

A woman with dark hair and glasses, wearing a light blue short-sleeved button-down shirt and dark blue jeans, stands in a vast field of green soybean plants. She has her left hand on her hip and her right hand resting on a plant. The background shows a dense line of trees under a clear sky.

Pests in soybean and management Approaches

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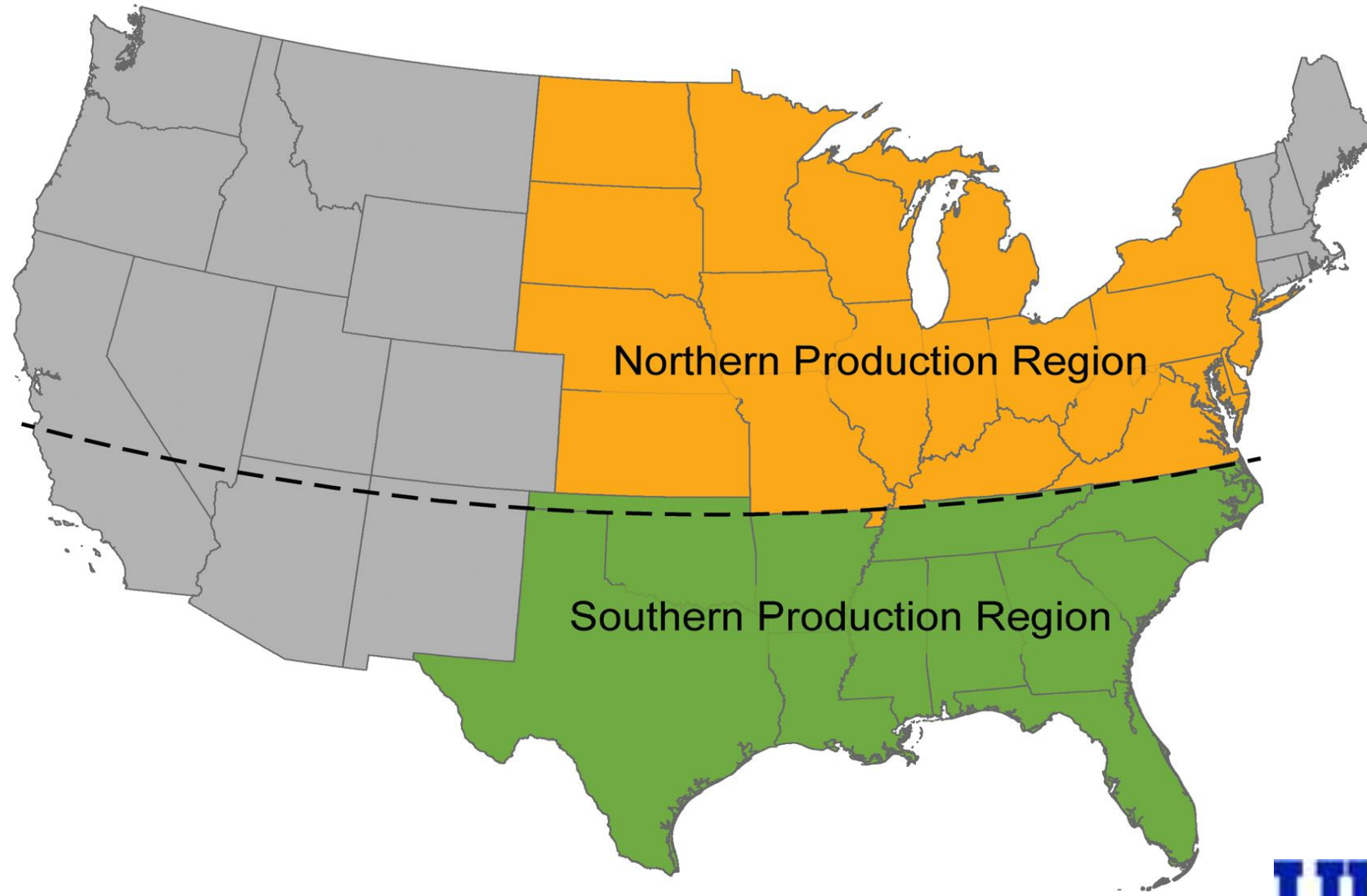
Florida Panhandle

Lepidopteran pests:

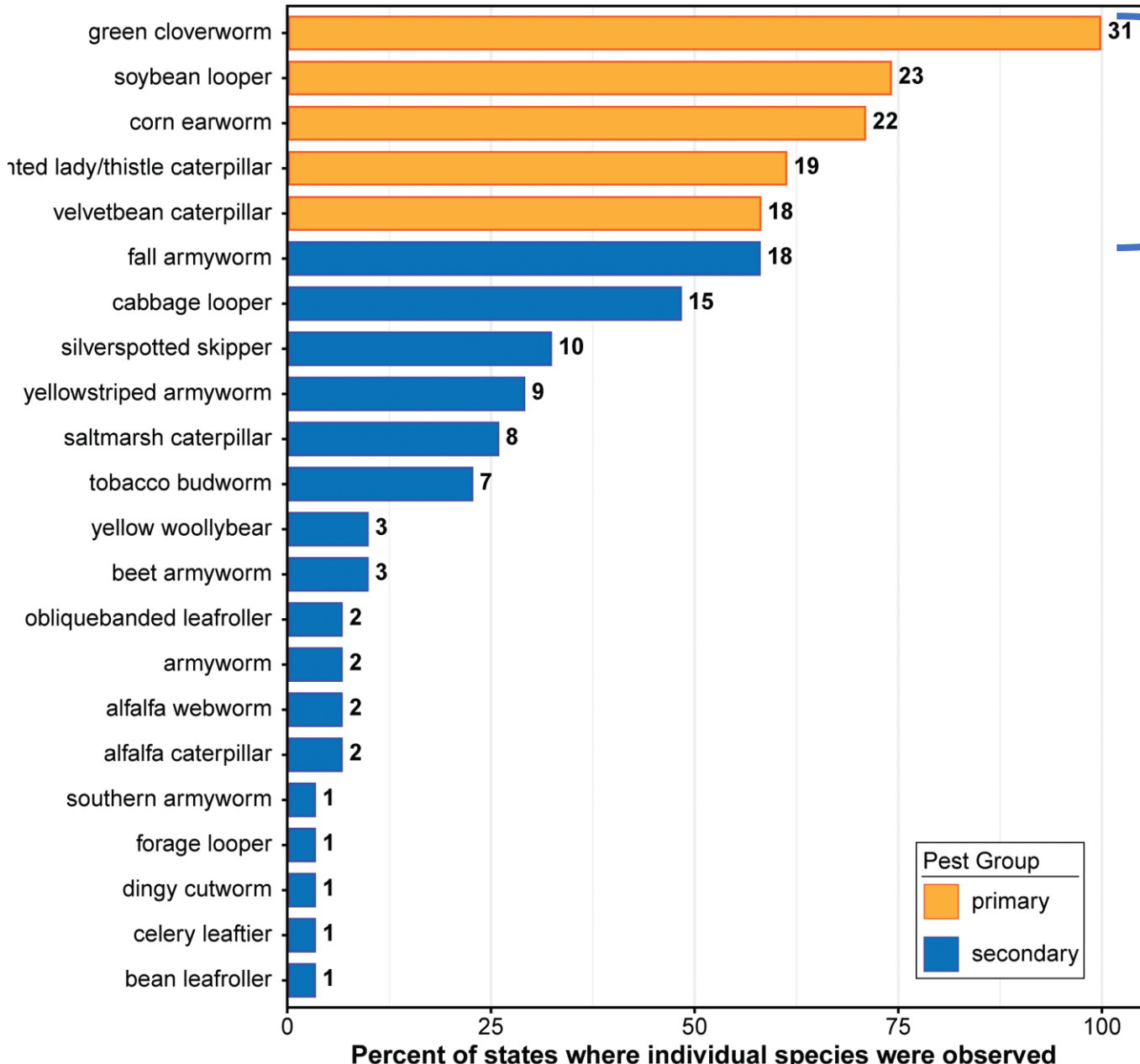
- Diversity of species
- Pest overwintering
- Pest migratory intersection
- Source of annual infestation
- Insecticide and Bt resistant alleles
- Summer spread – North U.S and Canada



Pests in soybean and management Approaches



Lepidopteran pests associated with soybeans in the U.S.



Primary species in soybean



Huseth, A.S., Koch, R.L., Reisig, D., Davis, J.A., Paula-Moraes, S.V., Hodgson, E.W., 2021. Current distribution and population persistence of five lepidopteran pests in U.S. soybean. *Journal of Integrated Pest Management*, 12: 11: 1-10.

Green Cloverworm:

Hypena scabra (Fabricius)
(formally *Plathypena scabra*) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)



UGA5190065

Photo by Natasha Wright, FDACS



5465887

Photo by Kansas State University Extension Entomology



5465887

Adam Sisson, Iowa State University

- ✓ Adults likely migrate - south central U.S. to the Midwest annually
- ✓ At least two generations annually in U.S. - first appearance of adults in May
- ✓ Three or four generations are reported in southern U.S.

Corn earworm: *Helicoverpa zea* Boddie (formerly *Heliothis zea*) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)



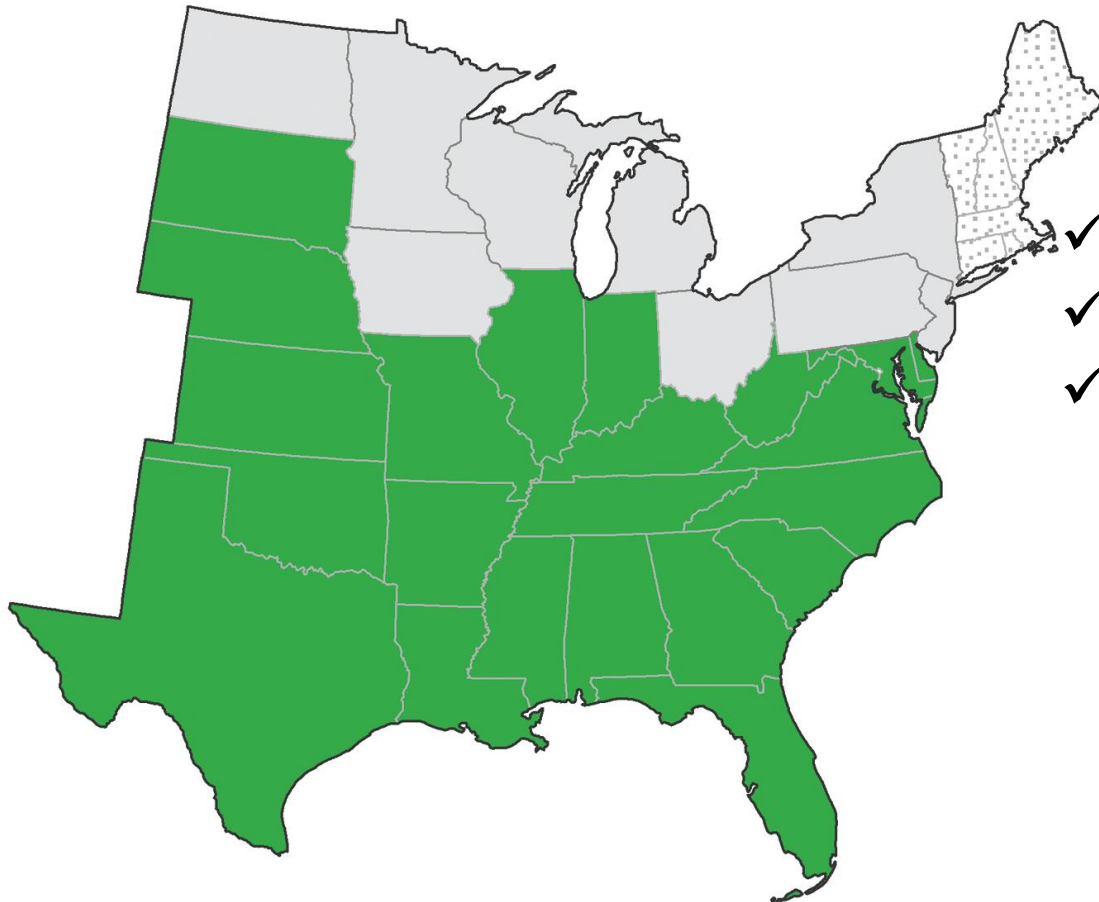
Photo by Adam Sisson, Iowa State University



Photo by Clemson University



Photo by Clemson University



- ✓ Polyphagous pest
- ✓ Oviposition on flowering stages
- ✓ No differences in determinate and indeterminate soybean growth habitats

Helicoverpa armigera – introduction in the American continent



- Quarantine pest in American continents – until 2013
- Pathways – ornamental plants, cut flowers and fruits
(Pogue 2004, Venette 2003, CAB 2003)
- Detection in Brazil – crop season 2012/2013
(Embrapa 2013, Czepak et al. 2013; Tay et al. 2013; Specht et al. 2013)

Helicoverpa zea vs *Helicoverpa armigera*



Taxonomic differentiation

Morphology of moth genitalia - Hardwick's work – 1965

✓ *Helicoverpa zea*

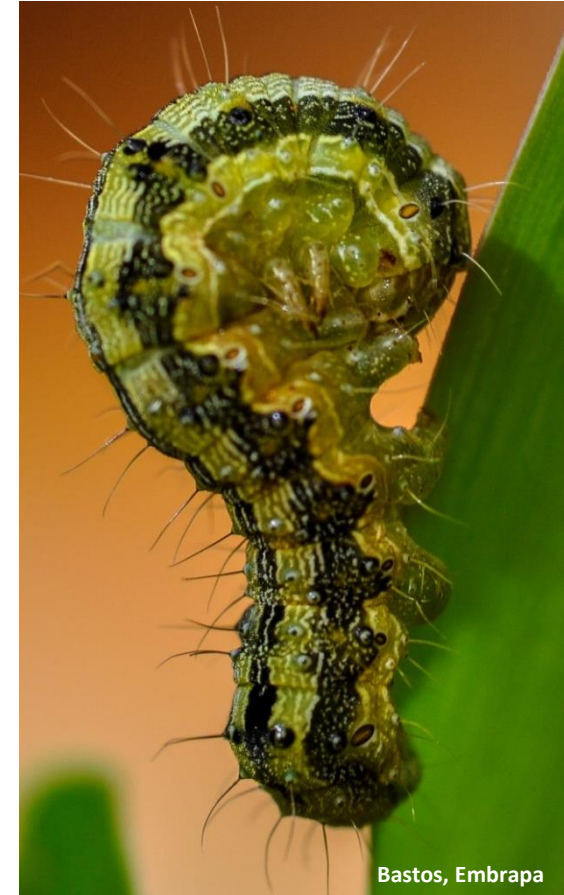
New world species

Derived from *H. armigera* - occurrence genetic bottleneck

2 million years ago

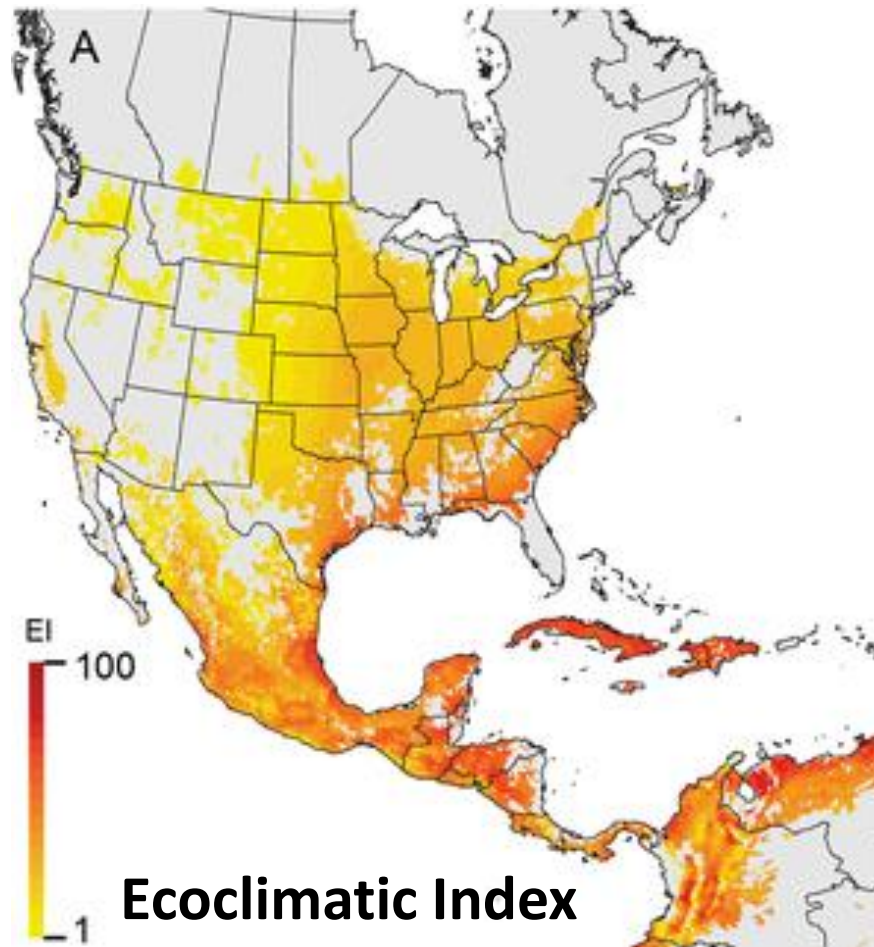
✓ *Helicoverpa armigera* – Old world cotton bollworm – until 2013

(Behere et al., 2007, Tay et al., 2013)

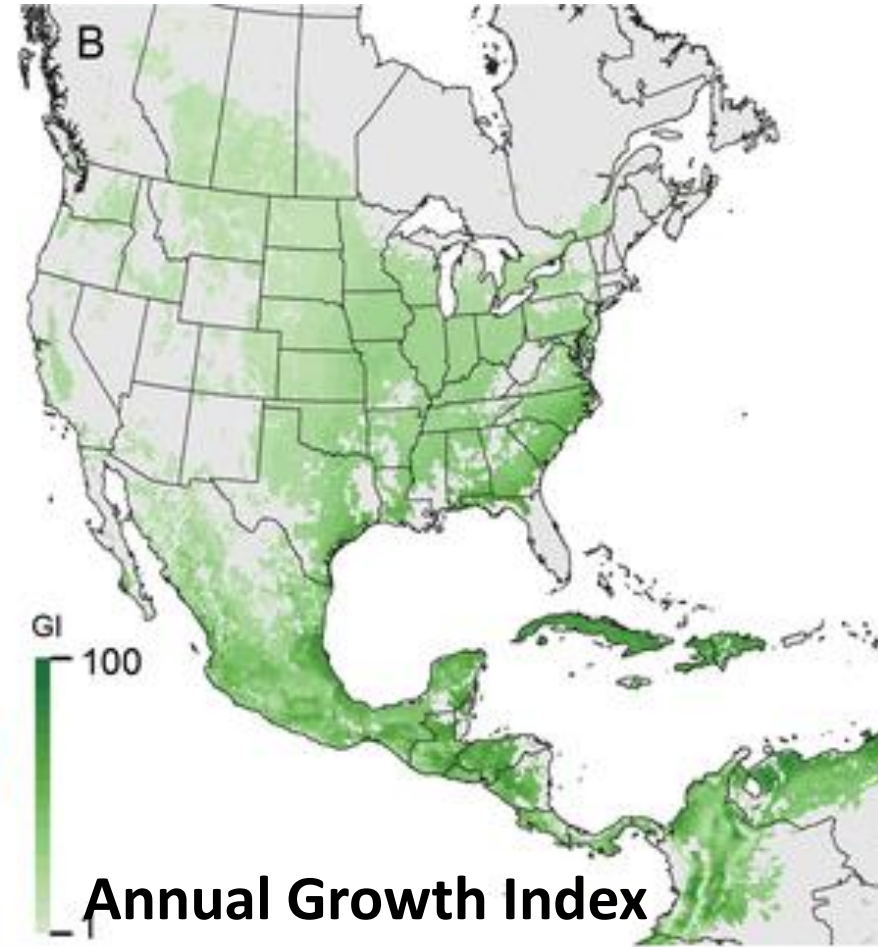


Potential distribution of *Helicoverpa armigera* in North America - climate suitability (modelled using Climex)

Kriticos et al. 2015



Ecoclimatic Index (EI) - favorability for persistence



Annual Growth Index (GI_A) - potential for population growth

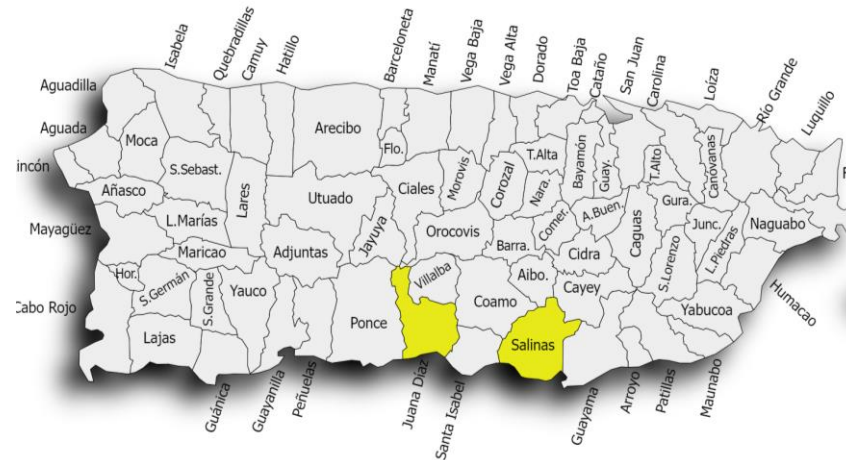
Potential distribution of *Helicoverpa armigera* in North America - climate suitability (modelled using Climex)

Kriticos et al. 2015

- Puerto Rico – strategic region (PPQ/USDA, Trujillo 2018)
- Tracking performance of insecticides
- Advanced molecular tools – hybrids studies



Bastos 2013

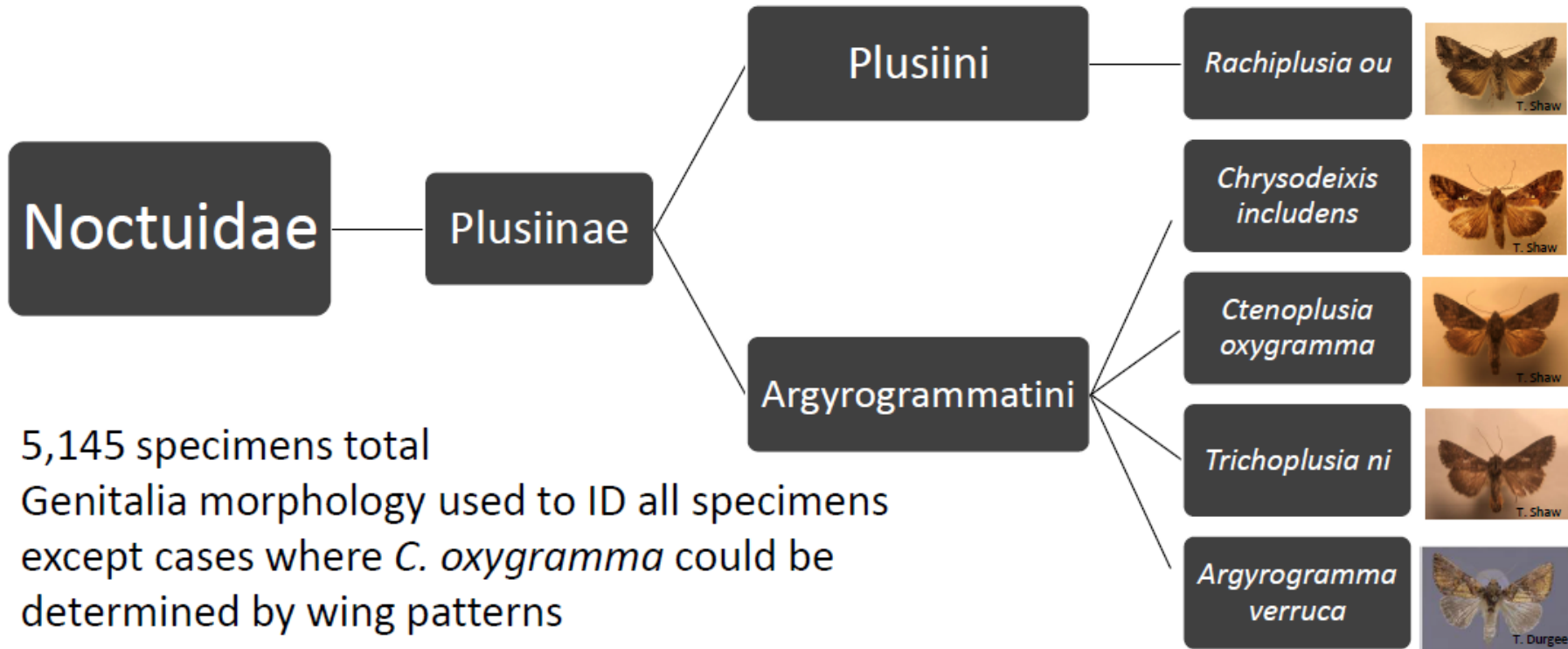


Field-derived populations from
Salinas and Juana Diaz

Soybean looper: *Chrysodeixis includens* (Walker) (formerly *Pseudoplusia includens*) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)

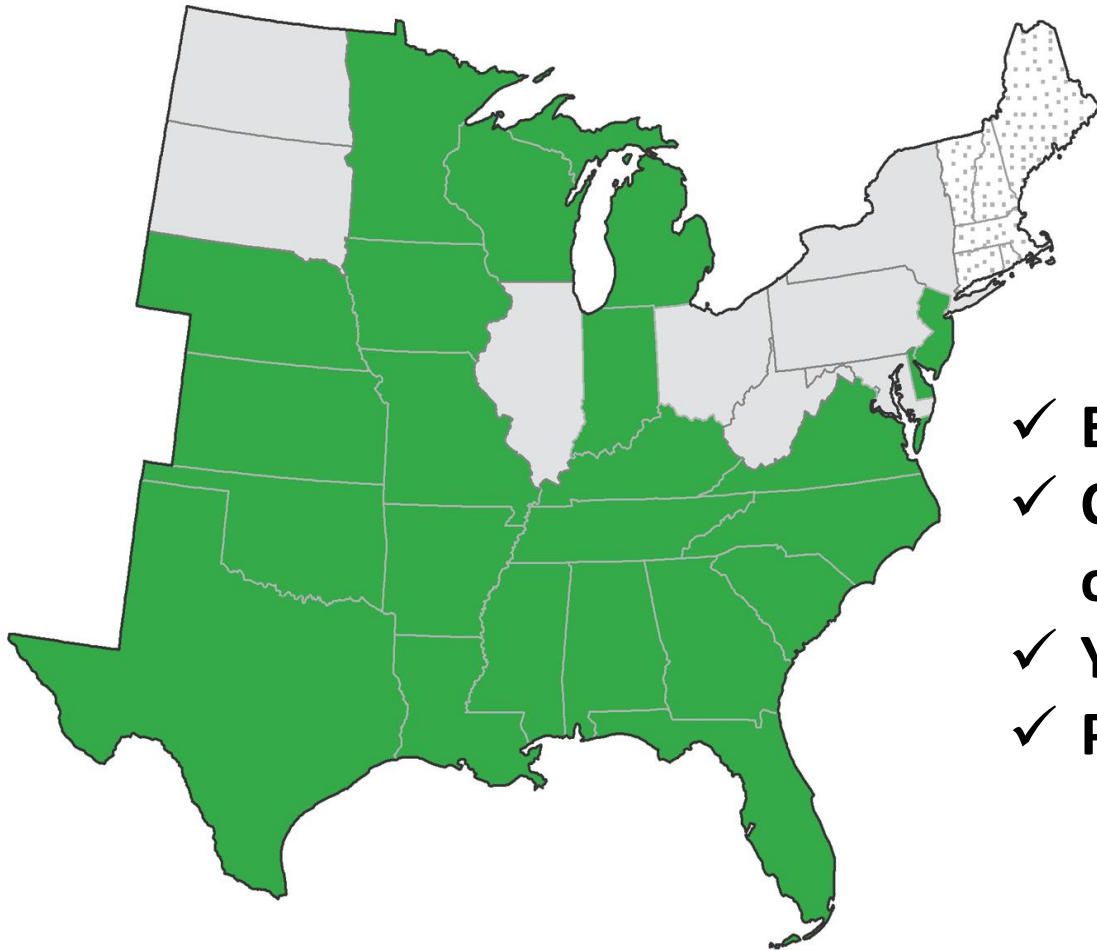
Year-around pheromone trapping

Interspecific Cross-Attraction



Shaw et al. 2021

Soybean looper: *Chrysodeixis includens* (Walker) (formerly *Pseudoplusia includens*) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)



WFREC/UF



Jeff Davis, Louisiana State University



WFREC/UF

- ✓ **Extremely polyphagous pest**
- ✓ **Consumes foliage inside of the canopy upward and outward**
- ✓ **Yield loss – R3 and R6 soybean stages**
- ✓ **Peak of occurrence – August**

Velvetbean Caterpillar: *Anticarsia gemmatalis* Hübner (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)

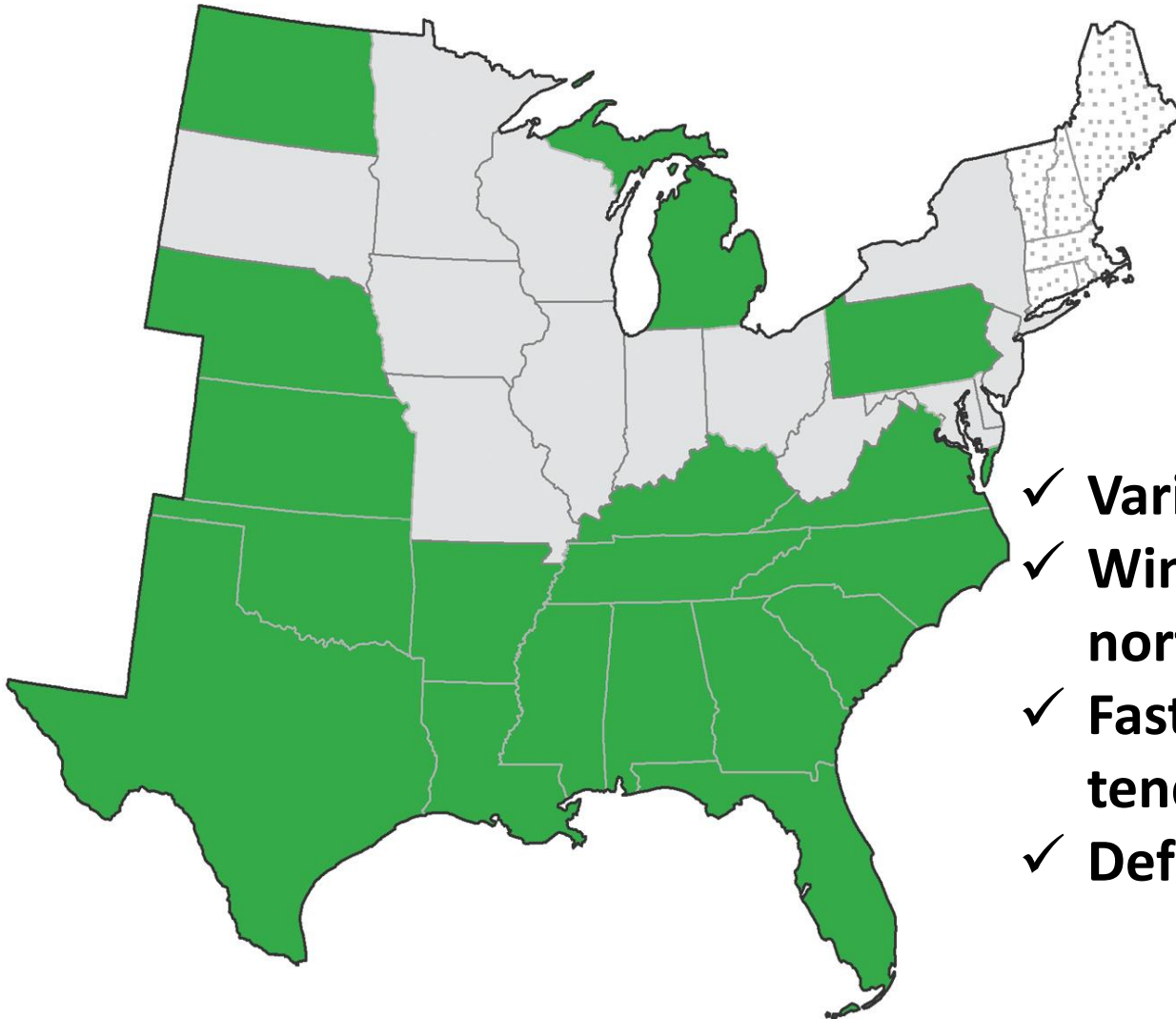


Photo by Jeff Davis, Louisiana State University



Photo by Mark Dreiling

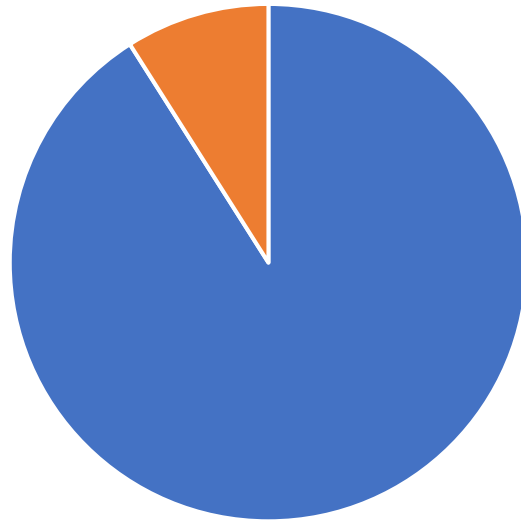
- ✓ **Variable coloration**
- ✓ **Winter survival in South Florida and migration northward during the spring/summer**
- ✓ **Faster defoliating pest starting on new leaves, and tender stems and pods**
- ✓ **Defoliation from upper to lower canopy**

Soybean

Management of caterpillars

Proportion of lepidopteran pests in soybean –
WFREC/UF – 2019 and 2020

Soybean looper 9%



High proportion of
velvetbean
caterpillar

Velvetbean Caterpillar

91%

Unpublished data



Management of caterpillars

Soybean looper

✓ Challenging pest to manage

SBL eggs deposited on lower canopy

Larval distribution in the plant canopy:

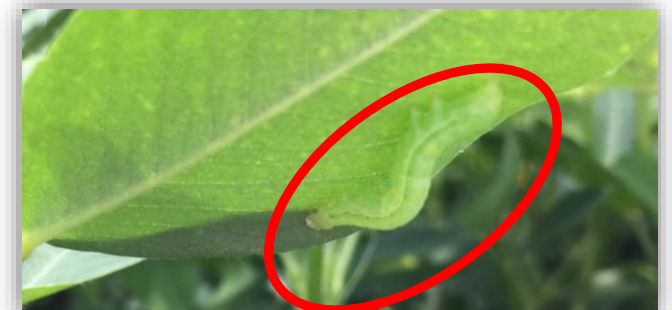
2nd instar - lower

3rd & 4th instar - upper canopy

6th instar - middle canopy

✓ Key point in the chemical control:

Insecticide delivery in the lower plant canopy



Soybean looper

Soybean looper



- Black spots visible on side
- 2 abdominal prolegs
- Black or green thoracic legs

Soybean looper

vs

Velvetbean caterpillar

Velvetbean caterpillar



4 abdominal prolegs

Green with white- yellow body stripes

Management of caterpillars

IPM improvement

Host plant resistance “...*the forgotten child in IPM*”

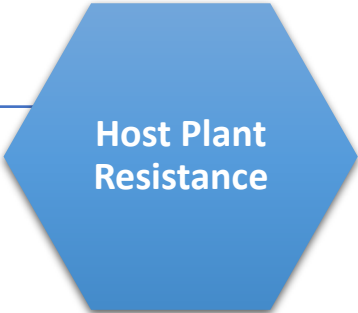
Initiating host breeding programs specifically to breed for resistance to pest injury

Peterson et al., 2018

Host Plant Resistance

Plant characteristics that avoid, tolerate, or recover from pest attack

Mechanisms of Resistance:



Antixenosis



Repellence
Nonpreference

Antibiosis



Growth rate
Mortality
Fecundity

Tolerance



Plant withstand
pest attack

Campos et al.



(Painter, R.H., 1951)

Introduction

Host Plant Resistance

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Host Plant
Resistance

Campos et al.

UF IFAS
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

Elite breeding lines – documentation of antibiosis resistance

Turfgrass Breeding Program - UF

Fall armyworm and Tropical sod webworm

✓ Life history traits

Larval developmental time

Larval survival

Pupal weight

✓ Fitness Index



Sport fields

Sod production

Golf courses

Lawns

Elite breeding lines – documentation of antibiosis resistance

Peanut Breeding Program at UF

Peanut elite breeding lines performance against FAW



Elite breeding lines – documentation of antibiosis resistance

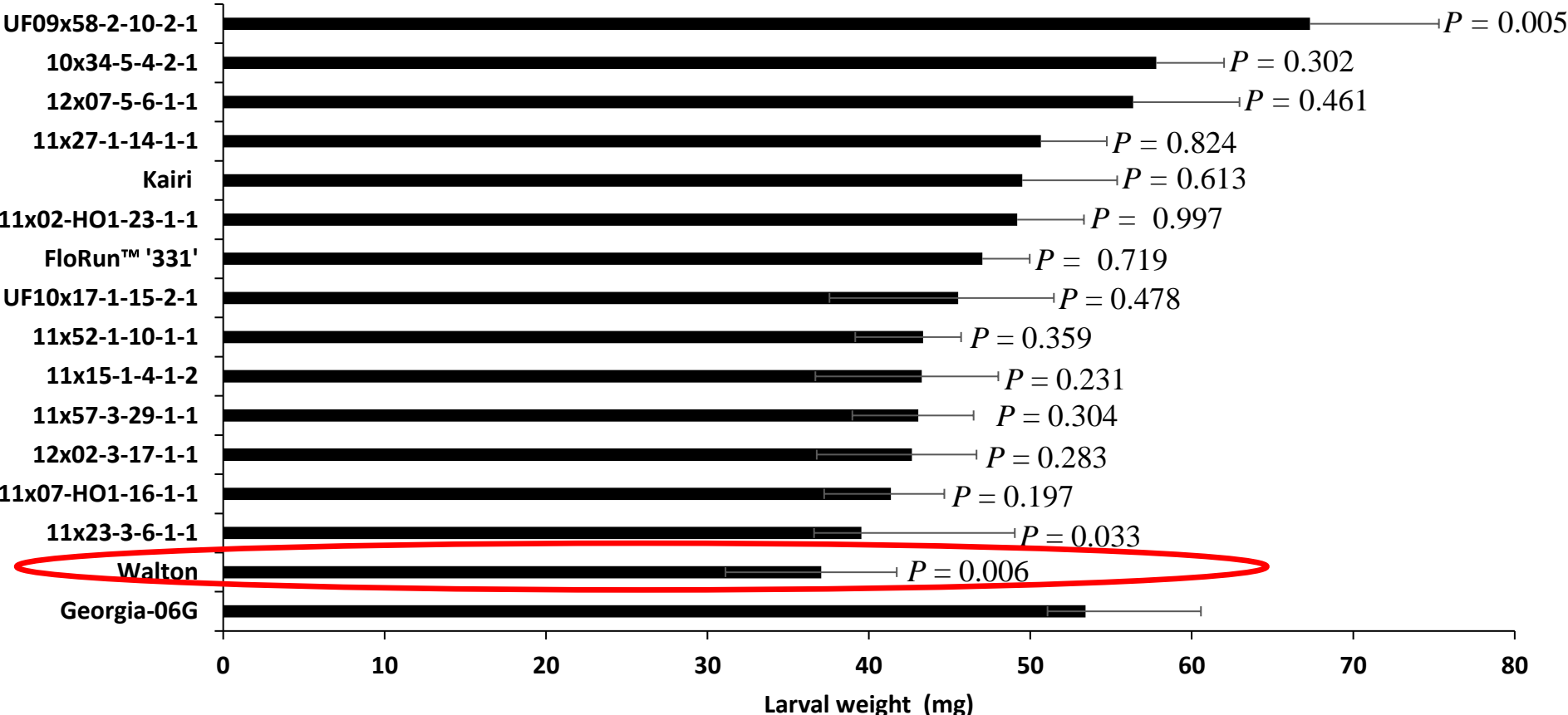
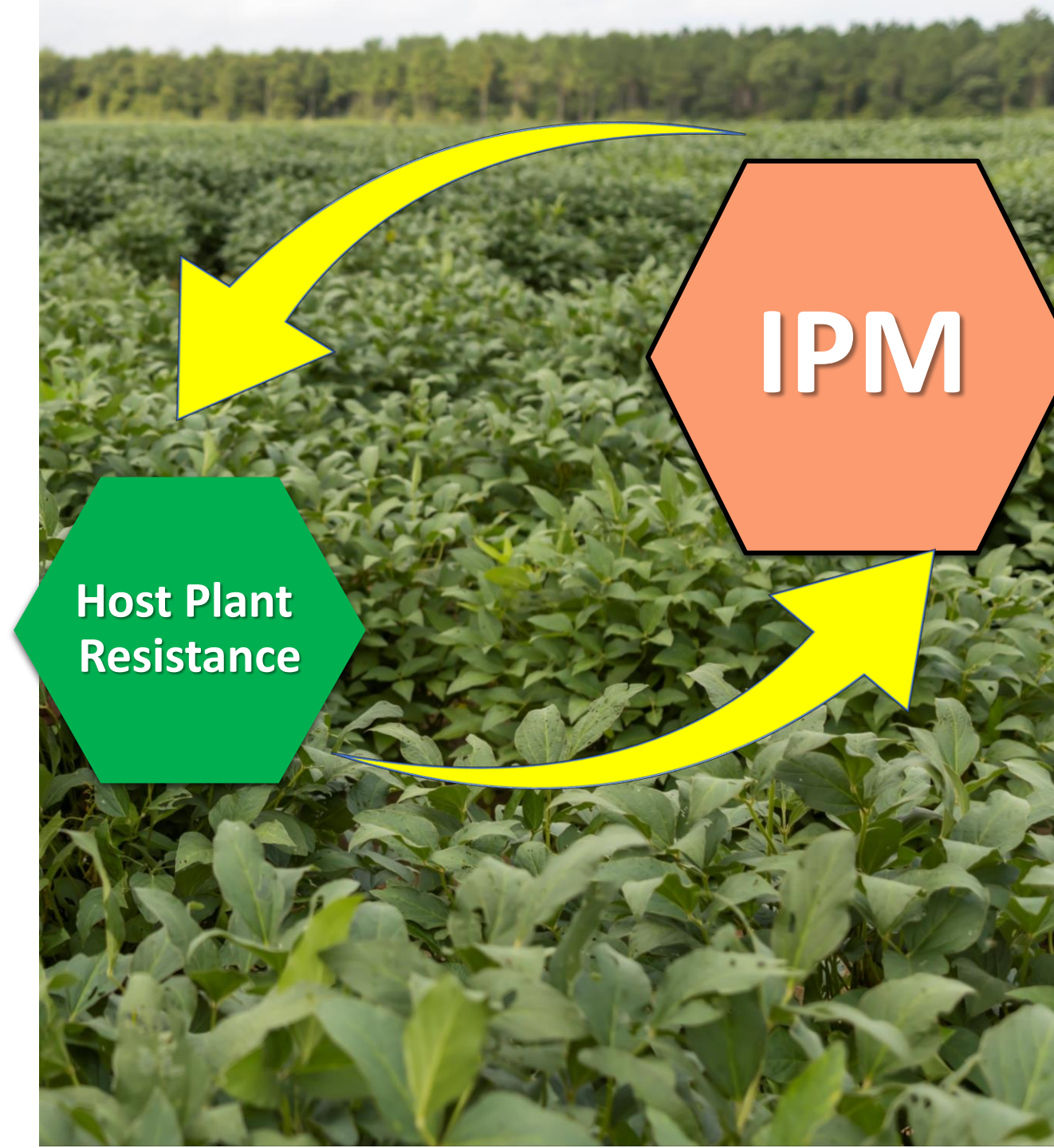


Figure 1. Larval weight in mg of soybean looper feeding on leaves of Walton, FloRun™ '331', Georgia-06G, Kairi, and 12 breeding lines at the vegetative growth stage. Error bars represent S.E.M. P-values ≤0.05 indicate individual means statistically significant from Georgia-06G, used as larval-feeding resistant reference (Dunnet test).

The big picture

Antibiosis –
host plant
resistance to
caterpillars

Fitness
cost



Acknowledge

Florida Peanut Check off



National Peanut Board™

www.nationalpeanutboard.org



**Cotton
Incorporated**



**United States
Department of
Agriculture**

**National Institute
of Food and
Agriculture**

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