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The current status of Tuta absoluta in Iran

V. Baniameri¹ and A. Cheraghian²
1. Iranian Research Institute of Plant protection, IRIPP
2. Plant Protection Organization, Iran

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Geographic distribution:

This moth is native to Peru and probably it is widespread in all countries in South America.

Bolivia,Brazil,Chile,Colombia,Ecuador, Paraguay ,Peru,Uruguay, Venezuela.



In 2004, when the tomato leaf miner Tuta absoluta (Povolny, 1994) was alien for Europe it was categorized by EPPO in A1 action list as no. 321 (OEPP/EPPO Bulletin, 2005) as recommended for regulation as quarantine pest. The first record in Europe is from the end of 2006 on tomatoes in the province Castellón (Comunidad Valenciana) in Spain (FERA, 2009). In less than three years the pest has been recorded in Portugal, Italy, France, Malta, Switzerland, Greece, Albania, as in some countries in the Mediterranean region -

Geographic distribution:

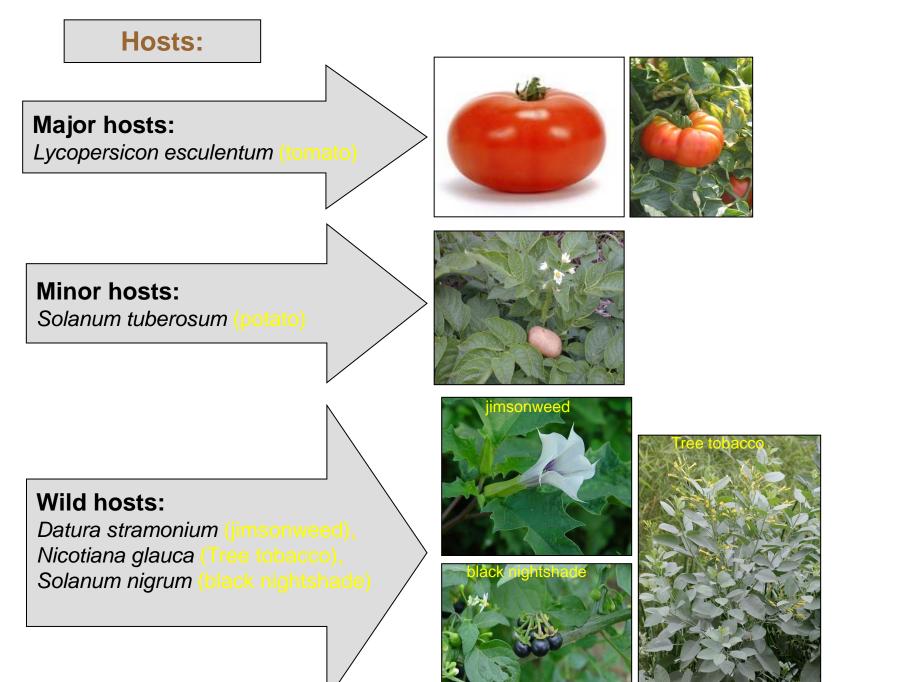
Asia: Japan, Bahrain, Kuwait, Palestine, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia,Iraq &Iran. Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt.

Europe: Italy, France, Malta, United Kingdom, Greece, Switzerland, Portugal, Albania, Netherlands, Turkey, Israel, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sweden.

South America: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay , Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.



Geographic distribution: 2011



The main producing countries of tomato

This is a list of countries by tomato production in 2008 mostly based on FAOSTAT A FAO accessed in August 2010.

>1,000,000 tonnes

Rank	Country/Region	Tomato production (tonnes
1	People's Republic of China	33,911,702
2	United States	13,718,171
3	C Turkey	10,985,355
4	India	10,303,000
5	Egypt	9,204,097
6	Italy	5,978,912
7	💶 Iran (4,826,396
8	spain	3,922,500
9	📀 Brazil	3,867,655
10	Mexico	2,938,773
11	Russia	1,938,710
12	💳 Uzbekistan	1,930,000
13	Nigeria	1,701,000
14	Ukraine	1,492,100
15	Greece Greece	1,338,600
16	Morocco	1,312,310
17	Le Chile	1,270,000
18	Tunisia	1,170,000
19	🔜 Syria	1,163,300
20	Portugal	1,147,600

Rank 🖂	Country/Region 🗵	Tomato protion (tonnes) 🗹
20	Iraq	830,000
21	Romania	814,378
22	Algeria	800,000
23	Canada	770,059
24	🔵 Japan	750,300
25	Netherlands	720,000
28	France	714,635
27	Poland	702,548
28	- Argentina	680,000
29	- Indonesia	824,420
30	🛌 Jordan	600,336
31	🗲 Cuba	575,900
32	Kenya	559,680
33	💶 Kazakhstan	549,310
34	C Pakistan	536,217
35	Colombia	490,929
38	😁 Saudi Arabia	477,572
37	📷 Azerbaijan	438,419
38	💼 Sudan	432,000
39	🚬 South Africa	420,701
40	o Israel	420,524
41	Cameroon	420,000
42	South Korea	408.170

Some countries in our reign is infected with *Tuta absoluta*

Egypt	6,070	84	٨٢	۶,•۷۰	💳 مصر	
Italy	3,797	66	55	۳،۷۹۷	ايناليا	
Iran	3,394	49	44	T.T9f	💳 ایران	
Brazil	3,305	18	۱۸	۵-۳،۳	🙆 برزیل	
Russia	2,540	17	١٧	۲،۵۴۰	📩 روسيه	
Spain	1,753	42	14	1.707	🚾 اسہانیا	
France	1,556	25	٢٥	1,009	📘 فرانسه	
England	1,347	22	77	۱ .۳۴ ۷	🕂 انگلستان	
Greece	1,268	115	110	1438	يونان	
Mexico	1,253	12	١٢	1,707	🛃 مکریک	
Germany	1,226	14	14	1,775	💻 ألمان	
Ukraine	1,170	24	74	1.14.	📒 اوکراین	
Uzbekistan	1,096	42	47	1,+95	🚞 ازبکستان	
Japan	1,066	8	٨	1.49	🜒 ۋاين	
Par conite concumption of tomotoco par parcon par year						

کل مصرف (هزار نن) مصرف به ازای هر یک منر (Kg/نفر/سال)

۸۵

سال ۲۰۰۲

💽 ترکیه

8.111

2003

Turkey

Use total

(1000 ton)

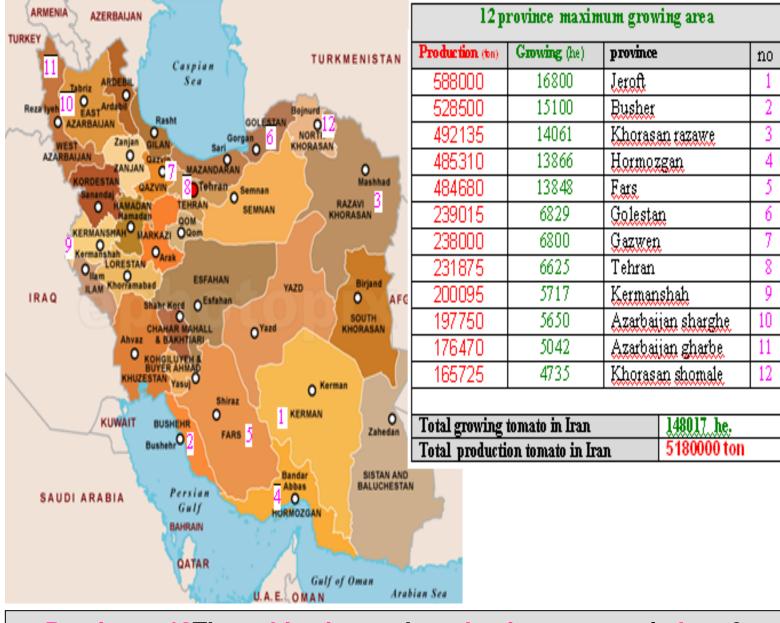
6,112

Use One

kg/one/year

85

Per capita consumption of tomatoes per person per year



Provinces 12The cultivation and production tomato in Iran & with the highest levels of cultivation and production

Introduction

Outlines of tomato production

- Iran Tomato production is 151,610 ha and 7 producer in the world
- Total production is 5 m ton
- There are 140 Factories Paste for local consumption and export
- Tomato fresh consumption is 50 Kg Per capita.





Current status measures in monitoring and controlling tomato pests in Iran, 2010.

151,610	ha	for insect
122,323	ha	for diseases
74,435	ha	for weeds
128,279	ha	for surveillance & forecasting Network

EPPO Reporting Service

CONTENTS_

_____Pests & Diseases 2008/001 - First report of <u>Tuta absoluta</u> in <u>Spain</u>

EPPO Reporting Service

Vo. 1 Paris, 2009-01-01

CONTENTS

Pests & Diseases 2009/003 - First report of <u>Tuta absoluta</u> in France

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<u>Pests & D</u>iseases

2009/023 - First record of *Tuta absoluta* in Italy 2009/024 - <u>Tuta absoluta</u> caught in a tomato packing station in the Metherlands

EPPO Reporting Service

No. 8 PARIS, 2010-08-01

EPPO Reporting Service

No. 11 PARIS, 2010-11-01

CONTENTS ____

2010/208 - First record of Tuta absoluta in Turkey

EPPO Reporting Service No. 4 Paris, 2011-04-01

Pests & Diseases 2011/071 - First report of Tuta absoluta in Greece 2011/072 - First report of Tuta absoluta in Lithuania 2011/073 - First report of Tuta absoluta in Iraq 2011/074 - Tuta absoluta detected in Trentino-Alto Adige region(IT) 2011/075 - Tuta absoluta in the United Kingdom 2011/076 - Tuta absoluta continues to spread around the Mediterranean Basin

Monitoring program

The Iranian PPO and inspection service in IRIPP prepared a monitoring program for this pest during 2009 - 2011.

A technical guideline was issued and distributed among PPO inspectors. Since June 2010, PPO technicians have regularly monitored the pest in the tomato growing area.

For the first time in November 2010, some tomato samples collected by Javadi- emamzadeh (Uromiyeh PPO) on tomato from Uromiyeh in Azarbaijan province in north west country, near Turkey boarder. These samples identified as *Tuta absoluta* by Alipana from IRIPP.

More pheromone traps placed to covering the entire area of growing tomato throughout the country.

Detection and inspection:

- Tomato Fruit inspection



Detection and inspection:

- field inspection

the apical buds, flowers or new fruits, where the black frass is visible. When there is a severe attack it colonizes the leaves on the other parts of the plant. Mines are evident on attacked leaves

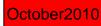


-Pheromone traps

Pheromone traps give early warning of infestation and also exhibits the density of the insect accurately in low population to medium level infestation.



Result of monitoring









February2011







April 2011



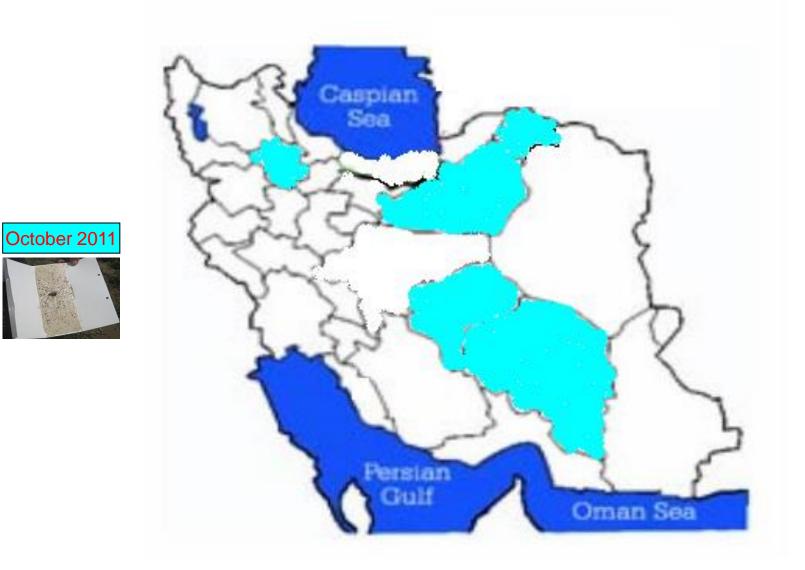










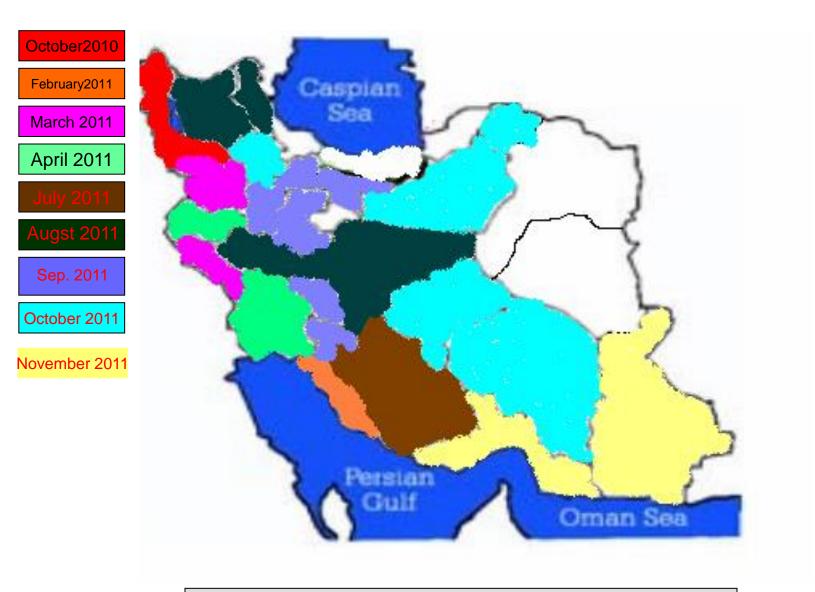






November 2011





Result of Detection until November 2011

Monitoring program

latest detection result at the end of November 2011 are as follows:

October 2010, west Azarbaijan province.
February 2011, Bushehr province.
March 2011, Kordestan & Eilam provinces.
April 2011, Kermanshah & khuzestan provinces.
July 2011, Fars province.
August 2011, east Azarbaijan, Ardabil, Isfahan, Lorestan provinces.
September 2011, Tehran,Qazvine,Hamedan,Markazi,
,kohqeuleh&buyerAhmad, Charmahal bakhtiari provinces.
October 2011, Zanjan,Semnan,Kerman,Yazd, North Khorasan, provinces.
November 2011, Hormozgan,Sistan&Baluchestan provinces.

In total 24 provinces are infested in Iran which covered most tomato growing area

Economic impact:

T. absoluta has been caused 50-100% losses in tomato, both in protected and open fields which is happened in Iran mostly in the west of the country.





Critical growing area infested with T. absoluta at end of October 2011

Symptoms:



Damage on Fruit tomato in Kermansha





Damage on Fruit tomato in Kermansha

Symptoms:



Damage on Fruit tomato in Kermansha



Damage on Fruit tomato in Ghasr e shirin (Kermansha province)



Damage on Fruit tomato in Azarbaijan province)

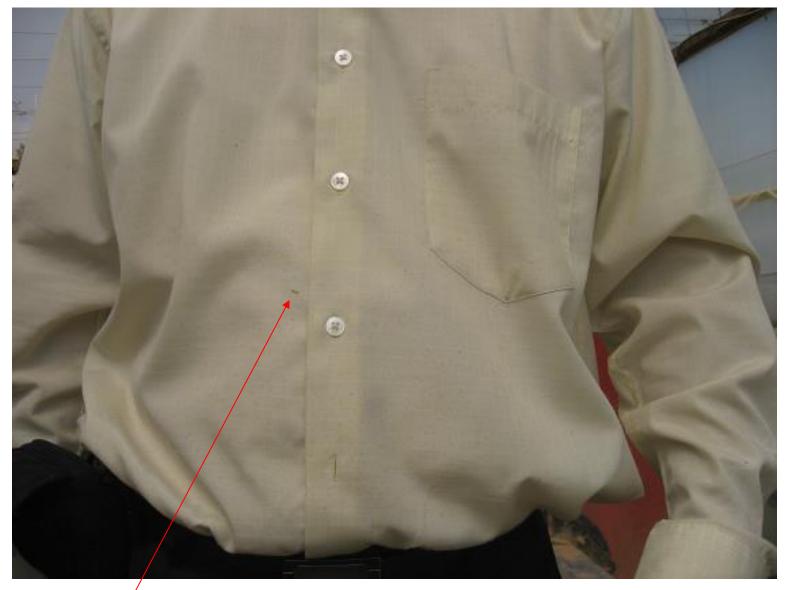
Means of movement and dispersal of Tuta absoluta:



Means of movement and dispersal:

- Fruits (inc. Pods): Eggs, Larvae; borne internally; visible to naked eye

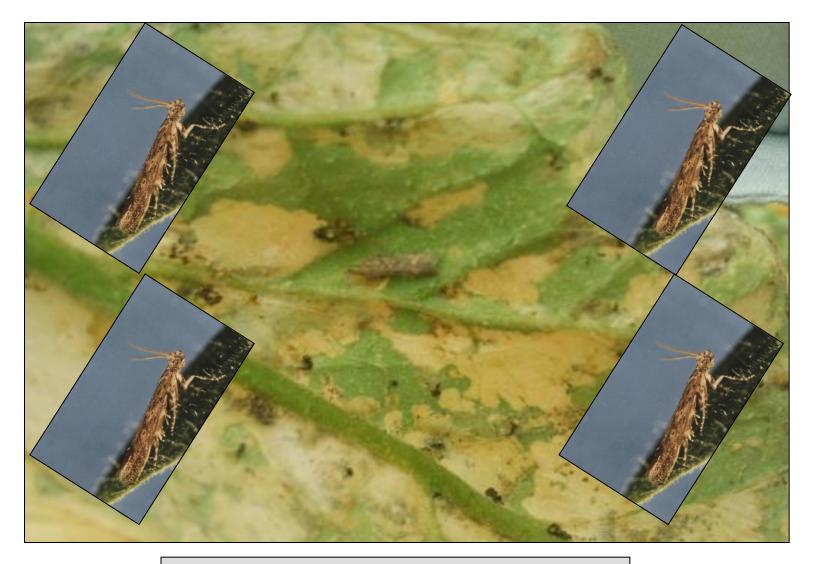




Means of movement and dispersal

move of larvae on shirt between the field

Direct fly of Adult



Adult of Tuta absoluta in Kermansha

Control strategies

Based on experiences in other countries the following tools and materials are available to control *T. absoluta* in Iran.

Mass Trapping

Mass trapping is a technique with a higher number of traps in the crop field using pheromone and light traps

Biological control

About 60 natural enemies against *T. absoluta* was reported from word wild. The following bio-agents are available to control *Tuta absoluta* in Iran Trichogramma achaeae, *Nesidiocoris tenuis, Macrolophus caliginosus Podisus nigrispinus* and microbial agents: *Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki Metarhizium anisopliae and Beauveria bassiana*

Parasitoids, parasite and predators



Nesidiocoris tenuis Macrolophus caliginosus Podisus nigrispinus



Metarhizium anisopliae

Beauveria bassiana

Control strategies

Botanical Insecticides

Neem seed extract, Azadirachtin acts as contact against Tuta absoluta. There is two types of Neem formulation in Iran.

Chemical control

Chemical control has been the main control measure used against Tuta absoluta . two chemical insecticides are registered and available in Iran ,

- 1. Spinosad 200 250 ml/ha SC 240
- 2. Indoxacarb 200 250 ml/ ha SC

A field trial to comparison of two tomato fields with action and no action against Tuta absoluta

Date : July. 2011







40

continue field 1...

Date : July. 2011



continue field 2 ...

Date : July. 2011



Use of Optical trap& Mass trapping with Pheromone

field 1









Use of Optical trap& Mass trapping with Pheromone

Field 1

Date of inspection August 14 2011



Don't Use of Optical trap& Mass trapping with Pheromone



CONCLUSION

This pest is observed for the first time on October 2010 in Azarbaijan in neighboring of Turkey boarder, so Apparently, *T. absoluta* entered to Iran from border of Turkey or Iraq.

According the latest survey 24 provinces are infested until November 11, 2011.

A high infested tomato crops observed in 3 provinces, kermanshah, Azarbaijan and Hormozgan

we keep the monitoring program through the country using the pheromone traps.

Suggestions

According the latest survey 24 provinces are infested until November 11, 2011. we need FAO with TCP project help us for control this pest

IN some area we have high infestation of pest optical trap is very useful o?



IN some area we have about 50 adult in the week but we didn't see any damage ,we need to be know why? and what we have to do?

Question for symposium

According the latest survey 24 provinces are infested until November 11, 2011. we have more than 50 adult per week, but we didn't see any damage ,we need to be know why? and what we have to do in this condition?





Thank you for your attention