

2024 Update on Thrips and INSV



Daniel K. Hasegawa
Research Entomologist
USDA-ARS, Salinas CA

Pest Management Meeting
11/13/2024



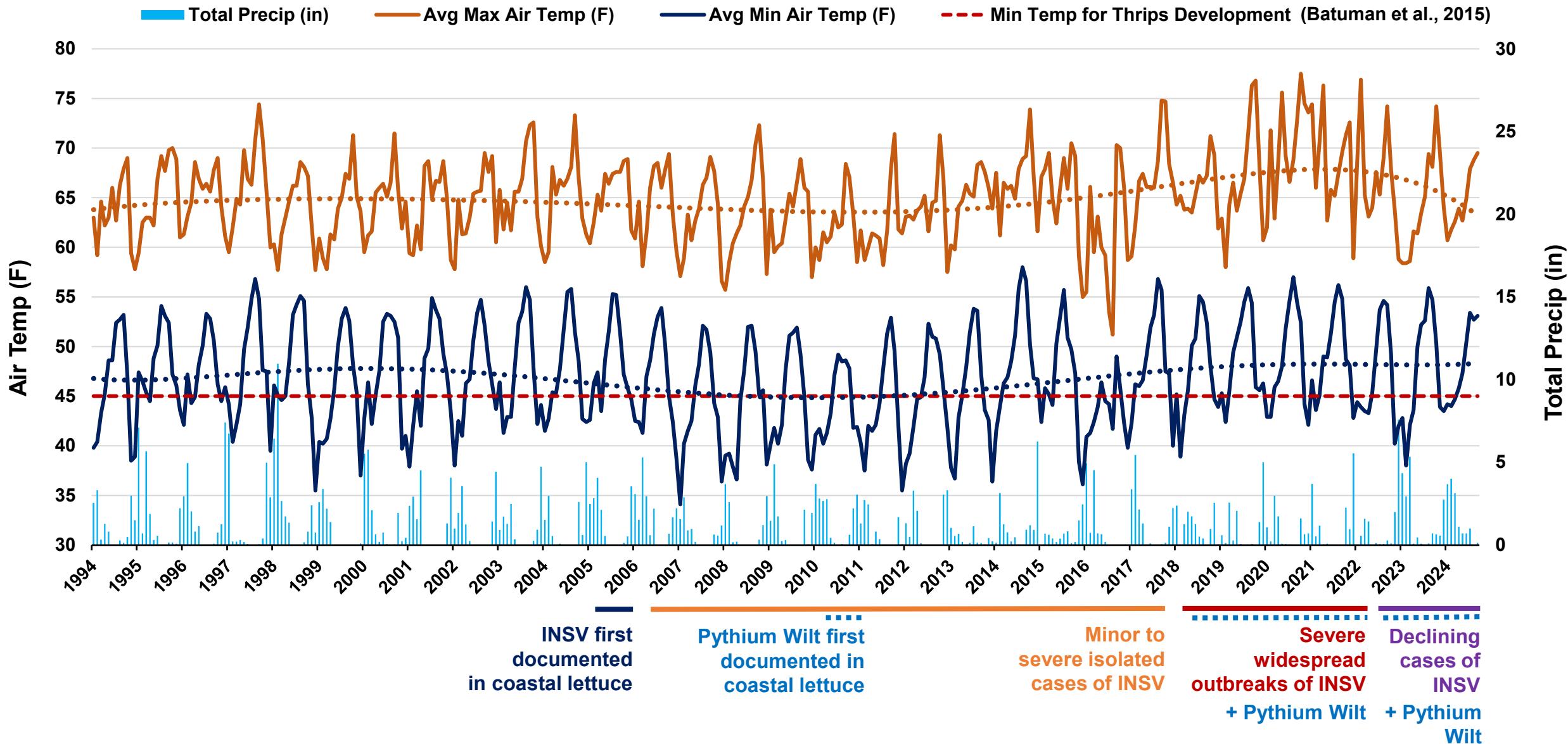
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2024 Update on Thrips and INSV

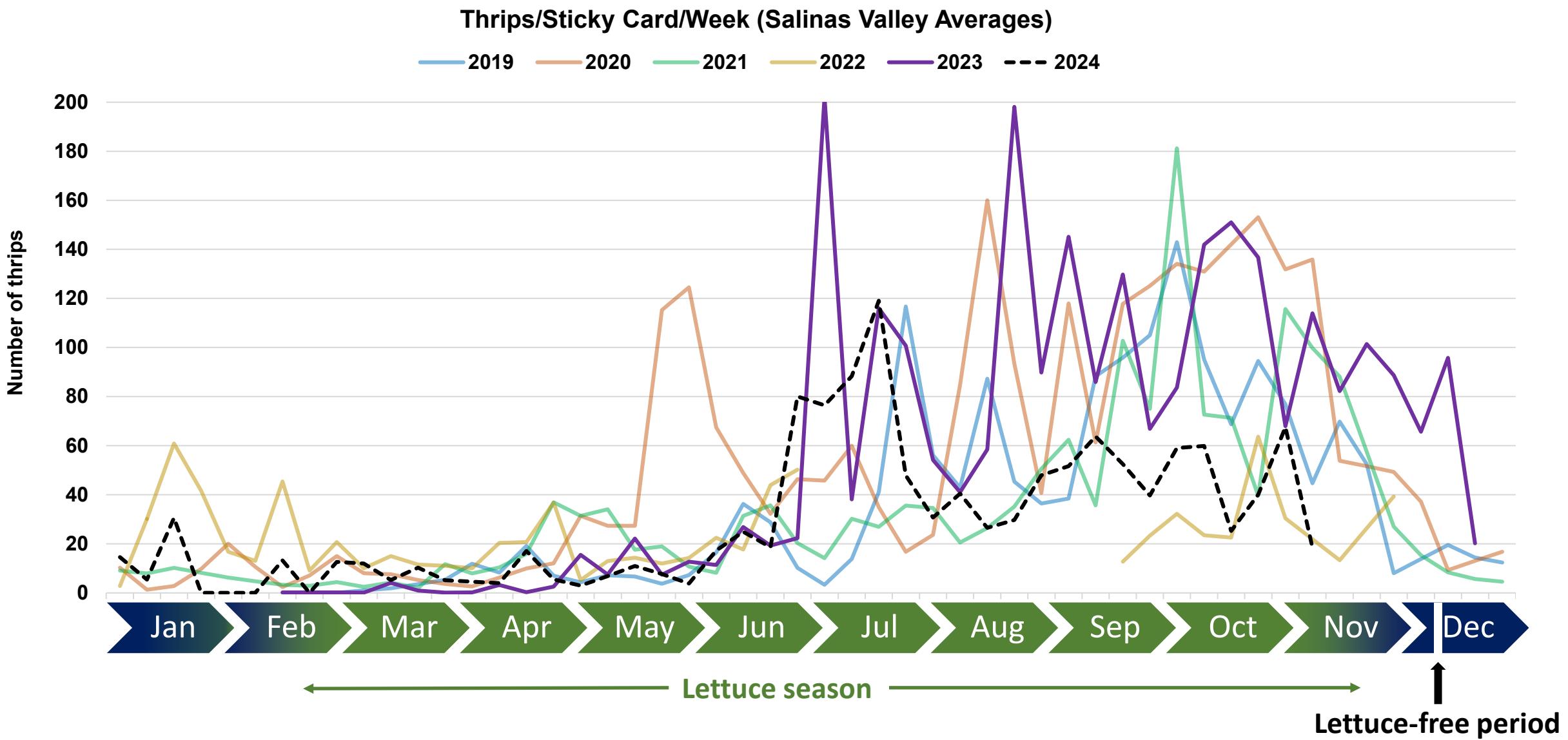
1. 2024 observations: weather, thrips, INSV, weeds
2. INSV and Pythium Wilt interactions
3. Peptide technologies for managing thrips and diamondback moth
4. INSV susceptibility tests

30 years of climate data

CIMIS Station 116: Salinas North



Thrips monitoring: 2019 - 2024

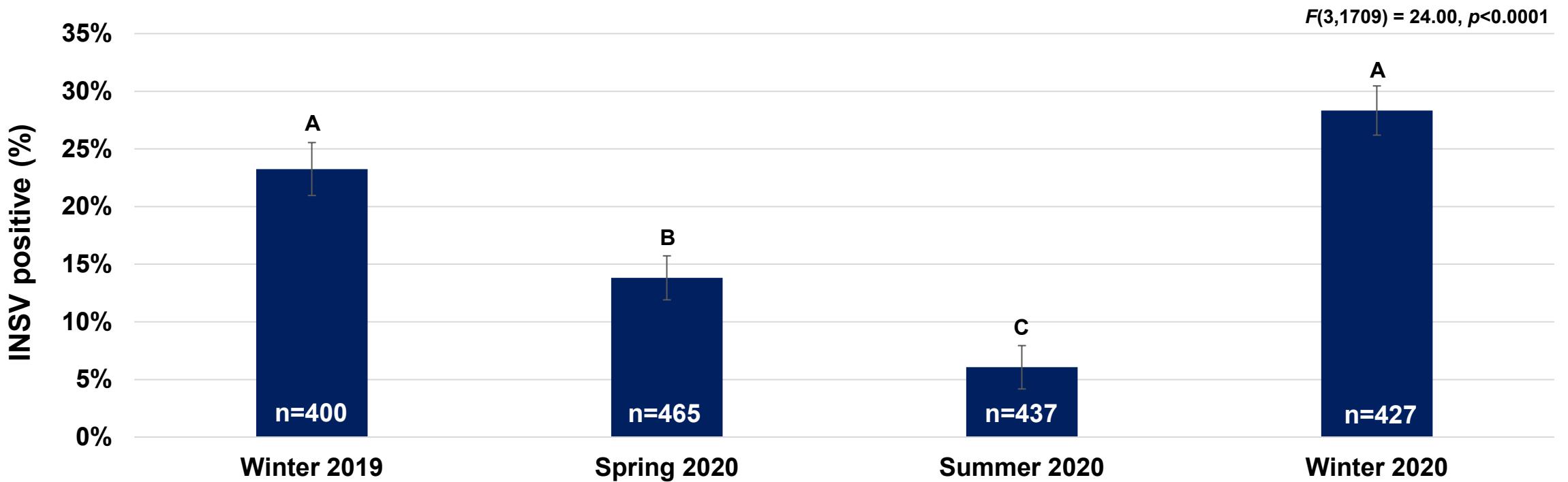


Top 10 non-lettuce hosts for INSV in the Salinas Valley, CA

	Common name	Scientific name	Family	Category	Seasonal abundance			
					Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
1	Little Mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Malvaceae (Mallow Family)	Broadleaf	++	++	++	++
2	Annual Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)	Broadleaf	++	++	++	++
3	Nettleleaf goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot Family)	Broadleaf	+	++	++	++
4	Mare's Tail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)	Broadleaf	+	++	++	++
5	Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Convolvulaceae (Morning glory Family)	Broadleaf	0	++	++	++
6	Shepherds Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)	Broadleaf	++	++	++	++
7	Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Portulacaceae (Purslane Family)	Broadleaf	0	+	++	++
8	Hairy Fleabane	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)	Broadleaf	+	++	++	++
9	Burning Nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>	Urticaceae (Nettle Family)	Broadleaf	++	++	++	++
10	Common Lambsquarter	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot Family)	Broadleaf	0	++	++	++

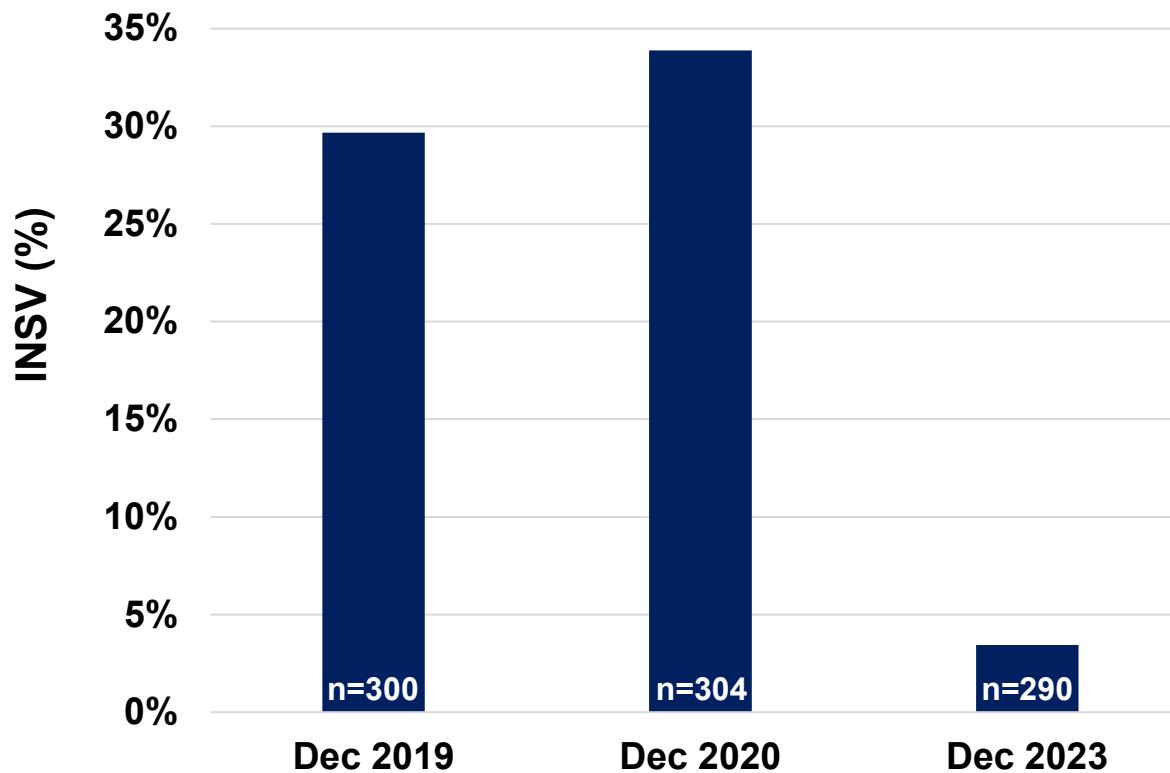
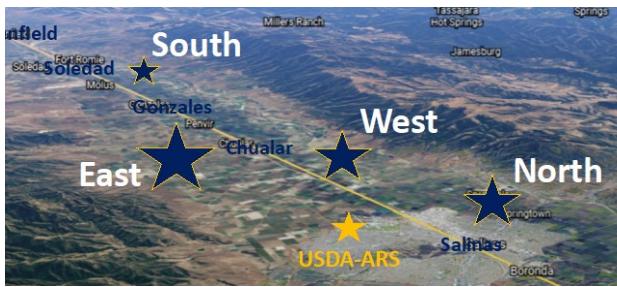


Top 10 hosts: Season



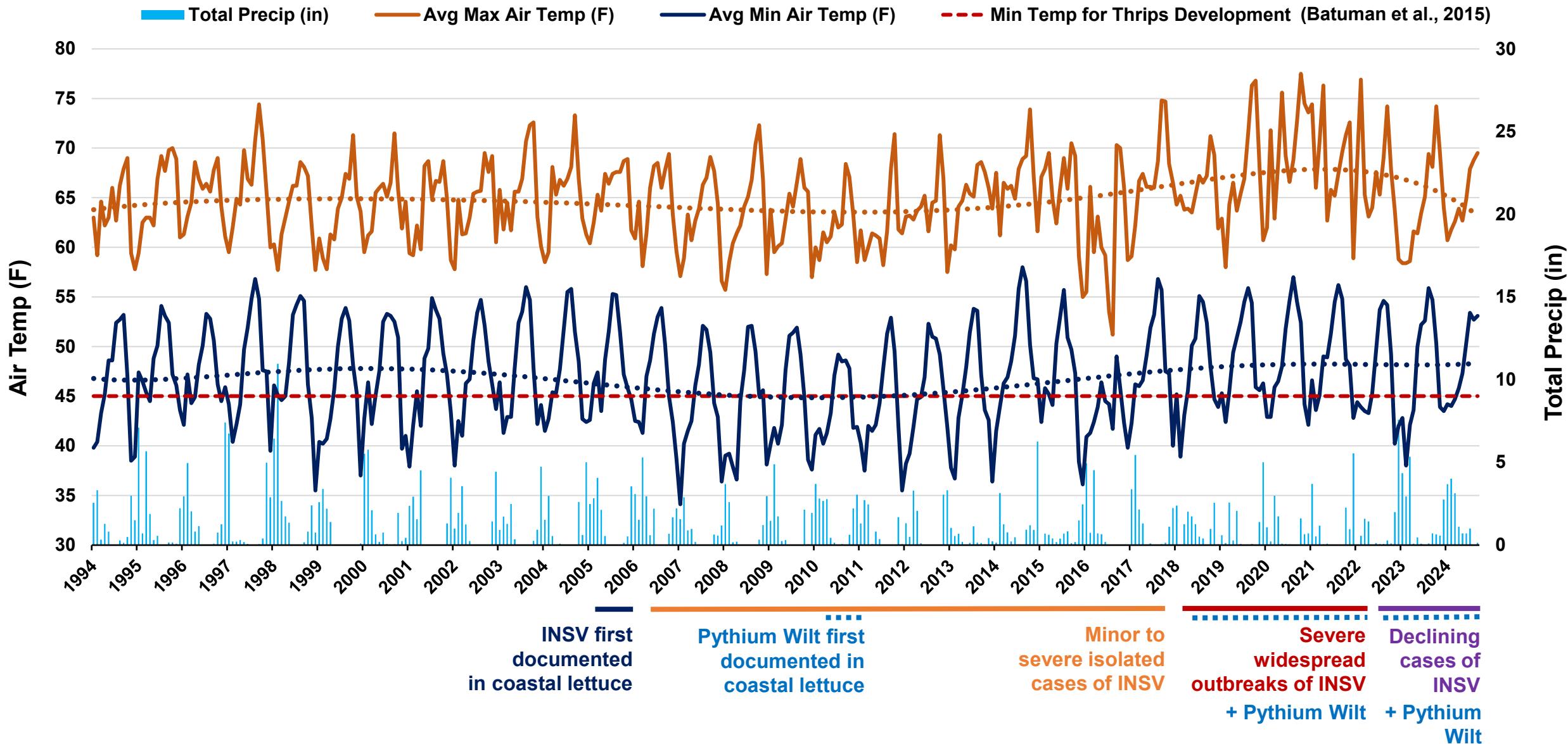
2023 field surveys: top 10 hosts for INSV

8 locations: East and West



30 years of climate data

CIMIS Station 116: Salinas North



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Timing of INSV and Pythium Wilt

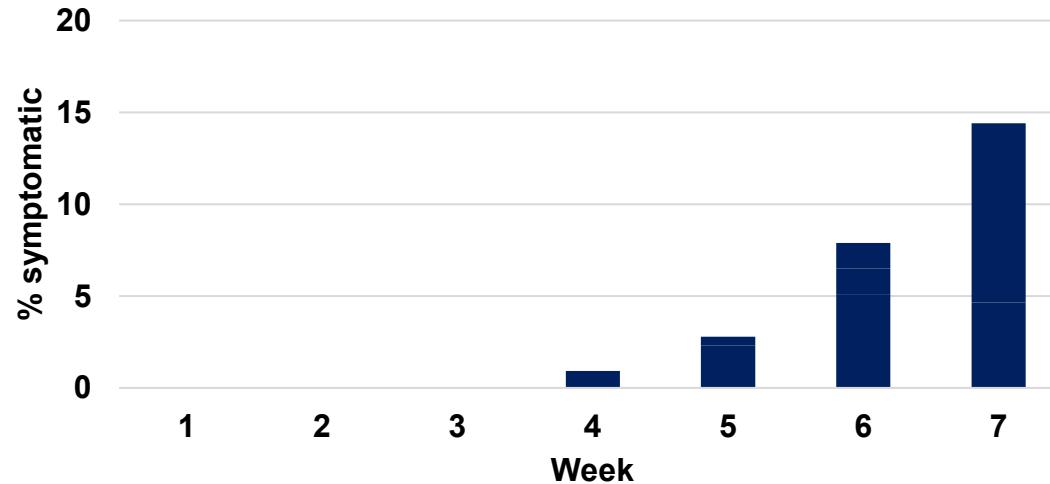


Dr. JP Dundore-Arias, Karla Jasso, M.S. student
California State University Monterey Bay

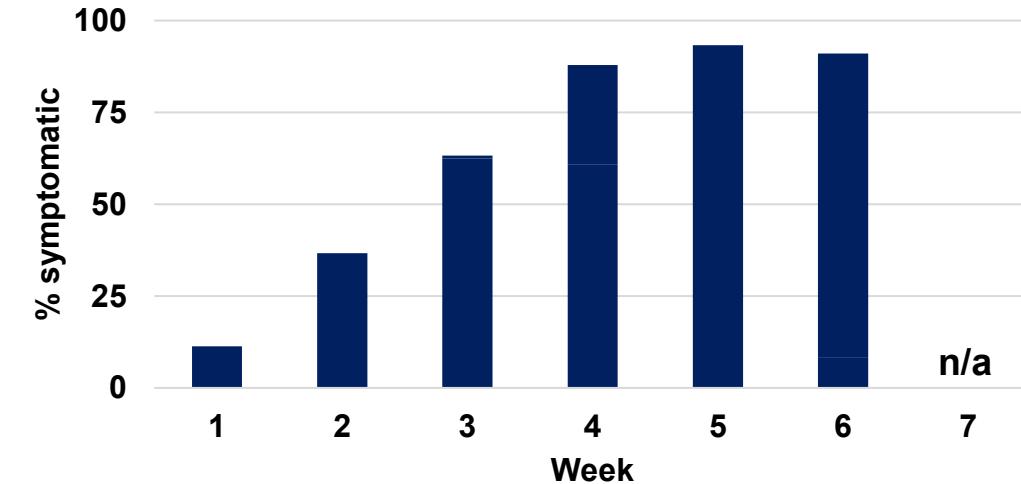


Timing of INSV and Pythium Wilt

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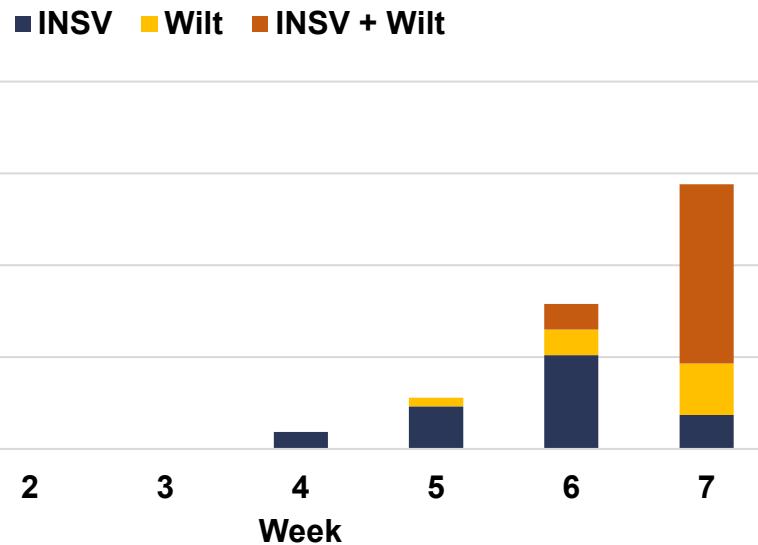


Field 2

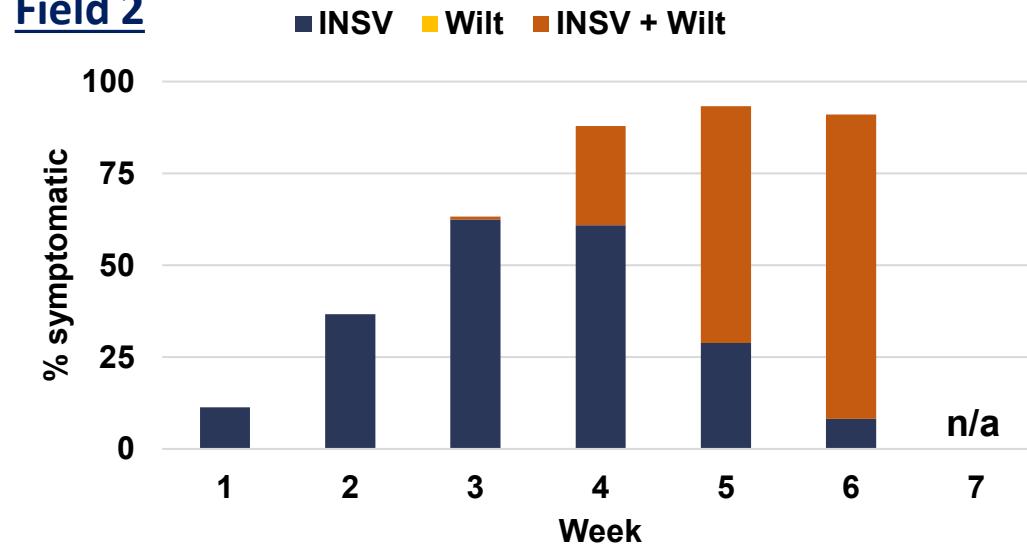


Timing of INSV and Pythium Wilt

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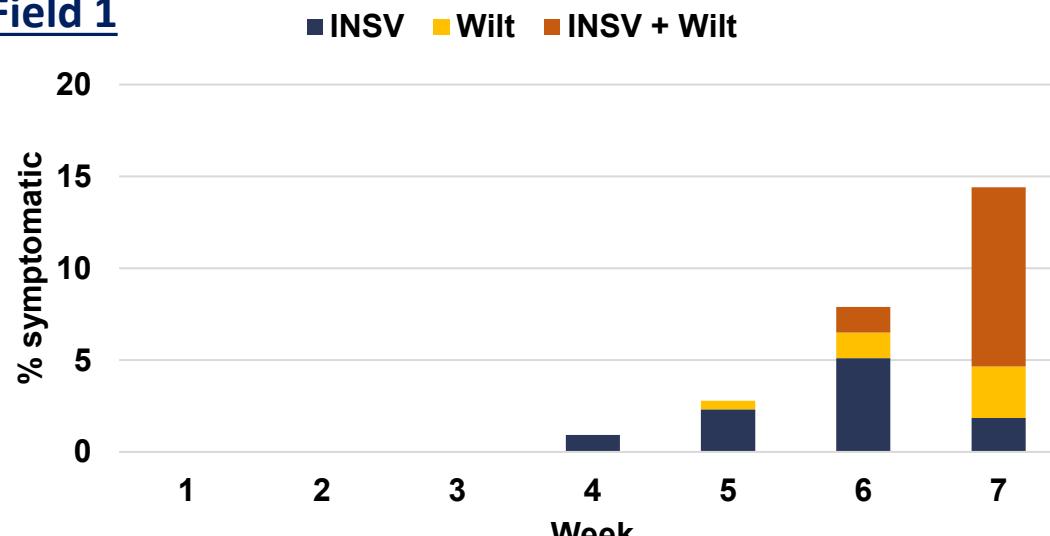


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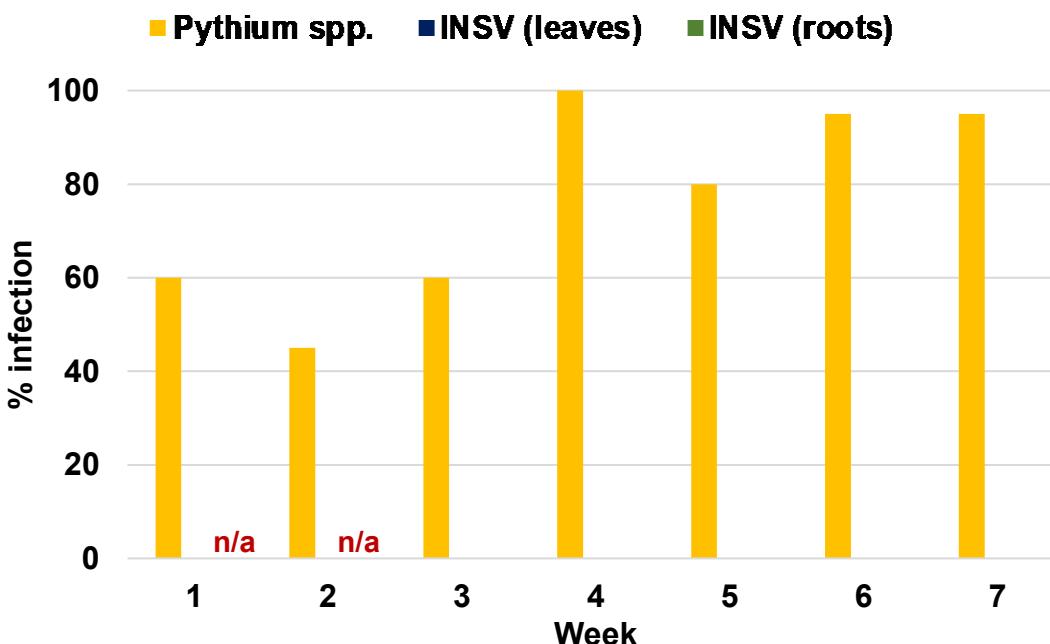
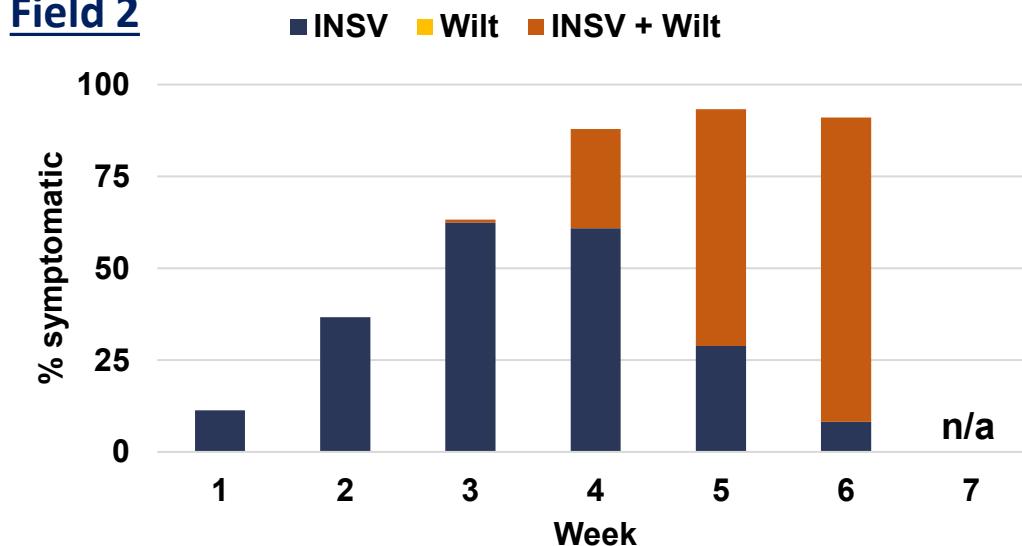


Timing of INSV and Pythium Wilt

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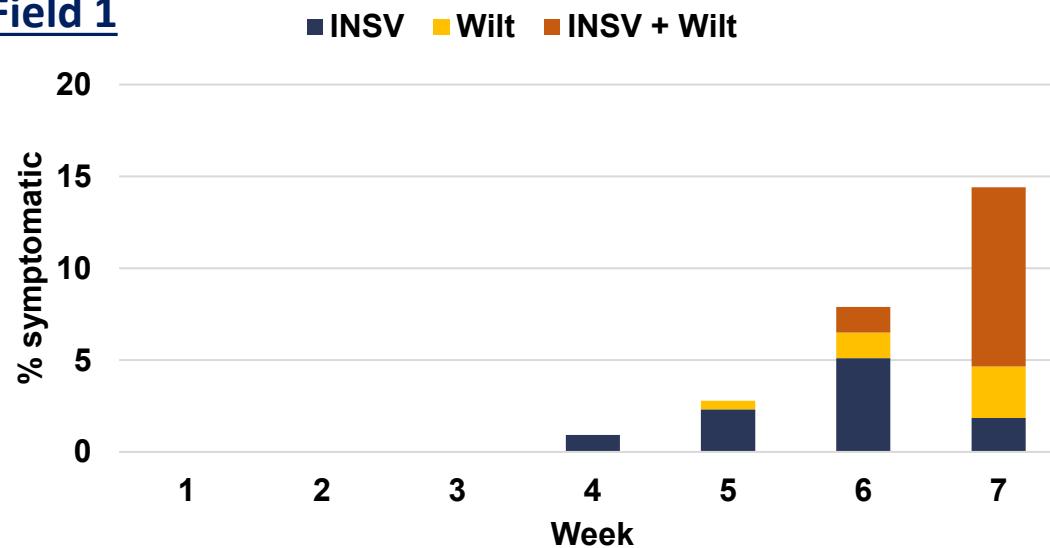


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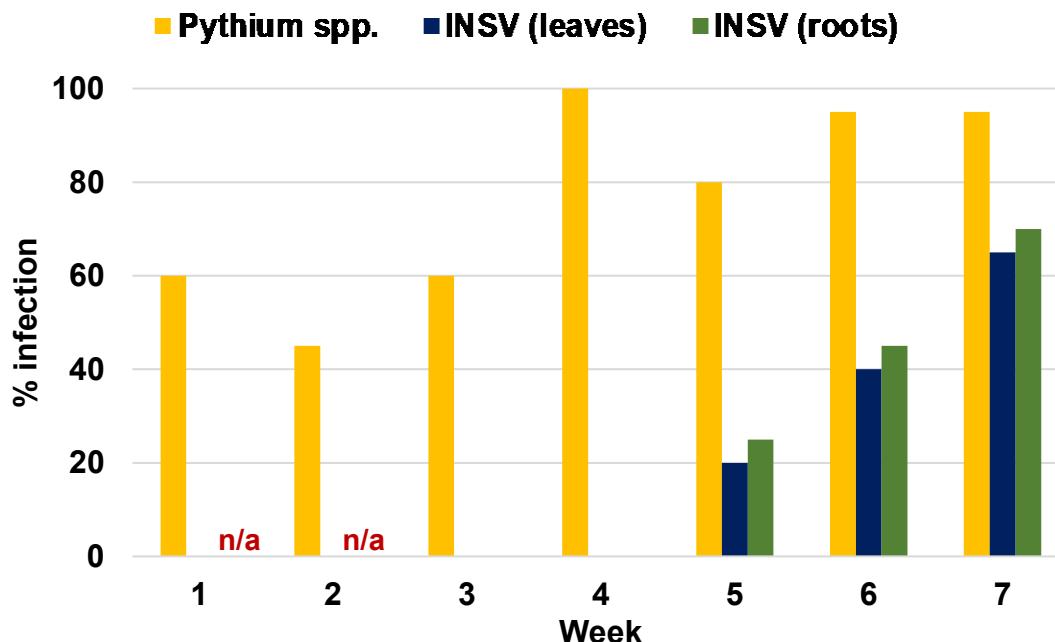
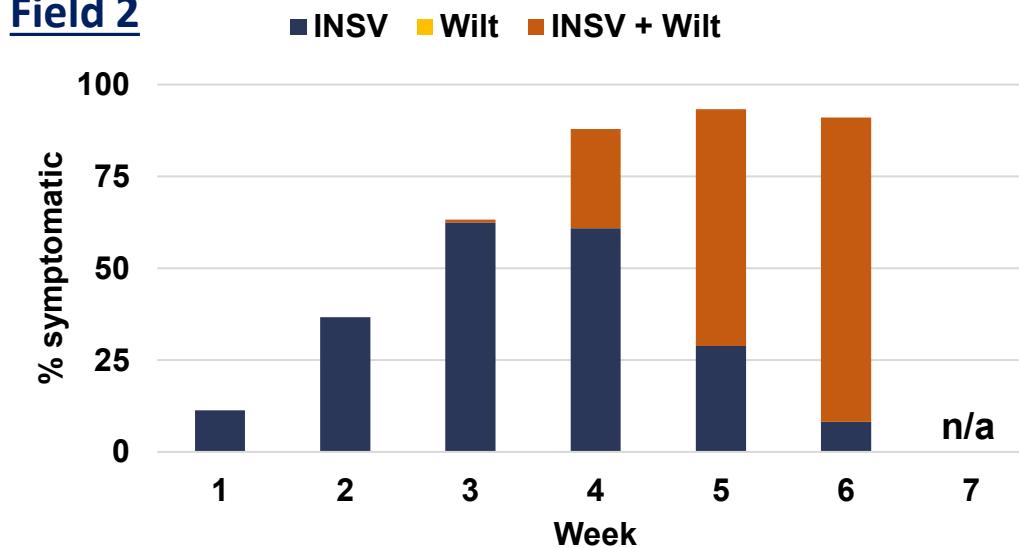


Timing of INSV and Pythium Wilt

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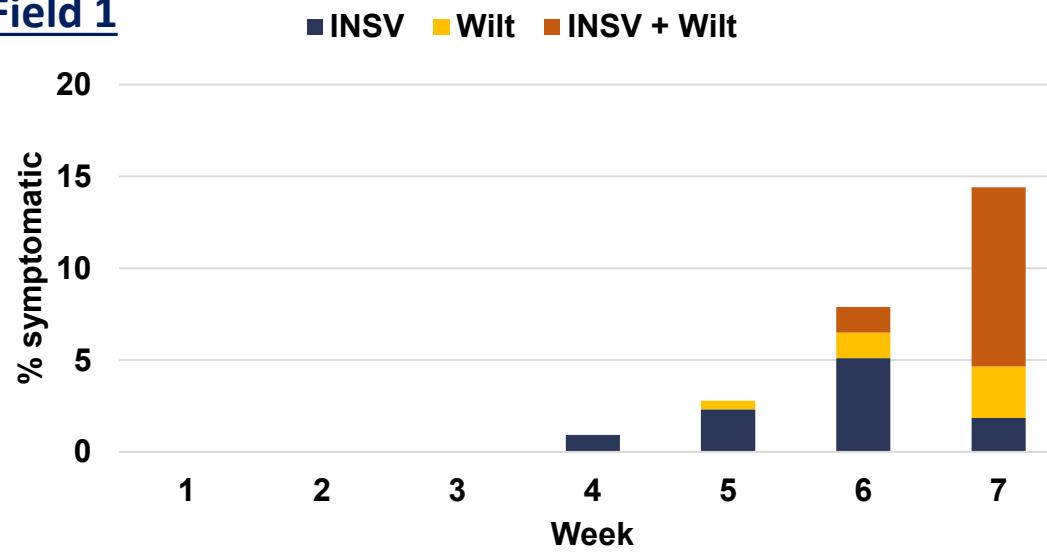


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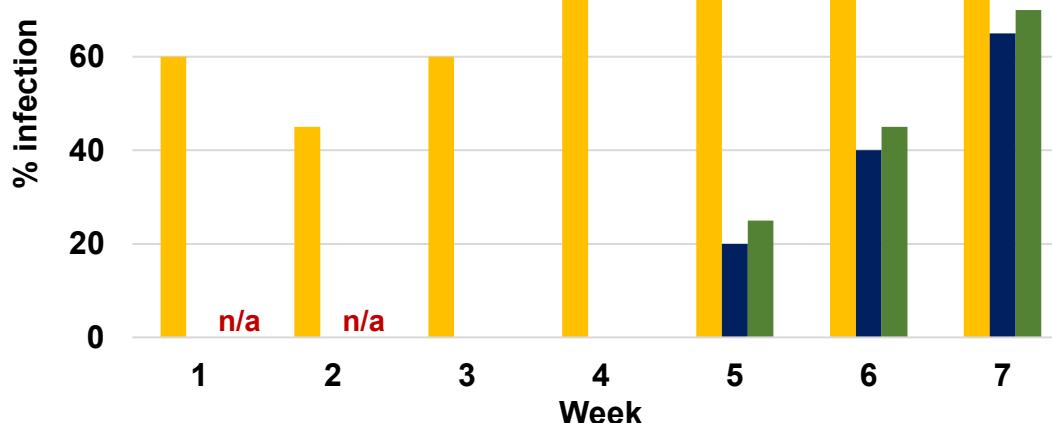


Timing of INSV and Pythium Wilt

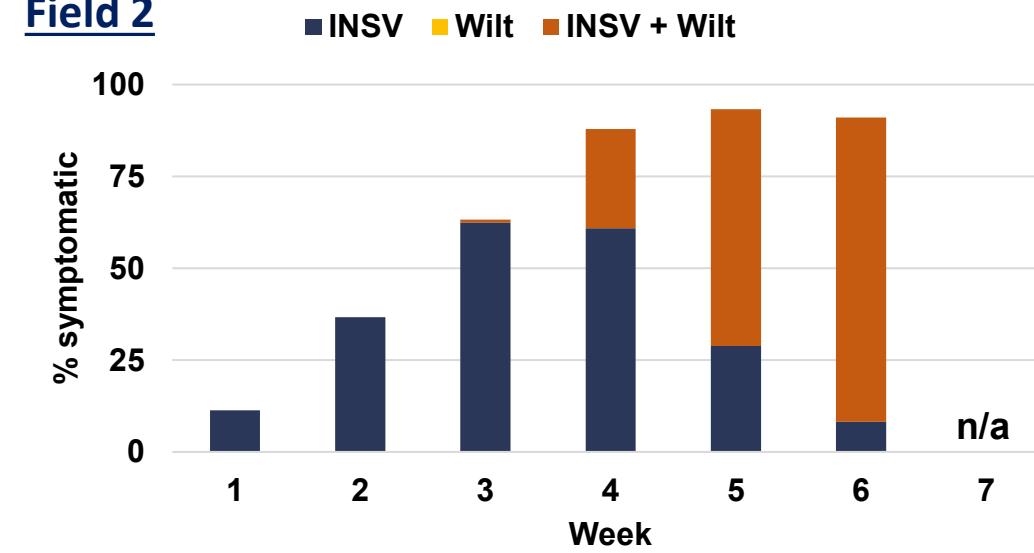
Field 1



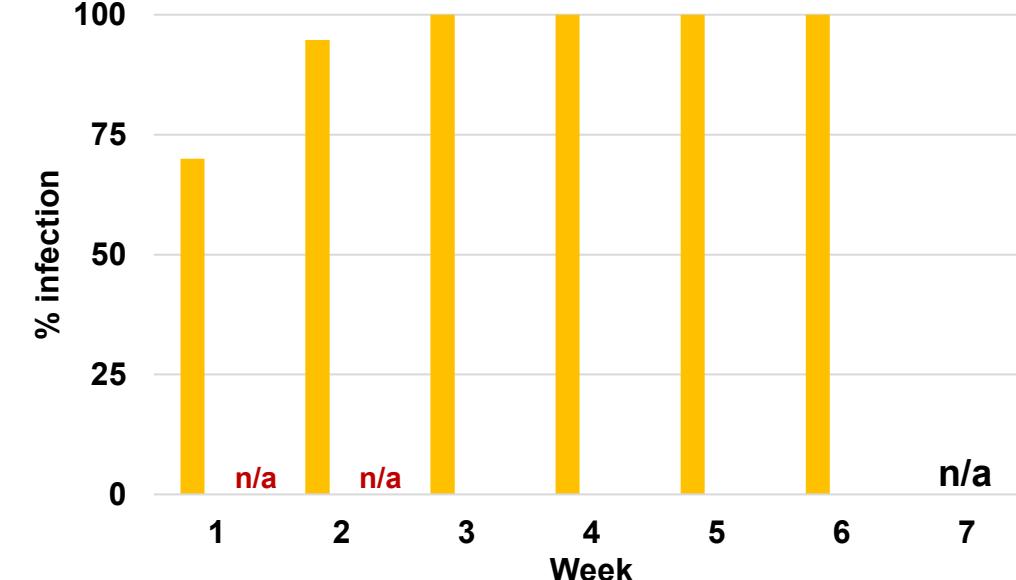
■ Pythium spp. ■ INSV (leaves) ■ INSV (roots)



Field 2

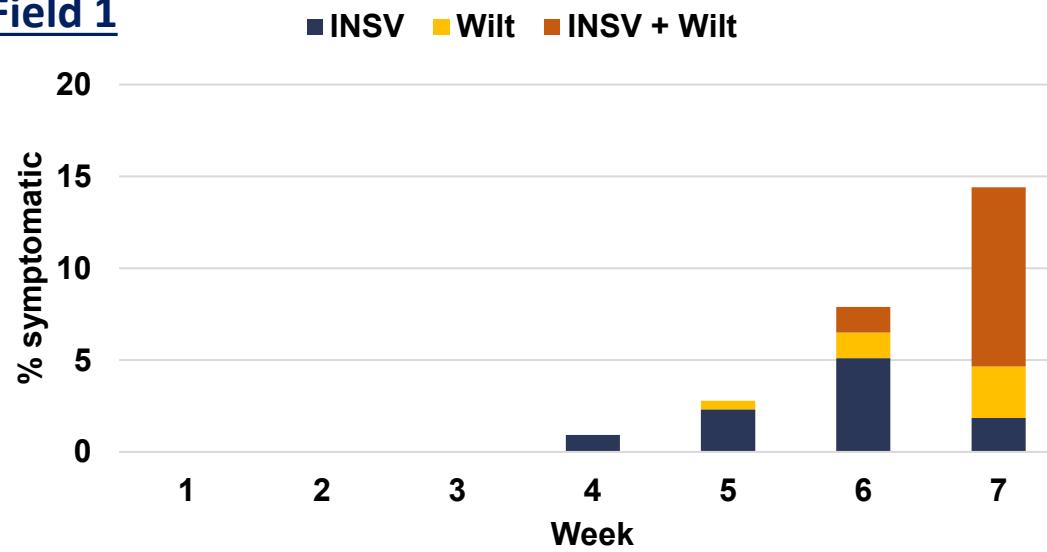


■ Pythium spp. ■ INSV (leaves) ■ INSV (roots)

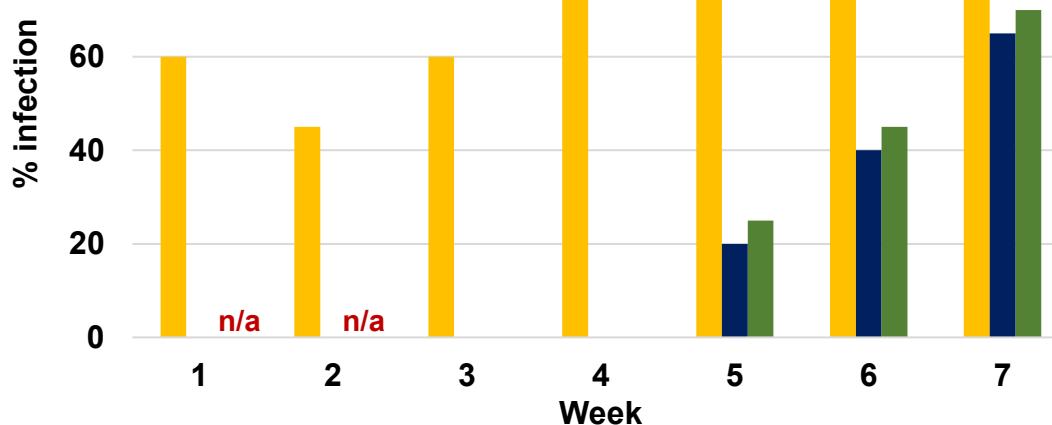


Timing of INSV and Pythium Wilt

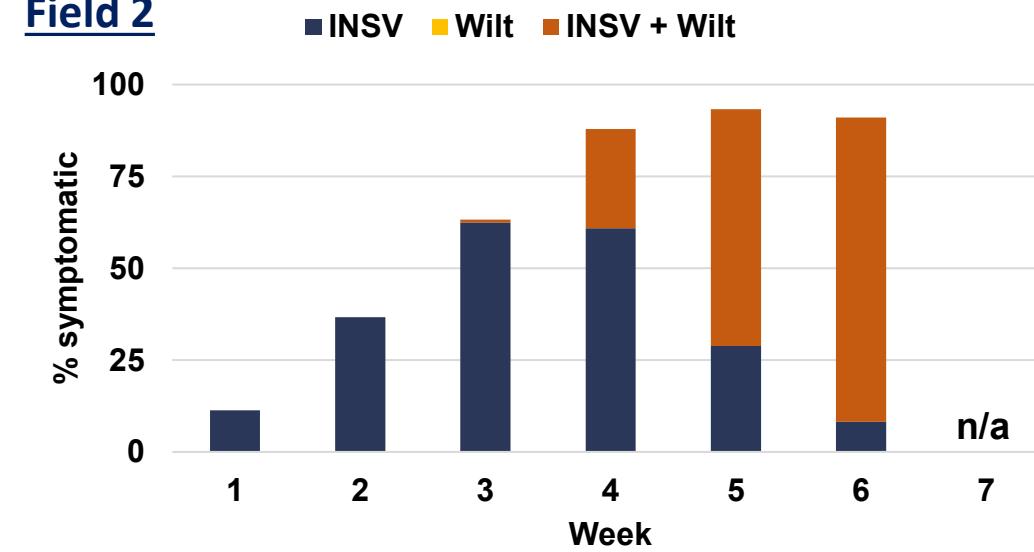
Field 1



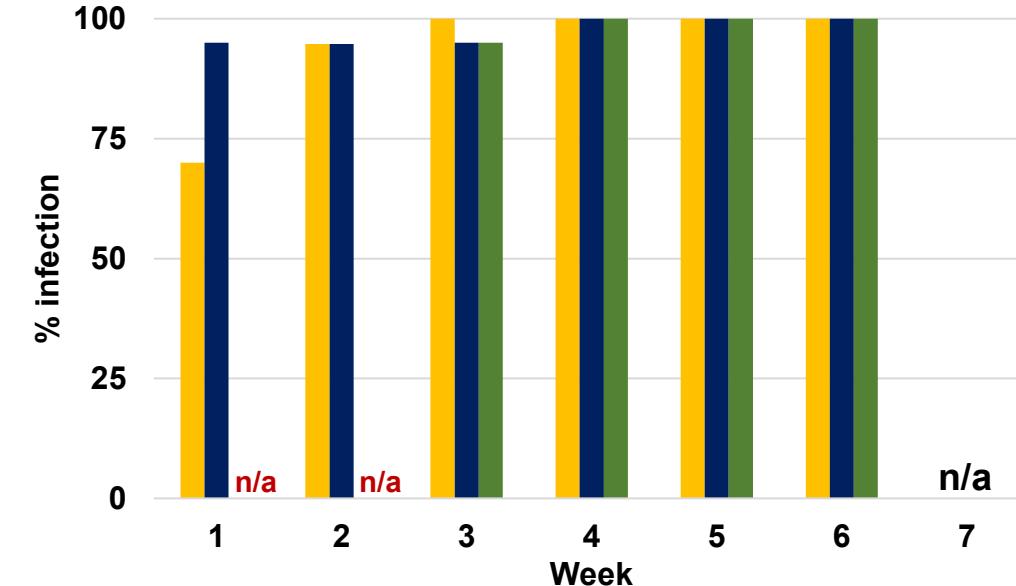
■ Pythium spp. ■ INSV (leaves) ■ INSV (roots)



Field 2

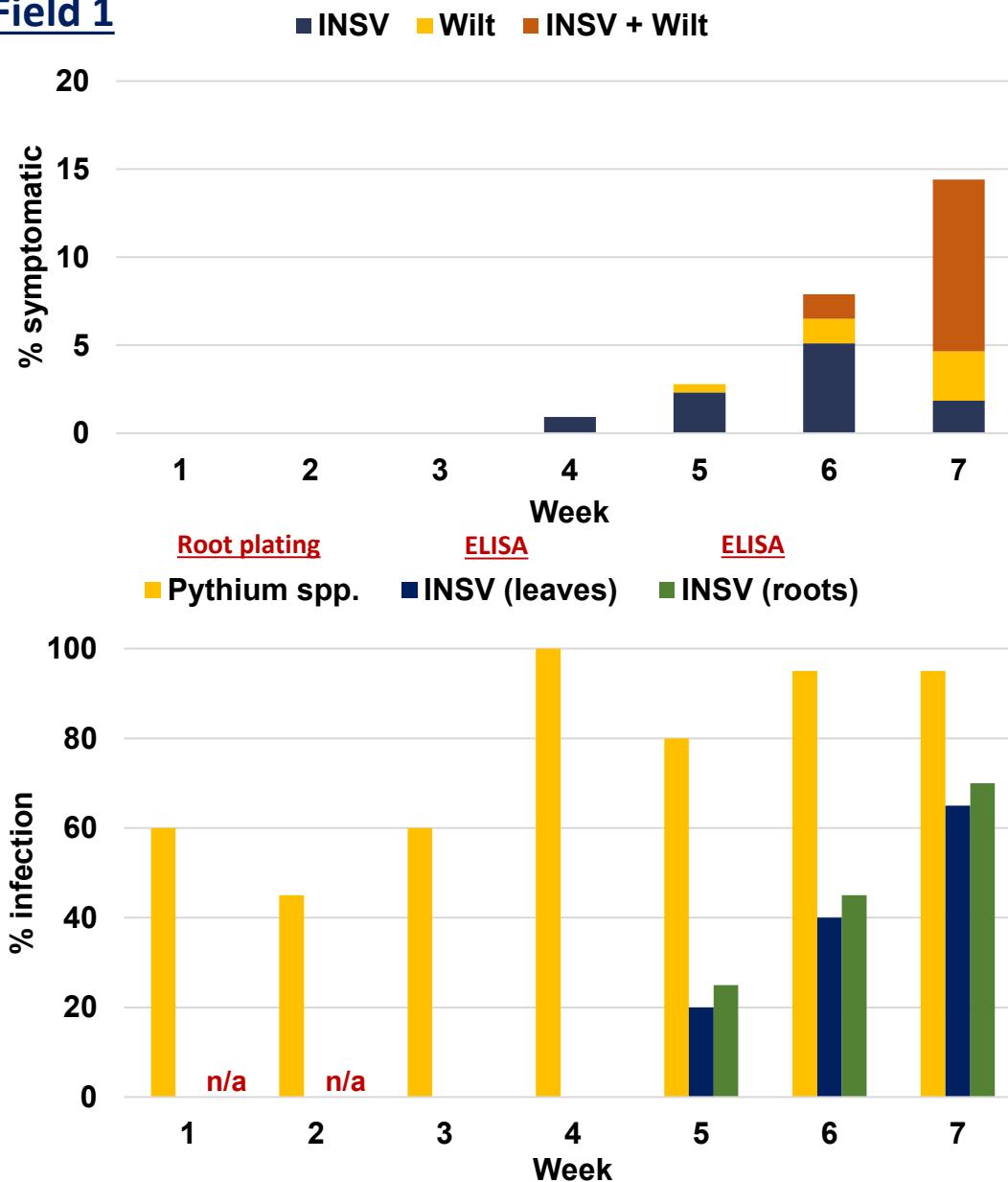


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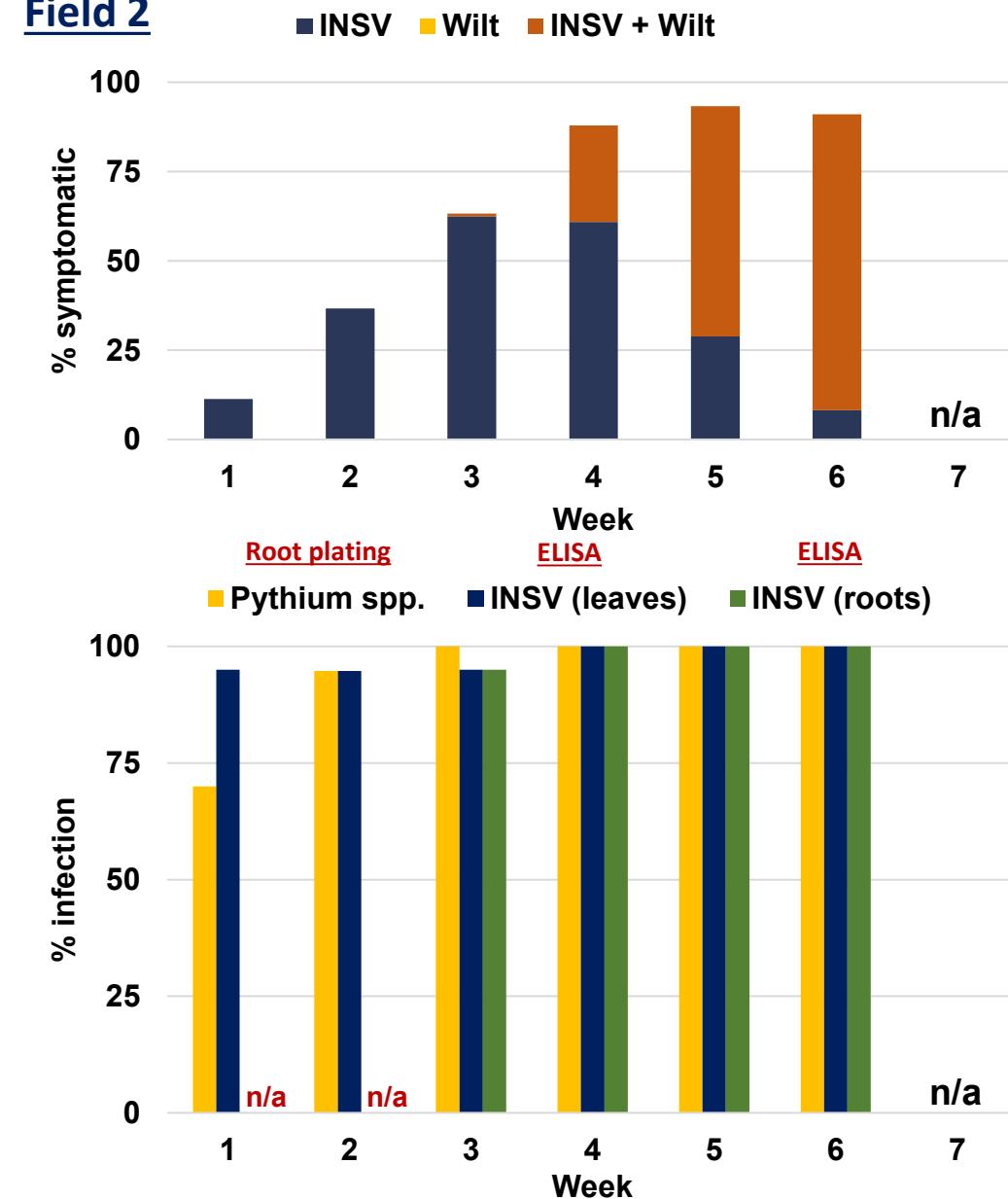


Timing of INSV and Pythium Wilt

Field 1

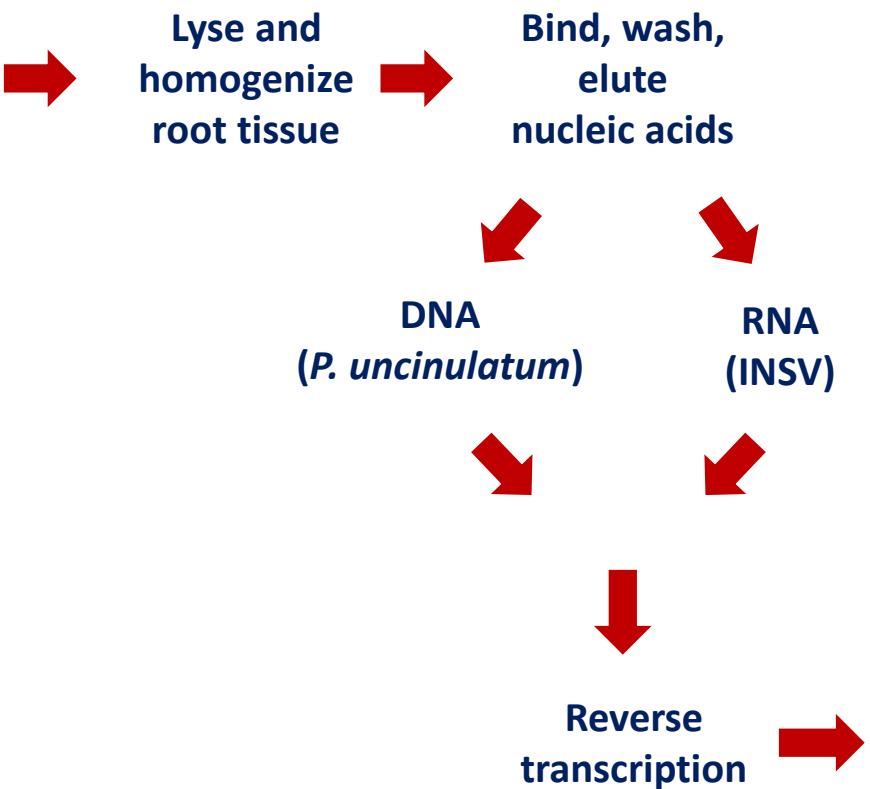


Field 2



Multiplex detection assay for INSV and *P. uncinulatum*

qPCR



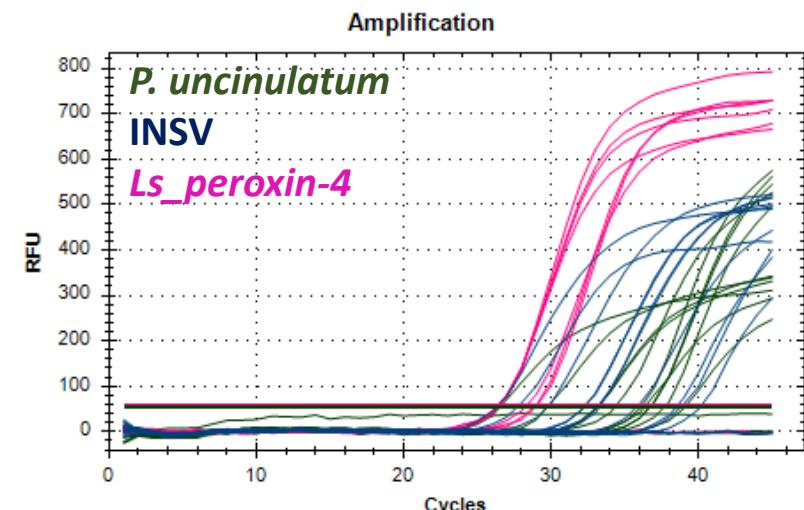
Viviana Camelo
USDA-ARS, Salinas
Postdoc



Frank Martin
USDA-ARS Salinas



Austin McCoy
Timothy Miles
Martin Chilvers
Michigan State University



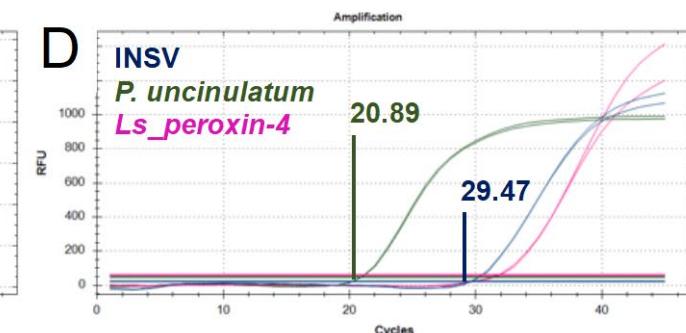
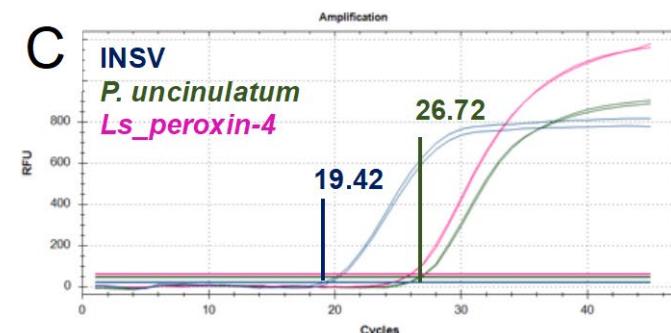
Field validation

Timing of INSV and Pythium Wilt



*Creation of a new tool to detect
INSV and Pythium uncinulatum
from a single root sample*

B	1	2	3	4	5	6
INSV	↑ 19.42	24.11	23.44	22.94	24.72	29.57 ↓
<i>P. uncinulatum</i>	↓ 26.72	25.95	22.65	20.90	21.76	20.89 ↑



INSV + *P. uncinulatum* co-inoculation studies

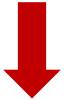


P. uncinulatum inoculations

Millet
inoculated with
P. uncinulaum
media plugs

~3 weeks

1:7
millet:soil substrate
(autoclaved)



Transplant lettuce
into soil substrate

INSV + *P. uncinulatum* co-inoculation studies

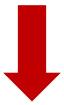


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Transplant lettuce
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INSV inoculations

F. occidentalis colony



INSV
acquisitions
using L1s

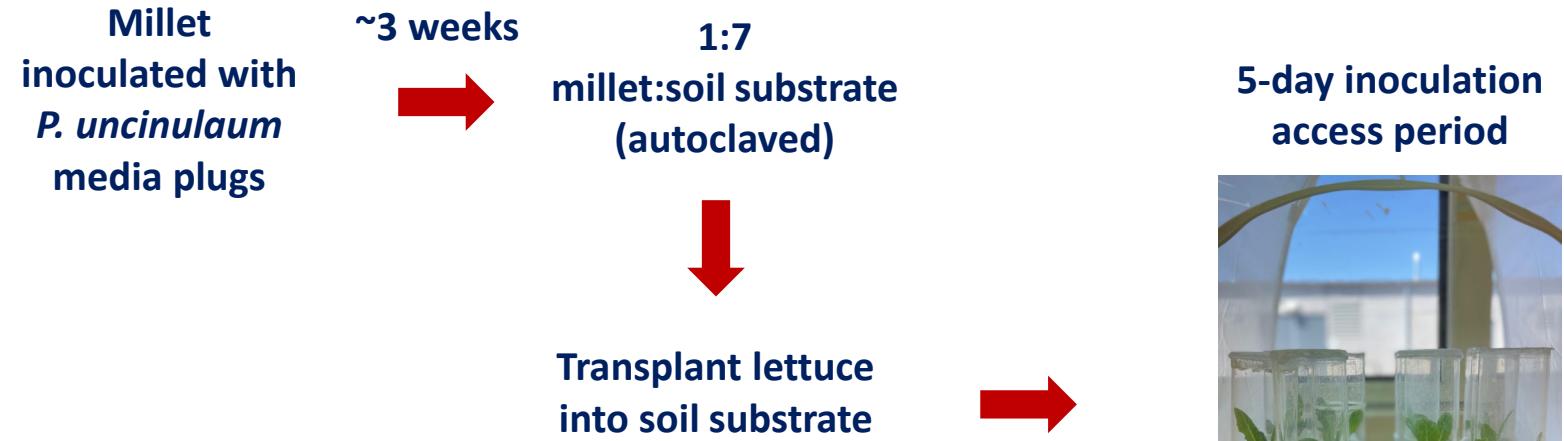


10 viruliferous adults
(5 male + 5 female)

INSV + *P. uncinulatum* co-inoculation studies



P. uncinulatum inoculations



INSV inoculations



F. occidentalis colony

INSV acquisitions using L1s

10 viruliferous adults (5 male + 5 female)

INSV + *P. uncinulatum* co-inoculation studies



P. uncinulatum inoculations

Millet inoculated with *P. uncinulaum* media plugs

~3 weeks

1:7
millet:soil substrate
(autoclaved)

Transplant lettuce
into soil substrate

5-day inoculation
access period



Kill off
thrips



INSV inoculations

F. occidentalis colony



INSV
acquisitions
using L1s

10 viruliferous adults
(5 male + 5 female)

Grow plants for
32-37 days

INSV + *P. uncinulatum* co-inoculation studies



P. uncinulatum inoculations

Millet inoculated with *P. uncinulaum* media plugs

~3 weeks

1:7
millet:soil substrate
(autoclaved)

Transplant lettuce
into soil substrate

INSV inoculations

F. occidentalis colony



INSV acquisitions
using L1s

10 viruliferous adults
(5 male + 5 female)

5-day inoculation access period



Kill off thrips



Grow plants for
32-37 days

Evaluations

- Symptom severity
- Abundance of INSV and *Pythium uncinulatum*

Treatments

1. Control
2. *P. uncinulatum*
3. INSV
4. INSV + *P. uncinulatum*

INSV + *P. uncinulatum* co-inoculation studies

32 days post inoculation INSV

Control *P. uncinulatum* INSV INSV +
P. uncinulatum



INSV + *P. uncinulatum* co-inoculation studies

32 days post inoculation INSV

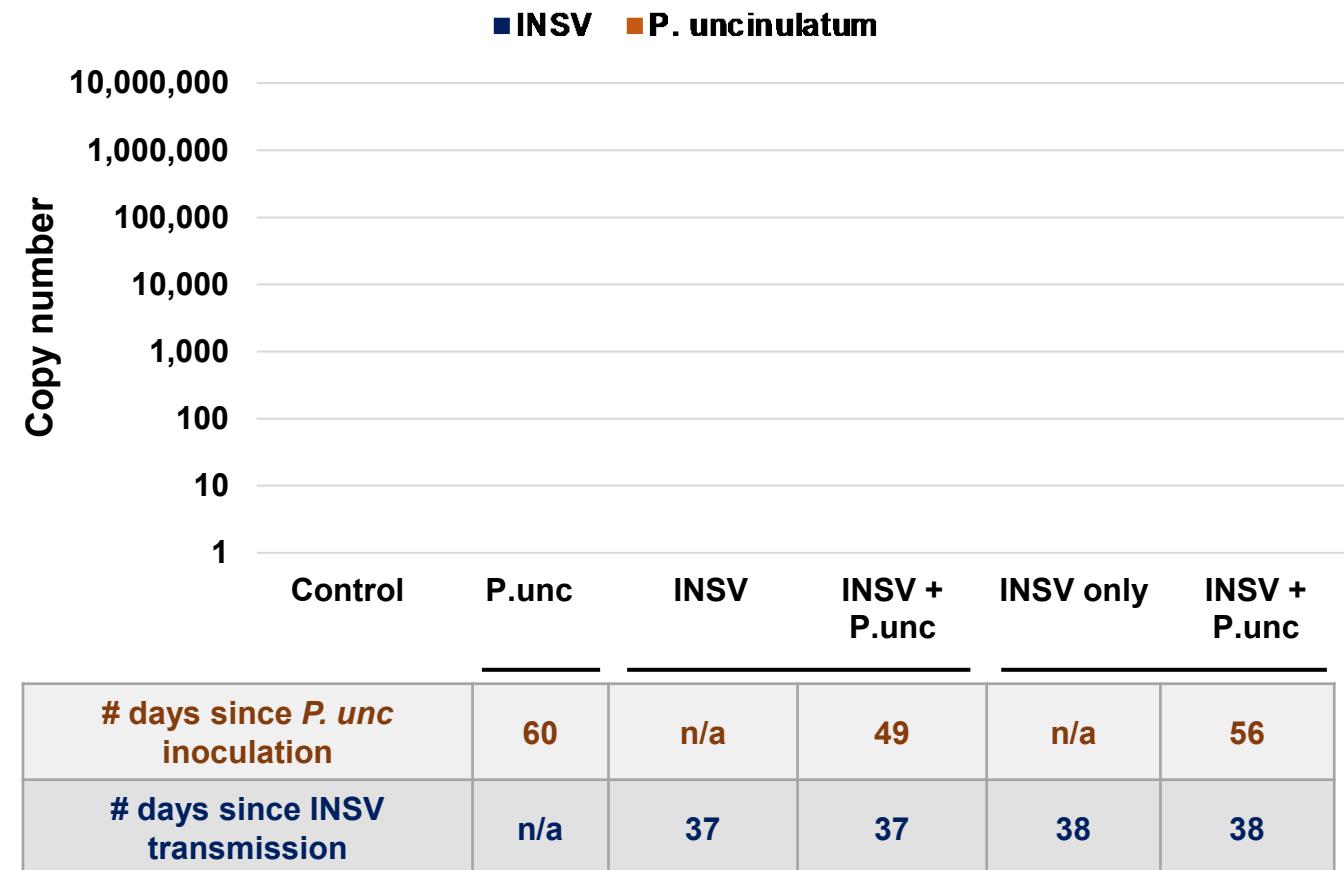
Control *P. uncinulatum* INSV INSV +
P. uncinulatum



INSV + *P. uncinulatum* co-inoculation studies

32 days post inoculation INSV

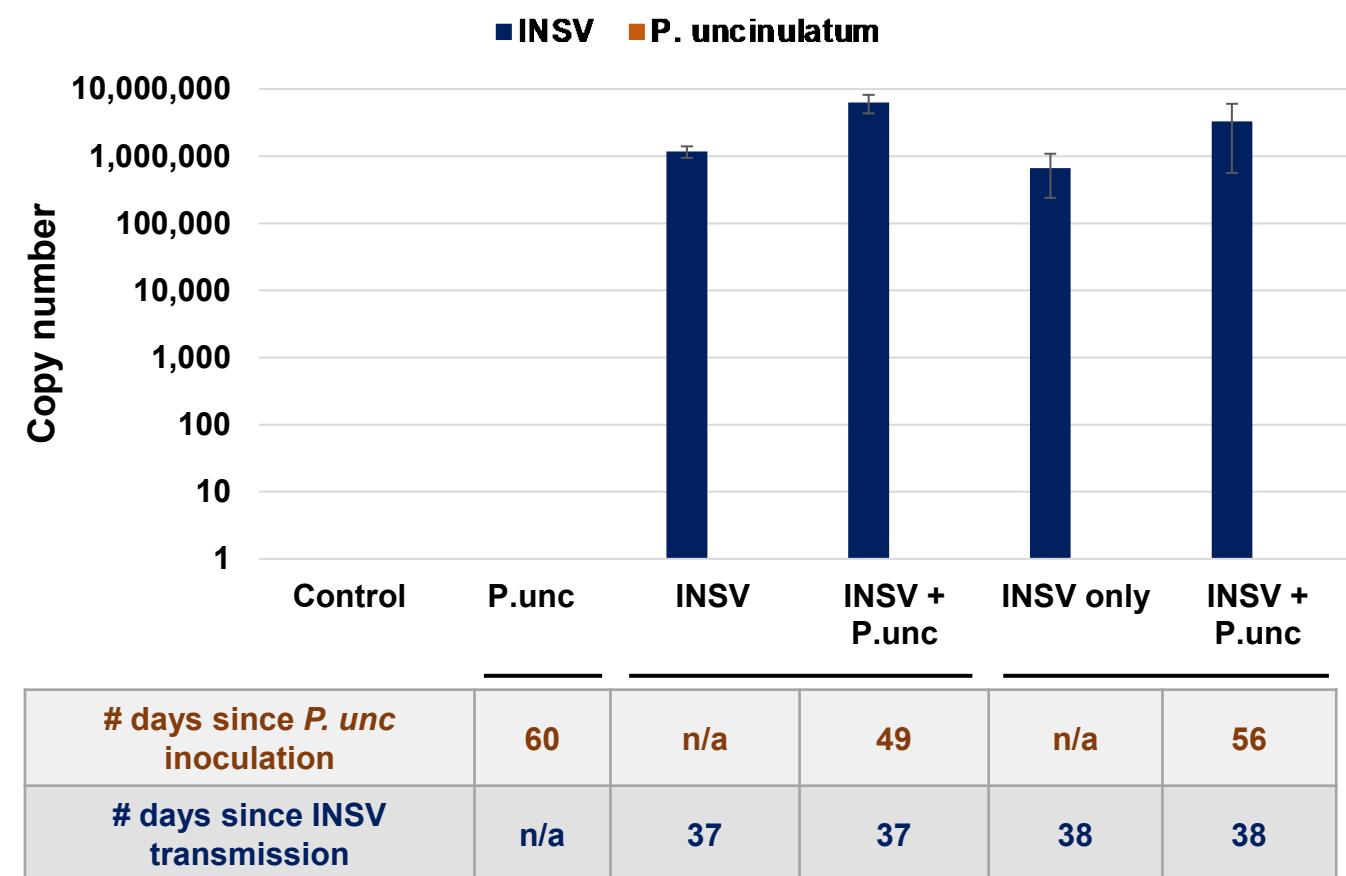
Control *P. uncinulatum* INSV INSV +
P. uncinulatum



INSV + *P. uncinulatum* co-inoculation studies

32 days post inoculation INSV

Control *P. uncinulatum* INSV INSV +
P. uncinulatum



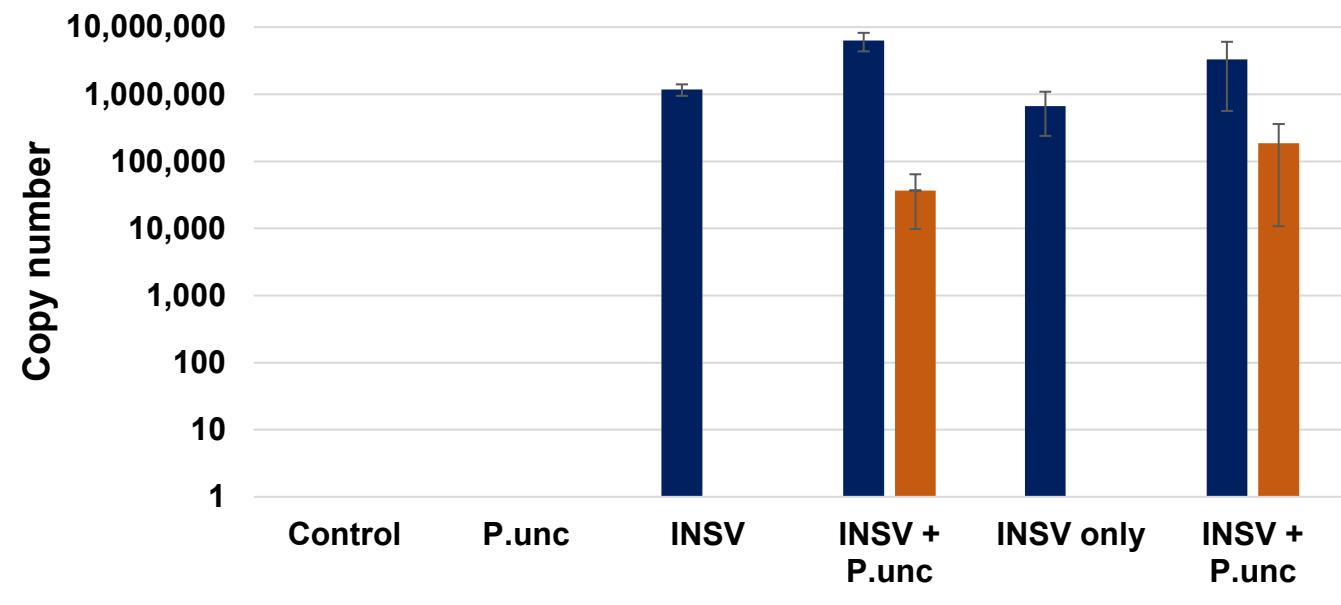
INSV + *P. uncinulatum* co-inoculation studies

32 days post inoculation INSV

Control *P. uncinulatum* INSV INSV +
P. uncinulatum



■ INSV ■ *P. uncinulatum*



# days since <i>P. unc</i> inoculation	60	n/a	49	n/a	56
# days since INSV transmission	n/a	37	37	38	38

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Novel peptides for managing western flower thrips and diamondback moth

2.5 years: (2022 – 2025)



Dr. Manny Choi
Research Entomologist,
USDA-ARS Corvallis, OR

- **Phase 1 (Discovery):** Identified gut receptors that are specific to western flower thrips (WFT) and diamondback moth (DBM).
- **Phase 2 (Synthesis):** Identified peptides that selectively bind to and disrupt WFT and DBM receptor function.
- **Phase 3 (Efficacy):** Evaluating the efficacy of peptides on WFT and DBM survival.

PEST MANAGEMENT • RESEARCH • TECHNOLOGY

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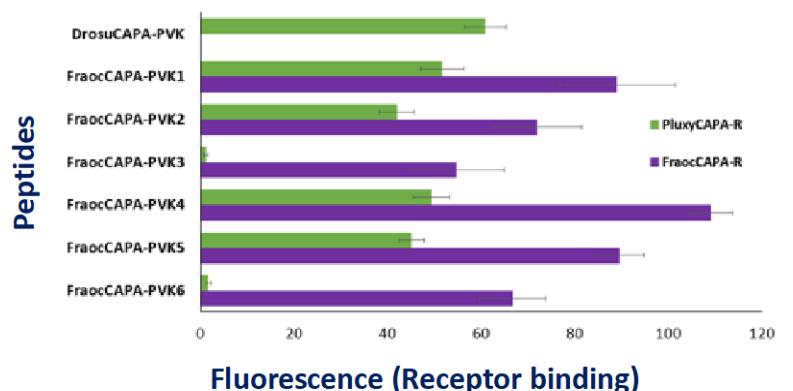
PEST MANAGEMENT ...

New technology for environmentally safe pest control discovered

"Receptor interference" technology disrupts the vital processes needed for fire ants to survive

PUBLISHED ON AUGUST 29, 2021

Western flower thrips (purple bar)
Diamondback moth (green bar)



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
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Adams National Building
P.O. Box 4250
Washington, D.C. 20234-4250
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APPLICATION NUMBER 18/002,427 FILING OR 08/13/2024 GRP/ART UNIT 2780 FEE RECEIVED 0072.23 ATTY. DOCKET NO. 28 IND CLAIMS 2 CONFIRMATION NO. 2532
25296 USDA-ARS Office of Technology Transfer 5601 Sunnyside Ave. Beltsville, MD 20705-5131
FILING RECEIPT
0000000007802282/2 Date Mailed: 09/18/2024

Receipt is acknowledged of this non-provisional utility patent application. The application will be taken up for examination in due course. Applicant will be notified as to the results of the examination. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF FIRST INVENTOR, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection.

Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please submit a written request for a corrected Filing Receipt, including a properly marked-up ADS showing the changes with strike-through for deletions and underlining for additions. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" or other Notice requiring a response for this application, please submit any request for correction to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections provided that the request is grantable.

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RYSSA PARKS, CORVALLIS, OR;
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Applicant(s)
The United States of America, as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC;

Power of Attorney: The patent practitioners associated with Customer Number 25296
Domestic Applications for which benefit is claimed - None.
A proper domestic benefit claim must be provided in an Application Data Sheet in order to constitute a claim for domestic benefit. See 37 CFR 1.76 and 1.78.
Foreign Applications for which priority is claimed. (You may be eligible to benefit from the Patent Prosecution Highway program at the USPTO. Please see http://www.uspto.gov for more information.) - None.
Foreign application information must be provided in an Application Data Sheet in order to constitute a claim to foreign priority. See 37 CFR 1.55 and 1.76.

Permission to Access Application via Priority Document Exchange: Yes
Permission to Access Search Results: Yes

page 1 of 3

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INSV susceptibility tests

Experimental design

Clean plant nursery (3 weeks)

Cover crops (10)

- Cereals
 - Barley
 - Cayuse oats
 - Merced rye
 - Pacheco triticale
 - Sudangrass
- Mustards
 - *Brassica juncea*
 - *Sinapsis alba*
- Legumes
 - Faba bean
 - Lana vetch
- Broadleaf
 - Buckwheat

Susceptible control (1)

- Lettuce

1 replicate = 3 plants per species

33 plants total

*Randomized complete
block design*



Thrips and INSV greenhouse (3 weeks)



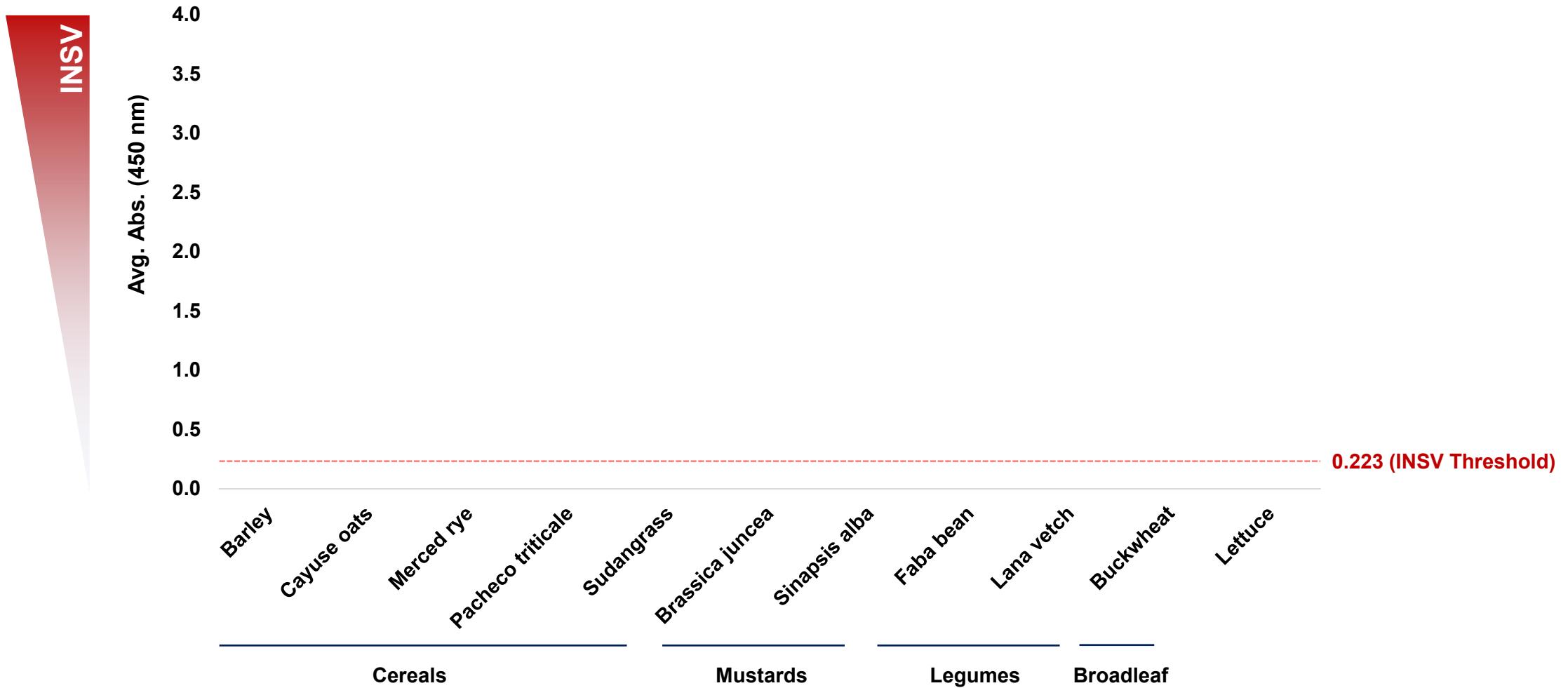
3 weeks



Plants tested for INSV using DAS-ELISA

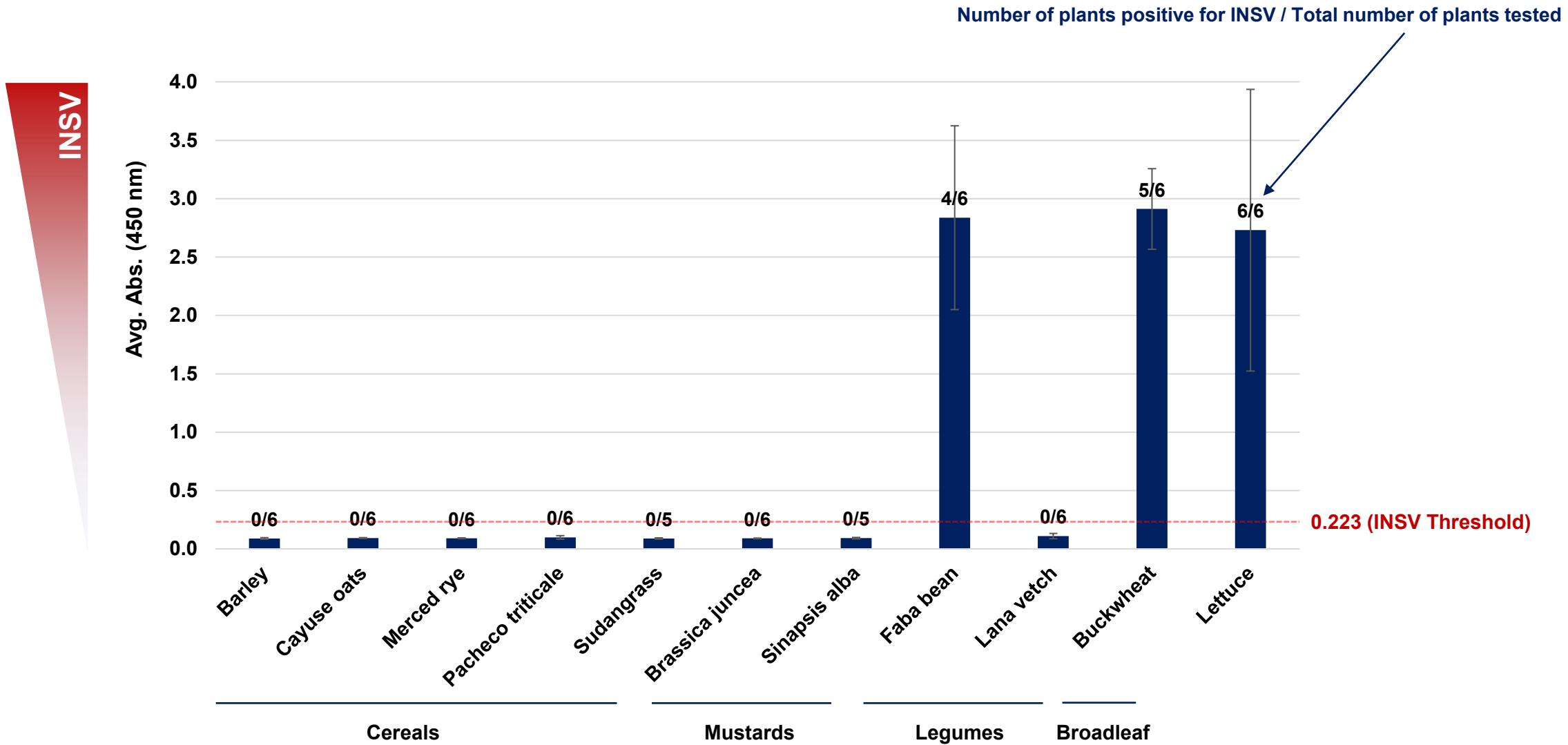
INSV susceptibility tests: cover crops

2 replicates



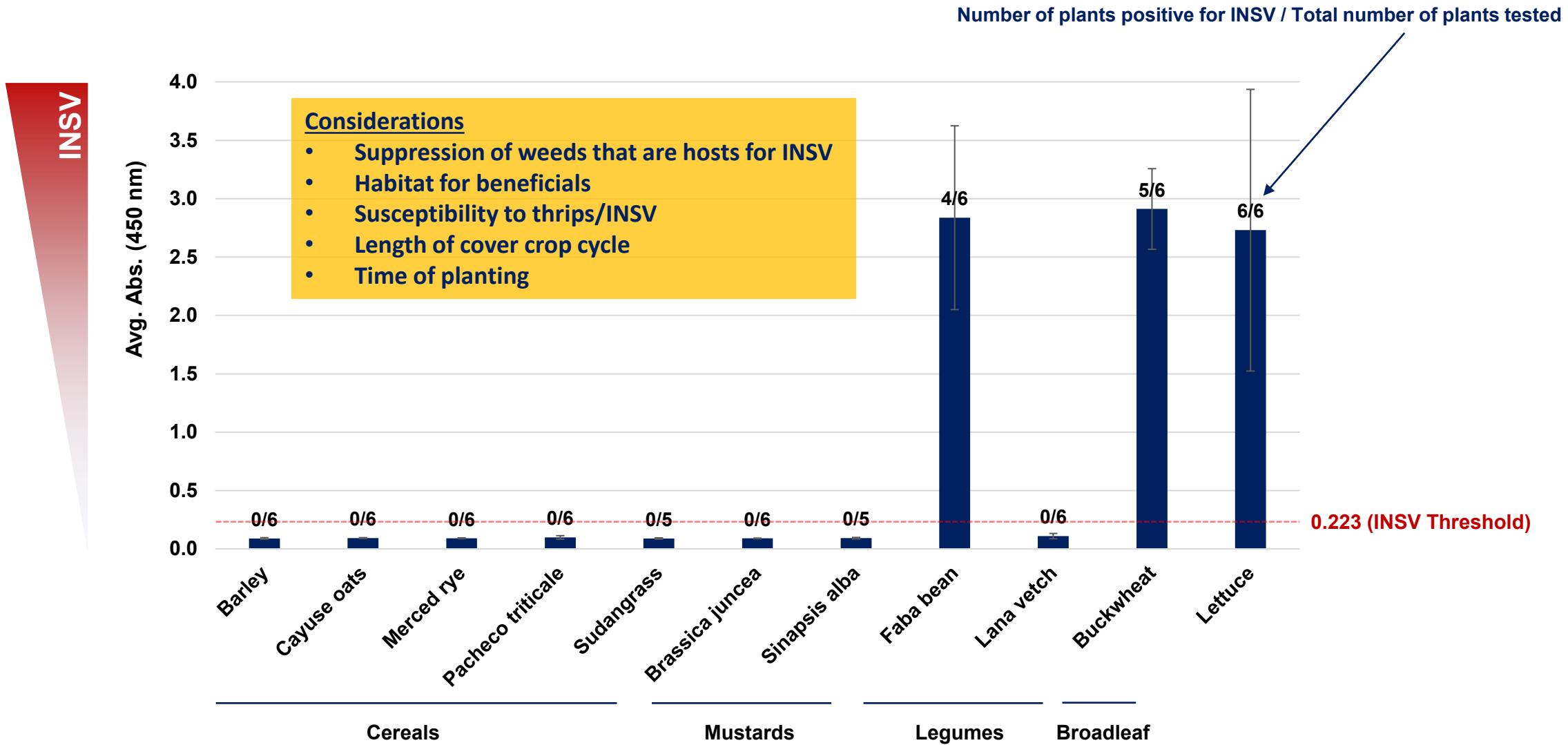
INSV susceptibility tests: cover crops

2 replicates



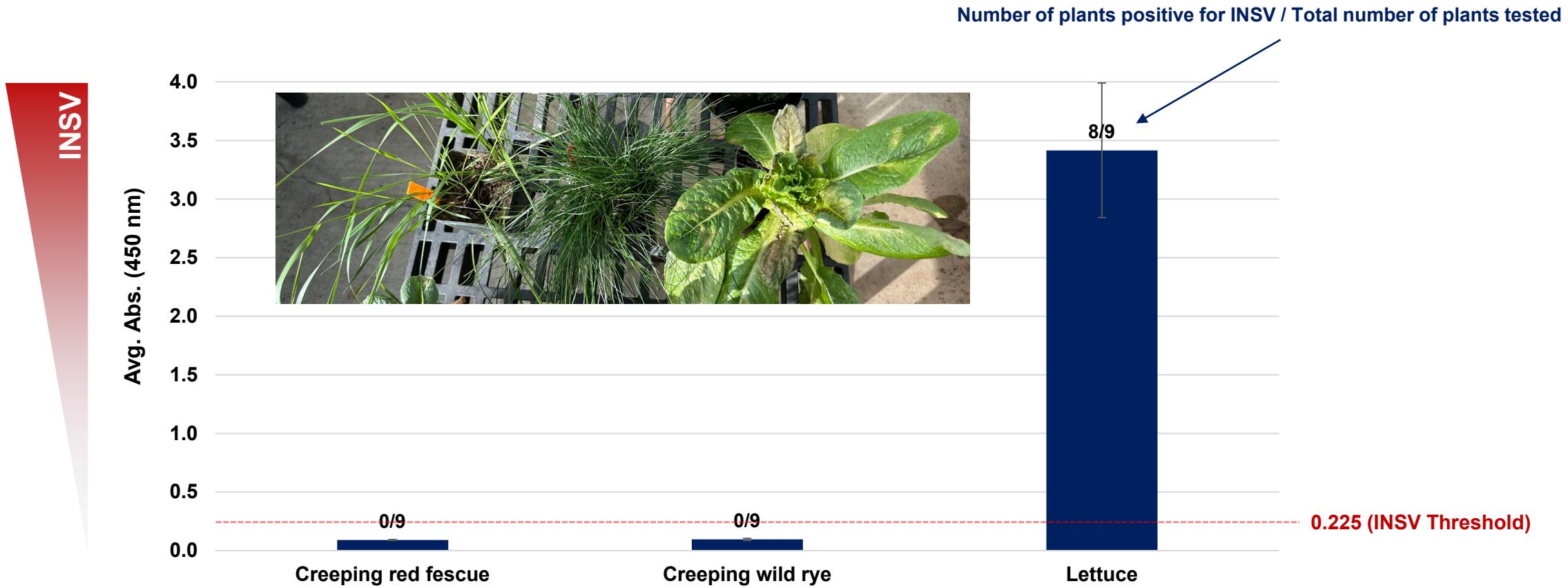
INSV susceptibility tests: cover crops

2 replicates



INSV susceptibility tests: vegetative ditch species

3 replicates

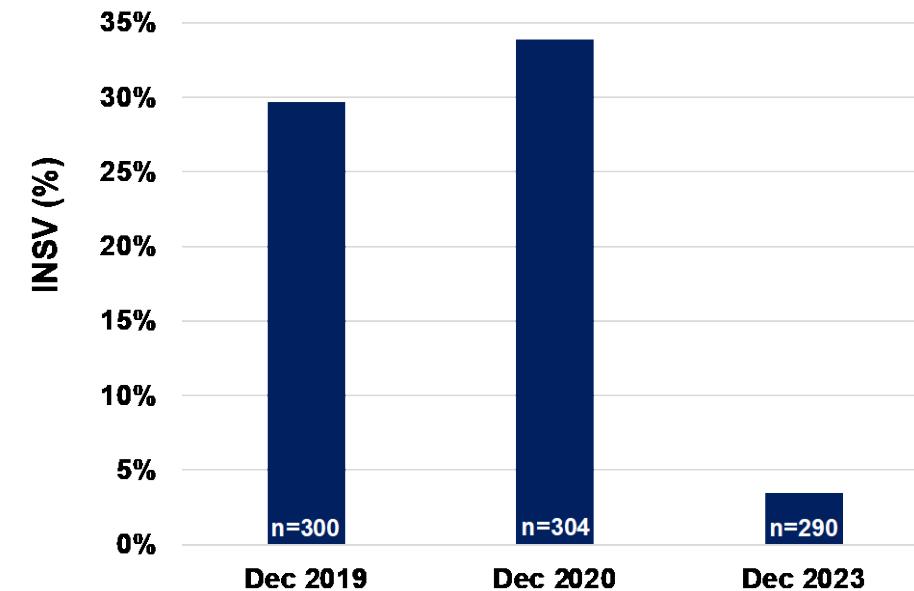
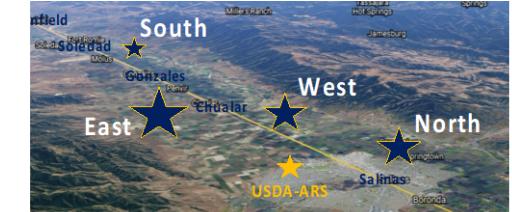


New project: weed surveys and INSV susceptibility testing

2024 – 2027, CDFA SCBGP

1. Continue weed surveys during host-free period (Dec 2024, Dec 2025, Dec 2026)
 - Old locations
 - New locations based on reports of INSV in lettuce

2. Broaden INSV susceptibility tests to identify beneficial plants that are ‘INSV safe’
 - Cover crops
 - Insectary habitat
 - Vegetative ditches
 - Erosion management
 - Weed suppression
 - Hedgerows
 - Native plants



Thank you!



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Agricultural
Research
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Hasegawa Lab, USDA-ARS, Salinas, CA

- Lab Technician: Laura Hladky
- Postdocs: Viviana Camelo, Shulu Zhang, Deena Husein
- Biological Science Aids (CSUMB undergrads): Kiara Gable, Kai Larrieu, Jasmin Azad-Khan, Chaela Hicks, Juan Vargas, Grace Hardy, Lisette Godinez-Rivera, Suzette Segoviano-Quiroz, Ulisses Peralta-Diaz

USDA-ARS, Salinas, CA

Bill Wintermantel, Aaron Rocha, Frank Martin

University of California Cooperative Extension, Monterey County Richard Smith

California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB) JP Dundore-Arias, Karla Jasso, Cecilia Diaz

University of California Davis Ian Grettenberger

Grower-Shopper Association of Central CA Chris Valadez, GSA President Mary Zischke, INSV/PW Task Force leader

Growers, PCAs, CCAs,
other industry members
and stakeholders

