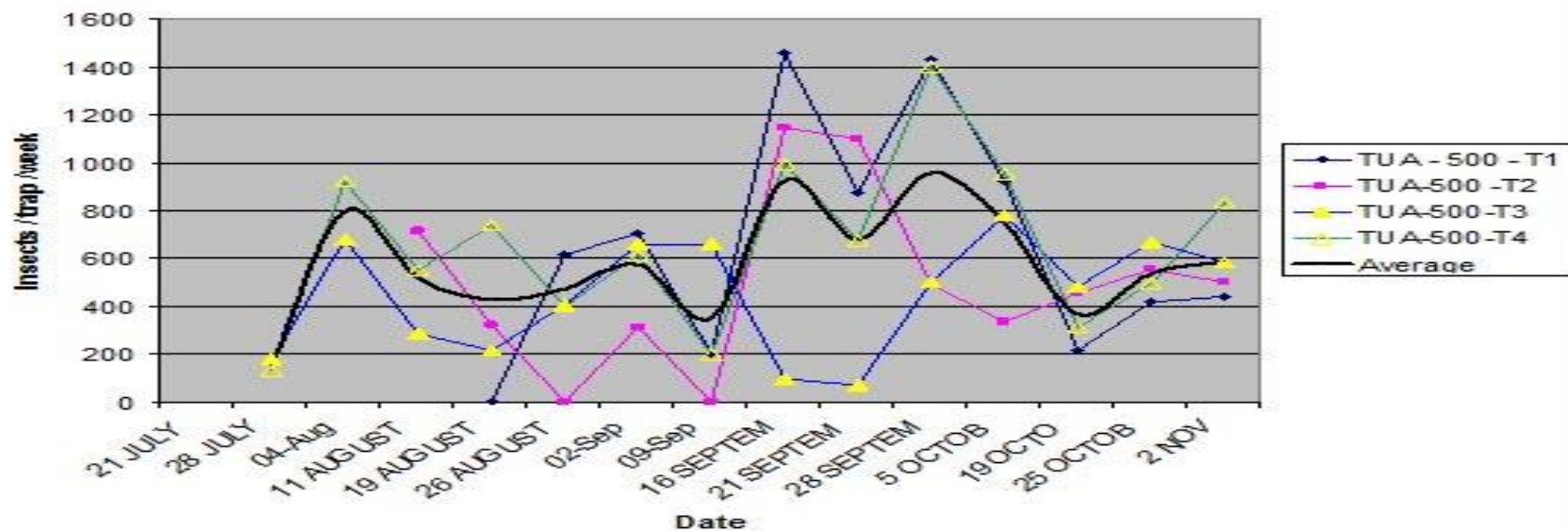


Courtesy Dr Marwan Abed el-Wali – Jordan

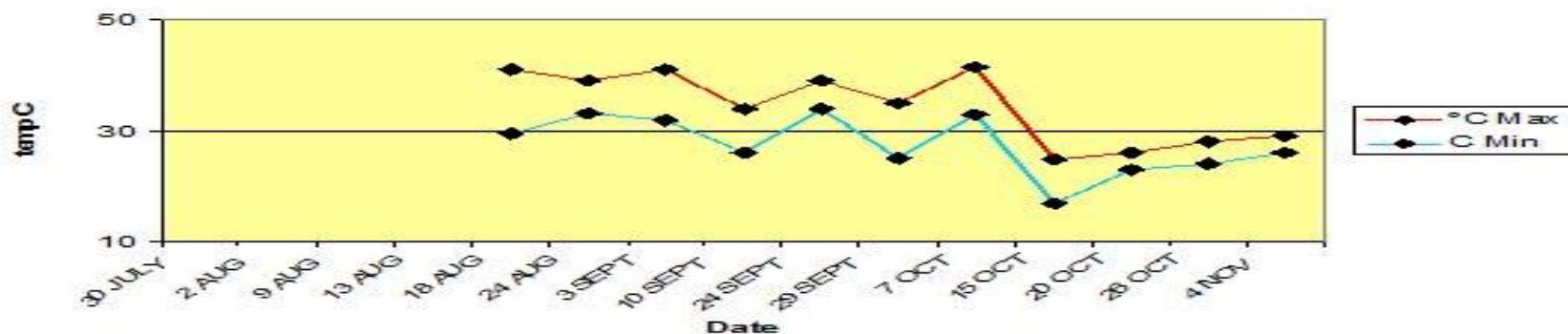
Pheromones

- ▶ Surveillance / Monitoring :
 - *Played crucial role at the early stages of pest expansion (Alert – educate).*
 - *Improved formulations in different conditions*
 - *Special formulation for very high temperature as the pest moved to more desert conditions.*

TUA-500 Lure performance - Zaffarya -Spain 2010

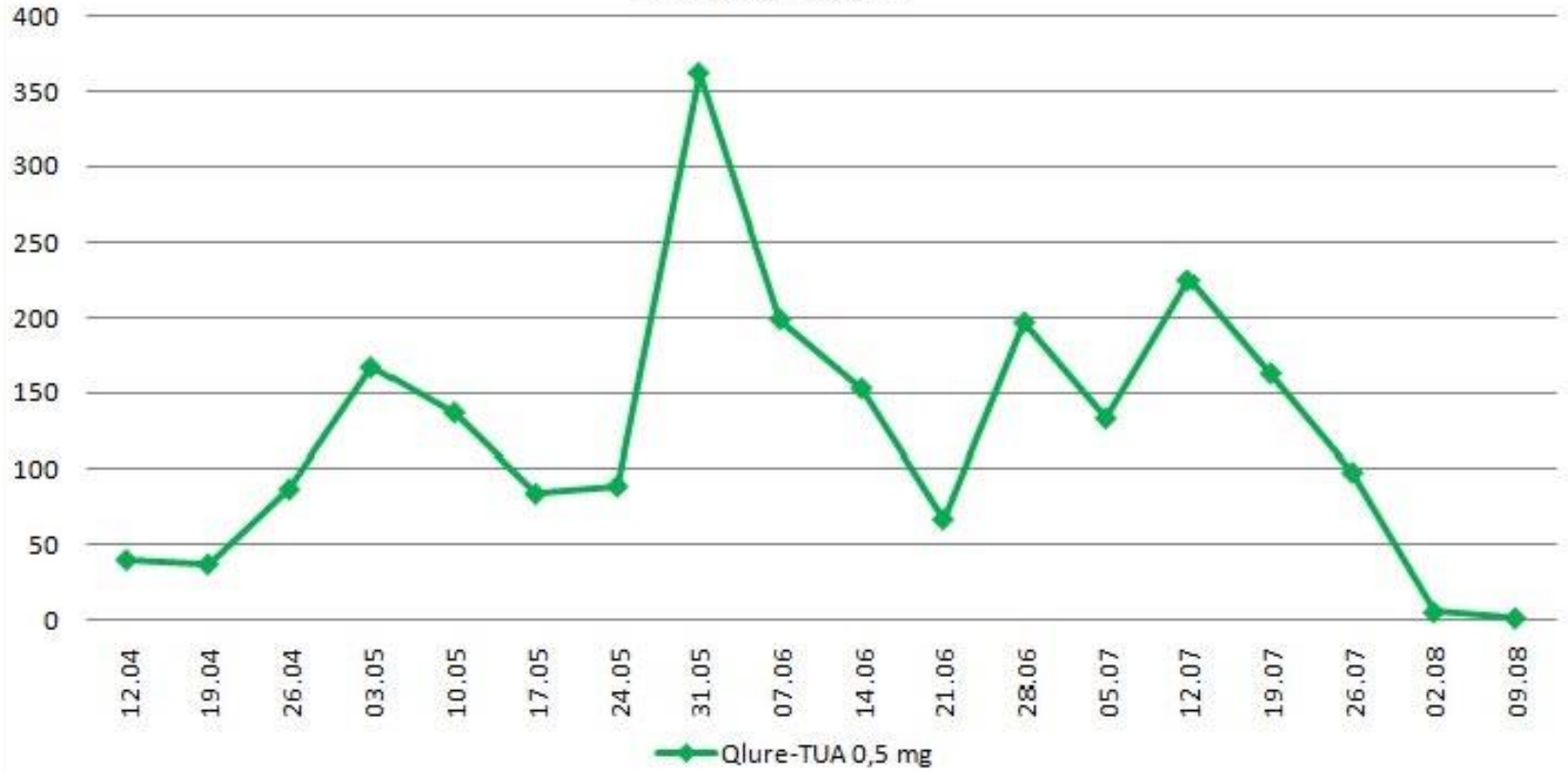


Field temp. profile

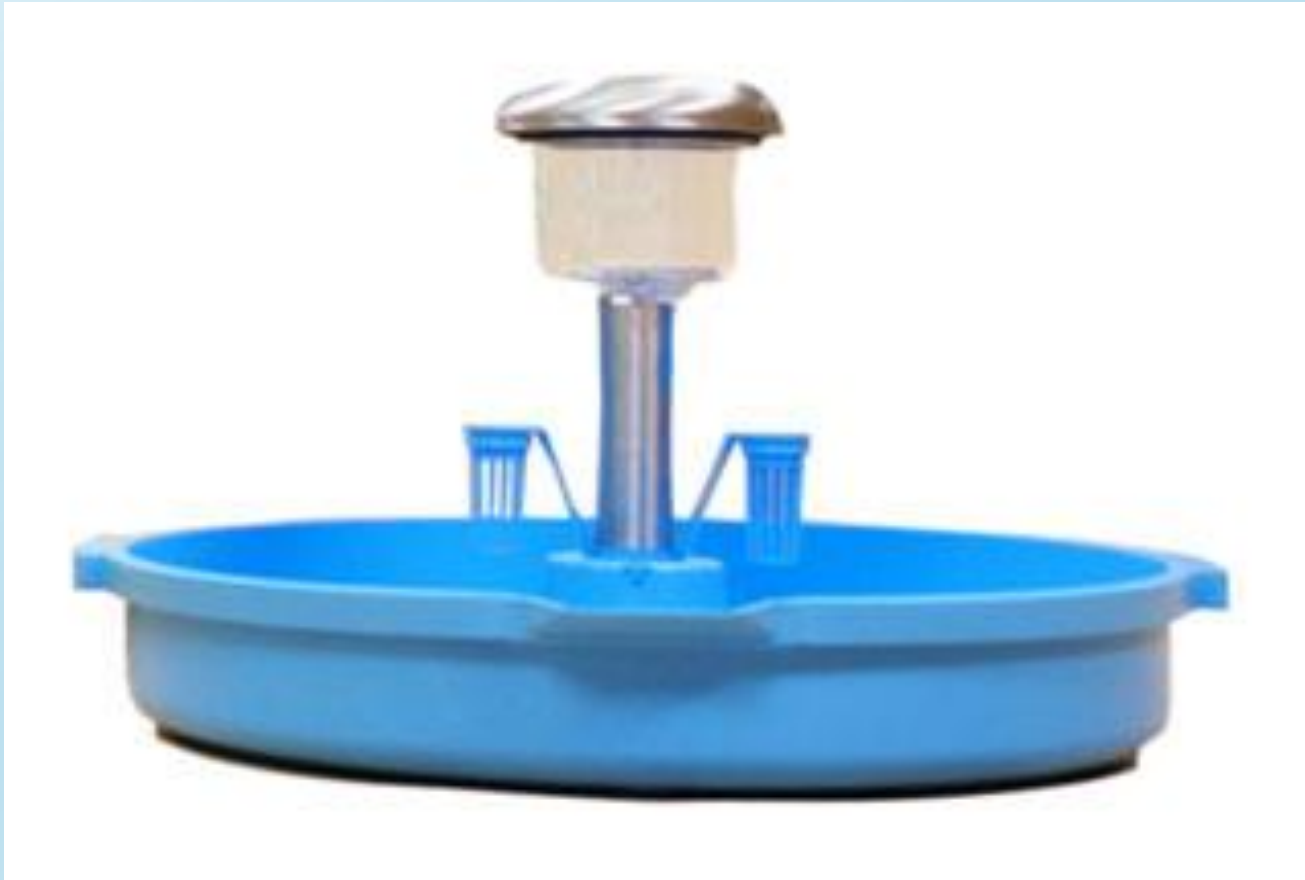


Domates Güvesine (*Tuta absoluta*) Karşı Feromonların Etkinliği

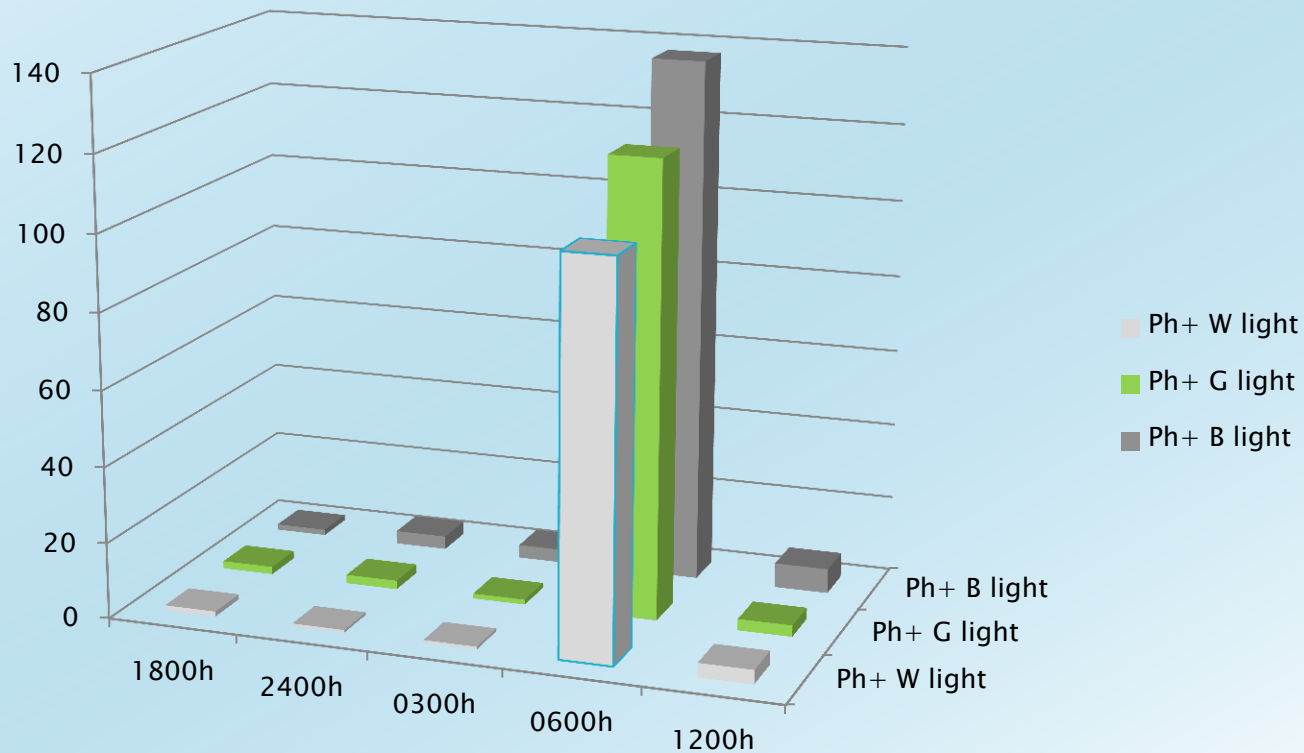
Antalya İli 2010 Yılı



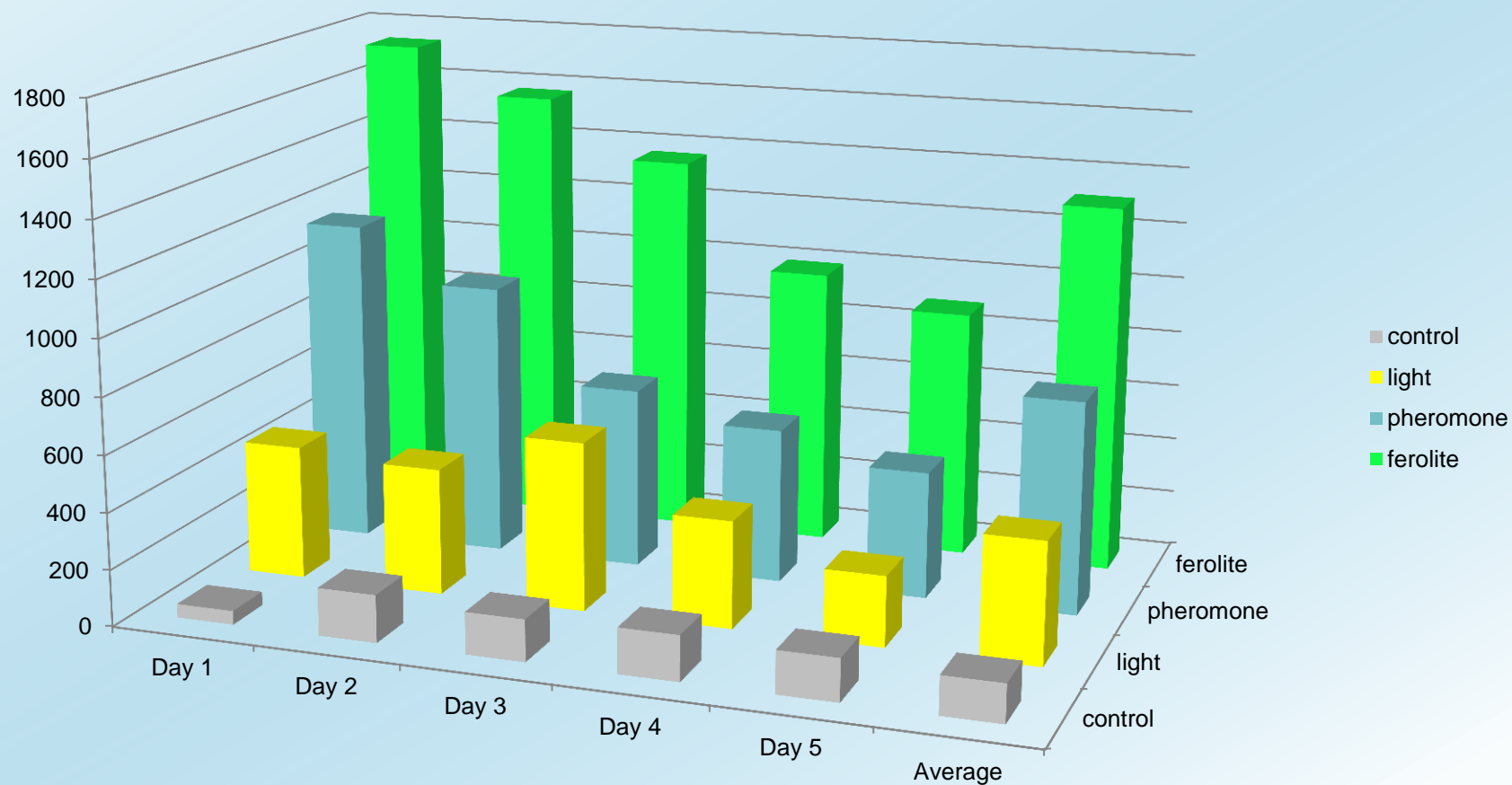
Mass trapping



Role of light colour



Qlure-TUA **fero**lite





Tuta Roll

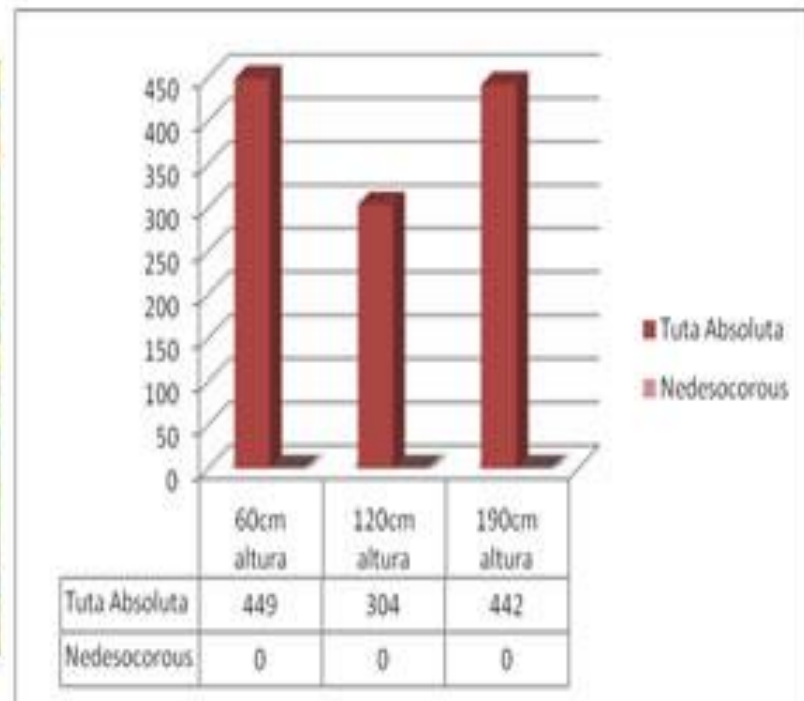


Fig 2. Effect of positioning Tutaroll close to the tomato plant. (2m strips at different heights after 24hrs)

TAC-37



Attract & Kill



Tuta absoluta

TAK - 37



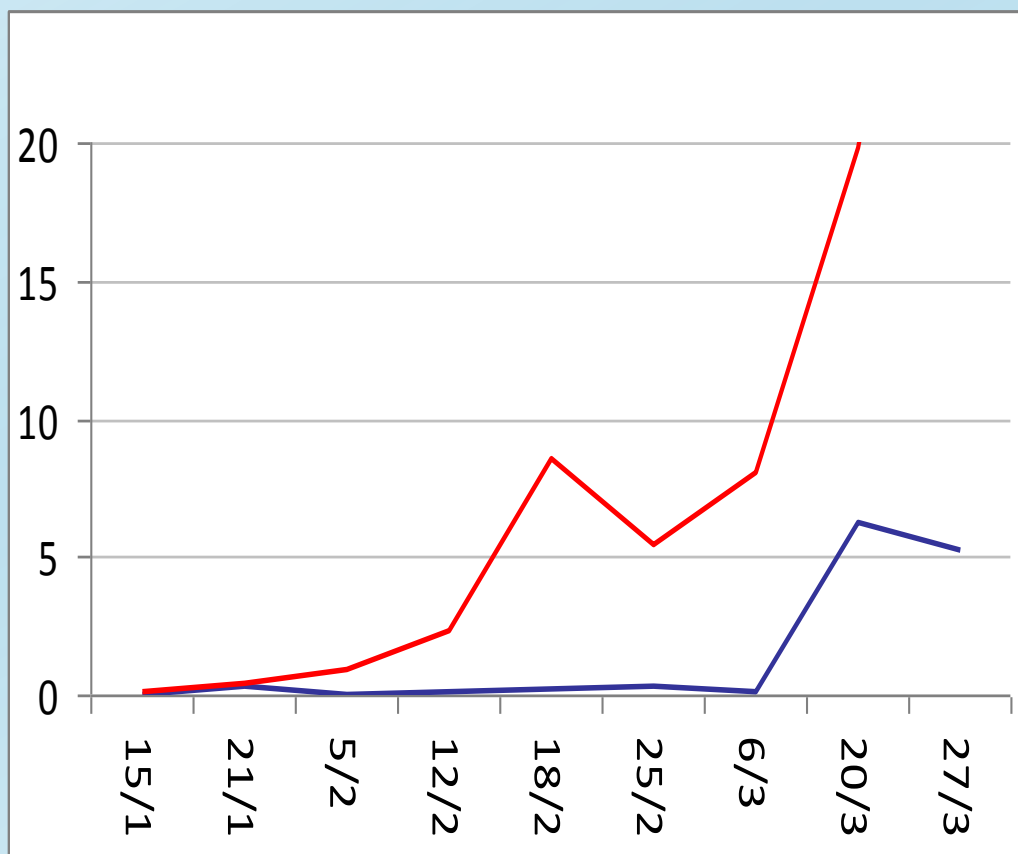
- *Pheromone and pesticide formulation.*
- *Targeted application, compatible with bio agents.*
- *Reduces the possibility of pesticide resistance.*
- *Reduces the possibility of pesticide over application.*

TAK-37



- ▶ Application of TAK-37 in open field tomato manage to keep the insect count under five insects per trap / day for over 50 days
- ▶ Application of conventional insecticide failed to keep the insect count under control.

Centre Brazil, 2009



TAK - 37



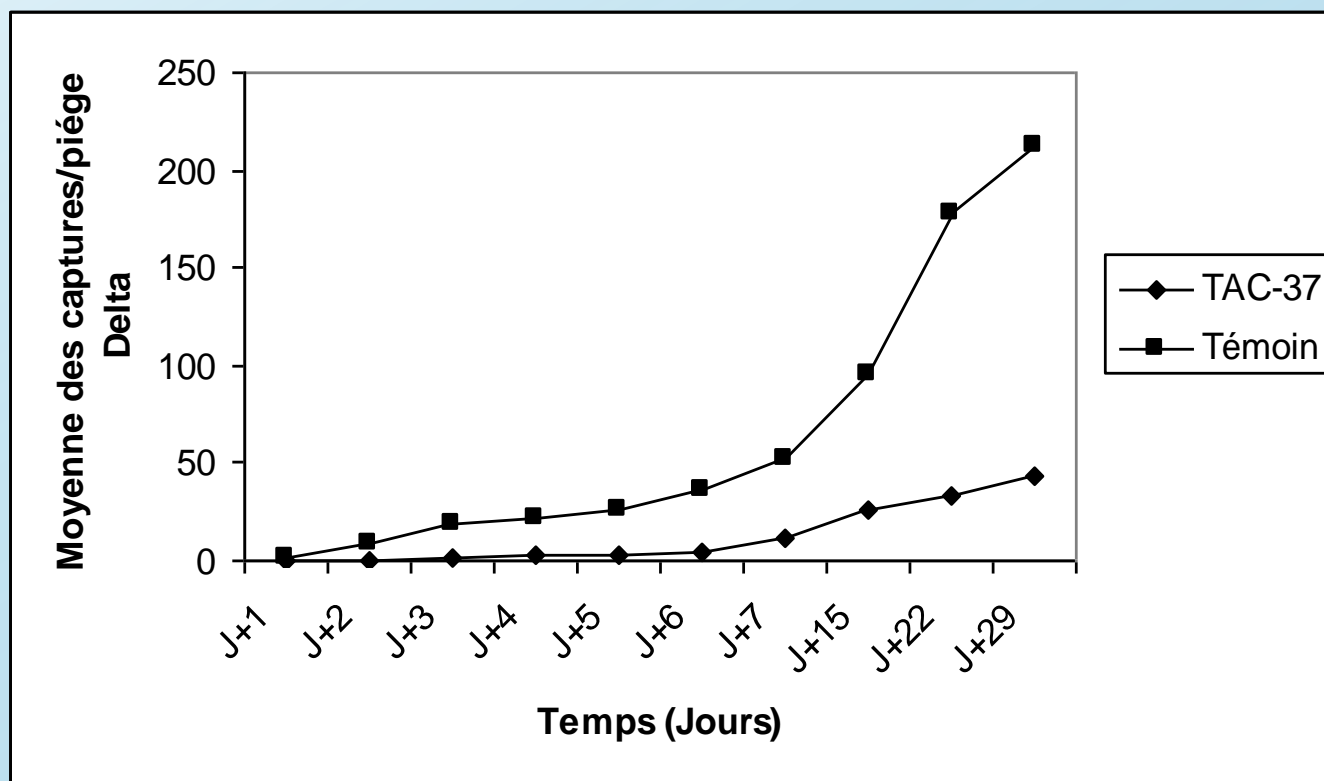
- ▶ Emulsified wax
- ▶ Sex pheromone
- ▶ Cypermethrin



TAK - 37

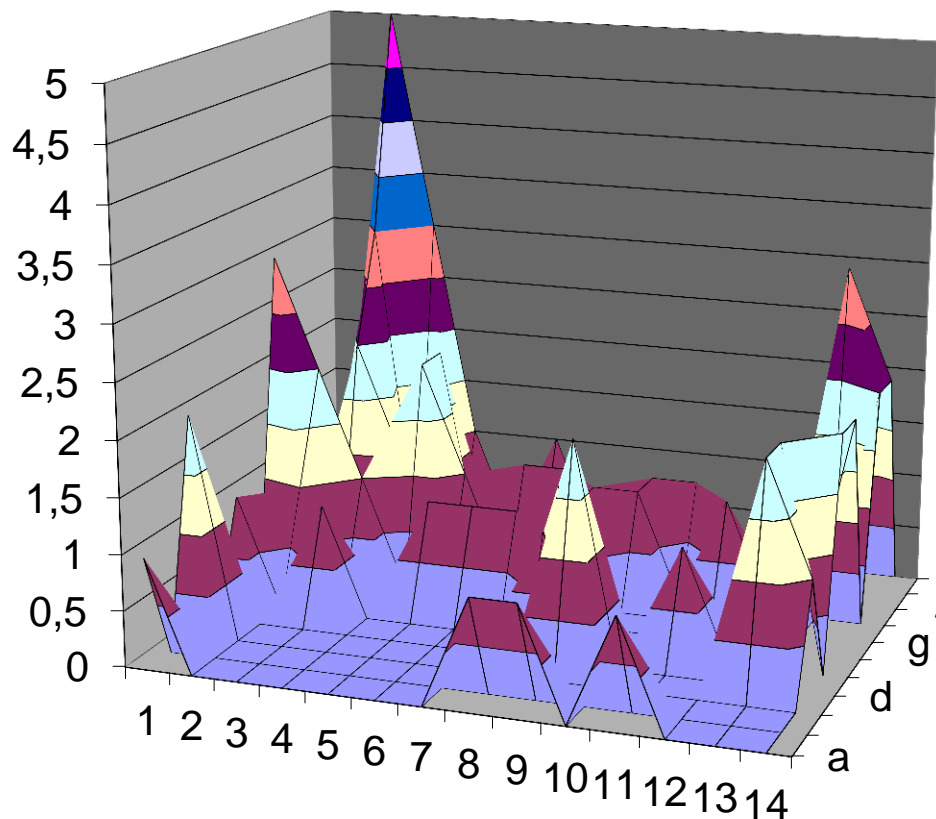


TAK - 37



Evolution of the catches of *Tuta absoluta* in Delta traps in the house treated with TAC-37 and the control house.

TAK - 37



Damage

- ▶ 100 plants were sampled for leaf damage in each house
- ▶ 20 plants per zone
- ▶ 4 zones in the corners and 1 at centre
- ▶ Average number of perforated leaves / plant we counted.

Greenhouse	Side	average number of leaves perforated
Test	1	0
	2	0
	3	0
	4	0
	5	0
Control	1	0.4
	2	0.2
	3	0.1
	4	0
	5	0

Tomato leaf miner, Tuta ab x

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International Symposium
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Thank you