

# Soybean Aphid Biotypes: Understanding Geographic Distribution 2008-2010

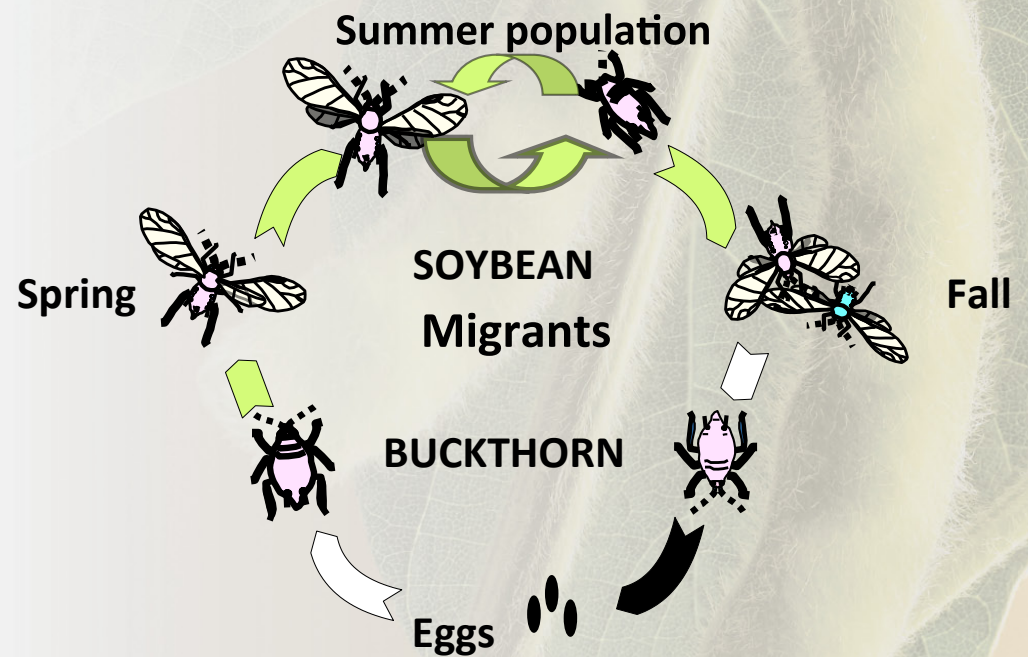
Susannah Cooper  
Monsanto Company



# Soybean Aphid

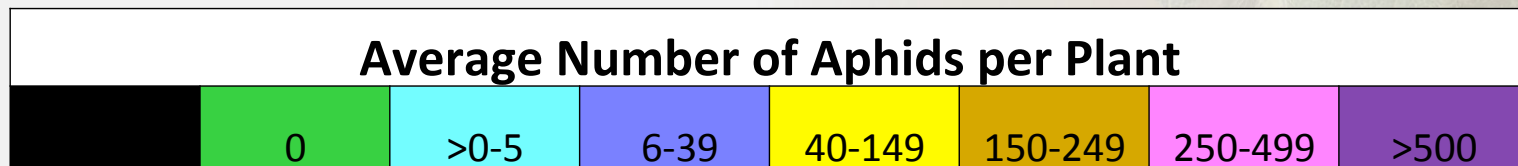
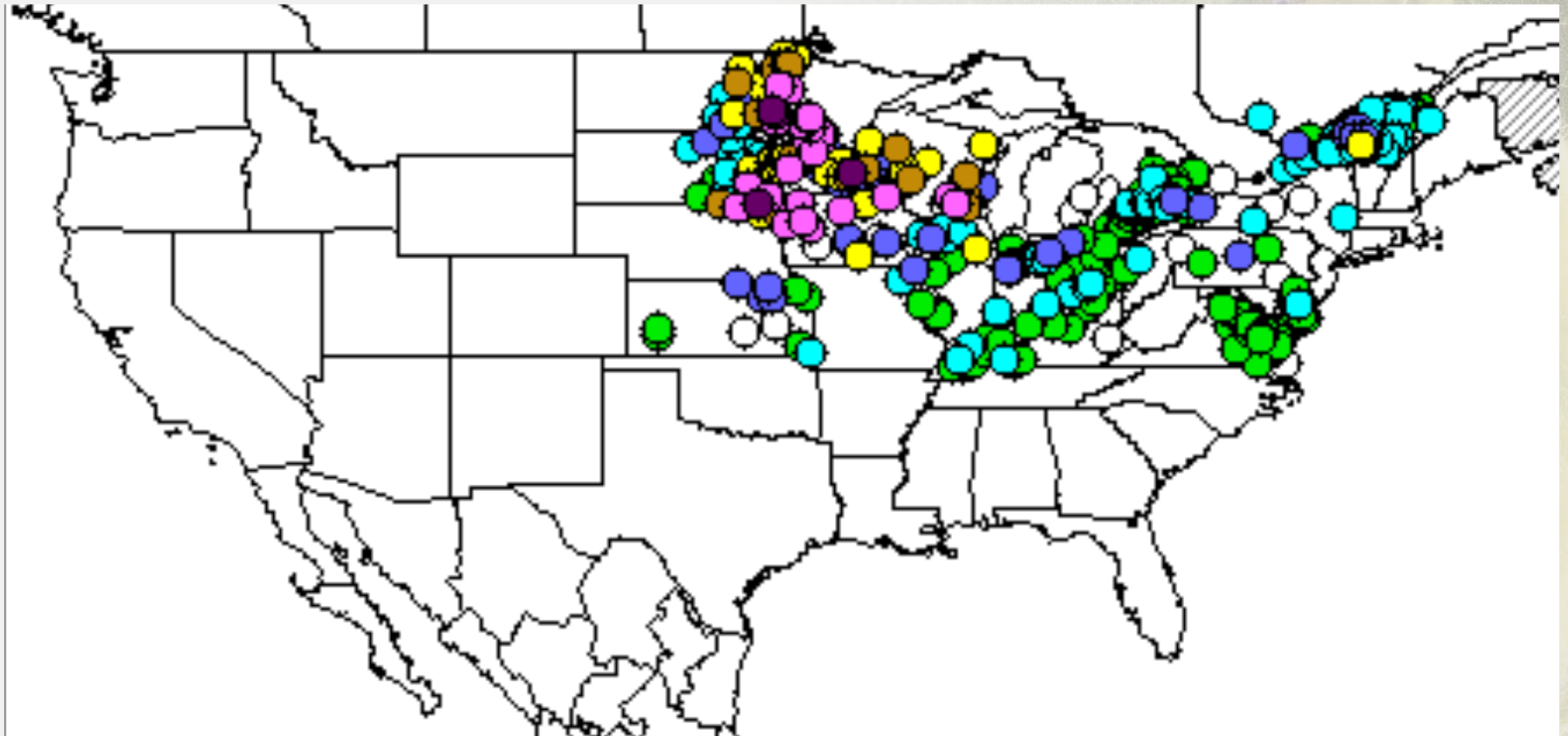
*Aphis glycines* Matsumura

- Soybean aphids confirmed in Wisconsin in 2000 and quickly spread to the North Central region
- Much of N America suitable climate for soybean aphid
- Expansion limited by availability overwintering host, buckthorn
- Viviparous and Oviparous
  - Population can build-up rapidly
- Migrate large distances



Difonzo CD. 2007. Soybean Facts. MSU Extension Publication

# Soybean Aphid Distribution



Source: Integrated Pest Management – Pest Information Platform for Extension and Education (PIPE)  
8/9/2008

# Management Techniques

- Biological Control
  - Lady beetles
  - Parasitic wasps (*Binodoxys communis*)
- Scouting
- Insecticide Treatments
- Aphid associated loci
  - *Rag1, Rag2, rag3, rag4*
  - Insect Biotypes

# Insect Biotypes

- The performance of a genotype or group of genotypes of unknown relation on particular host (host differentials) *Downie. 2010.J. Insect Science 10:176(1-18)*
- **Not: A population or group of individuals having the same genotypes**

# Understanding More about Soybean Aphid Biotypes

- Initiated in 2008
- Collaborated with with public entomologists/ breeders to design and conduct evaluations



# Identification of 'Biotypes' in Soybean Aphid

- Reports of aphids proliferating on *Rag1* germplasm in OH (2005) & MI (2006)
- 2008: Kim et al. Crop Sci 28:923-928

Table 3. The average number of aphids per plant 10 d after infestation and the plant damage index (PDI) 15 d after infestation with the Ohio isolate in the choice test.

	Soybean genotype	No. of aphids plant <sup>-1</sup> 10 d after infestation	Average PDI 15 d after infestation <sup>†</sup>	
<i>Rag1</i>	Dowling	157a <sup>‡</sup>	4.2a	
	Dwight	180a	4.0a	Susceptible
	Jackson	110b	4.3a	
	PI 200538	24c	1.2d	
	Williams 82	166a	4.5a	Susceptible
	PI 567541B	38c	2.2c	
	PI 567597C	32c	2.2c	
<i>Rag1</i>	LD05-16611	172a	3.0b	

<sup>†</sup>The plant damage index (PDI) ranges from 1 (no stunting and leaf distortion) to 5 (severe plant damage).

<sup>‡</sup>Means followed by the same letters in a column are not significantly different by the least significant different test ( $P = 0.05$ ).

# Collaborators

- Vaino Poysna and David Hunt
  - Ag Canada: Harrow, ON
- Mike Gray and Ron Estes
  - University of Illinois
- Matt O’Neal
  - Iowa State University
- Brian McCornack
  - Kansas State University
- Christian Krupke
  - Purdue
- Dechun Wang
  - Michigan State University
- David Ragsdale
  - University of Minnesota (currently at Texas A & M)
- Deirdre Prischmann-Voldseth
  - N. Dakota State University
- Guo-Liang Jiang and Marci Green
  - S. Dakota State University
- Rouf Mian
  - USDA –Wooster, OH
- Eileen Cullen (2008)/ Ag Stat (2009-10)
  - University of Wisconsin



# Objectives

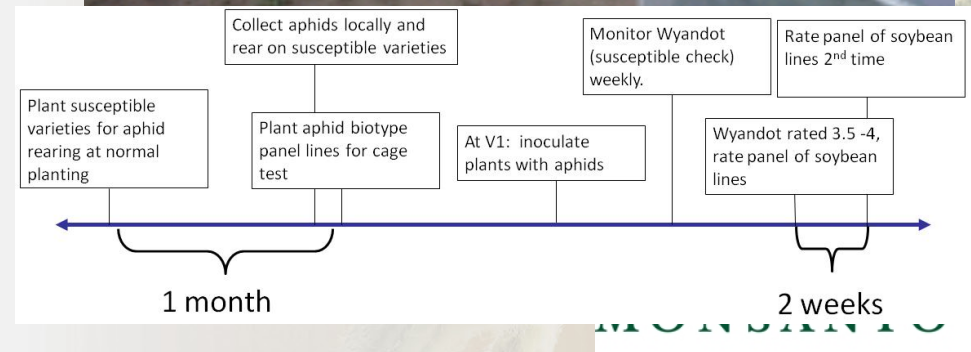
- Understand the distribution of aphid biotypes
- Develop a panel of host differentials to characterize aphid biotypes

# Host Differentials

Line	Institution	Gene	LG
K1621	KSU		F
PI567598B	MSU	<i>rag1_b, rag3</i>	M, J
PI567541B	MSU	<i>rag1_c, rag4</i>	M, F
Dowling	Univ IL	<i>Rag1</i>	M
Jackson	Univ IL	<i>Rag</i>	M
PI243540	USDA-OH	<i>Rag2</i>	F
PI200538	Univ IL	<i>Rag2</i>	F
UGA-MON PI	UGA-MON		
CNS	Public	Variable Rxn	
Wyandot	USDA-Ohio	Susceptible Check	

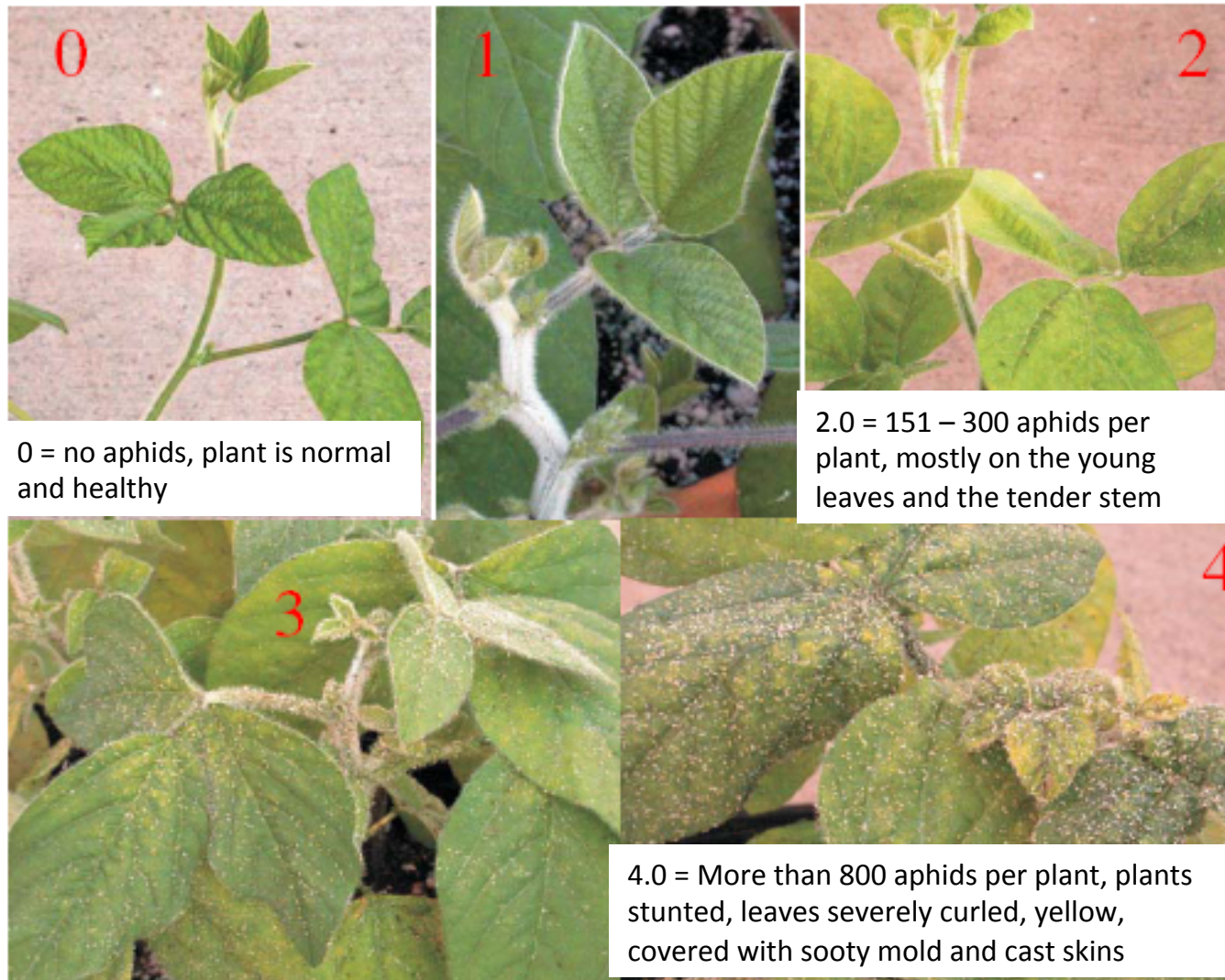
# Design

- Protocol based on Mensah et al. 2005
- No-choice evaluation in small field cages
- 15 seed/ cage
- 3 replications/ entry
- 10 entries
- Field collected aphids reared on Wyandot or susceptible variety
- Plant inoculated at V1 and monitored weekly
  - 5 wingless aphids/ plant
- Rating (0-4):
  - Evaluate entire panel when Wyandot reaches 3.5-4
- 8-11 locations



# Rating Scale

*Mensah et al. 2005*



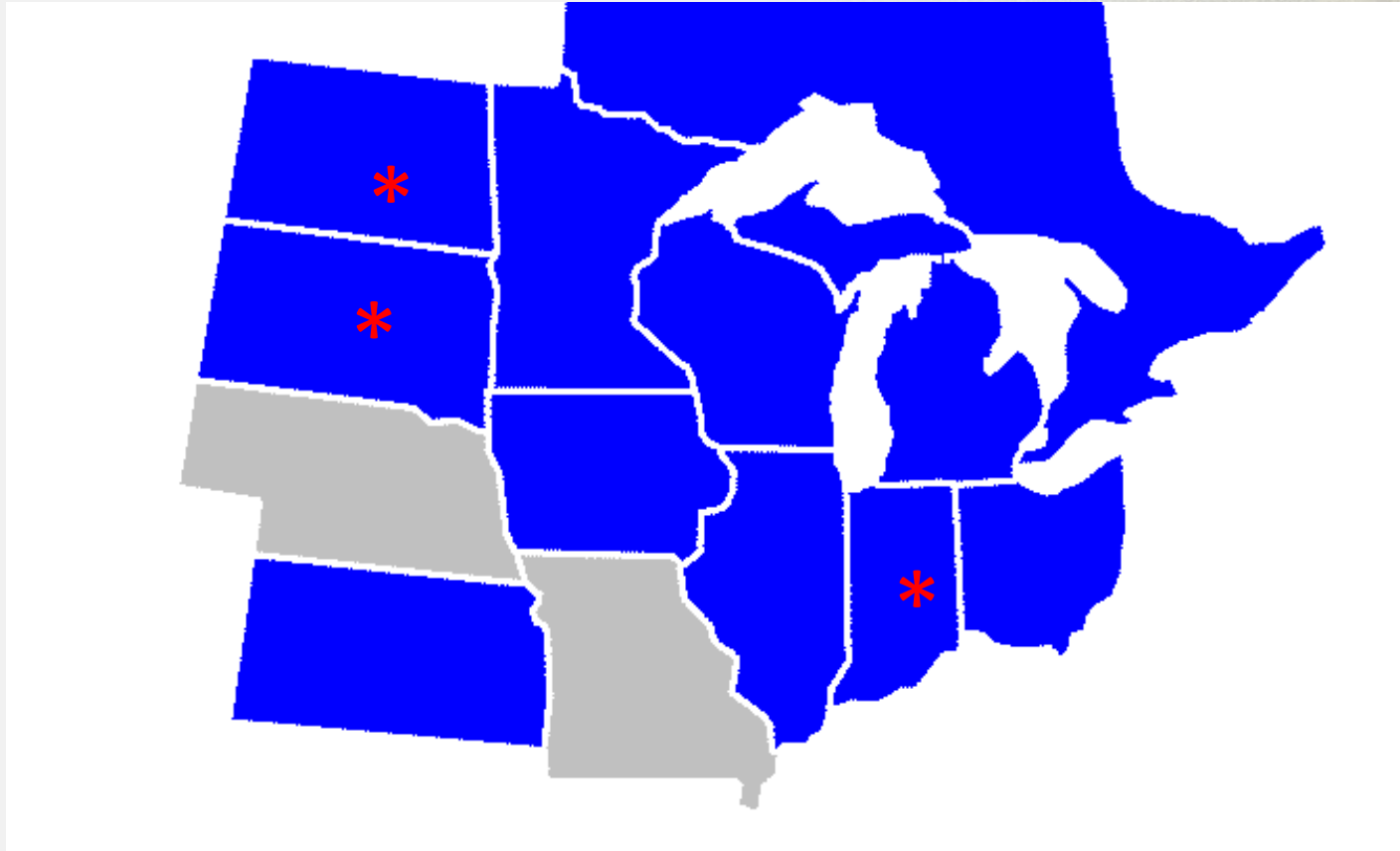
0 = no aphids, plant is normal and healthy

2.0 = 151 – 300 aphids per plant, mostly on the young leaves and the tender stem

4.0 = More than 800 aphids per plant, plants stunted, leaves severely curled, yellow, covered with sooty mold and cast skins

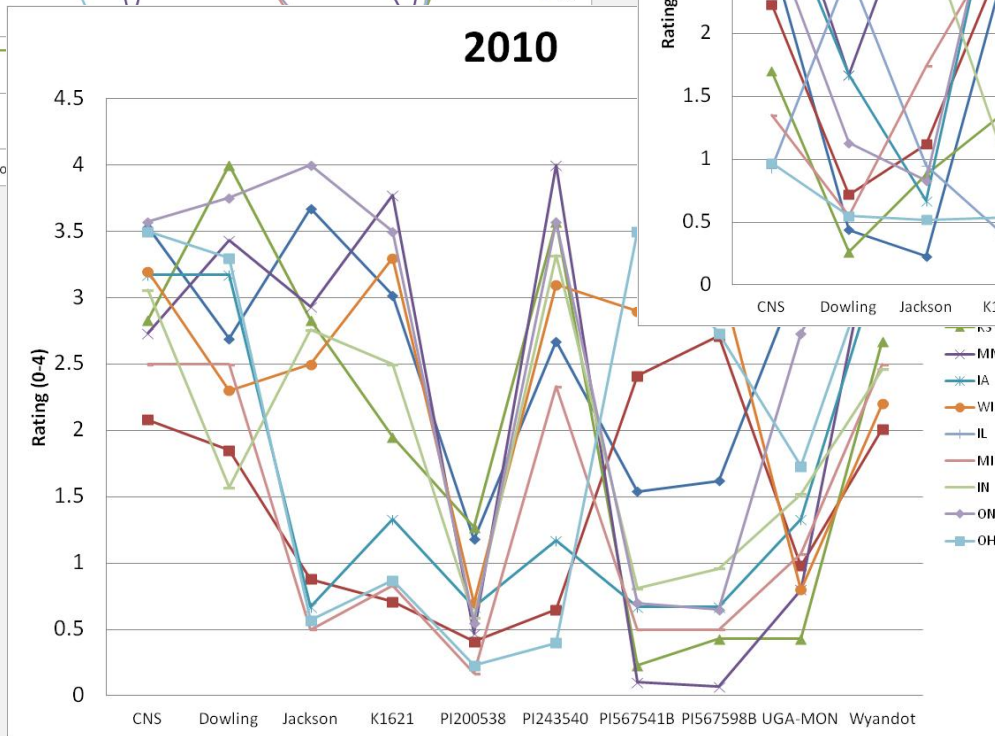
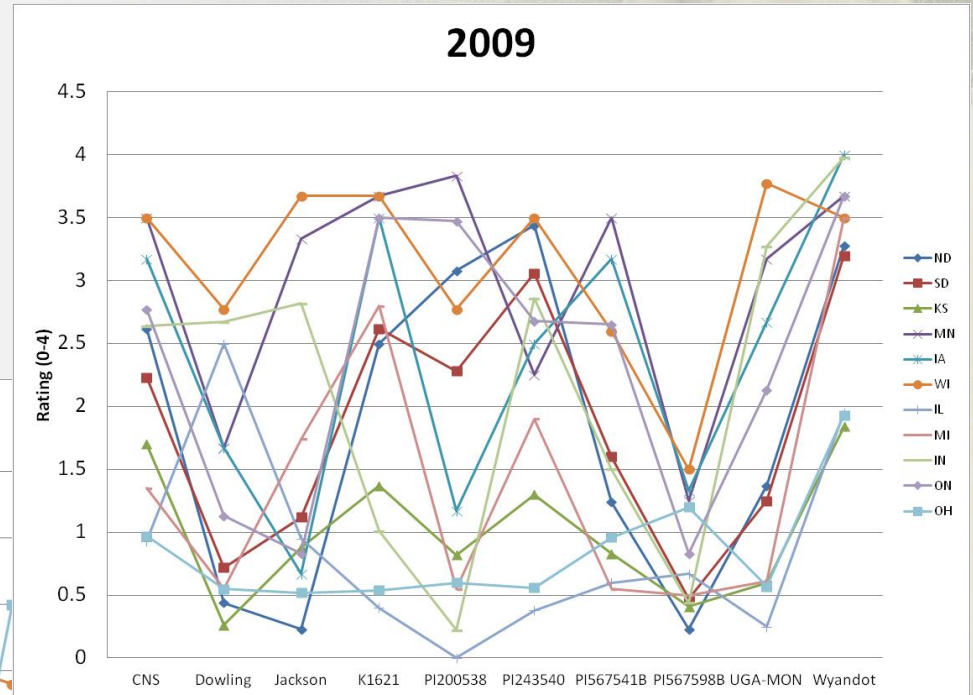
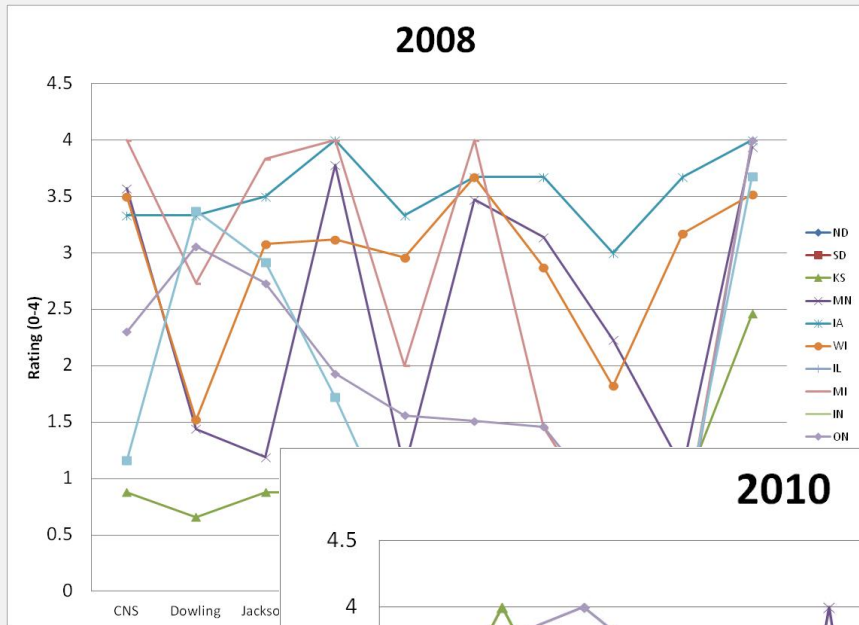
*Mensah et al. 2005*

# Locations



\* Only 2 years of testing

# Snapshot of Data



# Data Transformation

- Rating Scale Converted to Damage Index (DI)

$$DI = \frac{\text{Average Scale Value of Entry}}{\text{Average Scale Value of Susceptible Check}} \times 100$$

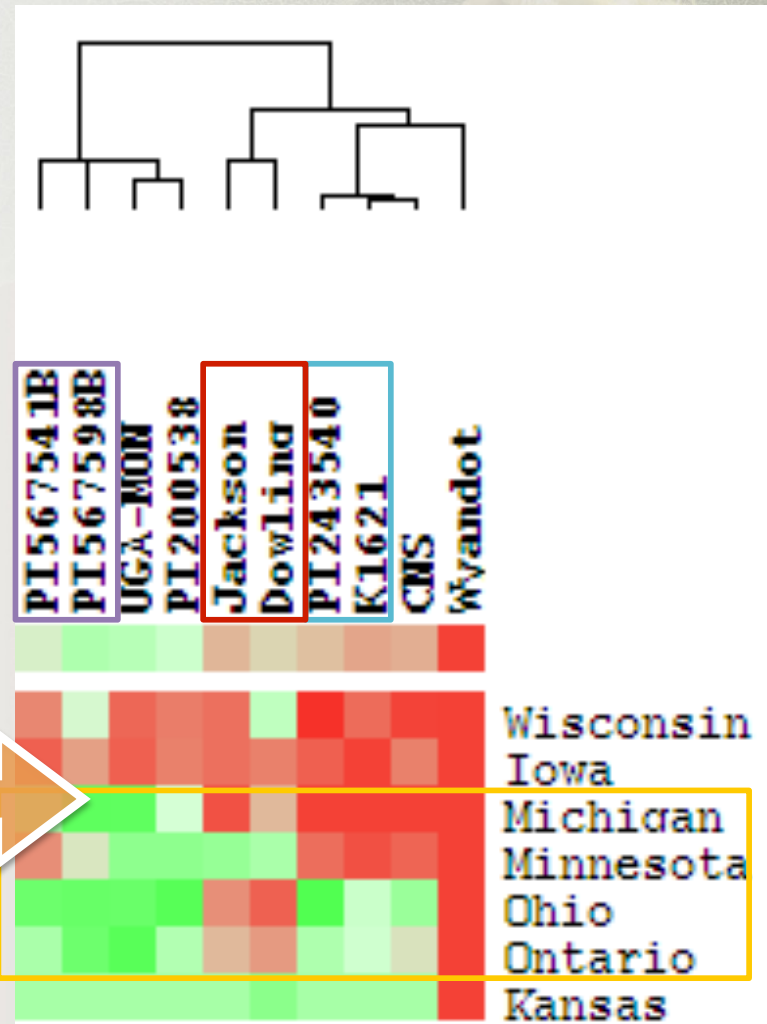
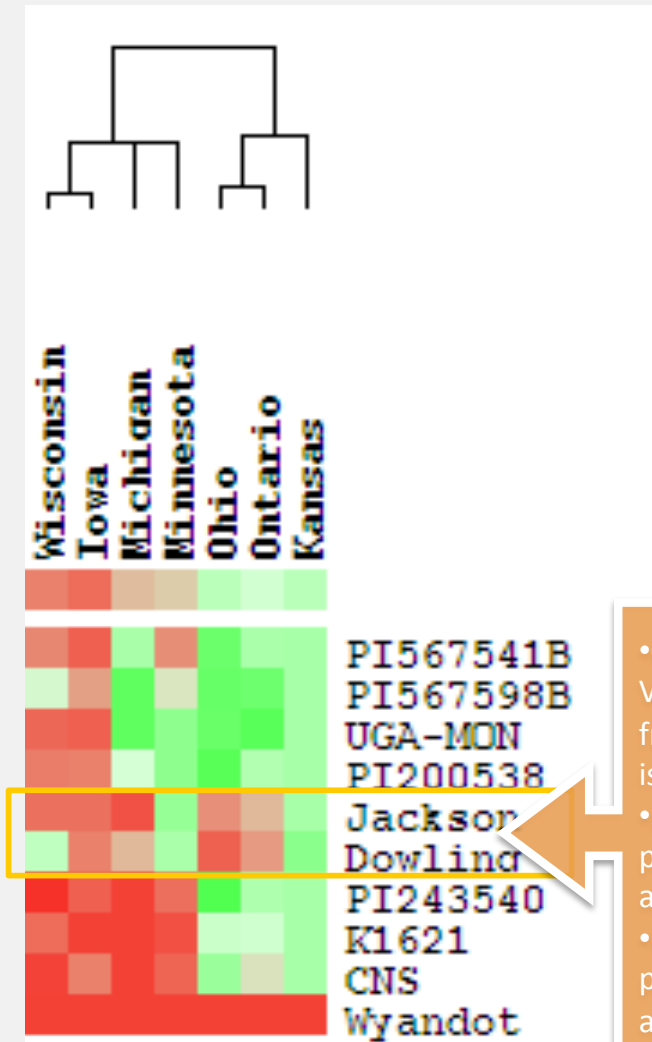
- DI Scores ranged from 0-115%

- Cluster Analysis:

- Gene Cluster© and TreeView© used to visualize trends
- Transformed ratings by (50-DI)%

Damage Index	Cluster Analysis Value	Color
0	50	Green
10	40	Light Green
20	30	Light Green
30	20	Light Green
40	10	Light Green
50	0	Light Green
60	-10	Light Red
70	-20	Light Red
80	-30	Light Red
90	-40	Light Red
100	-50	Red
120	-60	Red

# 2008

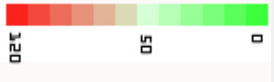


•Ohio Biotype (*Rag1* Virulence) have high frequency in eastern aphid isolates

•Dowling and Jackson perform similarly across aphid isolates

•PI567541B and PI567598B perform similarly across aphid isolates

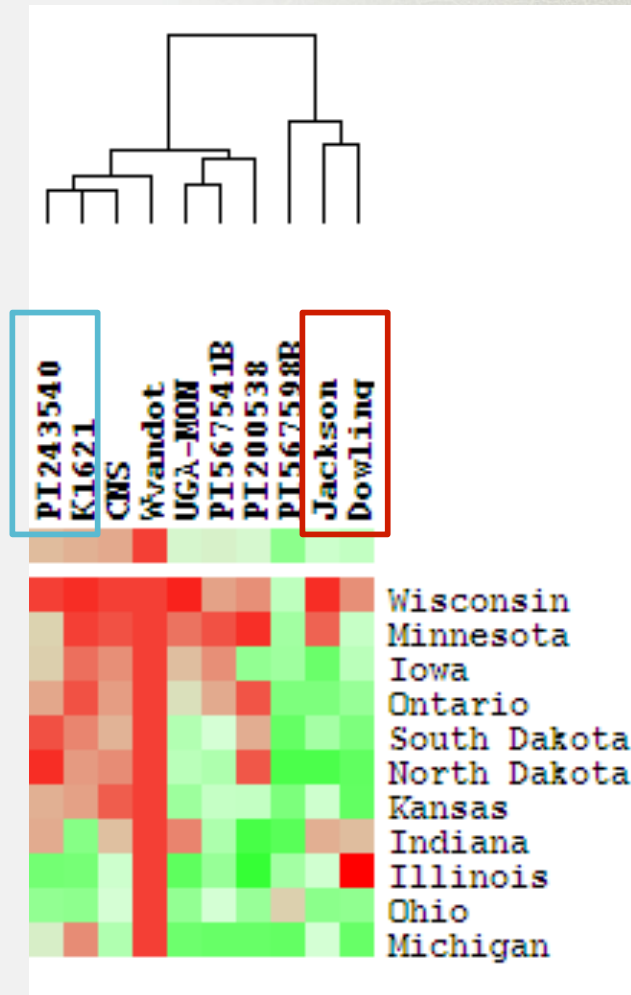
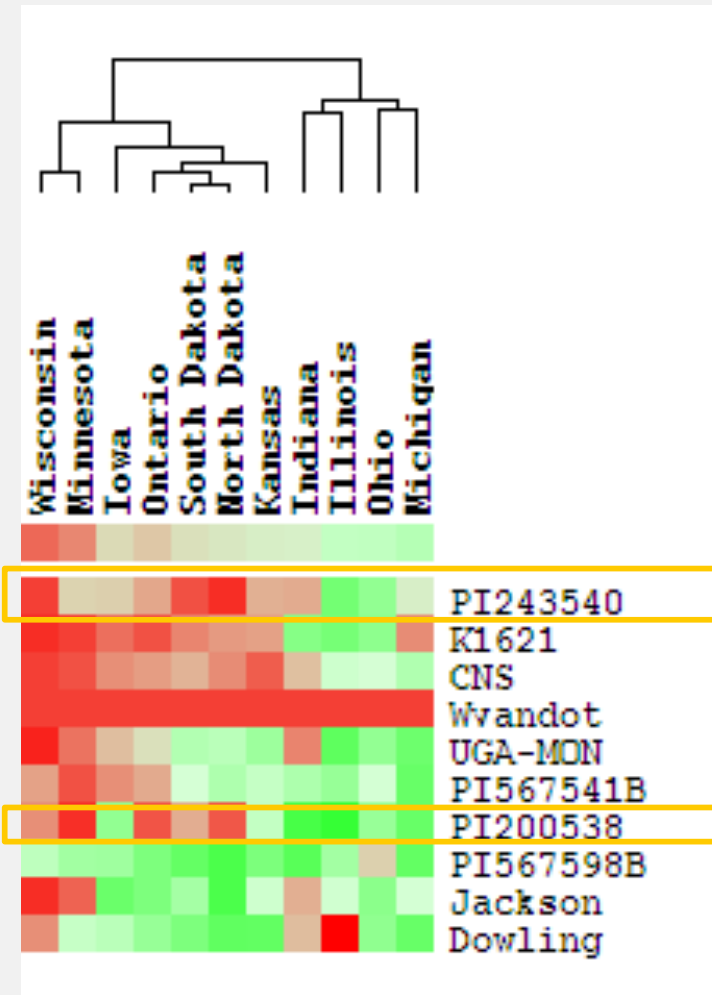
Damage Index Scale



$$DI = \frac{\sum(\text{Scale value} \times \text{No. of plants in the category})}{(4 \times \text{Total no. of plants evaluated})} \times 100.$$

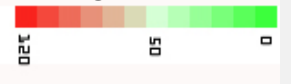


# 2009



- *Rag1* virulent isolates were less frequent compared 2009
- Dowling and Jackson perform similarly across aphid isolates
- *Rag2* (PI243540 and PI200538) sources performed differently across aphid isolates
- Virulence to PI567598B appears to be rare

Damage Index Scale

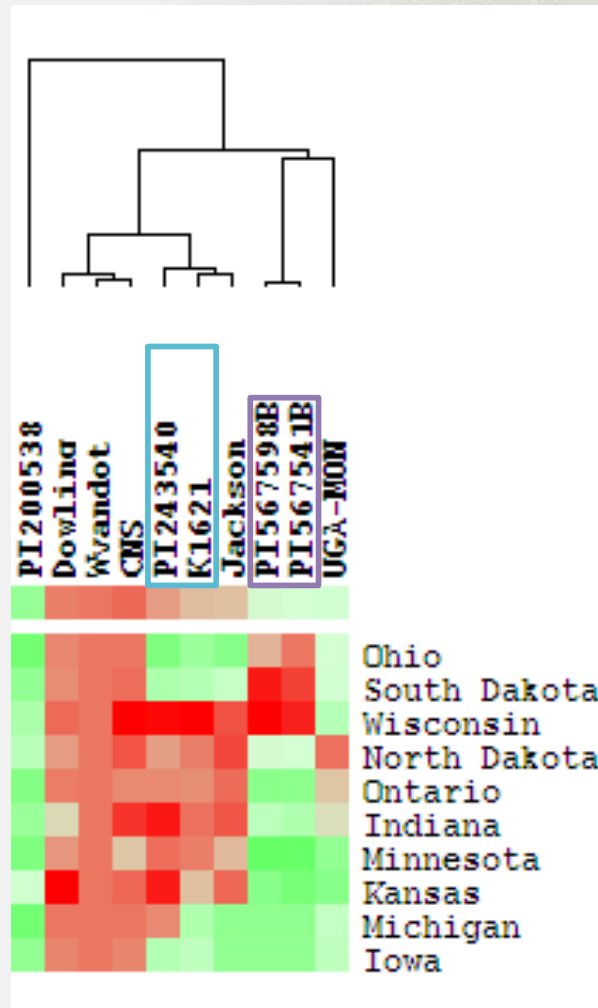


$$DI = \frac{\sum(\text{Scale value} \times \text{No. of plants in the category})}{(4 \times \text{Total no. of plants evaluated})} \times 100.$$

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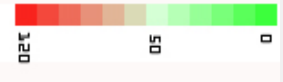


# 2010



- Dowling and Jackson perform differently across aphid isolates
- Rag1* virulent isolates were common and not limited to eastern sites
- *Rag2* (PI243540 and PI200538) sources performed differently across aphid isolates
- Virulence to PI567598 B appears to be rare

Damage Index Scale



$$DI = \frac{\sum(\text{Scale value} \times \text{No. of plants in the category})}{(4 \times \text{Total no. of plants evaluated})} \times 100.$$

# Trends

Line	Gene	Comment
K1621		Clustered together in 2008-2010
PI243540	<i>Rag2</i>	
PI200538	<i>Rag2</i>	Performed differently than PI243540
PI567598B	<i>rag1_b, rag3</i>	Clustered together in 2008 and 2010; In general lowest aphid ratings; both 2 recessive genes
PI567541B	<i>rag1_c, rag4</i>	
Dowling	<i>Rag1</i>	Clustered together in 2008-2009; single genes
Jackson	<i>Rag</i>	
UGA-MON PI		Did not consistently cluster with other entries
CNS	Variable Rxn	Often Susceptible



# Learnings

- Prevalence of Ohio-biotype (*Rag1* tolerance) populations varies year-to-year and geography-to-geography
- Aphid isolates often perform similarly on Dowling and Jackson across geographies
- Aphid isolates performed differently PI243540 and PI200538 across geographies
- Aphid isolates tolerant on PI567598B are also tolerant on PI567541B
- Isolates from different geographies did not consistently cluster together across years

# Acknowledgements

## Researchers

- Ag Stat (2009-10)
- Eileen Cullen (2008)
- Ron Estes
- Mike Gray
- Marcy Green
- David Hunt
- Guo-Liang Jiang
- Christian Krupke
- Brian McCornack
- Rouf Mian
- Matt O'Neal
- Vaino Poysna
- Deirdre Prischmann-Voldseth
- David Ragsdale
- Dechun Wang

## Seed

- Rouf Mian
- Dechun Wang
- John Reese
- Monsanto MSP and Purity for increasing seed

## Monsanto

- Vergel Concibido
- Erika Goecki
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- Jennifer Yates



# Questions?

