

Managing Aphids and Spider mites

Regen Aquaculture

Joe Pate

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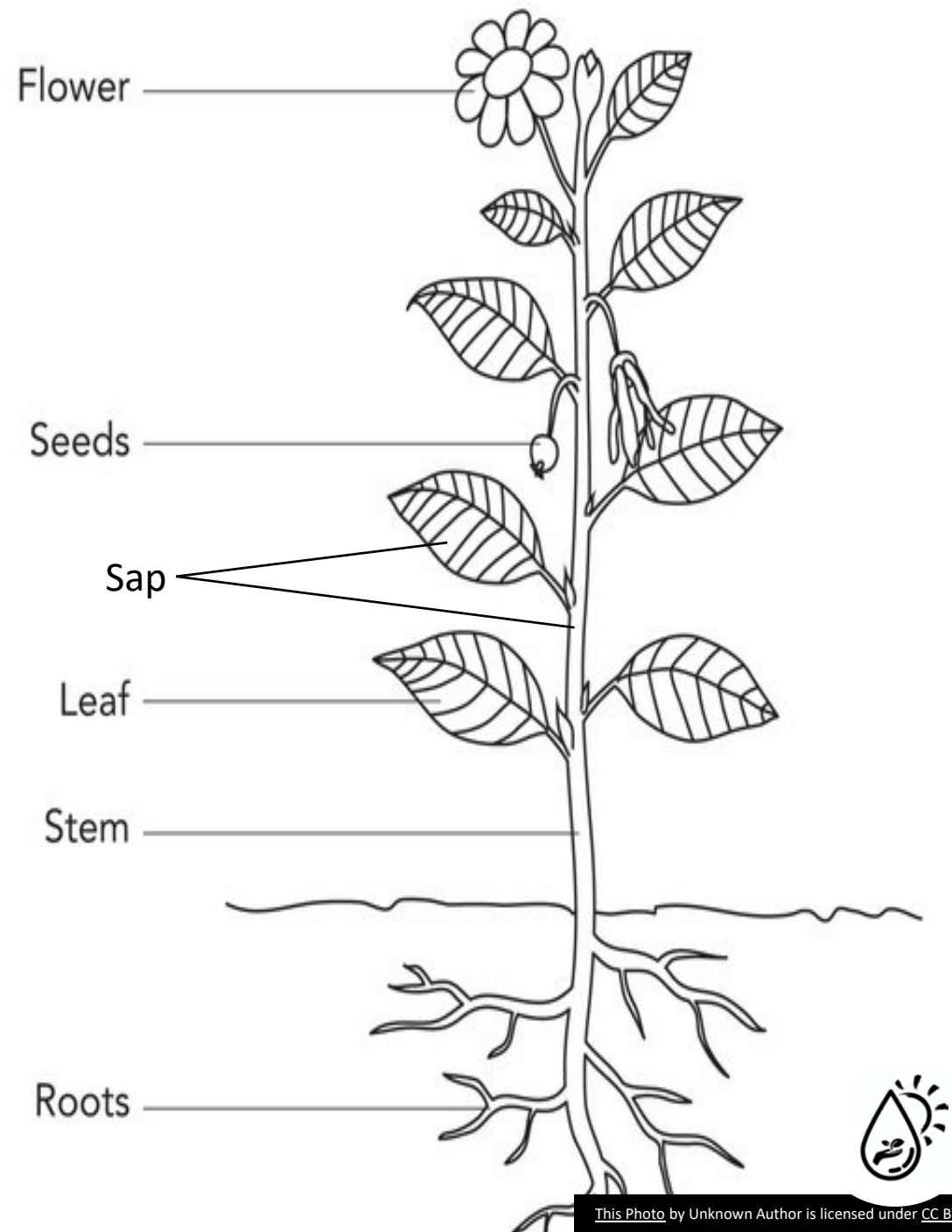
Aquaponic Association 2020



About Me



Plant Eating (Phytophagous) Insects



500,000+ Phytophagous Insects

Order	Main phytophagous taxa	Common name	Feeding stage	Species in taxon	% Phytophagous species
Orthoptera	Tettigonioidea	bush crickets	larvae, adults	5,000	90.00%
	Acridoidea	grasshoppers	larvae, adults	10,000	100.00%
Phasmatodea		leaf, stick insects	larvae, adults	2,500	100.00%
Hemiptera	Sternorrhyncha	aphids	larvae, adults	15,000	100.00%
	Auchenorrhyncha	plant hoppers	larvae, adults	36,500	100.00%
	Heteroptera	sucking bugs	larvae, adults	17,500	60.00%
Thysanoptera	Terebrantia	thrips	larvae, adults	2,500	80.00%
Coleoptera	Chrysomeloidea	leaf beetles	larvae, adults	70,000	100.00%
	Curculionoidea	weevils	larvae, adults	57,000	100.00%
Diptera	Cecidomyiidae	gall flies	larvae	4,000	100.00%
	Agromyzidae	leaf miners	larvae	1,800	100.00%
	Tephritidae	fruit flies	larvae	4,000	100.00%
Lepidoptera		butterflies, moths	larvae	200,000	100.00%
Hymenoptera	Symphyla	sawflies	larvae	5,000	100.00%
	Cynipoidea	gall wasps	larvae	2,300	65.22%

Table 1. The main groups of terrestrial phytophagous insects. Many other groups include some phytophagous species. Adapted from *Foraging and Food Choice in Phytophagous Insects*



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Redefining How We See Pest





The background of the slide is split into two vertical panels. The left panel shows a close-up of a brown and black beetle with white spots on its back, eating a hole in a green leaf. The right panel shows a green leaf covered with many small, light-colored aphids. A semi-transparent dark grey rectangle is overlaid across the center of both panels, containing the text.

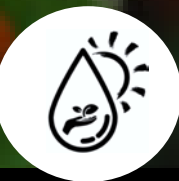
Plant eating insects aren't our enemy.
They are nature's recyclers.



What do phytophagous insects want?



To Eat & Reproduce



How are insects drawn to certain plants?



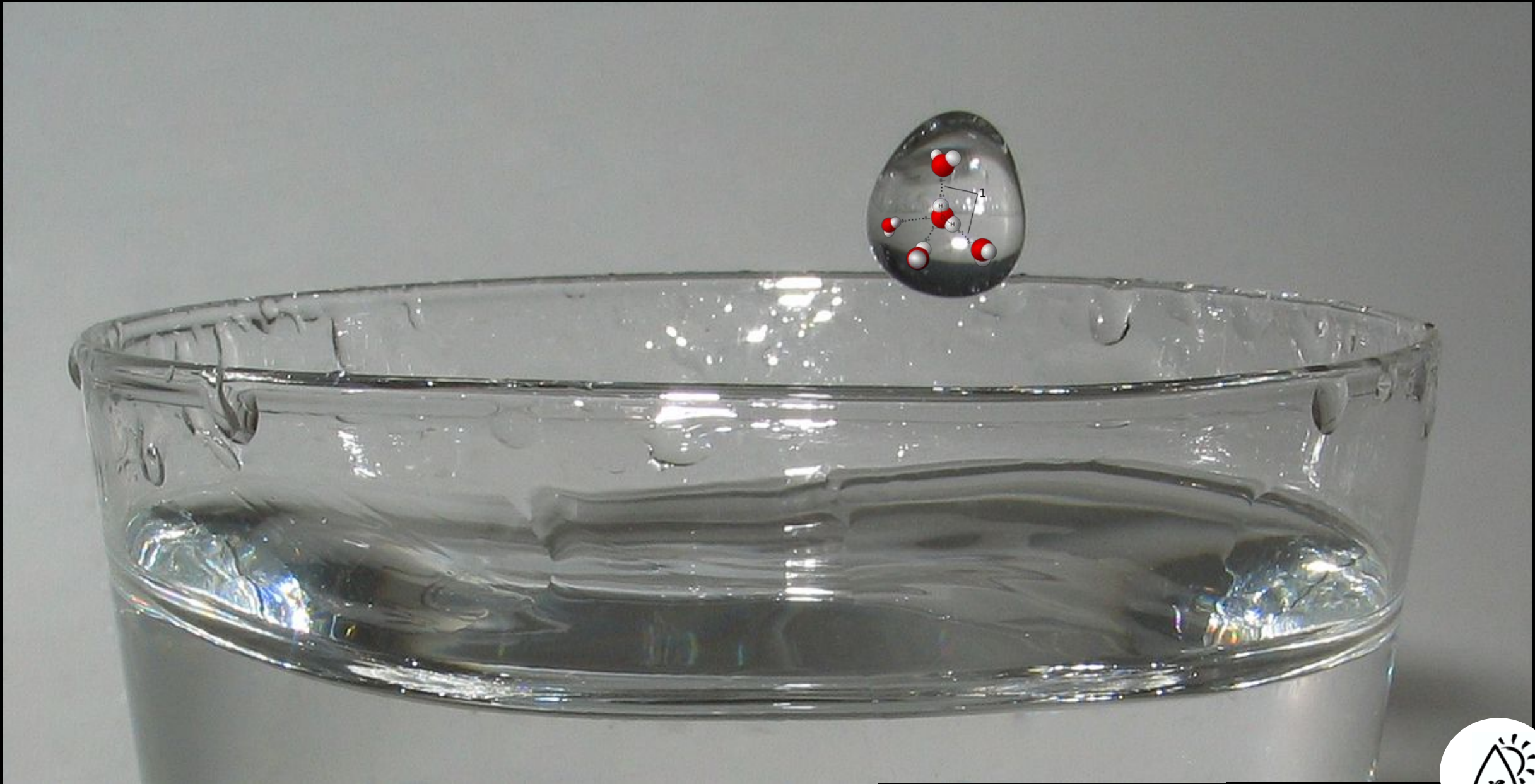
Tuning Into Nature

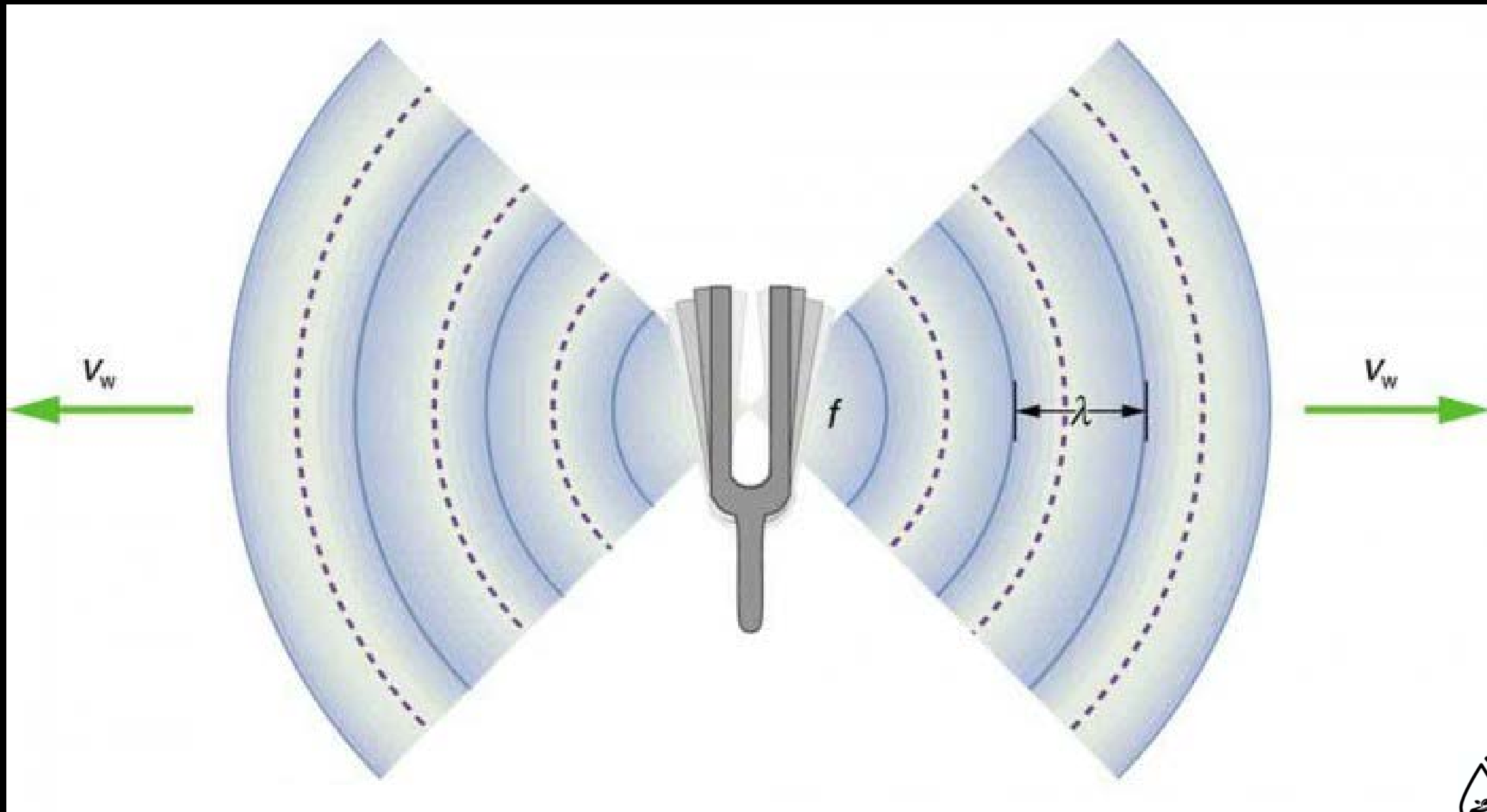


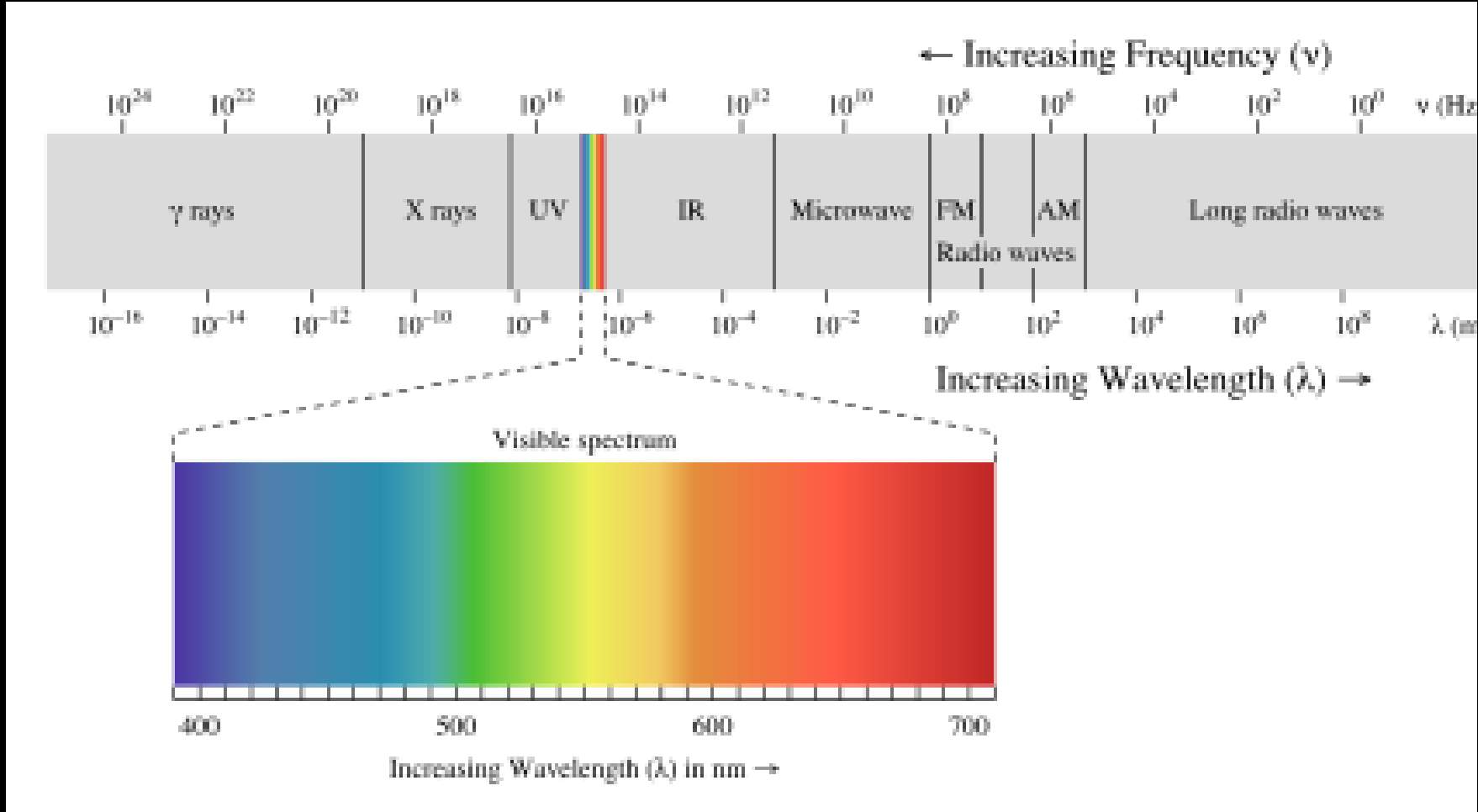


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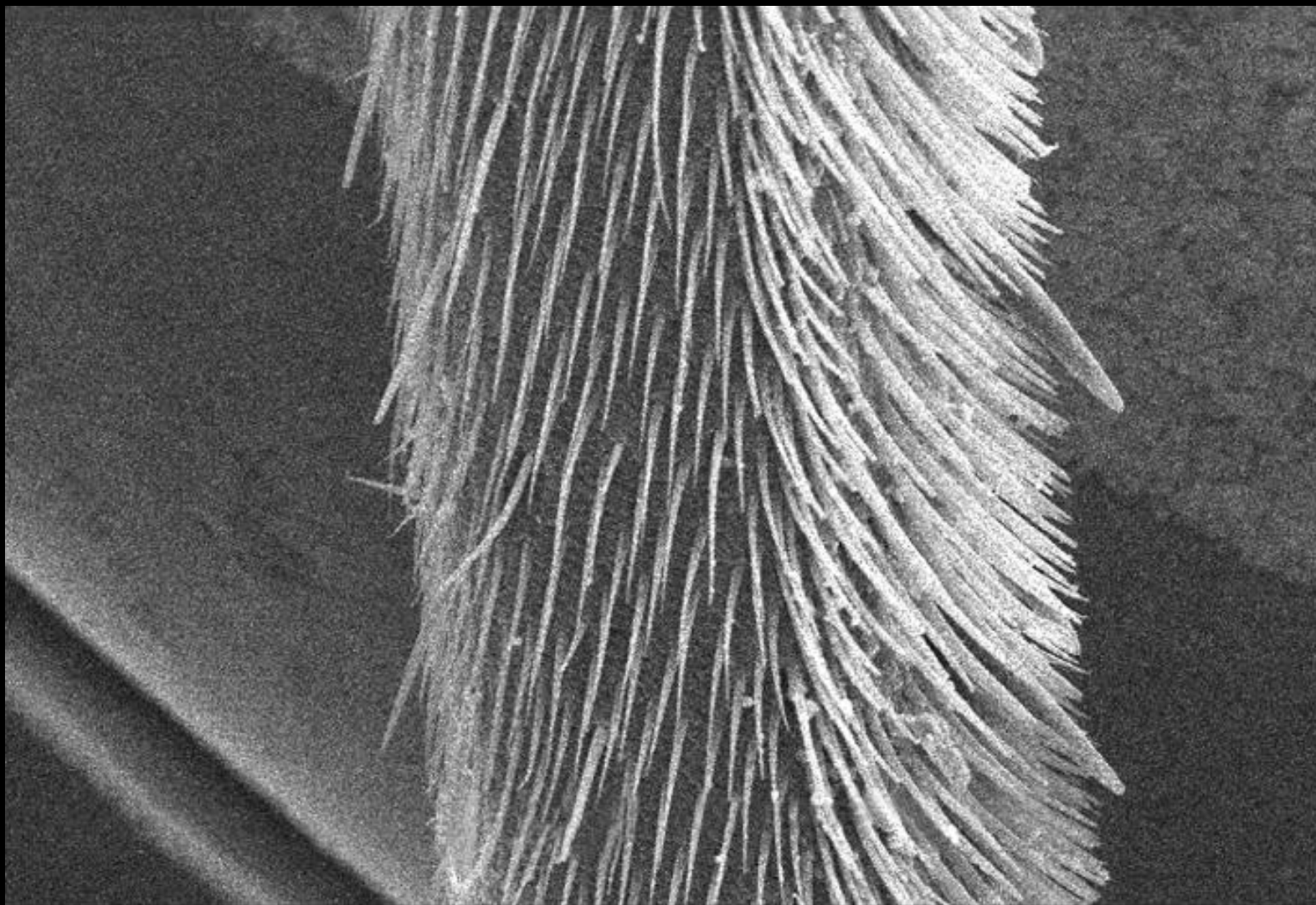
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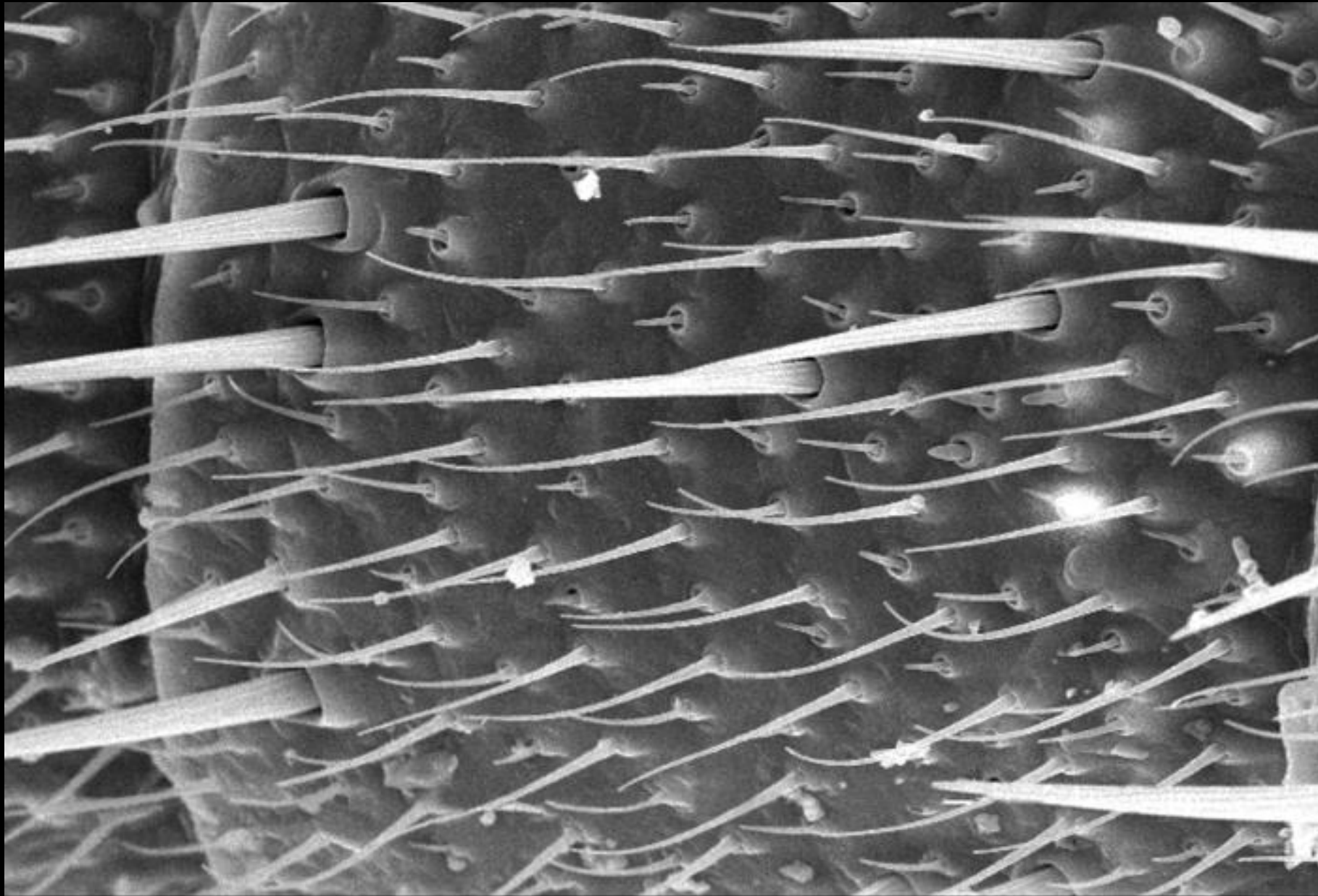






Acc. V	Spot	Magn	Det	WD	Exp		100 μ m
30.0 kV	3.0	204x	SE	23.5	3		





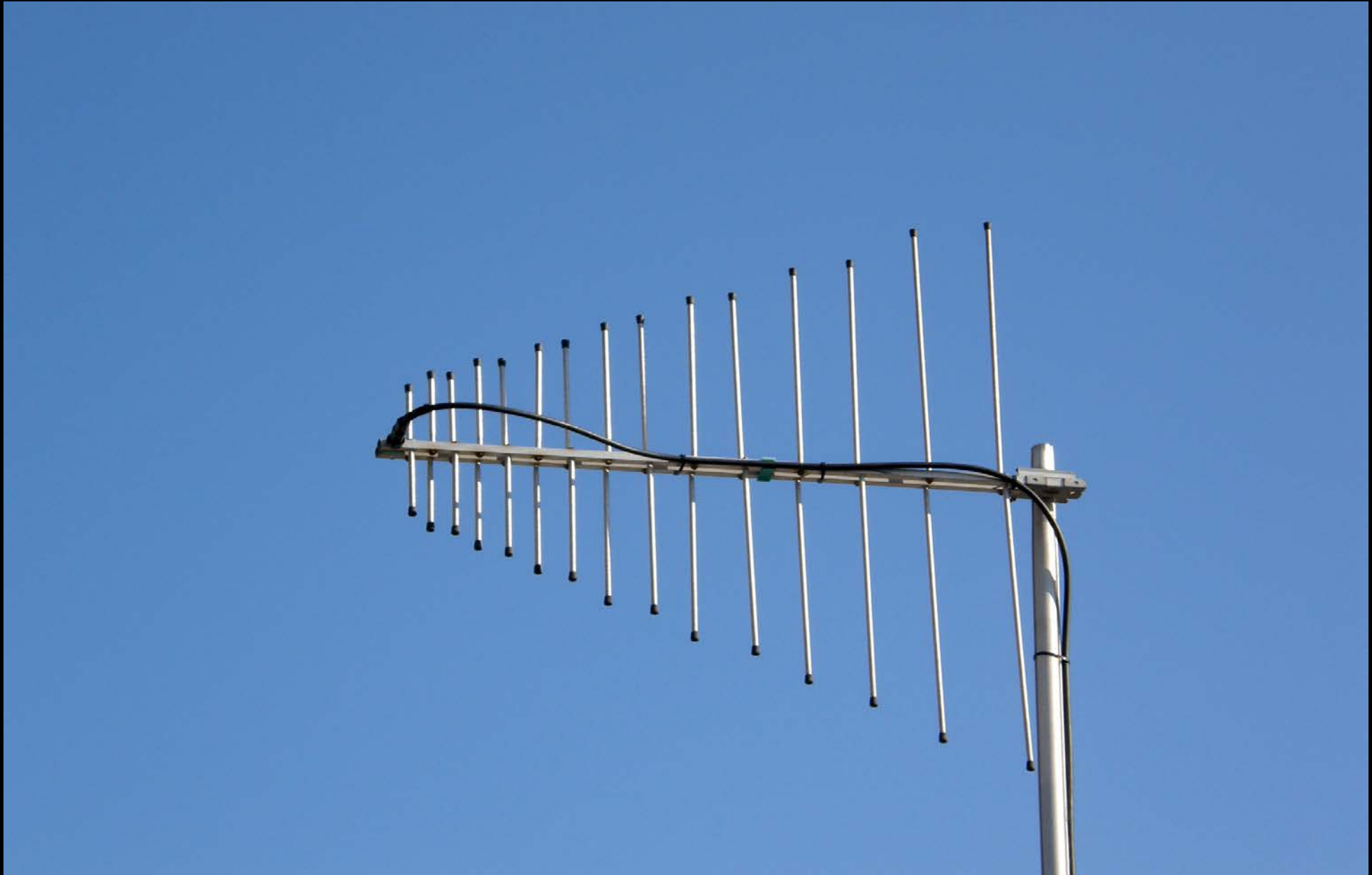
Acc.V Spot Magn
25.0 kV 3.0 703x

Det WD Exp
SE 7.0 3

|—————| 50 μ m

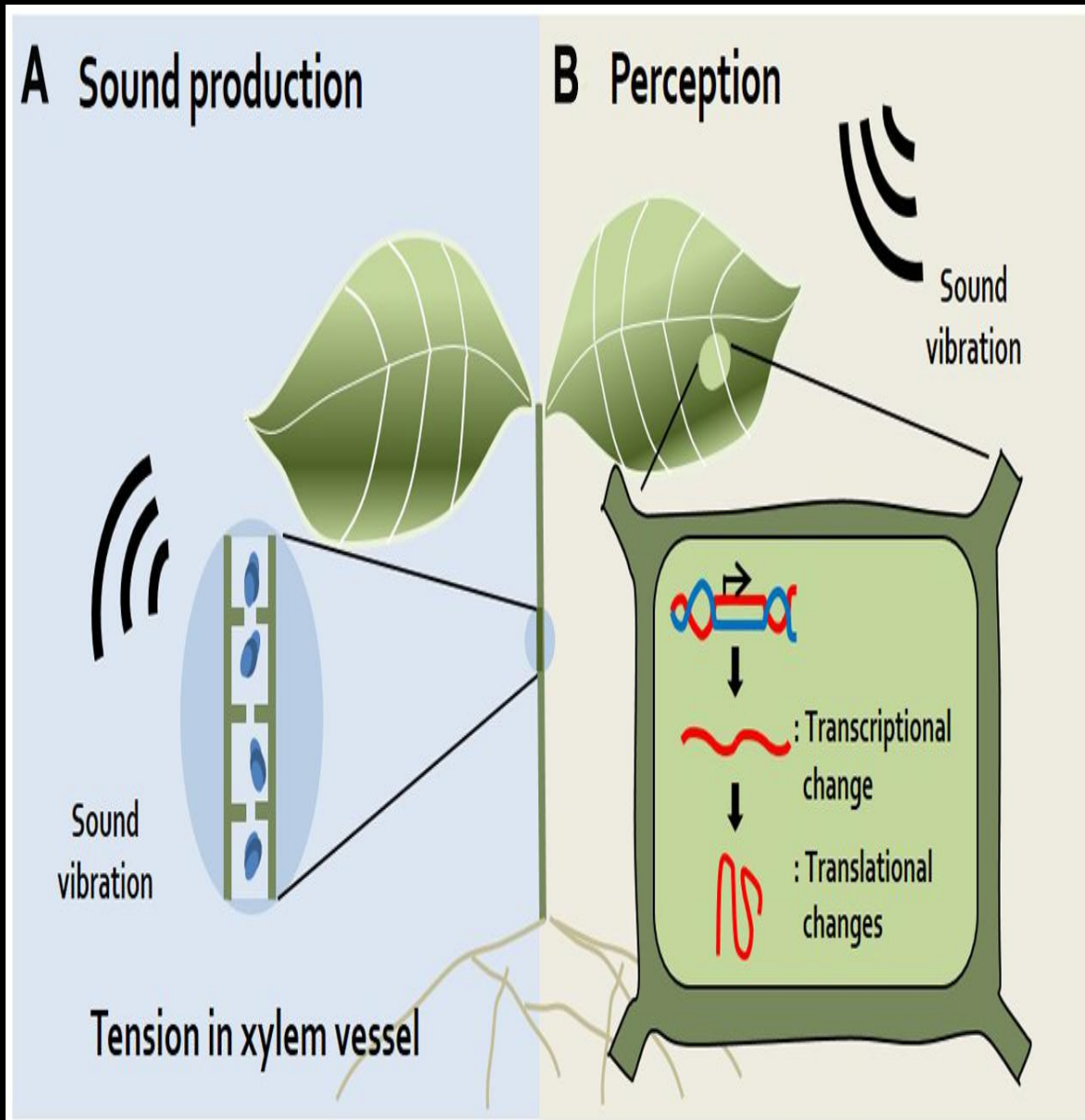




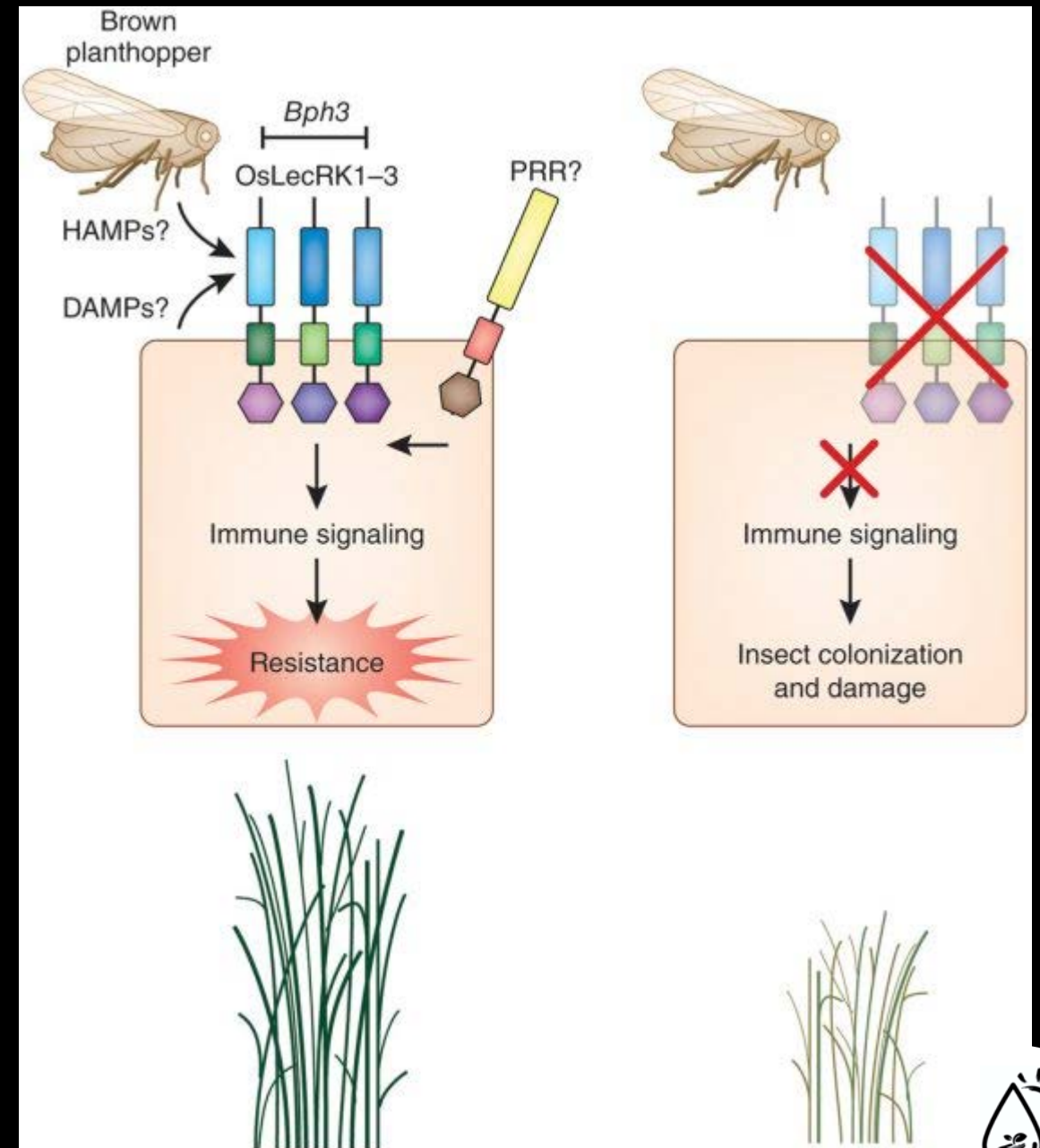


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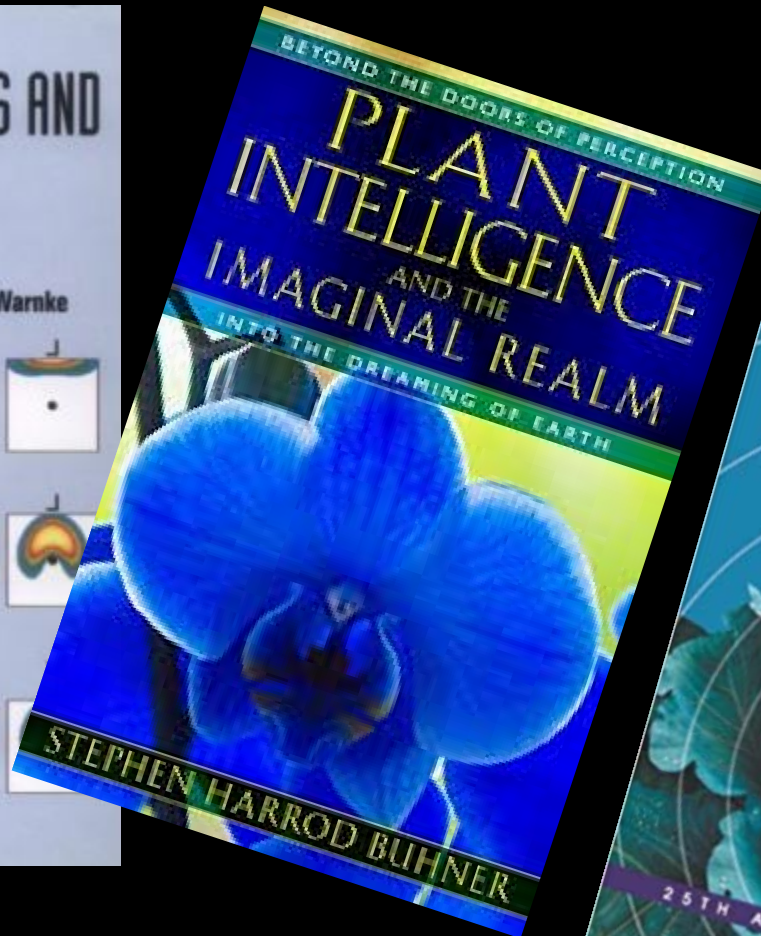
Pest and Disease Occurrence isn't Random;
**Healthy plants can become resistant to all
disease and pest**







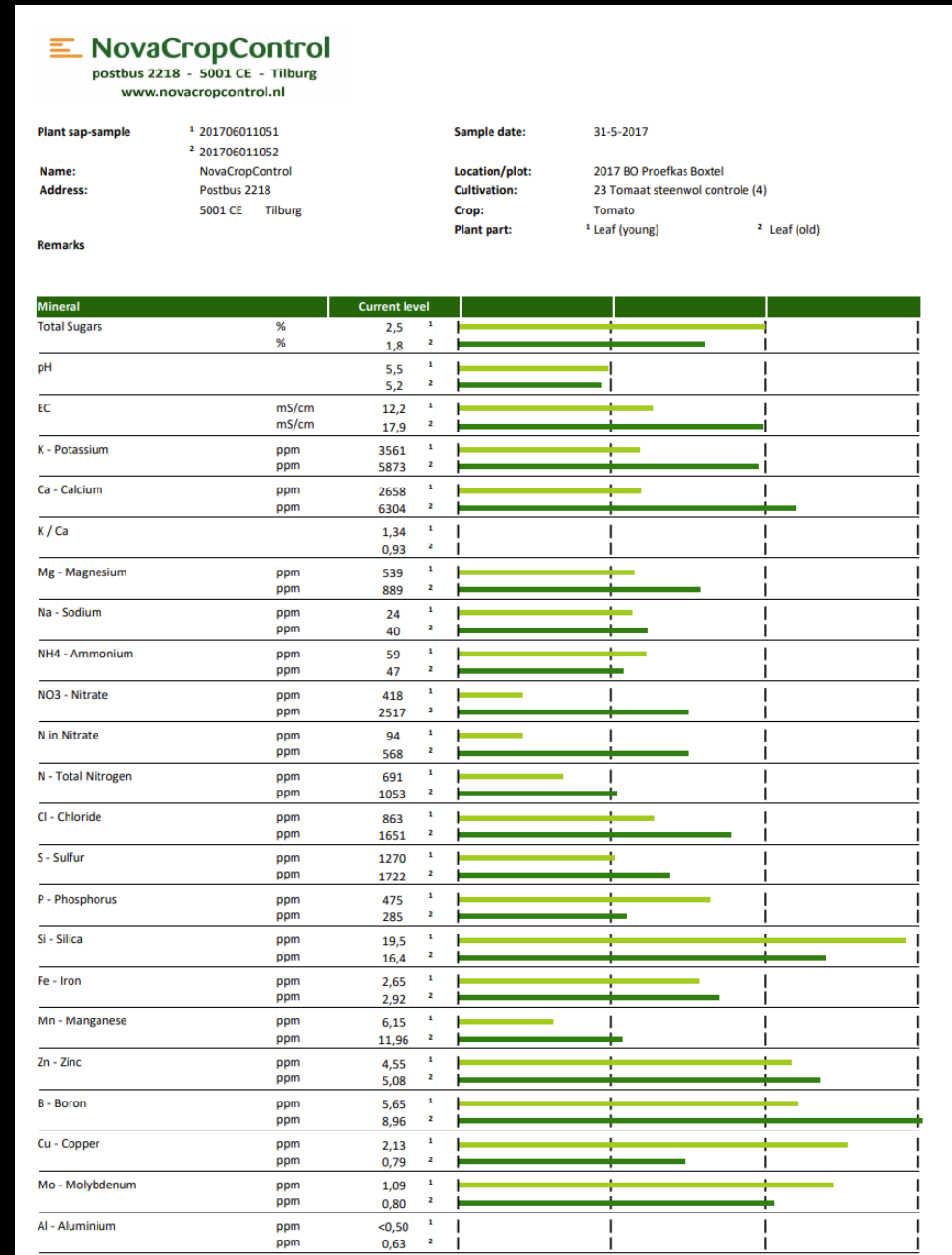
Further resources:





Plant Sap Analysis

- Equivalent To a blood Test
- Measures usable nutrient
- Shows nutrient imbalance long before visible appearance





NH4 - Ammonium

ppm

59

1



ppm

47

2



NO3 - Nitrate

ppm

418

1



ppm

2517

2



N in Nitrate

ppm

94

1



ppm

568

2



N - Total Nitrogen

ppm

691

1

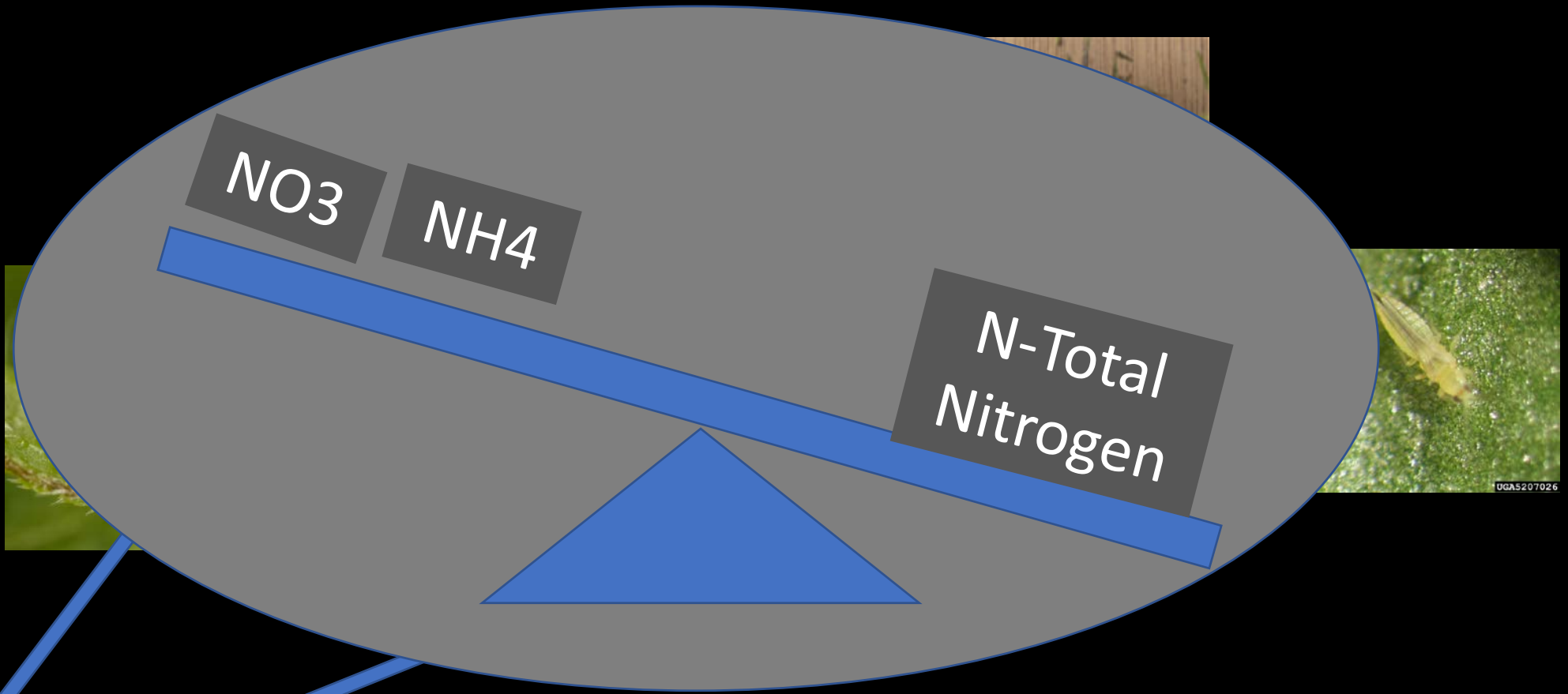


ppm

1053

2





NH4 - Ammonium	ppm	59	1	<div></div>		
	ppm	47	2	<div></div>		
NO3 - Nitrate	ppm	418	1	<div></div>		
	ppm	2517	2	<div></div>		
N in Nitrate	ppm	94	1	<div></div>		
	ppm	568	2	<div></div>		
N - Total Nitrogen	ppm	691	1	<div></div>		
	ppm	1053	2	<div></div>		



Luxurious growth



Excess Nitrogen



Large weak cells



Luxurious growth



Excess Nitrogen



low sugar production (Brix)



Large weak cells

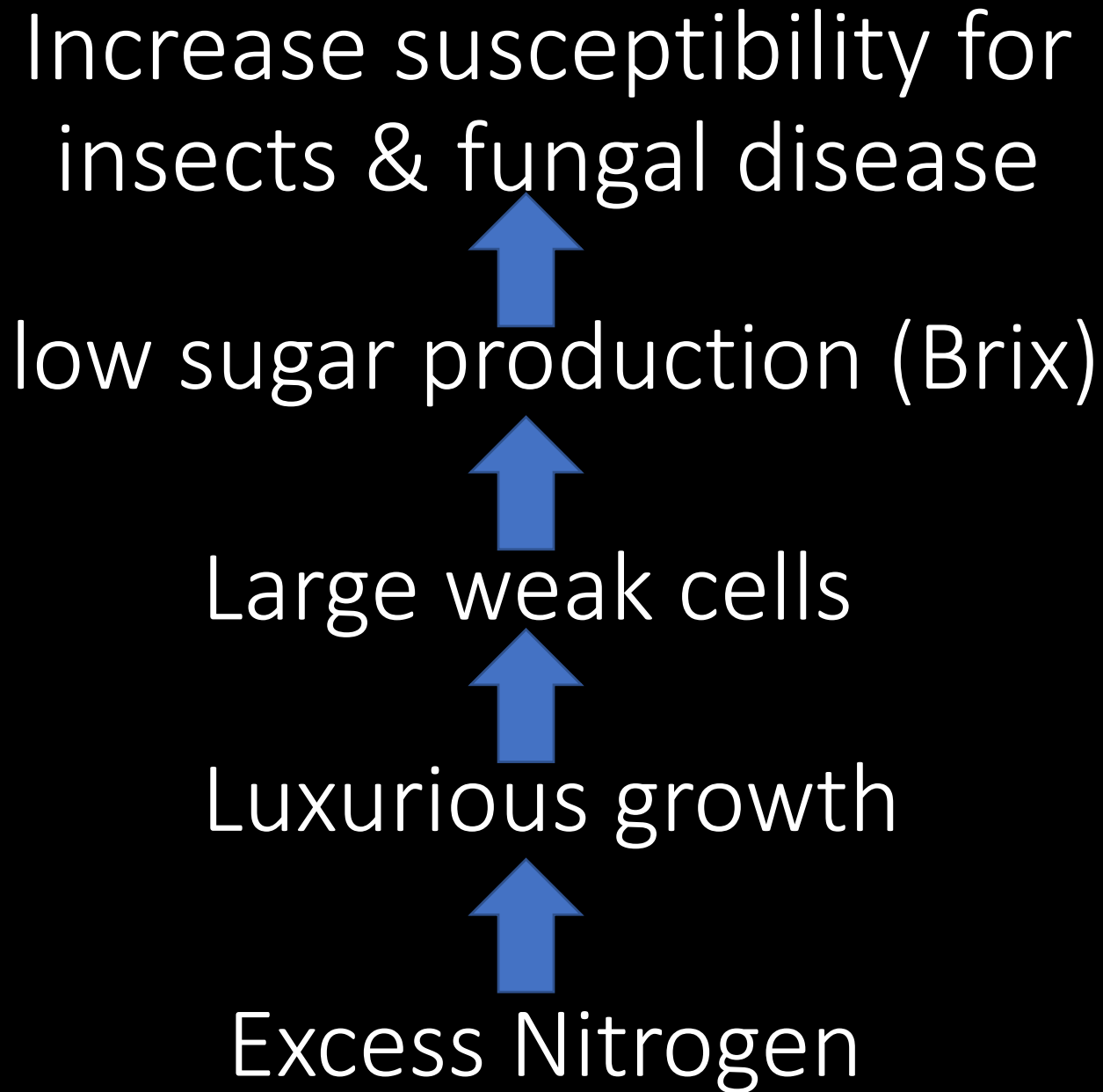


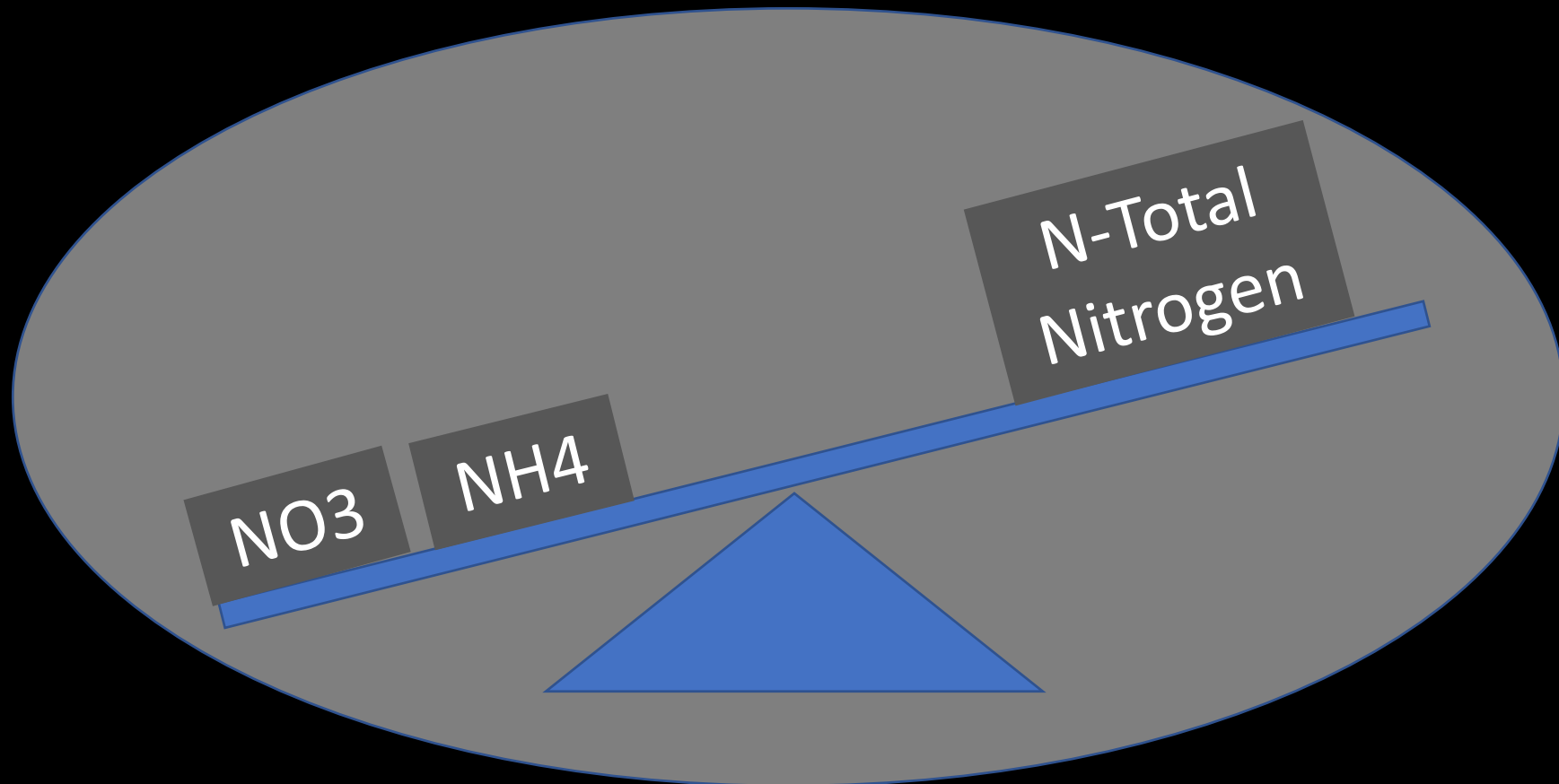
Luxurious growth



Excess Nitrogen







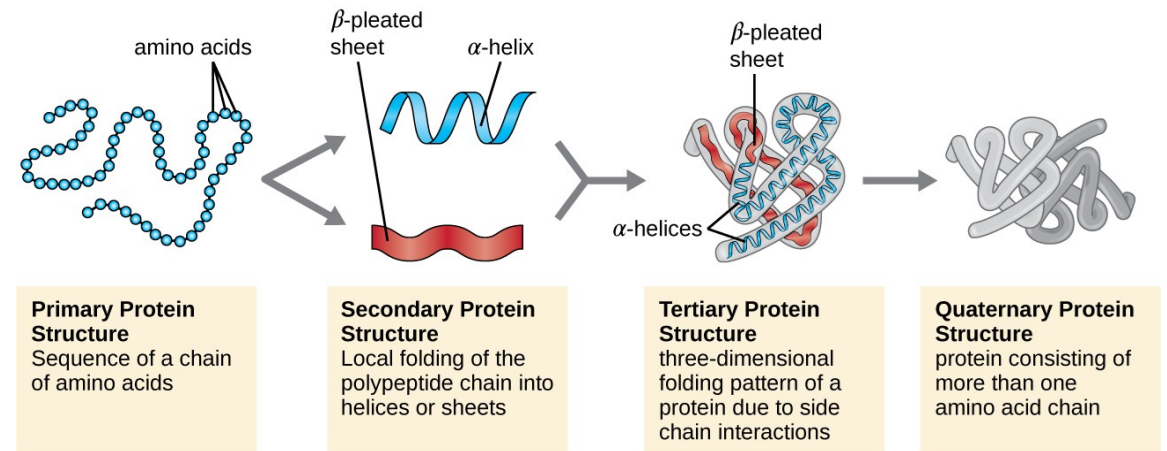
NH4 - Ammonium	ppm	5	1	<div></div>		
	ppm	7	2	<div></div>		
NO3 - Nitrate	ppm	185	1	<div></div>		
	ppm	220	2	<div></div>		
N in Nitrate	ppm	45	1	<div></div>		
	ppm	65	2	<div></div>		
N - Total Nitrogen	ppm	1120	1	<div></div>		
	ppm	1250	2	<div></div>		





Complete Protein Synthesis

- The complete conversion of basic nitrogen compounds into complex proteins over a 24-hour period

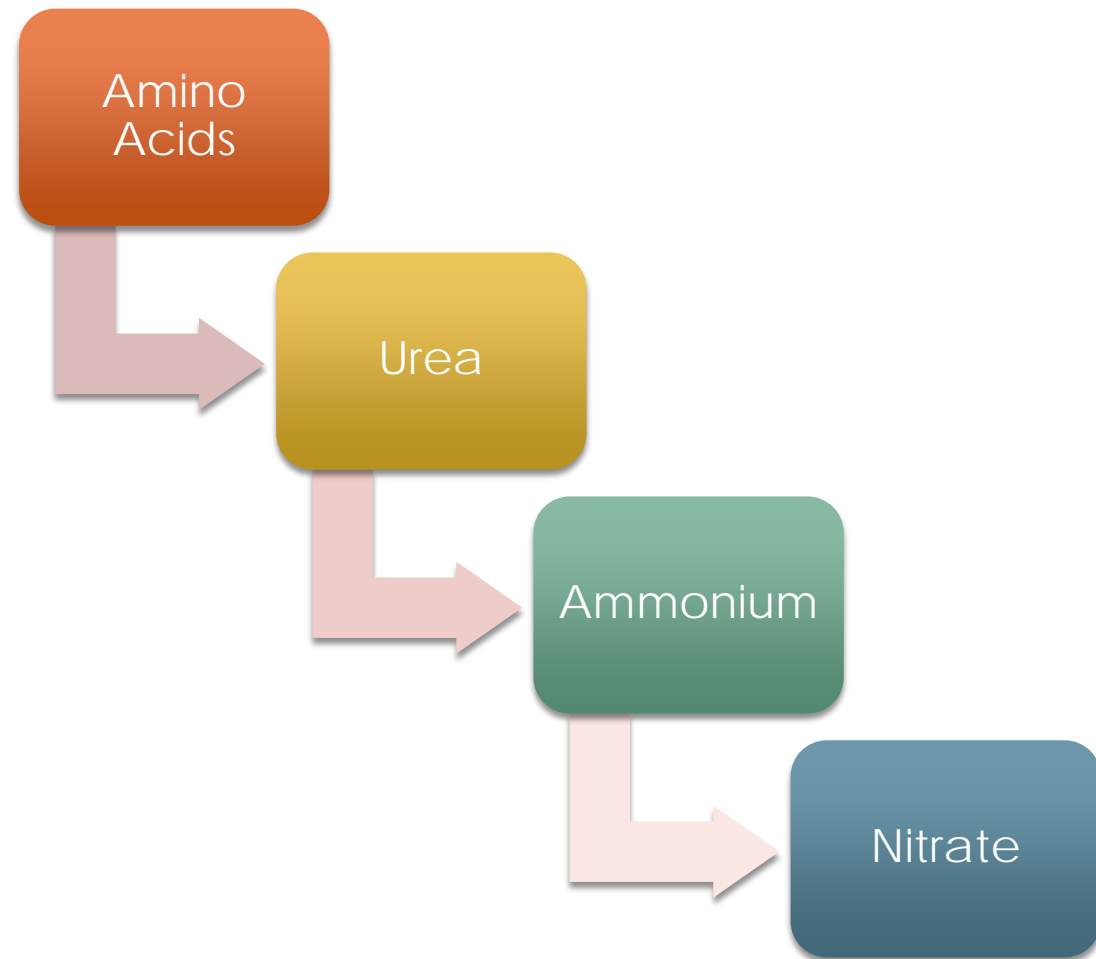


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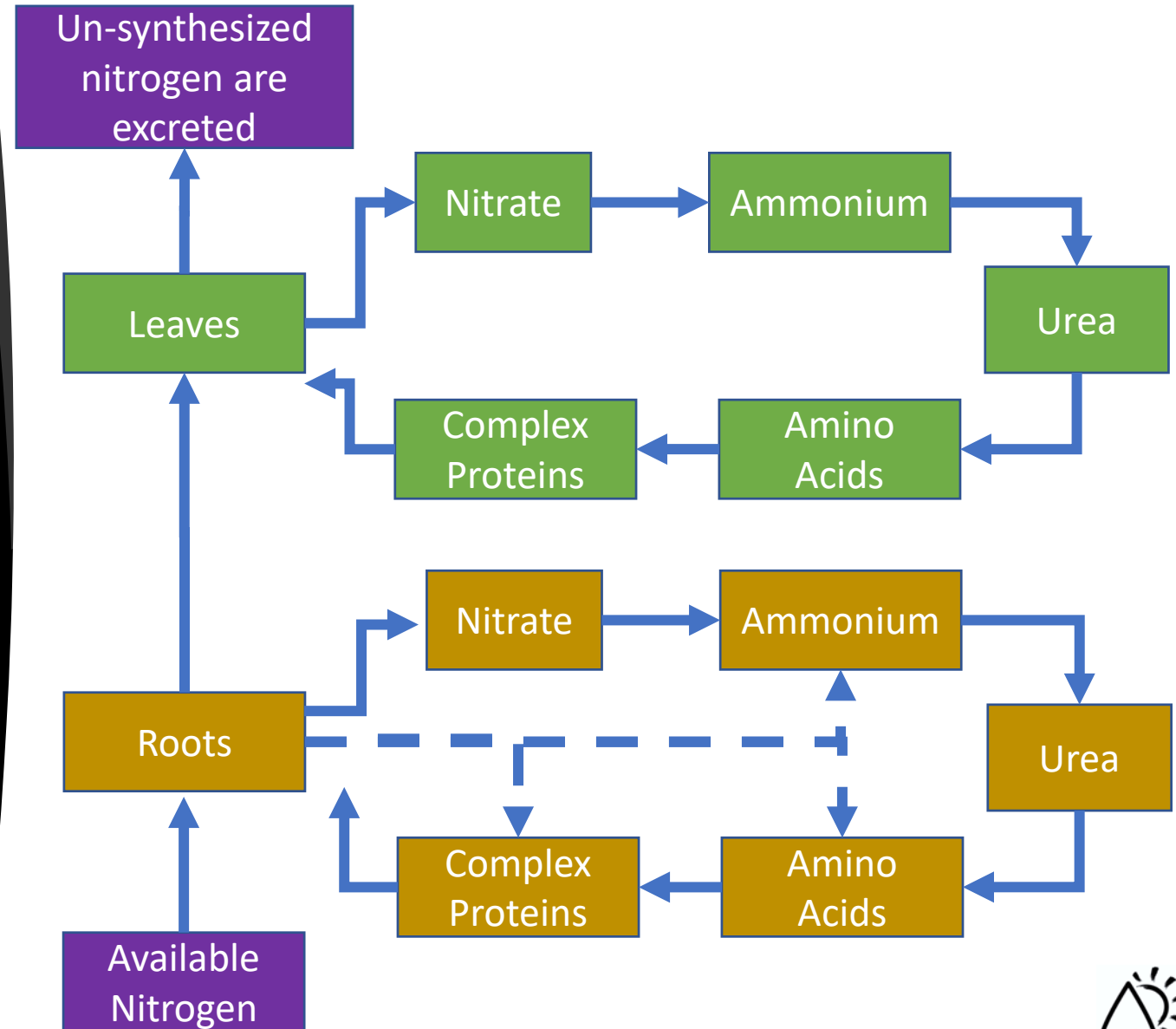
Plant Available Nitrogen

- Preferred sources in most to least preferred



Conversion of Nitrogen Inside Plants

- ▶ Ammonium can be processed directly in the root system; **Require Some Energy**
- ▶ Excess Nitrate must be transported to the leaves via the xylem for processing; **Requires Extra Energy**
- ▶ Amino acids, polypeptides, and complete proteins can be absorbed directly into roots and processed; **Energy Positive**
- ▶ Each step requires enzymes and coenzyme factors



Factors affecting Protein Synthesis



ENVIRONMENTAL
STRESS



CARBOHYDRATE
SUPPLY



AVAILABLE
NUTRIENTS



Key Minerals for Complete Protein Synthesis



Molybdenum- Coenzyme factor required for Nitrate Reductase



Magnesium- Coenzyme factor required for multiple protein synthesis pathways



Sulfur- Required for sulfur bearing amino acids (Methionine, cystine, and taurine)



Boron- Increases resistance against soft-shelled insects



*When stressed additional carbohydrates may be required for protein synthesis



Results of Complete Protein Synthesis

- ▶ Plant Sap Analysis will show ZERO Ammonium and Nitrate at the end of a 24-cycle.
- ▶ Free-nitrogen are converted into indigestible peptides and complete proteins.
- ▶ Plants will develop resistance to soft bodied insects including all insects with a larval stage, spider mites, aphids, whiteflies, fungus gnats, cabbage loopers etc.
- ▶ Plants develop some resistance to nematodes.



Summary of Prevention

1. Maximize Photosynthesis
2. Minimize Photorespiration
3. Support Protein Synthesis with proper nutrition



My Request To You

1. If you are a **farm struggling with pest and disease issues** and would like to work together to fix these issues

OR

If you are a school or individual interested in Plant Sap Analysis

Email Joe@regenaquaculture.com

2. Please give me your feedback on the talk today; did you enjoy it; are there things you wish for me to improve?

Take the survey at: <https://forms.gle/TKxoQbMSHAYAdMWb6>



Thank You!

Questions?

For more information, follow me on



Or contact me directly at
Joe@regenaquaculture.com.

