

AUSVEG

Surveillance Update

Sydney basin, NSW
14–20 April 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	Iceberg lettuce (open field)	Cos Lettuce (open field)	Cos Lettuce (hydroponic)	Cucumber	Tomato	Zucchini
Bacterial canker							Green	
Bacterial wilt							Green	
Black rot	Orange	Orange						
Downy mildew			* Green	* Green	* Green			
Fusarium						Orange	Orange	
Powdery mildew								Orange
Aphids			** Green					
Cabbage white butterfly	Orange	Orange						
Diamondback moth	Green	Green						
Green peach aphid, foxglove aphid or brown thistle aphid	Green	Green	*** Orange	*** Orange	*** Orange			
Heliothis	Green		Eggs Orange	Eggs Orange	Eggs Orange			
Serpentine leafminer				Green	Green	Green		
Spider mite						Green	Green	

Crops in order of appearance: Cauliflower, Cabbage, Iceberg lettuce (open field), Cos Lettuce (open field), Cos Lettuce (hydroponic), Cucumber, Tomato, Zucchini

* Multiple contributors
 ** Lettuce aphid
 *** Brown thistle aphid

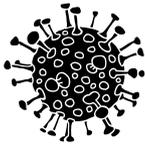
What's in the crop?



Cabbage white butterfly: Reports of cabbage white butterfly in cauliflower and cabbage. NEW

Heliothis: Reports of heliothis eggs in cauliflower this week. NEW

Thrips: No thrips reported in any crop this week.



Black rot: Moderate levels in cauliflower and cabbage. These crops are 3-4 weeks old (post-flooding new plantings).

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. **3** Cause significant economic and environmental impacts by contaminating produce, reducing quality and impacting market access.

2 Can damage to flowers, foliage and fruit of crops.

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.