

Some thoughts on change in the berry industry: Spotted-Wing Drosophila

Kyoo Rok Park¹, Serhan Mermer¹, Chisom Molokwu¹, Ryan Chave¹, Ho Jung Yung¹, Cherre Bezerra da Silva^{1,2}, Jana Lee³, Marica Scala^{4, 5}, Betsey Miller¹, Gabriella Tait¹, Sabina Avosani⁴, Kent Daane⁵, Xingeng Wang^{3,5}, Jimmy Klick⁶, Clairra Castillo⁶, Marco Corradi⁷, Alberto Grassi⁴, Marco Valerio Rossi-Stacconi⁴, Fatemeh Ganjisaffer⁸, Frank Zalom⁸, & Vaughn Walton¹

1. Department of Horticulture, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR
2. Embrapa, Algodao, Brazil
3. USDA ARS, Corvallis, OR, USDA, Newark, DE
4. Fondazione Edmund Mach, St Michele, Italy
5. University of California Berkeley, CA, USA
6. Driscoll's Inc., Watsonville, CA, USA
7. Berry Gardens, Maidstone, UK
8. University of California, Davis, CA

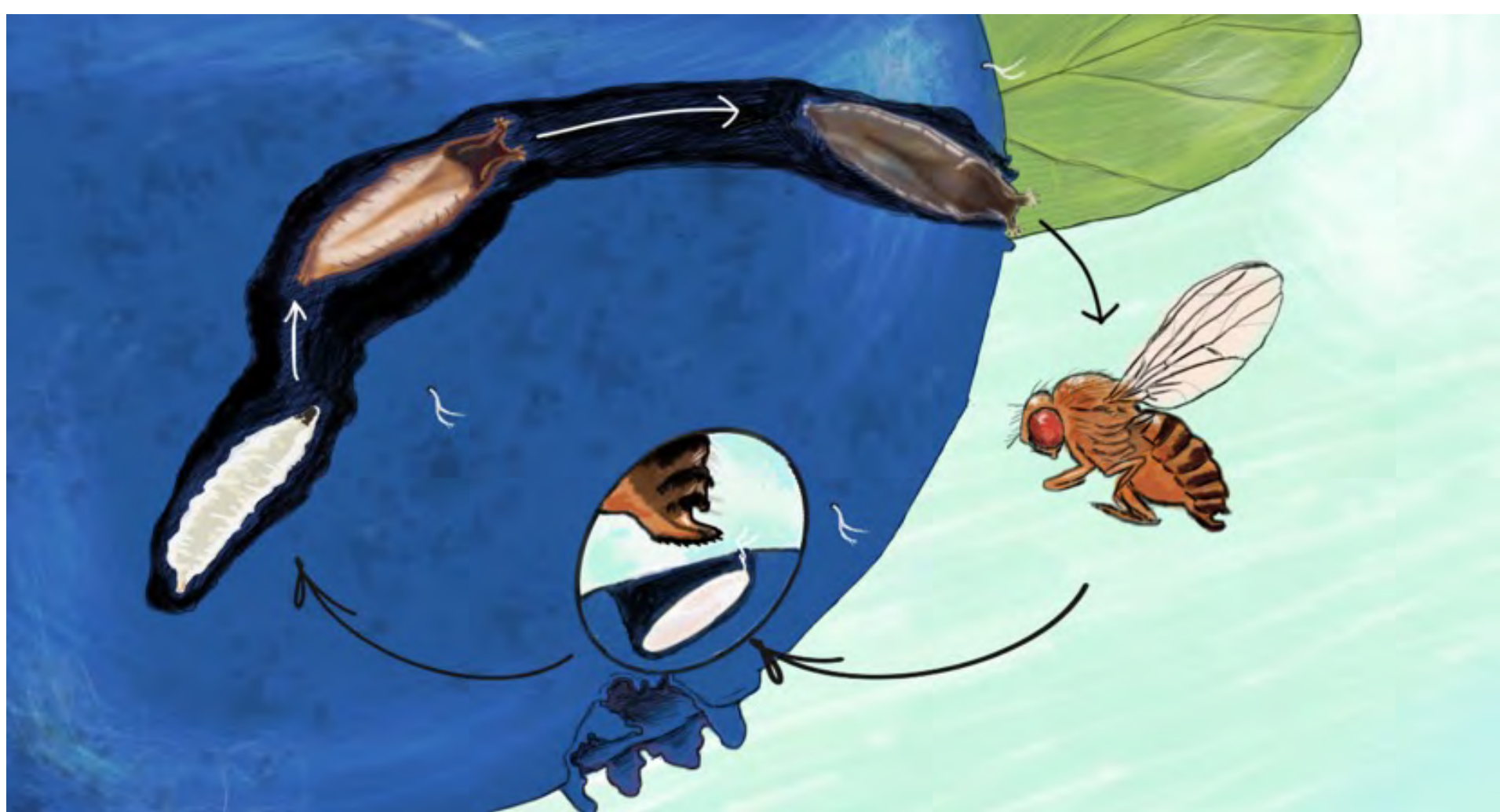


GEBORNE HOFERIN.









Avosani, from Tait et al 2021

Problem

Packing
Shed



Retail
Market



Vaughn Walton

Spotted-wing drosophila
causes significant losses

How fruit characters affect SWD susceptibility

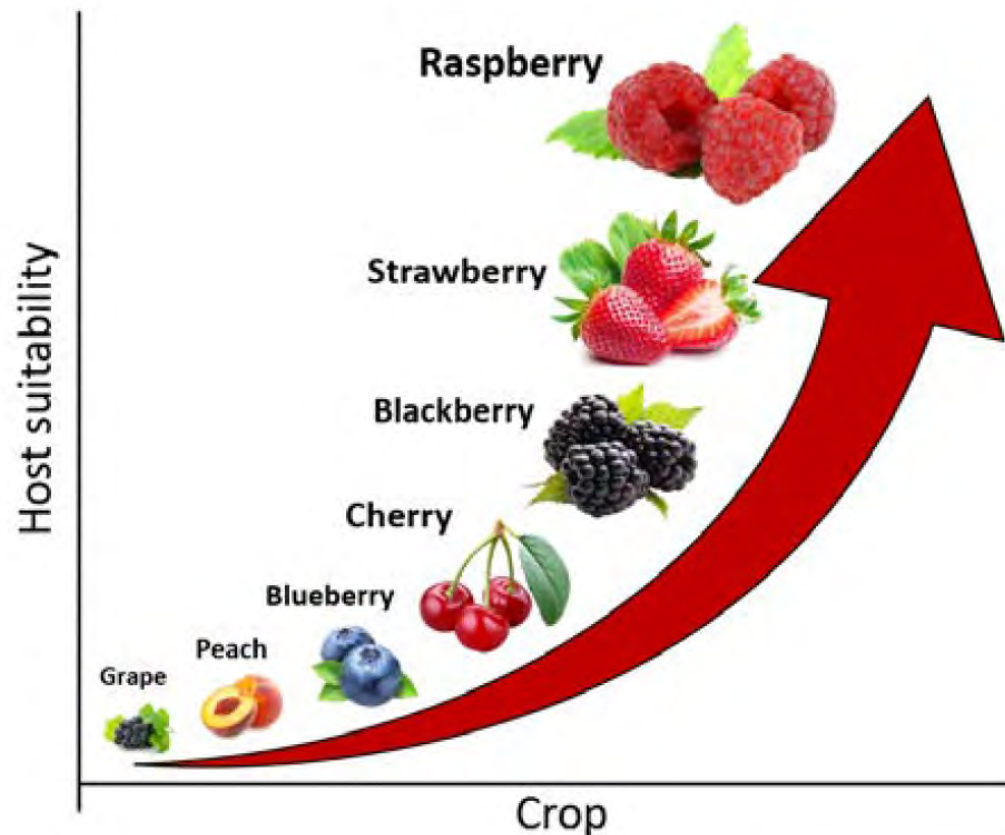


Illustration: Marco Rossi-Stacconi, © Oregon State University

Figure 1. Susceptibility ranking of fruits based on aroma preference, egg-laying performance and reproductive success of SWD (after: Bellamy et al. 2013).

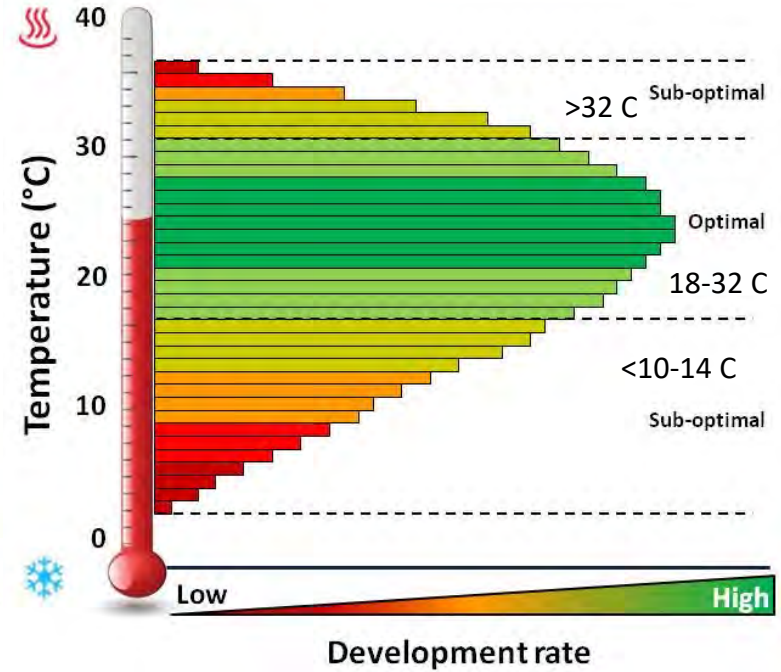
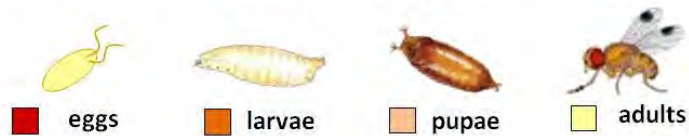
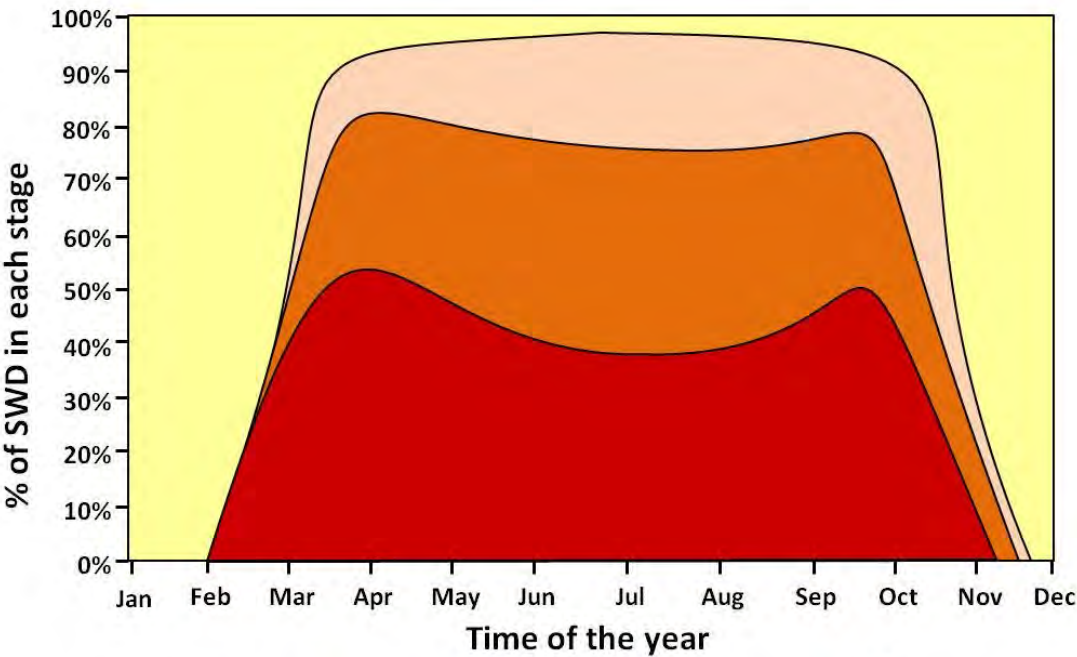
OSU Extension service EM9264, 2019. Lee et al. 2015. Infestation of wild and ornamental noncrop fruits by *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae). *Annals of the Entomological Society of America* 108:117–129.

Economic importance in Oregon

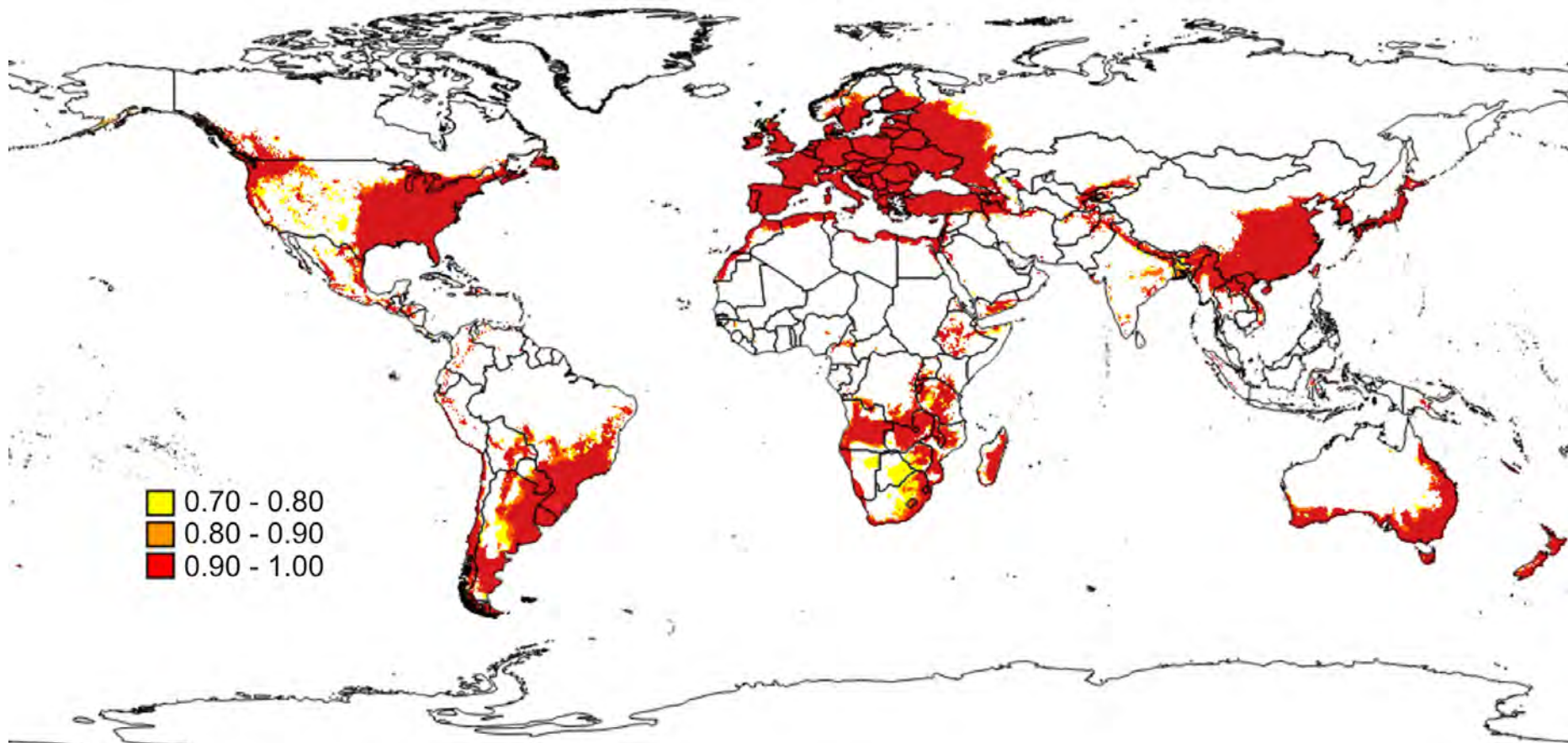


How seasons affect SWD

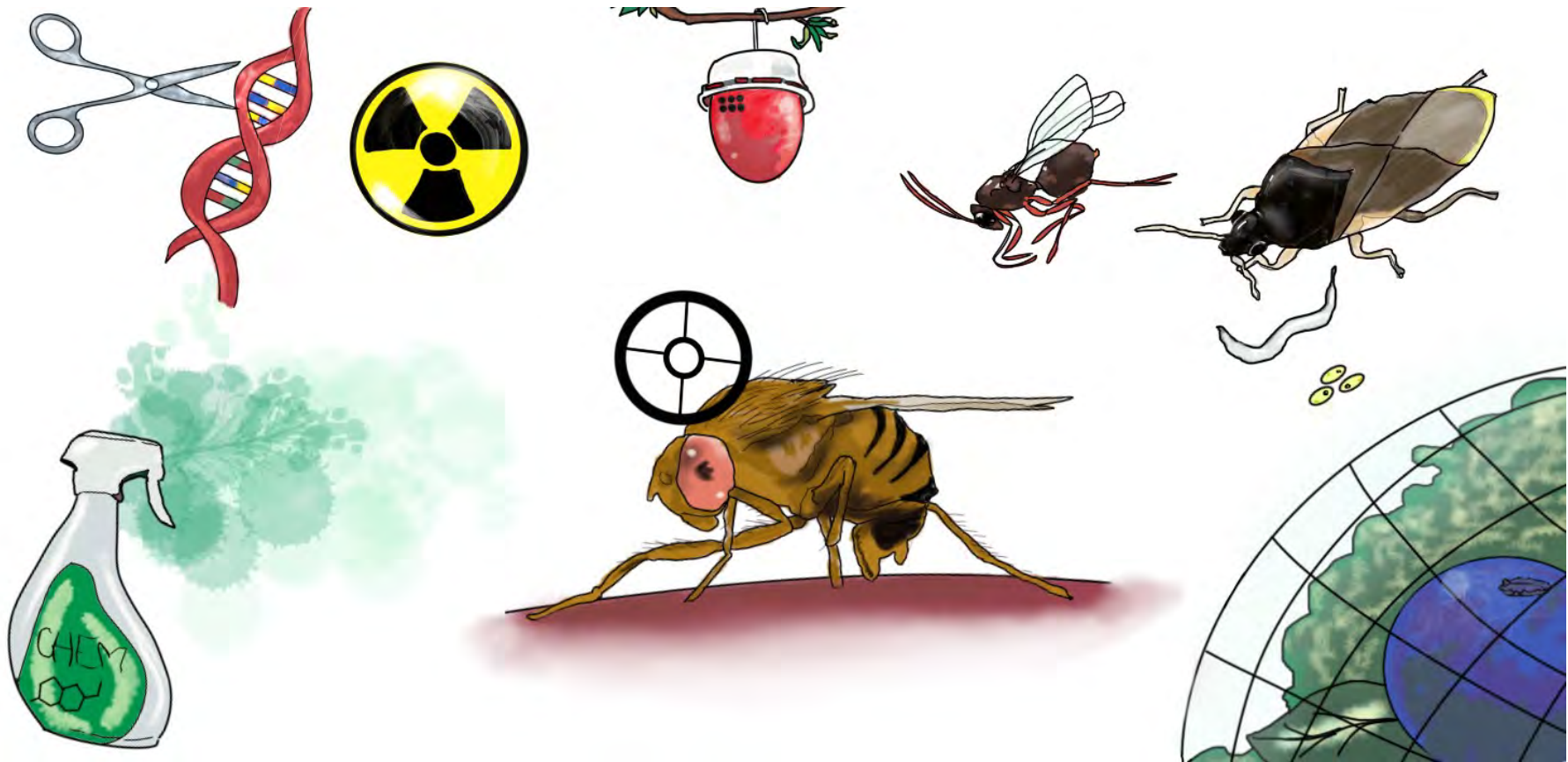
(OSU Extension Service, EM 9261)



Grassi et al 2018, Tochen et al 2014, Wiman et al 2016, Walton et al 2019



Dos Santos et al. 2017



CHEMICAL PRACTICES

NON-NUTRITIVE SUGARS
(Roubos *et al.* 2019)

ADJUVANTS
(Ruobos *et al.* 2019)



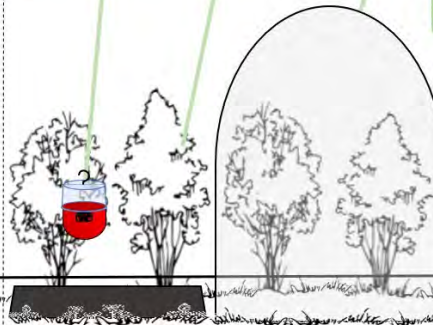
ORGANIC: pyrethrin and
spinosyn classes
(Sarkar *et al.* 2020)

CONVENTIONAL:
organophosphates,
pyrethroids and spinosyn
classes (Disi *et al.* 2020)

CULTURAL PRACTICES

FOLIAR CALCIUM FERTILIZERS
(Lee *et al.* 2016)

MASS TRAPPING
(Grassi *et al.* 2014)



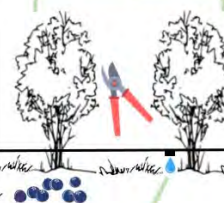
WEEDMATS
(Rendon *et al.* 2020)

FRUIT REMOVAL and SANITATION
(Bal *et al.* 2017)

MANAGEMENT of
SURROUNDING VEGETATION
(Urbaneja-Bernat *et al.* 2020)

PROTECTIVE COVERINGS
(Stockton *et al.* 2020)

PRUNING and MULCHING
(Rendon *et al.* 2020)



DRIP IRRIGATION
(Follet *et al.* 2014)

BIOLOGICAL PRACTICES

NATURAL ENEMIES:
parasitoids and predators
(Biondi *et al.* 2020; Woltz
and Lee 2017)

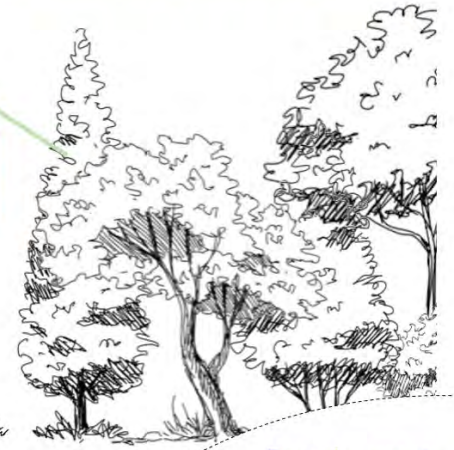


NEMATODES
(Foye & Steffan 2020)

MICROORGANISMS: fungi, bacteria, viruses, microsporidia
(Yousef *et al.* 2018; Fanning *et al.* 2017; Carrau *et al.* 2018;
Biganski *et al.* 2020; Hamby & Becher 2016)

DEVELOPMENTAL DISRUPTION

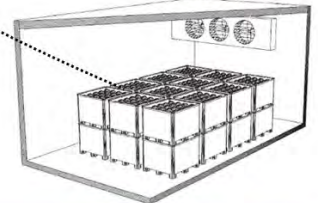
- SIT (Kruger *et al.* 2018)
- RNA interference (Murphy *et al.* 2016)
- CRISPR/Cas9 (Yan *et al.* 2020)



Post-harvest treatments



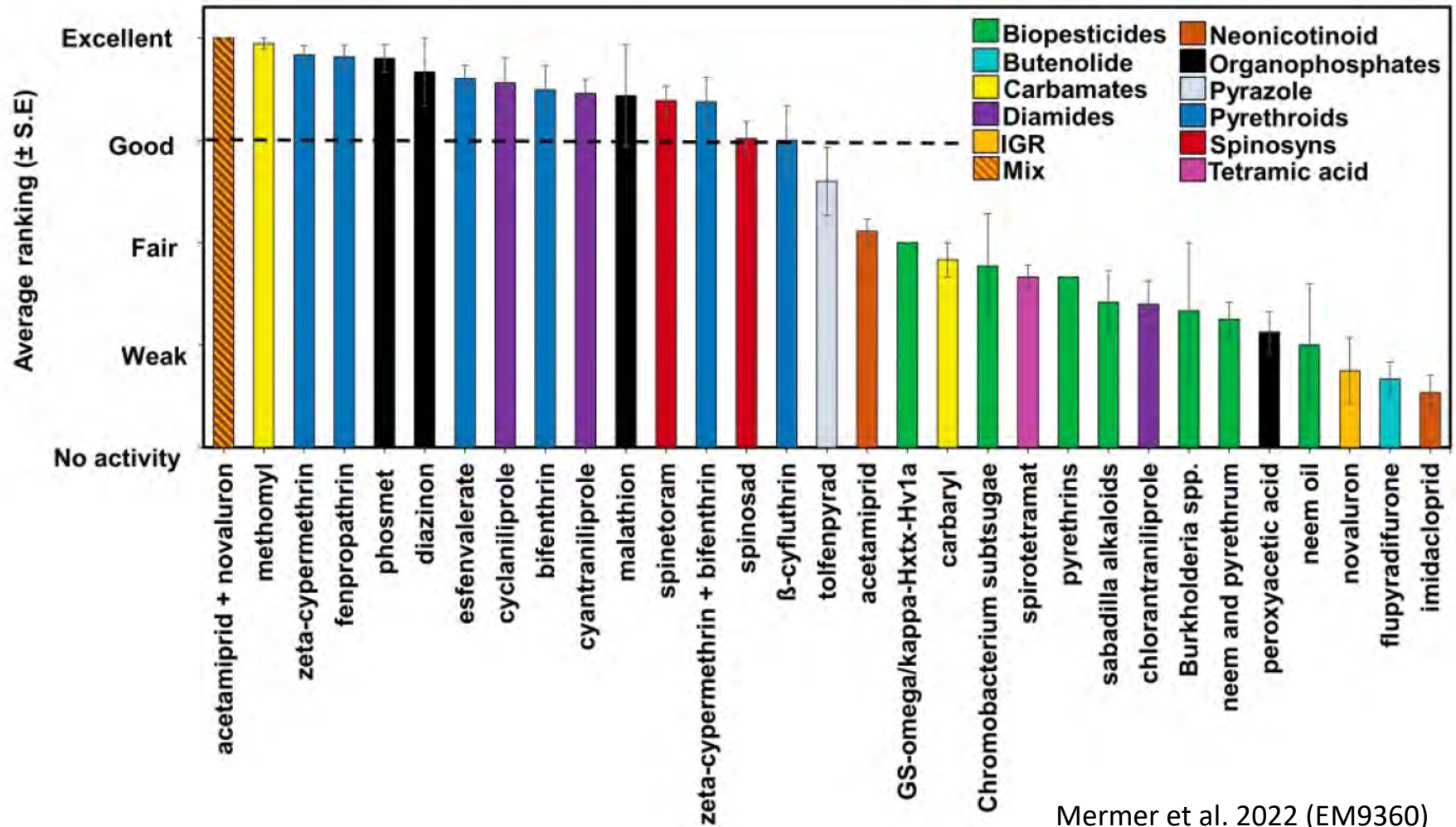
REFRIGERATION / IRRADIATION (Kraft *et al.* 2020)

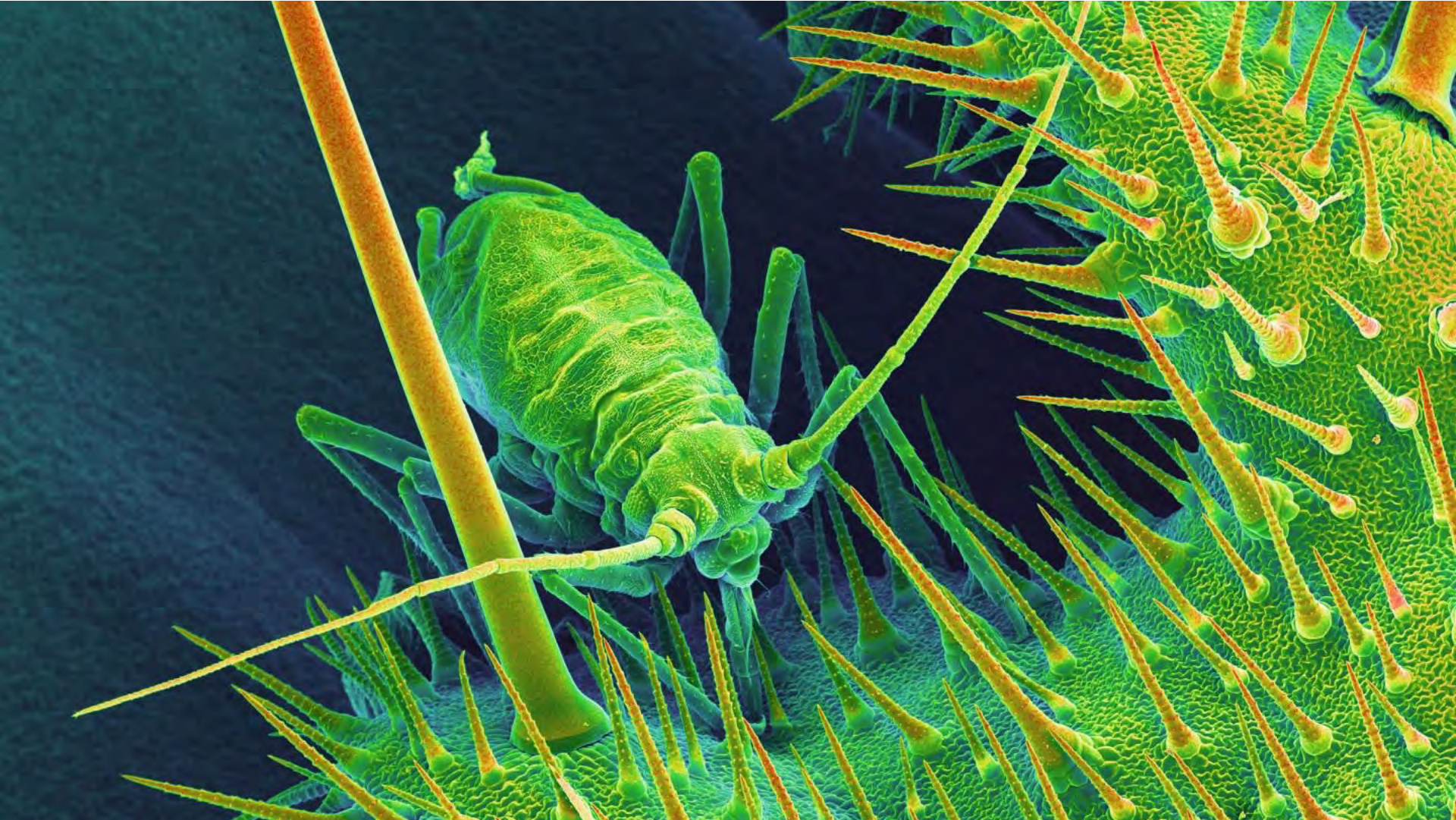


Rossi-Stacconi, from Tait *et al.* 2021

Relative ranking of insecticide efficacy and insecticidal class

(indicated by color code) of insecticides commonly used to control spotted-wing drosophila.
Insecticides are color-coded by insecticidal class.

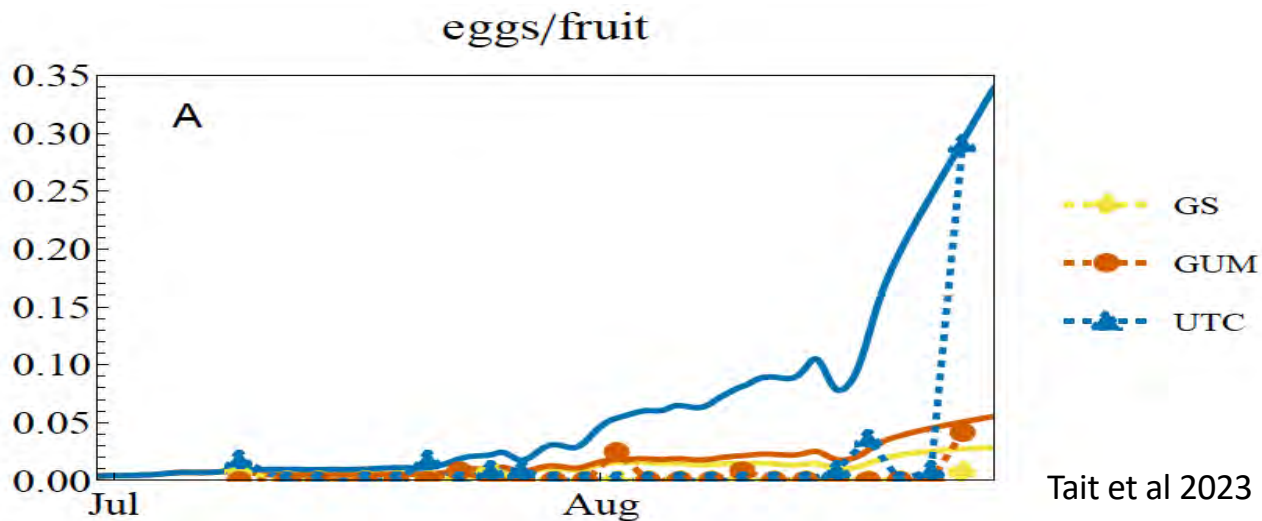






Hans Stuessi

A modeling perspective based on a ~50% egg reduction using Decoy: Real data



Grower adoption of sustainable tools and reduction of pesticide use:

Decoy™ Food-grade gum

Lasts 3 weeks

As attractive as fruit

Not applied directly onto fruit

Minimum Risk Insecticide

Bait Sprays e.g. Combi-Protec



BAIT SPRAY

20-40 l spray volume / ha

2.5- 5.0 gal Spray Volume/acre

minimized insecticide use

3 – 10% of standard rates

minimized residues of actives

3-8% coverage of plant canopy

fast application



FULL COVERAGE APPLICATION

100-1000l spray volume / ha

20 – 100l gal spray volume / acre

up to 50% less insecticide use

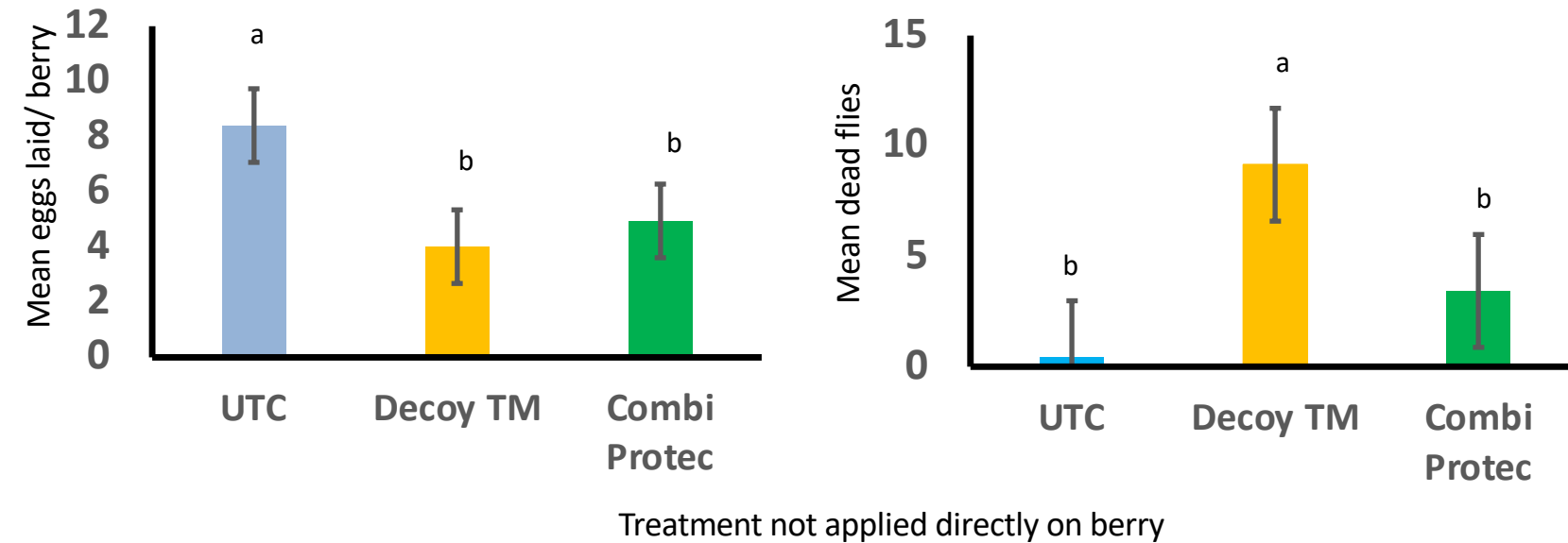
by equal efficacy

Reduces effectiveness loss due to washing off by rain

possible use of fungicides

in tank mix

Laboratory trials in actively ventilated arenas over 24 hrs



Molokwu et al in prep; 7 replicates, ANOVA analysis, sig. dif. separated by Tukey's HSD

Summary

- Continuous change is guaranteed
- Knowledge of how to manage available
- Use Integrated Control
- Behavioral management and A&K shows tremendous promise
- ZA prepared
- Will continue to produce high quality fruit

Qualtrics
presenter
survey <30
seconds



Thank you



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Linda Brewer, Koo Park, Dave Bryla, Gabriella Boyer, Jessica Buser