

## Monitoring your crop

Check BBRO website for aphid warnings in your area. The threshold for applying aphicide is based on the number of wingless aphids in your crop. BBRO recommend counting aphids on 10 plants across the field. If the threshold of 1 wingless aphid per 4 plants up to the 12-leaf stage is reached, then treatment is justified.



Where to look for aphids:

- On the heart leaves
- Within folds at leaf margins
- On the underside of leaves

## Threshold:

1 wingless aphid per 4 plants up to the 12-leaf stage



**DON'T BE TEMPTED BY  
PYRETHROIDS!**

90% of peach potato aphids were resistant to pyrethroids in 2018.

## KNOW YOUR APHIDS

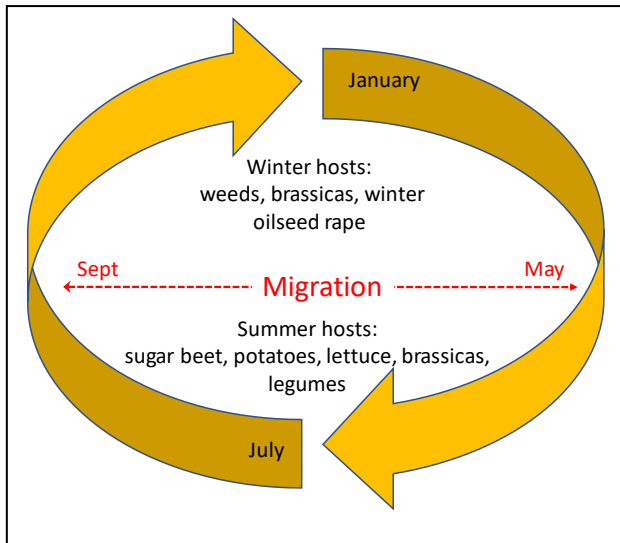


**STOP VIRUS  
YELLOWS**

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British Beet  
**BBRO**  
Research Organisation

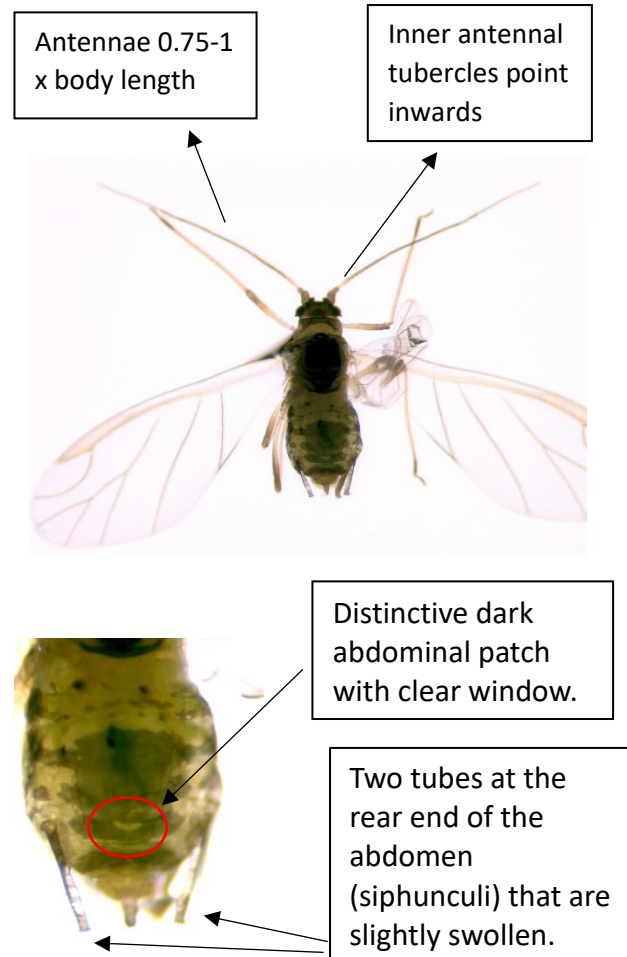
## Aphid Life Cycle



- Maturing aphids shed their hard skins, becoming adults after 4 moults, in as little as 7 days
- Adult aphids are ready to produce offspring within a couple of days. They can reproduce sexually or asexually. One aphid could produce up to 80 young in its lifetime.
- In a typical summer, aphids can go through 10 to 15 generations
- Host plant health and aphid density influence wing development. Some aphids are always wingless
- Aphids are not strong flyers, requiring calm, warm days. However, with the help of air currents, they can travel hundreds of miles

## *Myzus persicae*

These aphids are vectors of beet yellows viruses. You do not need to identify aphid species to determine if your crop is at threshold, just look for green wingless aphids. Under a microscope *Myzus persicae* can be identified by the following:



## Host species

Aphid hosts: *Myzus persicae* has a large range of host plants. These include: brassicas, potatoes, legumes, lettuce and sugar beet.

Virus hosts: Infected sugar beet, either groundkeepers or leaf material sprouting from clamps are one of the most important sources of virus. Current known hosts of BYV and BMV are listed below:

BYV	BMV
Common chickweed ( <i>Stellaria media</i> )	Scarlet pimpernel ( <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> )
Common orache ( <i>Atriplex patula</i> )	Shepherd's purse ( <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> )
Common poppy ( <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> )	Corn marigold ( <i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> )
Common purslane ( <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> )	Red dead-nettle ( <i>Laminum purpureum</i> )
Corn spurry ( <i>Spergula arvensis</i> )	Common poppy ( <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> )
Garden orache ( <i>Atriplex hortensis</i> )	Groundsel ( <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> )
Red dead-nettle ( <i>Laminum purpureum</i> )	Corn spurry ( <i>Spergula arvensis</i> )
	Common chickweed ( <i>Stellaria media</i> )
	Field pansy ( <i>Viola arvensis</i> )

BBRO testing is ongoing to update this list to include cover crops and other plant species