



Is control of WFT with EPNs good enough to reduce the spread of tospoviruses?

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Overview

- **Tospoviruses & WFT**
- **Background to the project**
- **Current project**

TSWV & INSV symptoms



WFT virus acquisition & transmission



Previous project (1998 - 2001):



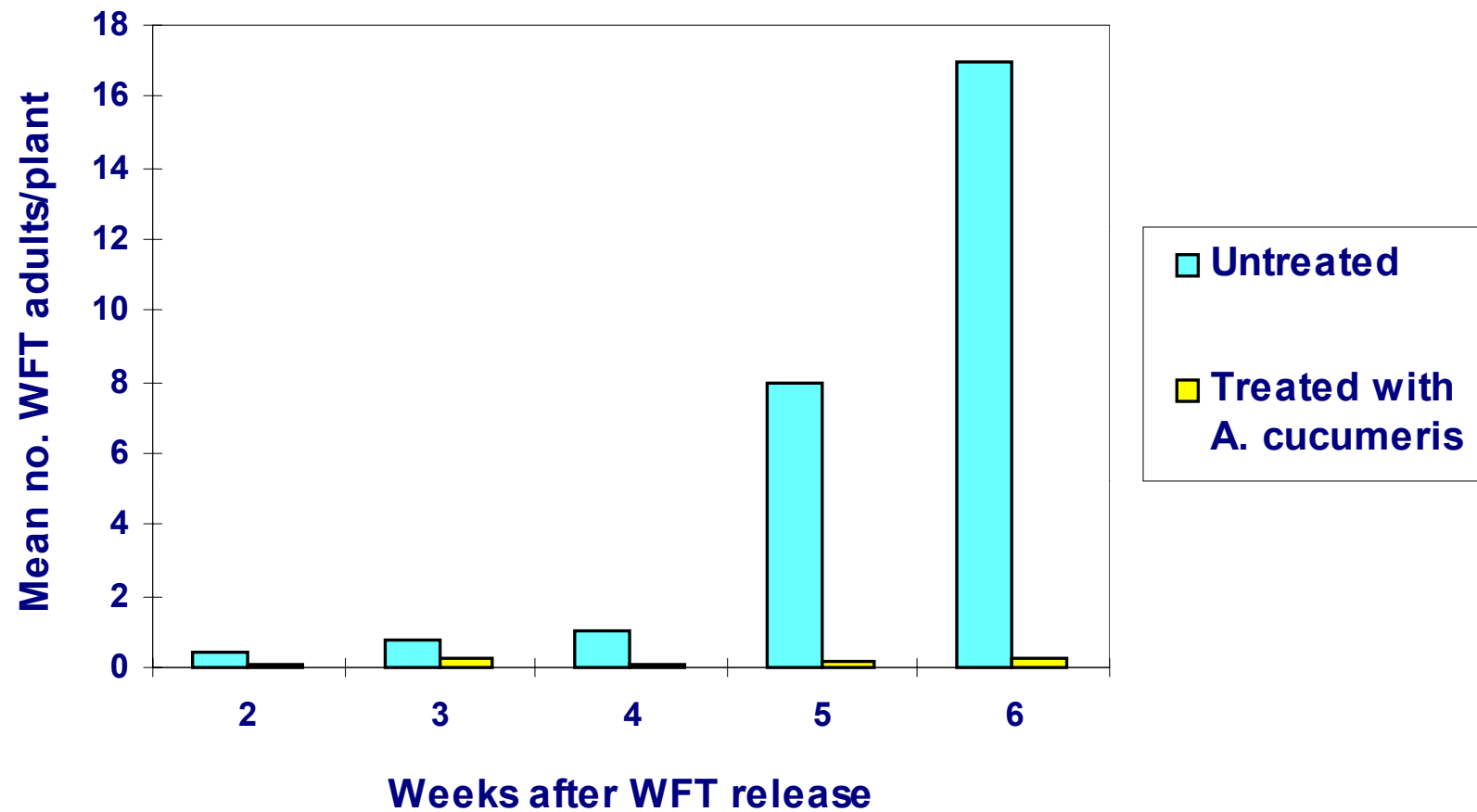
- Quantify reduction of TSWV spread by control of WFT using *Amblyseius cucumeris*
- Determine no. WFT needed to spread TSWV on Impatiens



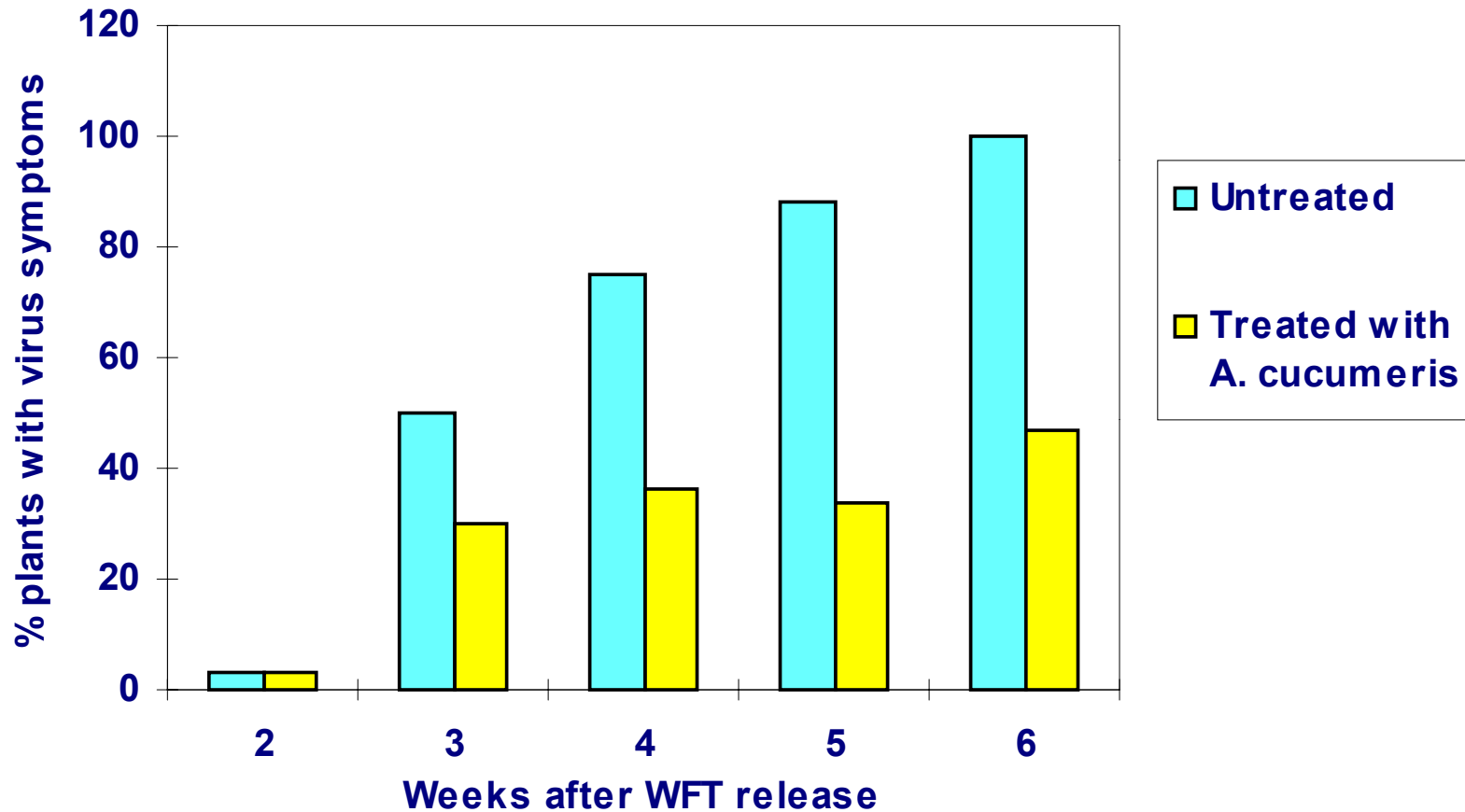
***Amblyseius* reduced spread and severity of TSWV on Impatiens trial**

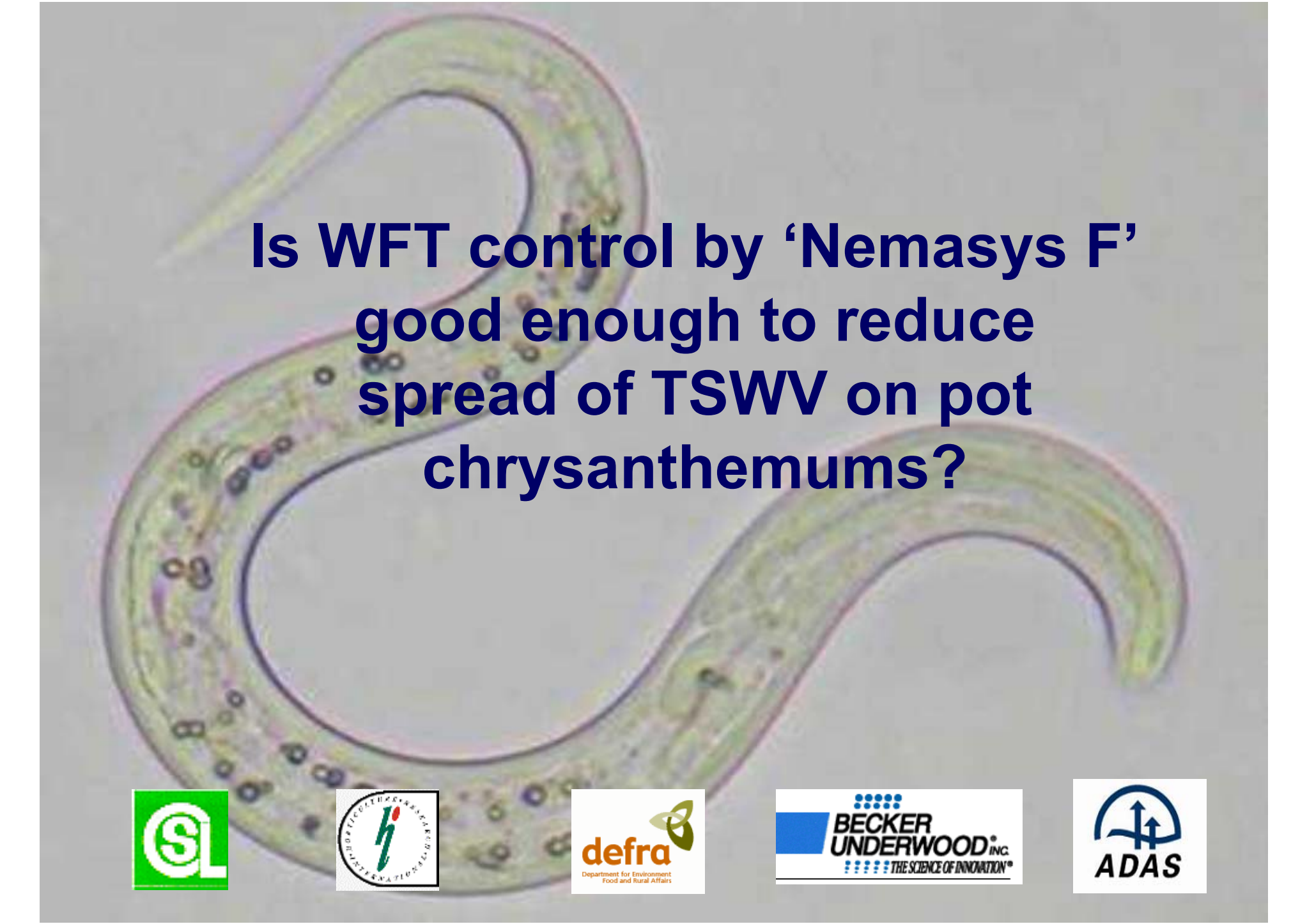


Number of WFT adults per plant



Percentage of plants with virus symptoms





**Is WFT control by ‘Nemasys F’
good enough to reduce
spread of TSWV on pot
chrysanthemums?**

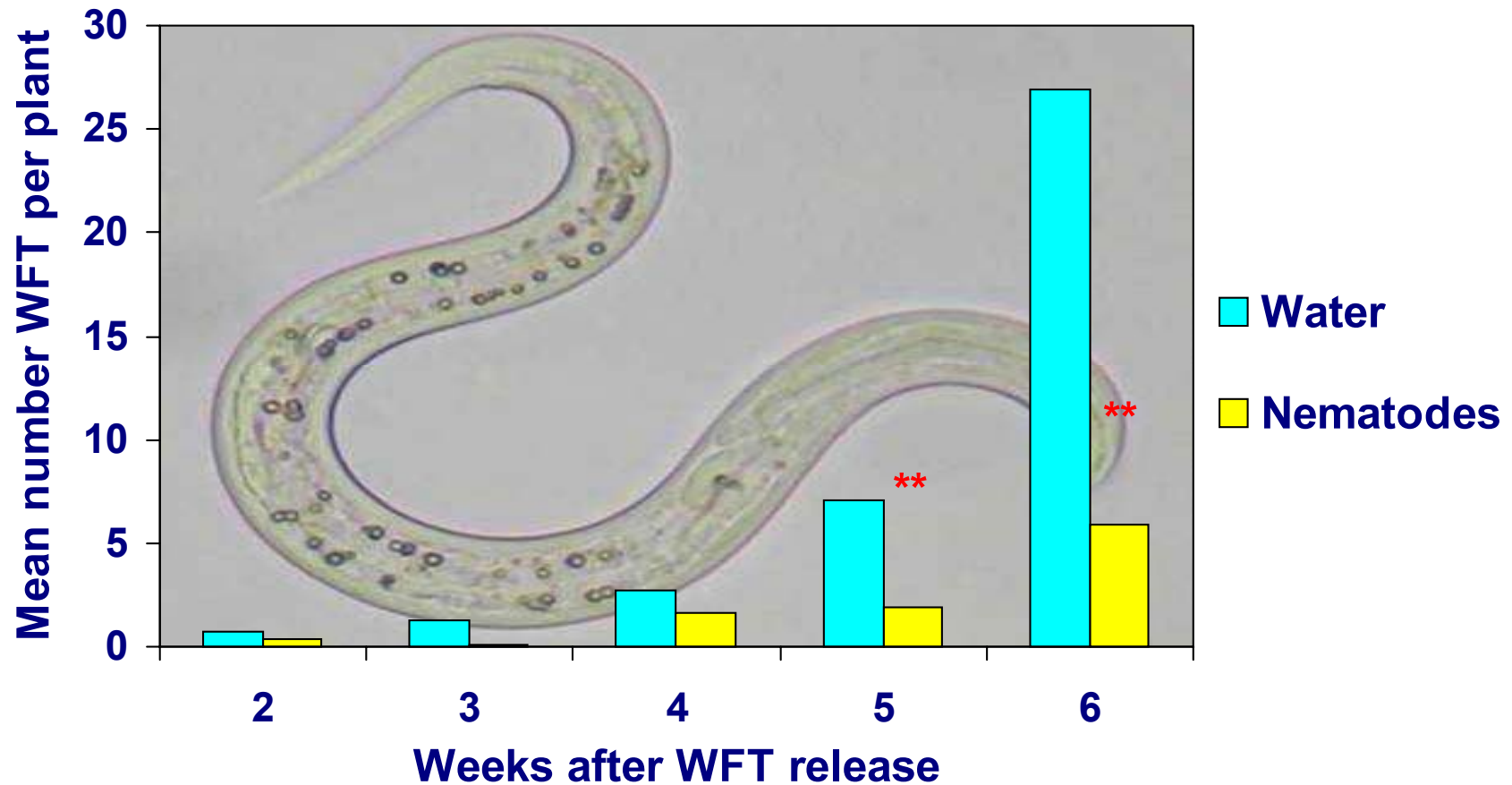


Trial 1: Plot layout



Infected Impatiens and yellow Swingtime

Trial 1: Mean number WFT per plant



Trial 2: Plot layout



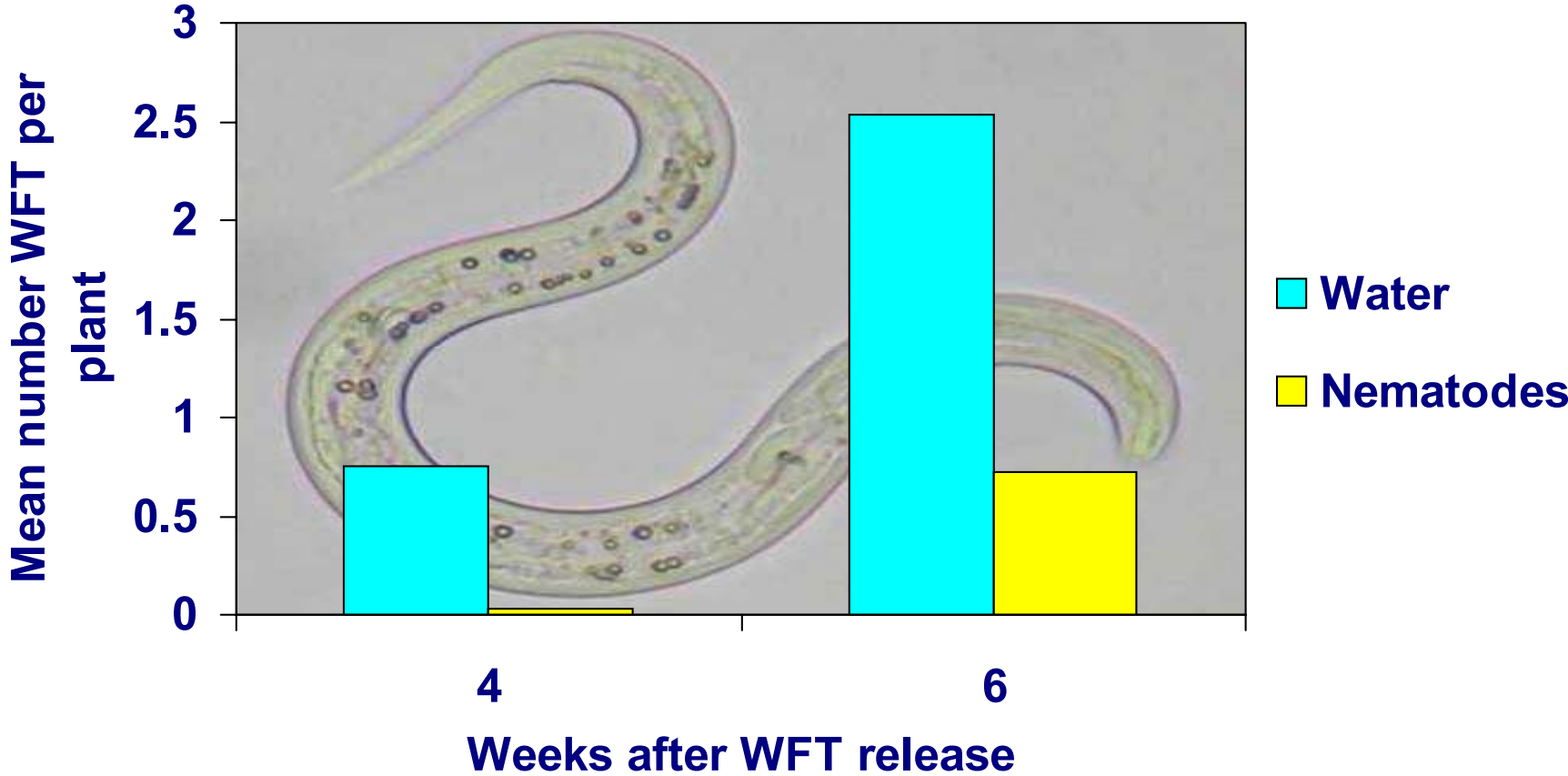
CSL Pocket Diagnostic kit - TSWV



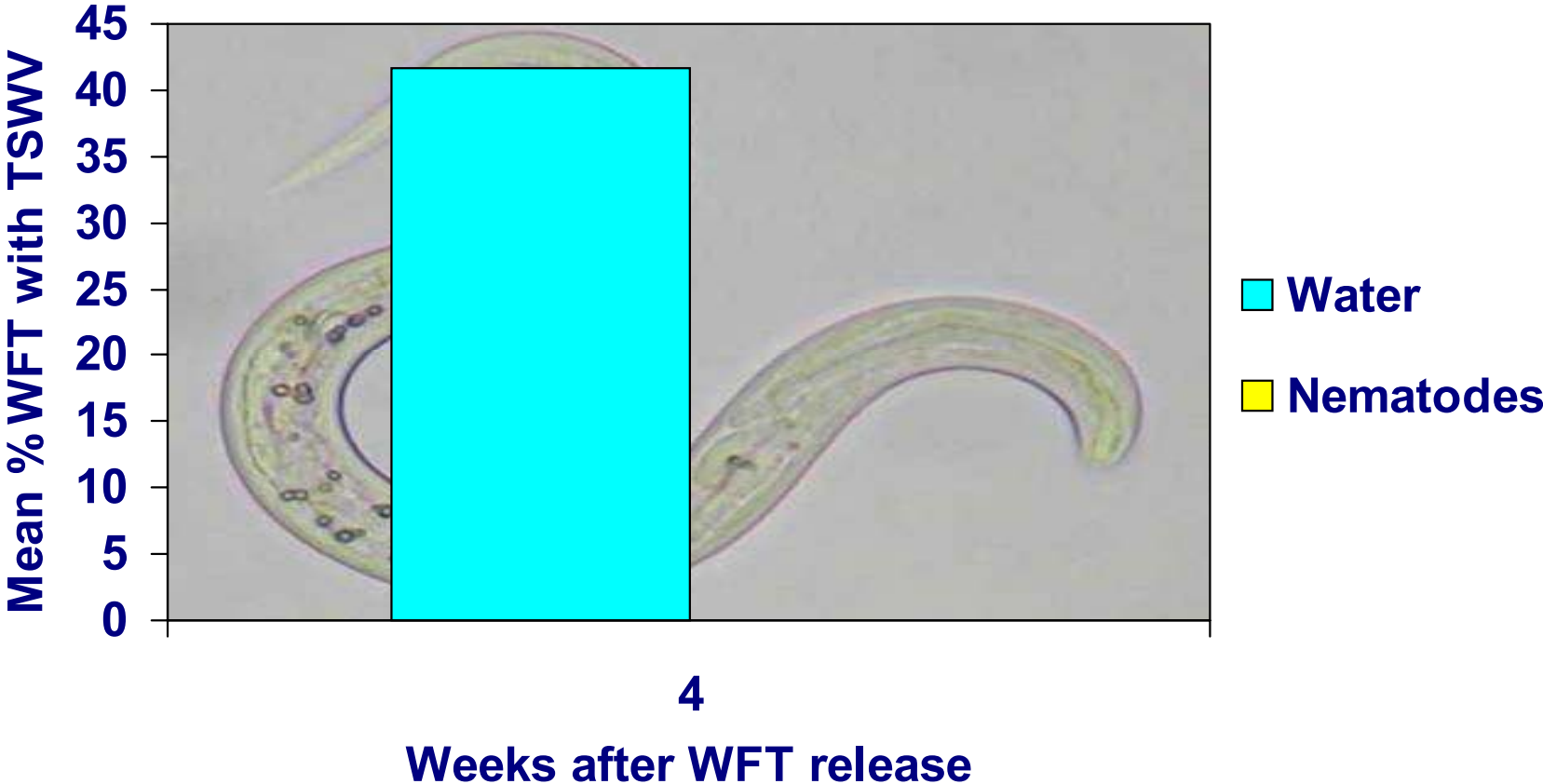
TSWV acquisition method



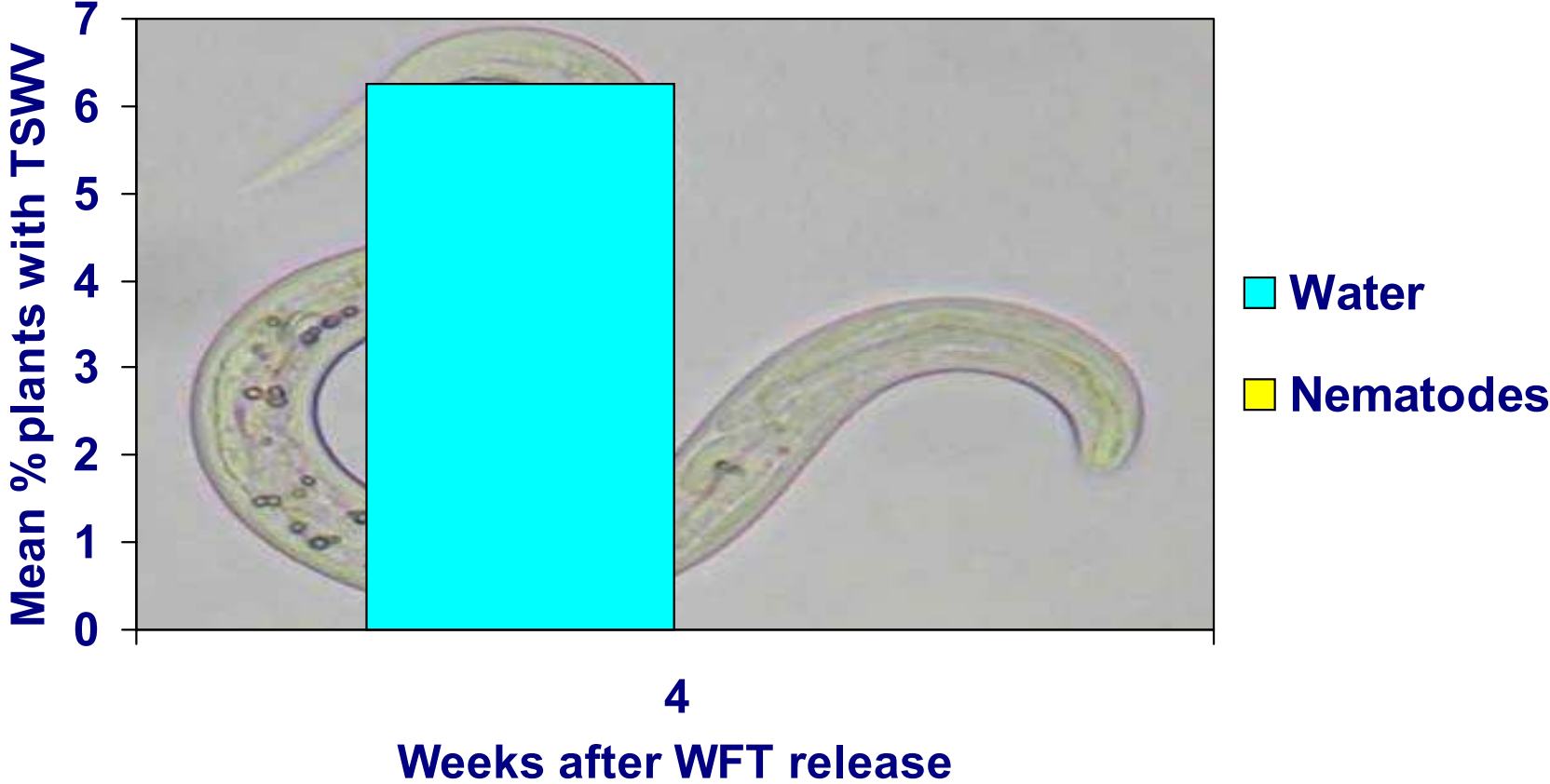
Trial 2: Mean number WFT per plant



Trial 2: Mean % WFT with TSWV



Trial 2: Mean % plants with TSWV



A microscopic image of a nematode worm, likely a C. elegans, showing its internal anatomy. The worm is curved and translucent, revealing a central gut, a pair of gonads, and various other internal structures. The text "So far so good....." is overlaid in blue.

So far so good.....

Any questions?