

# Population development of *Tuta* absoluta (Meyrick) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) in UK glasshouses

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#### Origin and measures

- The pest is being introduced on imported tomato fruits from infested areas, e.g. Spain and the Canary Islands, Italy and Morocco.
- Statutory control measures were put in place at infested sites
  - all sites issued with best practice guide on preventing the spread of *T. absoluta* from packing stations.





## Spread of the pest on packing material

Suspected means of spread to growing sites:

- Via infested packing material
   Infested packing material (empty crates) from packing site held on growing site near to tomato crop
- Flown from packing site to growing site
   Growing sites located near to packing sites





- Very high pest levels seen at one nursery in the Vale of Evesham
- Explosion of *Tuta* in May '11 due to early season hot dry conditions
- Indications of indoxacarb resistance demonstrated
- Spinosad most effective insecticide but restricted to 3 applications per season.







#### **UK Policy position**

- Statutory action taken under Article 16 (2) of the PH Directive 2000/29/EC against findings at import and at growers' premises, aiming at eradication.
- For findings at import: sorting at a 1% level allowed, to minimise the risk of spread on tomato fruit being moved.
- Notice served for the return of boxes with > 1% level of infestation to the supplier
- Policy to be reviewed again in 2012.



#### Insecticide use in UK

- Estimated area of tomato crops treated:
   c. 12-13%
- 8% of tomatoes received no pesticide treatments (organic) or BCAs at all.
- Key pests: Tetranychus urticae, Trialeurodes vaporariorum, Liriomyza bryoniae
- Main insecticides: [spiromesifen]; spinosad; indoxacarb; [maltodextrin]; B. thuringiensis



#### T. absoluta control in the UK

- Three insecticides approved for use on protected tomato, pepper and aubergine which are effective against *T. absoluta*
- Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki (Dipel DF): applied every 7 – 10 days (4 applications)
- spinosad (Conserve): apply two consecutive sprays, followed by a min. 28-day gap, before 3<sup>rd</sup> application.
- indoxacarb (Steward) usually held until infestation levels are high, but reports of resistance.

### New approvals for Plant Health Use\*



- Spinosad: Extension of use of a 4<sup>th</sup> application of 'Conserve' (spinosad) on protected tomatoes for the control of *Tuta absoluta* (Granted for one season)
- Chlorantraniliprole: application for emergency approval for Coragon on tomatoes (Pending).

<sup>\*</sup>This authorisation is only for use with a Plant Health Order





- Population development under various temperatures
  - Egg hatching
  - Adult emergence
  - Larval mortality
  - Adult moth longevity



#### **Population development**

- T. absoluta developed best at temperatures
- between 19 and 23°C
- Development from egg to adult took

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58 days at 13° C;
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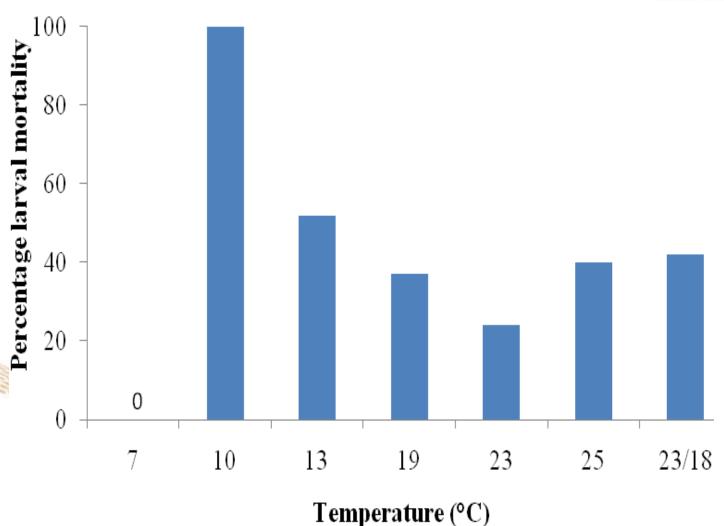
37 days at 19° C

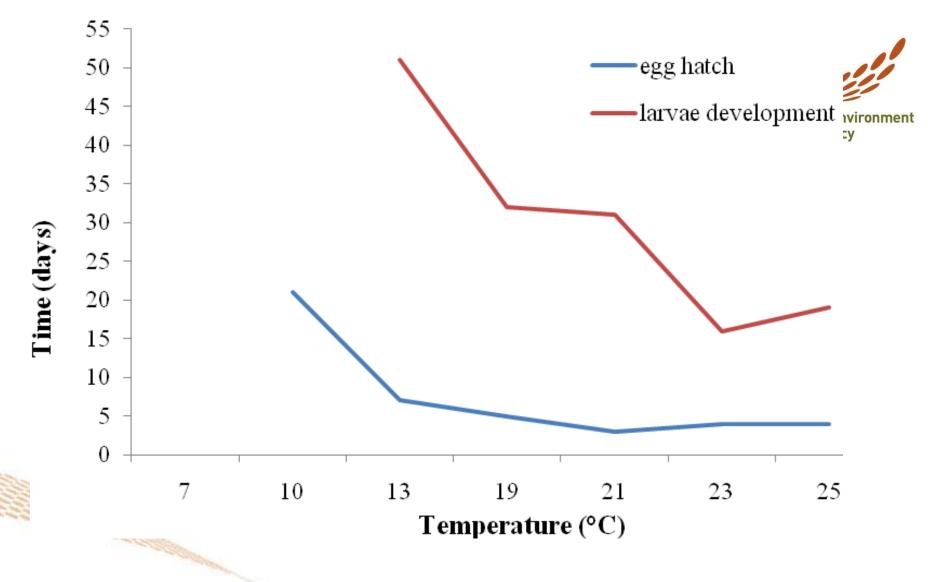
23 days at 25° C.

 Development slows above 25 ° C, so the pest may be well adapted to UK glasshouses!

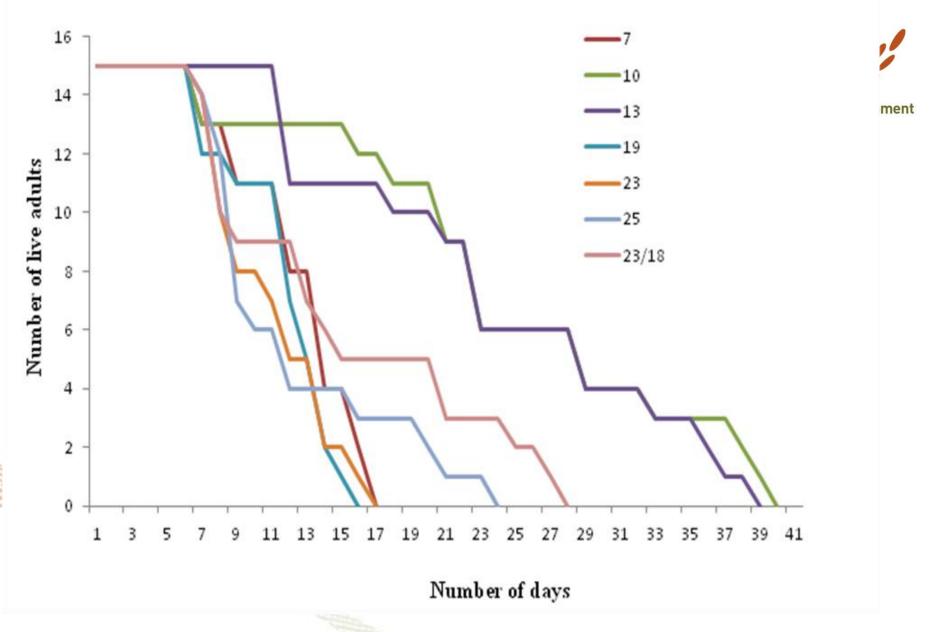
### Percentage larval mortality at various temperatures.







Time-span for *Tuta absoluta* egg and larvae development at various temperatures



Adult Tuta absoluta longevity at various temps (° C).