

AUSVEG

Surveillance Update

Sydney basin, NSW
10–16 February 2022



Legend:
Light green = Very low incidence
Green = Low incidence
Yellow = Low to moderate incidence
Orange = Moderate incidence
Red = High incidence



	Broccoli SEEDLING	Cauliflower SEEDLING	Cabbage SEEDLING	Cos Lettuce (hydroponic)	Cos Lettuce (open field)	Iceberg Lettuce (open field)	Cucumber	Tomato	Eggplant	Capsicum	Asian Vegetables	Zucchini	Pumpkin	Beans	Leafy Greens	Sweetcorn
Bacterial canker								Orange								
Bacterial wilt								Green								
Botrytis			Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green									
Downy mildew	Green	Green		Green	Green	Green										
Fusarium							Green	Green								
Powdery mildew							Orange					Orange	Orange			
28 spotted lady beetle												Yellow	Green			
Aphid		**	***	***	***											
Diamondback moth		Green														
Fall armyworm																Yellow
Heliopsis							+									Green
Serpentine leafminer				Green	Green		Green				Green			Green	Green	
Spider mite							Orange		Green							
Thrips							*	*	Green	Green						

Crops in order of appearance: Broccoli SEEDLING, Cauliflower SEEDLING, Cabbage SEEDLING, Cos Lettuce (hydroponic), Cos Lettuce (open field), Iceberg Lettuce (open field), Cucumber, Tomato, Eggplant, Capsicum, Asian Vegetables, Zucchini, Pumpkin, Beans, Leafy Greens, Sweetcorn
 * Multiple contributors, ** Cabbage aphid, *** Lettuce aphid
 + Polytunnel

What's in the crop?



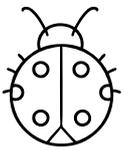
28 spotted lady beetle: In pumpkin and zucchini.

Heliothis: In polytunnel cucumber. Not observed in lettuce this week. See below graph for trends over the past month.

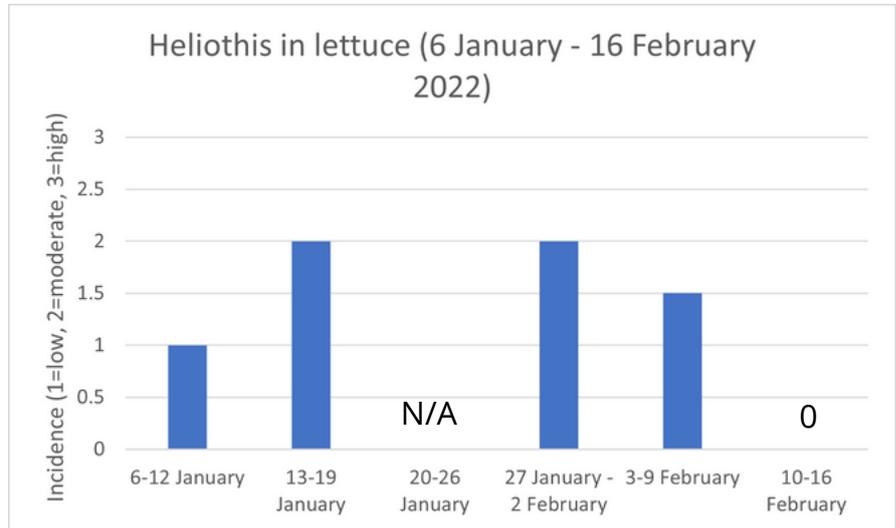
Thrips: Low levels observed in cucumber and tomato by multiple contributors.



Bacterial wilt: Low levels observed in tomatoes.



Beneficials: Lady beetles, hoverfly larvae (aphid feeders), damsel bugs and parasitoids.



CASE STUDY of the week: **Black bean aphid (*Aphis fabae*)** - Not present in Australia

- 1** Widespread throughout Europe, Asia, the Americas and Africa.
- 2** Wide host range, including many important vegetable crops.
- 3** Can infect crops with a range of harmful viruses.
- 4** Has high entry and establishment potential into Australia.

It can be spread:

- 1** Via plant material.
- 2** Via wind - a major means of aphid spread.

It could potentially arrive in Australia through wind-assisted flights.

If this pest were to arrive in Australia via airborne pathways, early detection is the best means possible for eradication efforts before it negatively impacts plant industries.



Black bean aphids. Credit: Ansel Oommen, Bugwood.org.

[Access the AUSVEG Pest and Disease Preparedness resource here](#)

Unsure whether you are correctly diagnosing a pest or disease?

Send in a sample to NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI).

For support, contact NSW DPI on 1800 675 623 or Maddy Quirk on 0437 004 174.

Past Surveillance Updates

[CLICK HERE](#)



Remember: Pest and disease pressure varies from farm to farm. Always monitor your crops and consult your consultant/agronomist for advice on control.