

Sugarbeet Root Aphid



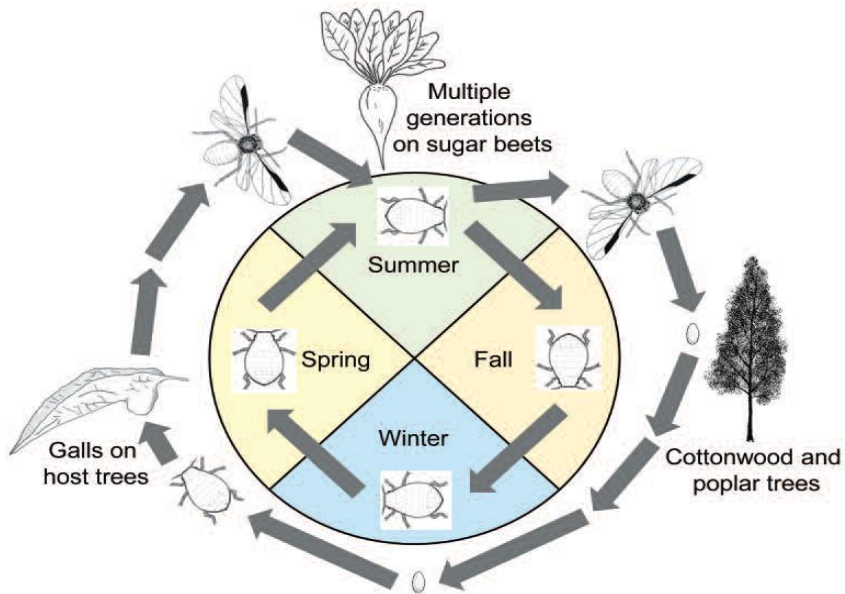
PEMPHIGUS POPULIVENAE (BETAE)

Sugarbeet root aphid is attacked by the larvae of a predatory fly and is susceptible to a fungus disease. It is doubtful that either is capable of controlling aphid populations at this time, but the importance of these controls may increase in the future.

No economic thresholds have been established for sugarbeet root aphid. However, studies in California show that even light to moderate infestations (less than 10%) can cause serious yield reductions.

No chemicals are currently registered for use on the sugarbeet root aphid.

Sugarbeet Root Aphid	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.-Feb.
Tree Cycle	[Yellow bar]						[Yellow bar]		
Beet Cycle				[Yellow bar]					
Peak Damage						[Red bar]			
No Practical Treatment Options									



LIFE CYCLE OF THE SUGARBEET ROOT APHID

A relatively new pest entered the sugarbeet production cycle and everyone is interested in the economic impact these insects will have on the crop. Sugarbeet aphids feed primarily on the secondary root systems; although heavy populations may be found covering the surface of the sugarbeet. Their feeding impacts nutrient and water transports through the plant. Very high populations in combination with plant stress such as drought can cause leaf yellowing and wilt. Recent research in the region has shown that even moderate infestations can cause significant sugar losses on susceptible varieties. **Storage losses** rise quickly over time and also impact the amount of sugar recovered. It would seem wise to plant varieties that are highly resistant to the aphid for the time being until some method of control is reached. Normal rainfall will reduce the impact of the aphid but forecasts are not always the best for planning crop results.