



# Aphid

## Solution Sheet

### The Problem

Aphids are among the most common insect pests on plants. Many species of aphids feed on ornamental nursery and greenhouse crops. Primary aphid pests of ornamental plants include the green peach and melon aphids. Aphids have tremendous reproductive potential and in large numbers, can cause significant damage and reduce plant quality. Certain species feed on foliage, others on petioles and branches, some on flowers or fruit and some aphids feed on roots. In addition to direct damage, aphids are capable of transmitting plant viruses making aphid management critical in commercial production settings.

### What to Look For

Aphids are typically found clustering on succulent young shoots and leaves, although some species occur on flowers, branches and/or roots. Most adult aphids are about an eighth of an inch long, pear-shaped and can vary widely in color from green to yellow, pink or black. They are soft-bodied insects and often possess a pair of hornlike structures known as cornicles at the posteriorend of the abdomen. Winged aphids hold their wings vertically above the body when at rest. Feeding aphids often cause new growth to become deformed where the leaves twist and curl, which could be mistaken as herbicide damage. Severe infestations can result in wilting and even plant death. One highly visible sign of aphid feeding on plants is the production of honeydew and the subsequent presence of sooty mold fungi and ants. Sooty mold fungi typically appear dark brown to black in color and are not plant pathogens, but feed on the honeydew excreted by the aphids. The presence of sooty mold fungi gives a dirty appearance to affected plants and reduces photosynthesis, thus negatively impacting plant quality. Further, ants will act to protect the aphids from predaceous and beneficial insects, as the honeydew is their food source.

### The Solution

Effective aphid management in greenhouse and nursery production requires a preventative approach. Identify and closely monitor plants known to host high populations of aphids, because infestations will likely start on the most susceptible plants. Frequent inspection of plant material is essential to prevent the rapid buildup of aphids in nurseries and greenhouses. This includes thorough inspection of new plant material for aphids (and other pest and diseases) prior to moving into production areas. Many weeds are hosts for aphids and should be removed or controlled with herbicides. Minimize plant disposal sites and remove escaped plants and weeds under benches, outside greenhouses, or adjacent to nursery stock to reduce the likelihood of aphid infestations in growing areas.

The Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) codes the mode of action of insecticides to facilitate proper rotation across chemical families. IRAC codes make proper insecticide rotation easy to reduce the threat of resistance. The Envu ornamental portfolio provides three different products that can be used for managing aphids including Altus® (IRAC Group 4D), Aria® (29) and Kontos® (23).

# Example Rotation Program for Managing Aphids

Week	Solutions <sup>1</sup>	IRAC Code	Rate	Activity	REI
1	Aria®	29	Foliar or Drench 0.7-2.1 fl. oz.	Contact, Systemic, Translaminar	12 h
3	Kontos®	23	Foliar or Drench 1.7-3.4 fl. oz.	Systemic, Translaminar	24 h foliar 0 h drench
7	Altus®	4D	Foliar 7-10.5 fl. oz. Drench 3.7 fl. oz	Systemic, Translaminar	4 hr <sup>2</sup>
9	Ventigra®	9D	Foliar 1.4 oz.	Translaminar	12 hr

<sup>1</sup>Other products to consider as a tank mix or rotation include Enstar®AQ (7A), Mainspring® (28) and Rycar® (9B). <sup>2</sup>The REI for Altus in California is 12 hours.

## Altus®

Altus is a systemic insecticide that controls aphids with flexible spray or drench applications made anytime throughout the crop cycle. A member of the butenolide class of chemistry, Altus, when absorbed by the roots, is upwardly systemic. It also has translaminar activity which allows it to move readily through the leaf tissue. Altus provides extended residual control of aphids (21 + days) when applied to the foliage. There is no known cross-resistance to Altus with other insecticide modes of action. Altus is labeled for use before, during, and after bloom. Altus is an insecticide option for use in integrated pest management (IPM) programs. Altus is a soluble liquid (SL) labeled for use on ornamental plants in greenhouses and nurseries, including non-bearing fruit and nut trees, interiorscapes and landscapes

## Aria®

Aria insecticide is an ideal neonicotinoid replacement or rotation product and can be applied as a spray or drench. Aria effectively controls or suppresses many species of aphids, thrips and whiteflies that attack greenhouse plants. Aria works quickly on damaging pests, stopping aphids from feeding within one hour and causing mortality in as little as 48 hours through dehydration and starvation.

## Kontos®

Kontos is a systemic insecticide from the tetroneic acid class of chemistry. Kontos controls aphids and can be applied as a foliar spray or drench. Kontos is both xylem- and phloem-active, so the active ingredient moves upward and downward in treated plants. There is no known cross-resistance of Kontos with other insecticide modes of action, making it a viable component of a resistance management program. Kontos is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation for use on ornamental plants in greenhouses and nurseries, including non-bearing fruit and nut trees. See the label for plant restrictions.



Aphids feeding on new growth of crape myrtle. (Gary Brooks)



Aphid nymph, adults and exoskeletons. (Gary Brooks).