

The effect of cultivar and cover crop on twospotted spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae* Koch, on two organic strawberry farms in north-central Florida

Elena M. Rhodes, Carlene A. Chase, Xin Zhao, and Oscar E. Liburd
University of Florida

Strawberries in Florida

- 2nd largest producer in the U.S.
 - 9,900 acres valued at ~282 million USD in 2018
- Primary producer of winter strawberries
- Annual crop on raised beds with black plastic mulch and drip irrigation
- Multiple cultivars grown on a single farm
- Growing market for organic strawberries
 - Summer cover cropping common



Twospotted spider mites (TSSM)

Tetranychus urticae







Spider mite predators

- Predatory mites
 - Neoseiulus californicus
 - Phytoseiulus persimilis

Six-spotted thrips,
 Scolothrips
 sexmaculatus







Research station trial summary

- No effect of cover crop on TSSM or its predators
- Florida Beauty harbored extremely high TSSM populations
- Florida Brilliance, Florida Radiance, Sensation,
 Strawberry Festival, and Winterstar performed similarly
- N. californicus predatory mite numbers were higher where TSSM numbers were higher

Objectives

 Assess the effect of strawberry cultivar and cover crop on TSSM and its predators on-farm

Hypothesis: Results will be similar to those seen in the research station trials

Methods: farms

- East Gainesville
 - Standard Florida growing practices
 - Plugs planted both years
 - Frost blankets used as early as November if needed
- Hawthorne
 - Raised beds with straw mulch and overhead irrigation
 - Plugs in 2017-18, bare-root transplants in 2018-19
 - Frost blankets not used until February no matter the temperature

Methods: sampling

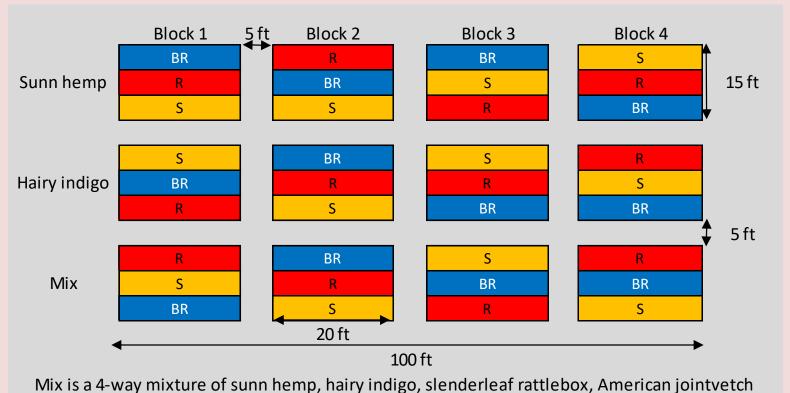
- Split plot
 - main plots = cover crops
 - subplots = cultivars
- Leaf samples every other week: 2 per subplot
- TSSM motiles and eggs, predatory mite motiles and eggs, and Six-spotted thrips per leaf counted and recorded



Treatments

- Cover crops
 - Sunn hemp
 - Hairy indigo
 - 4-way mix of sunn hemp, hairy indigo, slenderleaf rattlebox, and American jointvetch

- Cultivars
 - Florida Beauty (2017-18)
 - Florida Brilliance (2018-19)
 - Florida Radiance
 - Sensation



with 13 a 4-way mixture of summerity, harry margo, stematifical factilebox, American jointivetch

S
R
BR

RESULTS

TSSM Predators

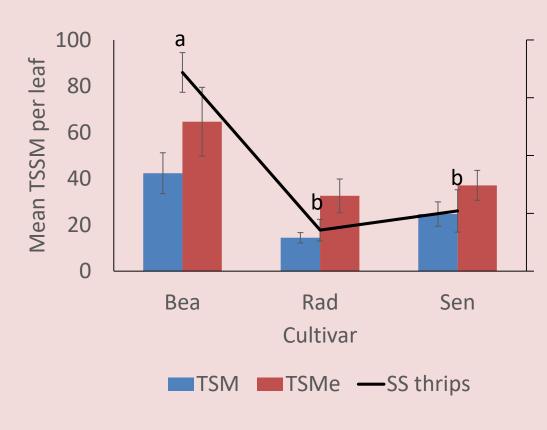
- East Gainesville
 - Six-spotted thrips
 - P. macropilis (Banks)
 - Other Amblyseius and/or Neoseiulus spp.
 - N. californicus



- Hawthorne
 - Six-spotted thrips
 - N. californicus
 - Other Amblyseius and/or Neoseiulus spp.
 - P. macropilis

East Gainesville 2017-18

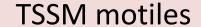
Mean SS thrips per leaf

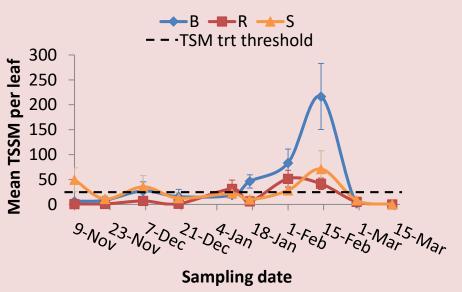


	SS thrips	
HI	0.33 ± 0.11	ab
SH	0.45 ± 0.13	а
mix	0.26 ± 0.11	b

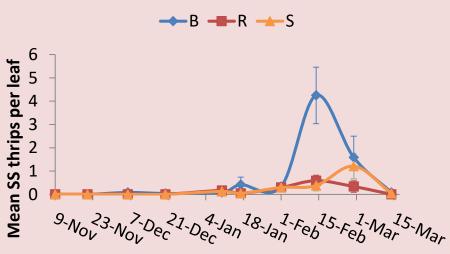
P values			
	TSSM	TSSM eggs	SS thrips
cover crop	0.79	0.59	0.03
cultivar	0.059	0.21	0.0025
CC*cul	0.95	0.97	0.97

East Gainesville 2017-18



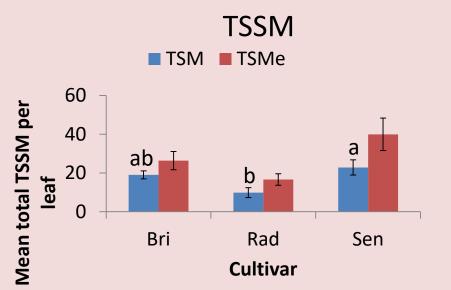


Six-spotted thrips

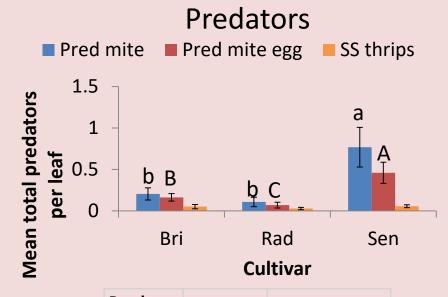


Sampling date

East Gainesville 2018-19



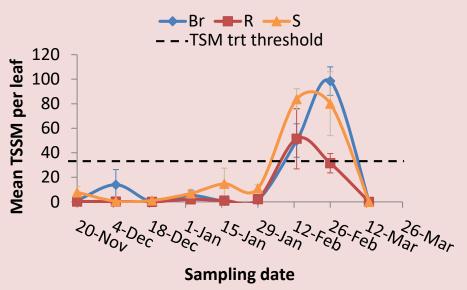
P values		
	TSSM	TSSM eggs
cover crop	0.92	0.25
cultivar	0.048	0.1
CC*cul	0.4	0.54



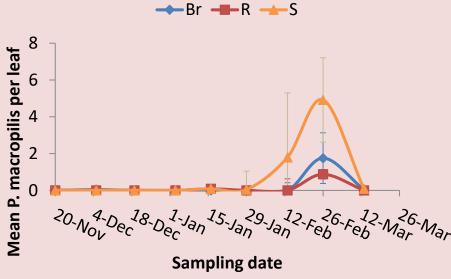
P values		
	Pred mite	Pred mite eggs
cover crop	0.2	0.15
cultivar	0.03	0.003
CC*cul	0.82	0.18

East Gainesville 2018-19

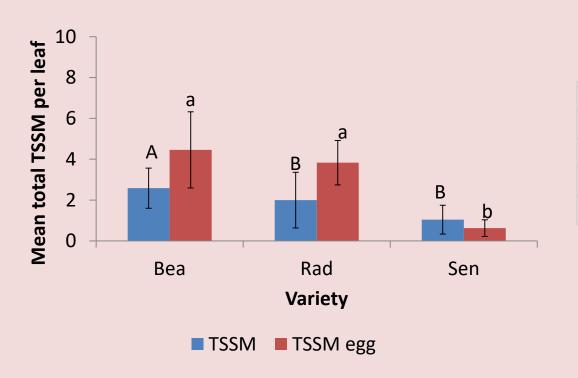
TSSM motiles



P. macropilis motiles

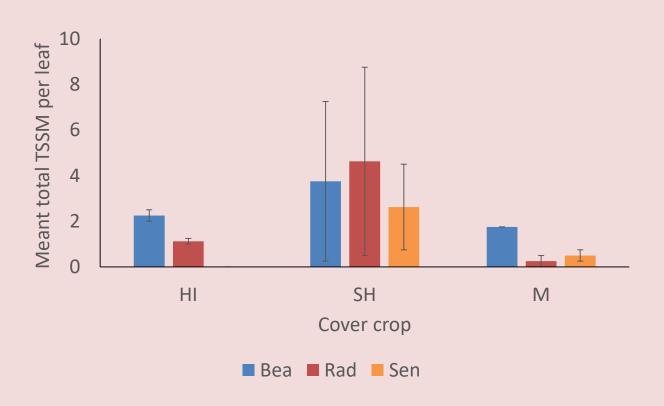


Hawthorne 2017-18

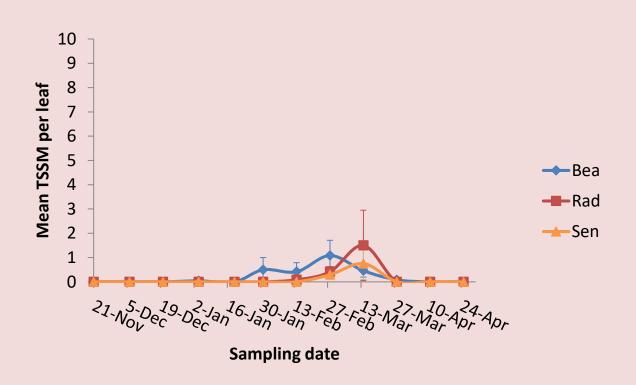


P values		
	TSSM	TSSM eggs
cover crop	0.64	0.611
cultivar	0.011	0.047
CC*cul	0.043	0.12

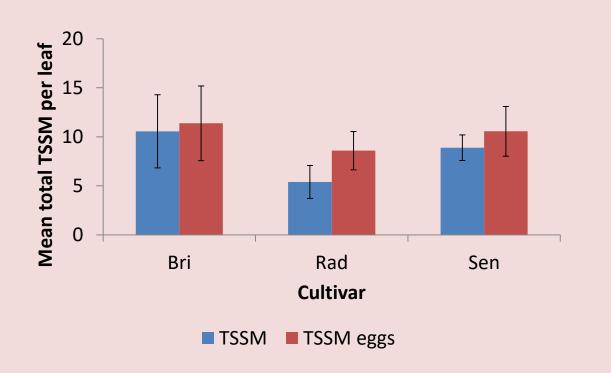
Hawthorne 2017-18



Hawthorne 2017-18

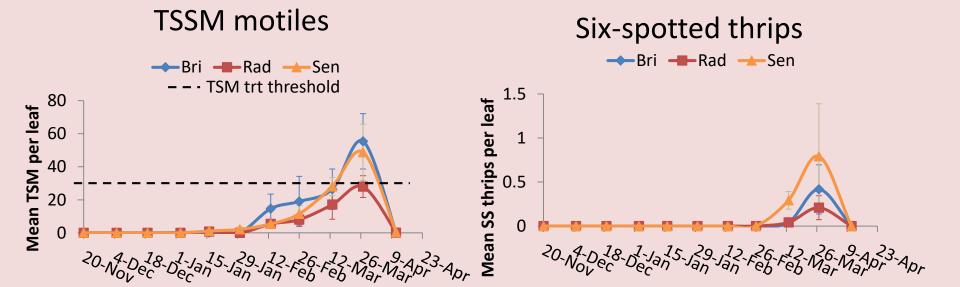


Hawthorne 2018-19



P values		
	TSSM	TSSM eggs
cover crop	0.35	0.23
cultivar	0.39	0.83
CC*cul	0.95	0.82

Hawthorne 2018-19



Sampling date

Sampling date

Summary



- Higher TSSM and predator populations in 'Beauty'
- Naturally occurring predators were able to manage the TSSM population
 - Six-spotted thrips
 - Phytoseiulus macropilis
 - Amblyseius and/or Neoseiulus spp.
- Minimal effects of cover crop on TSSM or predators

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