Surveillance Update

Sydney basin, NSW
3–9 February 2022

Source: NSW Gov

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

	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Kale	Wombok	Lettuce	Cucumber	Tomato	Eggplant	Zucchini	Pumpkin	Beans	Celery	Pak choi	Silverbeet	Beetroot	Leafy Greens	Sweetcorn
Alternaria																	
Bacterial canker																	
Bacterial wilt																	
Black rot		*															
Botrytis					++	+	+										
Clubroot																	
Downy mildew					*												
Fusarium						+	+										
Powdery mildew						* +											
Sclerotinia		*															
White blister																	
28 spotted lady beetle																	
Aphid		* **	* **		***												
Beet armyworm																	
Diamondback moth	*	*	*	*													
Fall armyworm																	*
Heliothis					*												*
Serpentine leafminer					*++ +++	+											
Spider mite						+											
Thrips						* +	* +										

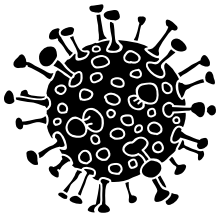
Crops in order of appearance: Cauliflower, Cabbage, Kale, Wombok, Lettuce, Cucumber, Tomato, Eggplant, Zucchini, Pumpkin, Beans, Celery, Pak choi, Silverbeet, Beetroot, Leafy Greens, Sweetcorn
** Multiple contributors, ** Cabbage aphid, *** Lettuce aphid*
+ Glasshouse, ++ Field, +++ Hydroponic

What's in the crop?

Beet armyworm: Low incidence observed in beetroot crops. NEW

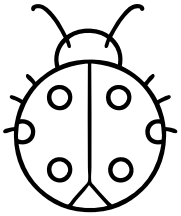
Cabbage white butterfly: Very active.

Fall armyworm: Observed in sweetcorn by multiple contributors. Fawligen NPV virus is working but it can be difficult if FAW has burrowed into the tip of the sweetcorn cob.



SLM: Two contributors commented that numbers are lower than they have been in the past.

Club root: Reports of clubroot in brassicas this week.



Beneficials: Lady beetles observed in patches. Reducing aphid numbers.
Parasitoids (aphids and cabbage white larvae parasitised).
Damsel bug.

CASE STUDY of the week: **Exotic thrips** (e.g. Bean thrip, *Caliothrips fasciatus*) - Not present in Australia

1. Feed and reproduce on a large variety of vegetable crops.
2. Can damage to flowers, foliage and fruit of crops.
3. Cause significant economic and environmental impacts by contaminating produce, reducing quality and impacting market access.

They can be spread:

1. Easily on plant material and wind.
2. Via hitchhiking as they hide in small, protected places like flowers or growing tips of young seedlings.

Management of farm inputs reduces the risks of introducing harmful thrip species onto your property. For example, exotic thrips like the bean thrip (*Caliothrips fasciatus*) are commonly intercepted at Australia's borders hiding in the navel of imported oranges.

Bean thrip leaf damage on blue wild indigo (*Baptisia australis*). Credit: Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, 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.