

Forecasting *Rhopalosiphum padi* in Finland and experiences of POMO-project

Irmeli Markkula NJF Seminar 402 October 9.-11.10.2007

Rhopalosiphum padi

- the most important aphid species on cereals
- great differences in annual occurrence
- winter-egg counts
- suction trap catches
- aphid monitoring in cereal crops with yellow sticky traps



Counting the winter eggs

- the eggs are counted from the same 3-5 trees every year near the fields
- 20-30 twigs (0,5 m) are collected from every tree
- the eggs are counted from 100 buds/tree
- the probable mortality is deducted from the amount of eggs

Mortality values

- Mortality values:
- 65 % the coastal areas of southern Finland
- 75 % the coastal areas of southern Ostrobothnia
- 90 % the coastal areas of northern Ostrobothnia
- 55 % central Finland

Susceptibility to risk

 coastal area means the zone of 0-80 kilometers from the coastline

- eggs <15/100 buds; no risk
- eggs 15-40/100 buds; damage is possible
- eggs > 40/100 buds, the risk is high

Rhopalosiphum padi



Rhopalosiphum padi



POMO -project

• POMO = Multi-scientific applications of polarimetric weather radars, POMO

 polarimetric radar: it is possible to sort out different forms of rain (water, wet snow, snow, hail, freezing rain) and nonmeteorological targets (insects, birds, sea clutter etc.)

The aim of POMO WP 7

 The aim of POMO WP 7 is to study if it is possible to estimate the migration beforehand by adding meteorological information to the decision making

Most harmful insects



leaf hoppers

flea beetles

Lygus bugs

Insect trapping

- A field experiment with rotating tow-nets and yellow sticky papers was done
- insects and all relevant meteorological data including weather radar and satellite data was collected
- all the catches were photographed, identifyid and stored



Rotating tow-net

- Five rotating tow-nets on Jokioinen-Viikki line
- One tow-net in Kumpula
- All tow-nets were examined twice a week from the middle of May to the end of June



Yellow sticky papers

- sticky papers were located in a circle of about 20-60 kilometers from the polarimetric radar in Kumpula
- papers were examined whenever FMI predicted a migration was on its way







Some results

- Lygus bugs, flea beetles and bird-cherry aphids were the most common insects on traps in May
- Lygus bugs and flea beetles were probably domestic and bird-cherry aphids migrated





Migrating aphids coming from Estonia 29.5.2007



Removal Removal

Tran	Place	data	timo	data	timo	P nadi	flea bootlo
Пар	Flace	uale	ume	uale		n.paul	DECLIE
K0719001	19	24.5.	13:00	28.5.	12:00	189	18
K0719002	19	24.5.	13:00	28.5.	12:00	148	9
K0719003	19	24.5.	13:00	28.5.	12:00	279	29
K0716001	16	26.5.	14:20	28.5.	13:10	20	20
K0716002	16	26.5.	14:20	28.5.	13:10	49	19
K0717001	17	26.5.	12:15	28.5.	14:45	18	11
V0704007	04	27.5.	10:00	1.6.	15:45	4	166
K0719004	19	28.5.		1.6.	12:30	73	30
K0719005	19	28.5.		1.6.	12:30	91	12
						_	
K0705009	05	28.5.	13:30	1.6.	13:20	3	4
V0706010	06	30.5.	14:30	1.6.	13:00	17	1

Thank you!