

Environmental fate of systemic neonicotinoids: a potato case study



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Outline

Topic areas

- Specialty crops & potato production in Wisconsin
- Insect management in potato
- Current groundwater detections of neonicotinoids
- Potato case study



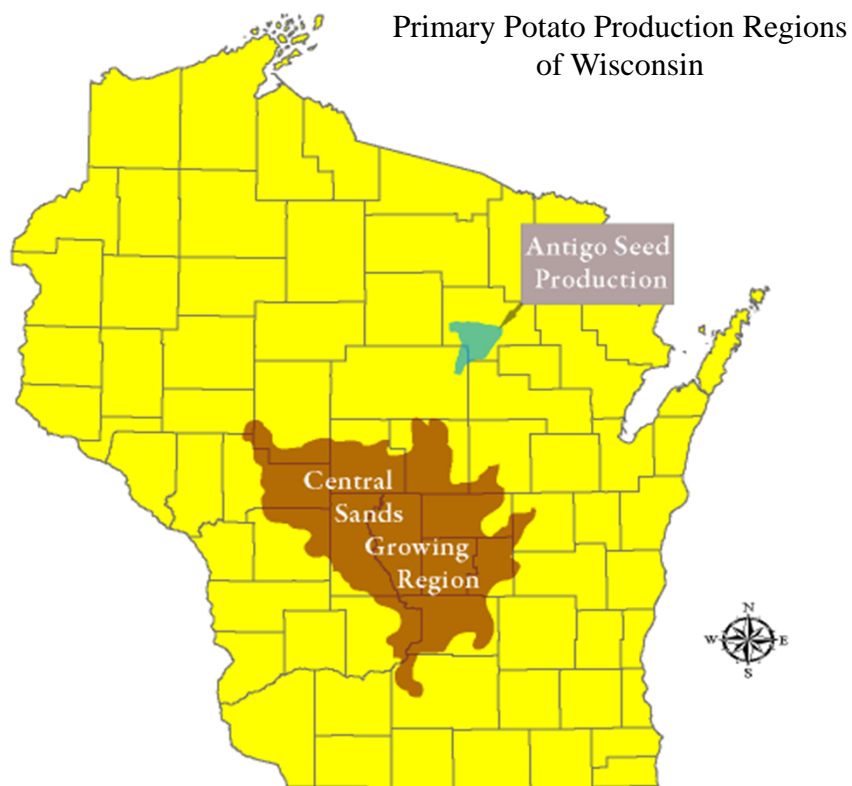
Wisconsin's specialty crop industry

	Total Economic Activity (in \$ millions per year)	Total Jobs	USDA-NASS 2011 National ranking
Vegetable & Fruit Production	\$1,092	9,900	-
Potatoes	\$349	2,770	3
Cranberries	\$300	3,400	1
Sweet Corn	\$83	660	3
Green Beans	\$63	490	1
Carrots, Cucumbers & Onions	\$28	220	2, 5, 10
Green Peas	\$26	200	3
Ginseng	\$16	130	1
Specialty Crop Processing	\$5,268	24,800	
Total Impact	\$6,360	34,700	

Production estimates based on 2006-2008 average farmgate values; processing estimates based on 2007 Economic census values. Note: sum of estimates many not equal total impact due to rounding.

Potato production in Wisconsin

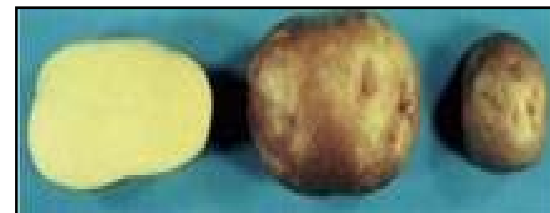
- ca. 63,500 acres annually, estimated 267 million dollars
- fresh, processed (chips/frozen), or seed potatoes



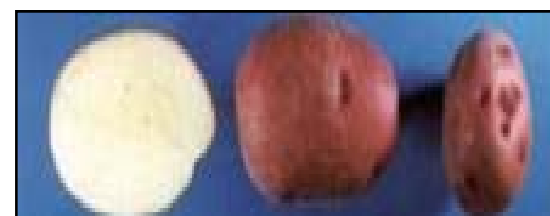
Major commercial varieties



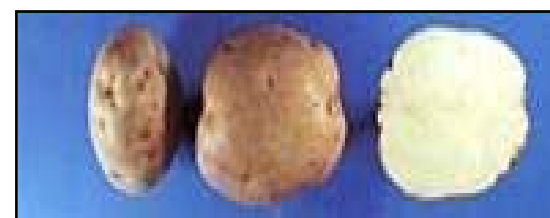
Russet Burbank



Yukon Gold



Dark Red Norland



Atlantic

Key pests of WI potato



Potato leafhopper
(*Empoasca fabae*)



Colorado potato beetle
(*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*)



Colonizing Aphids
(*Myzus persicae* &
Macrosiphium euphorbiae)



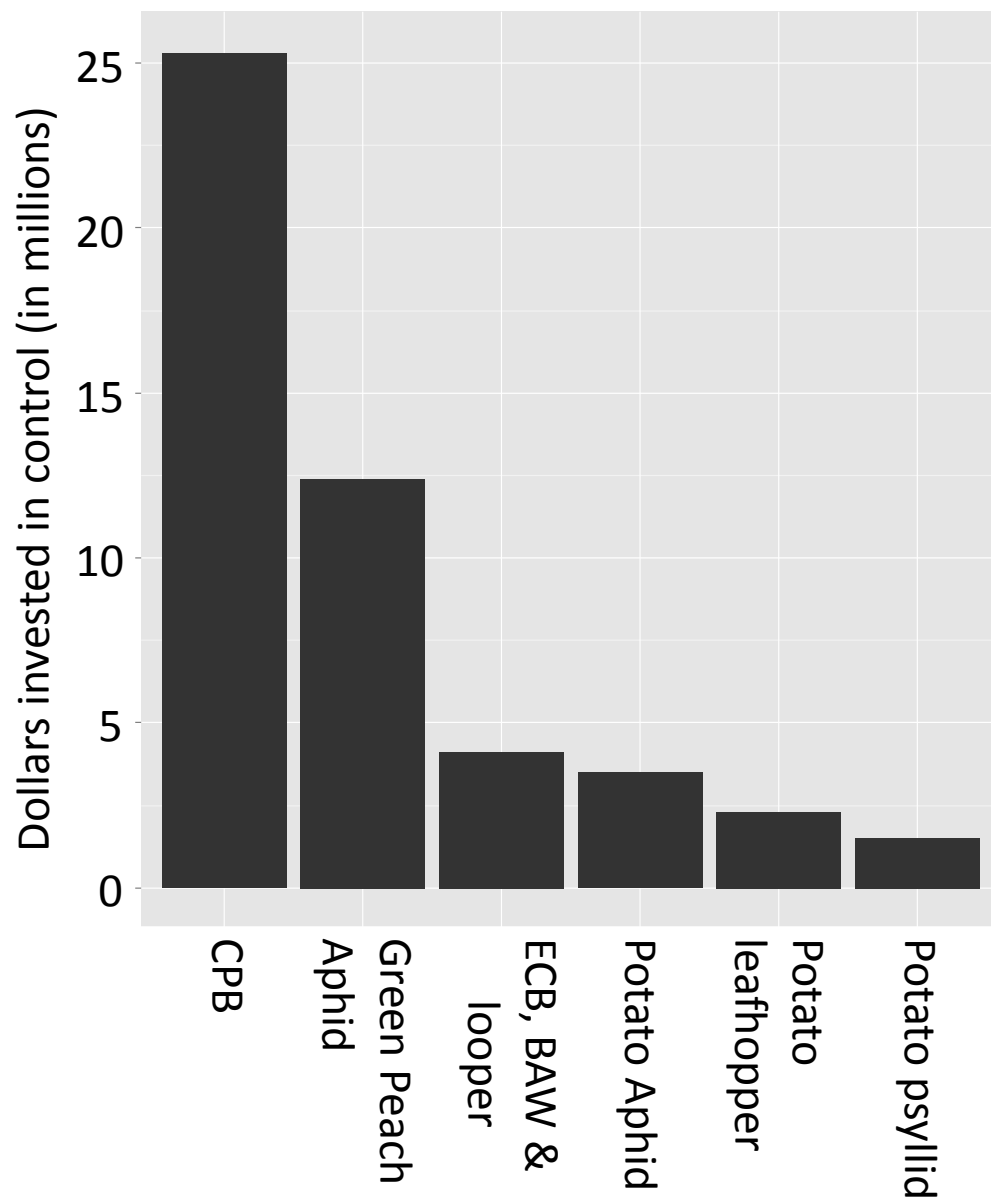
US insecticide market - potato

- Estimated \$48 million spent in potatoes for insect control in 2010.

Potato pest management (ca. 1946)



R.K. Chapman, Racine, WI



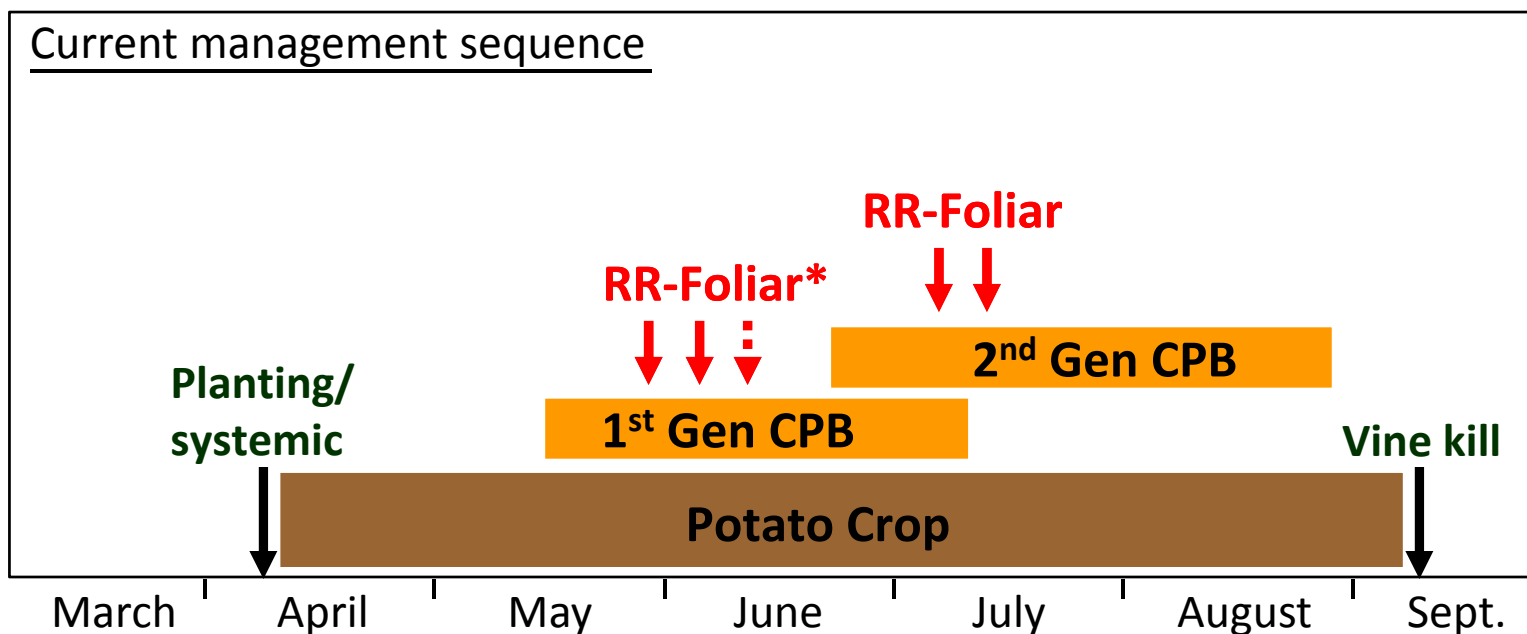
(DuPont Crop Prot., Hector Portillo, Personal Comm.)

15 years of systemic neonicotinoid management

- Early generations managed with systemic neonicotinoids
- In-furrow systemic management on >85% of total WI acreage since 1995
- No products on the horizon with same spectrum of activity, ease of application, low non-target toxicity, or price per acre
- *Is widespread use over a long period of time a challenge for sound stewardship?*



Current management sequence



* reduced-risk foliar application (rynaxypyr, cyazypyr, spinetoram, novaluron, abamectin, spinosad)

Groundwater management challenges

Water availability, Water quality

- Multiple users of the water resource
- Agriculture, Industry, communities, recreation

Is the resource sustainable?

- Climate, Irrigation, other factors

Complex solutions

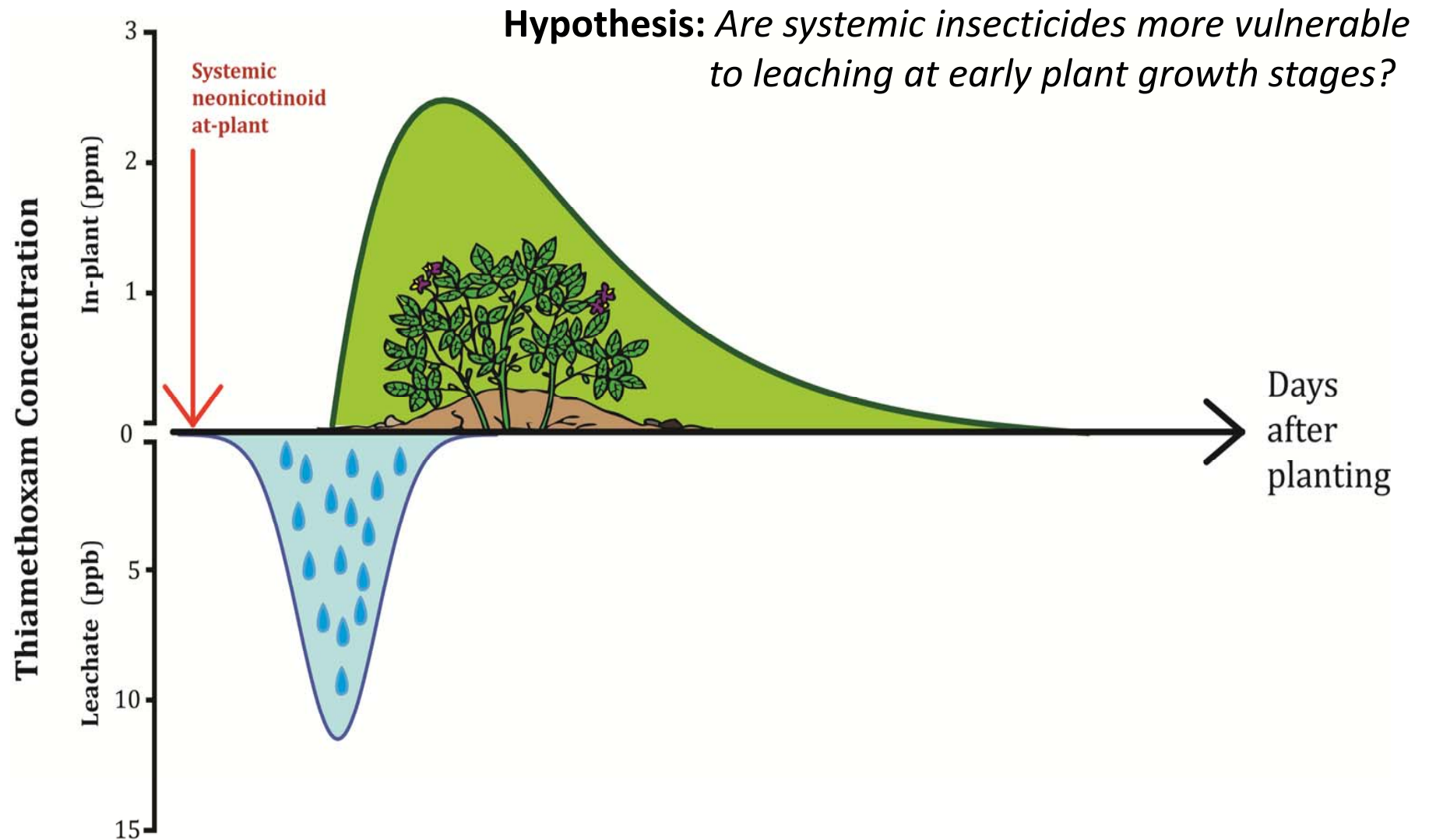
- Involvement of all interested parties
- Growers, processors, communities, citizens, Government Agencies



Well detections of thiamethoxam – WI DATCP

Location	Date(s)	Concentration (ppb)
Private well near Lone Rock	6/23/09 & 6/9/09	0.693-1.26
Private well near Arena	6/23/2008	0.656
Private well near Edgerton	11/2/2009	1.61
Monitoring well Adams County	2008 and 2009	0.82-8.93
Monitoring well Grant County	4/7/2008	1.25
Monitoring well Iowa County 1	2008 and 2009	0.784-2.04
Monitoring well Iowa County 2	2008 and 2009	0.671-2.85
Monitoring well Sauk County	2008 and 2009	1.47-3.66
Monitoring well Waushara County	8/19/08 & 12/1/08	0.638-0.704
Irrigation well Portage County 1	6/10/11 & 8/12/12	0.533-0.58
Irrigation well Portage County 2	7/10/2011	0.148
Irrigation well – Hancock Ag Research Station	7/10/2011	0.59

Are there risk windows for neonicotinoid loss?



Objective

Document the in-plant expression patterns and environmental fate of thiamethoxam applied through four delivery methods in potato.

Methods:

- Five insecticide treatments (In-furrow, seed treatment, impregnated horticultural gel, foliar, & untreated treatments)
- Colorado potato beetle counts
- Commercial potato field under standard management practices
- Leaf tissue measurement with enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
- Thiamethoxam measurement in collected water (leachate) samples with liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LCMS)

foliar



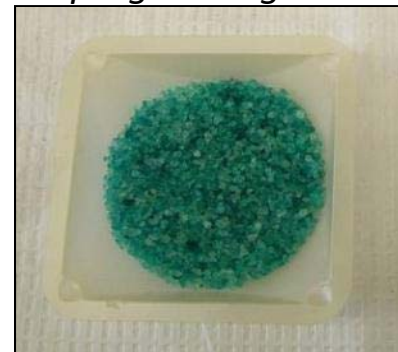
seed treatment



in-furrow



impregnated gel



Insecticide impregnated horticultural gels

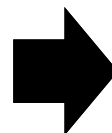
Insecticide solution



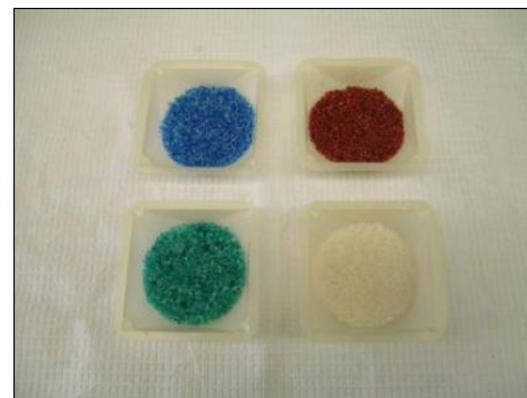
MIX



Vacuum dry



Dry impregnated gel



Horticultural gel

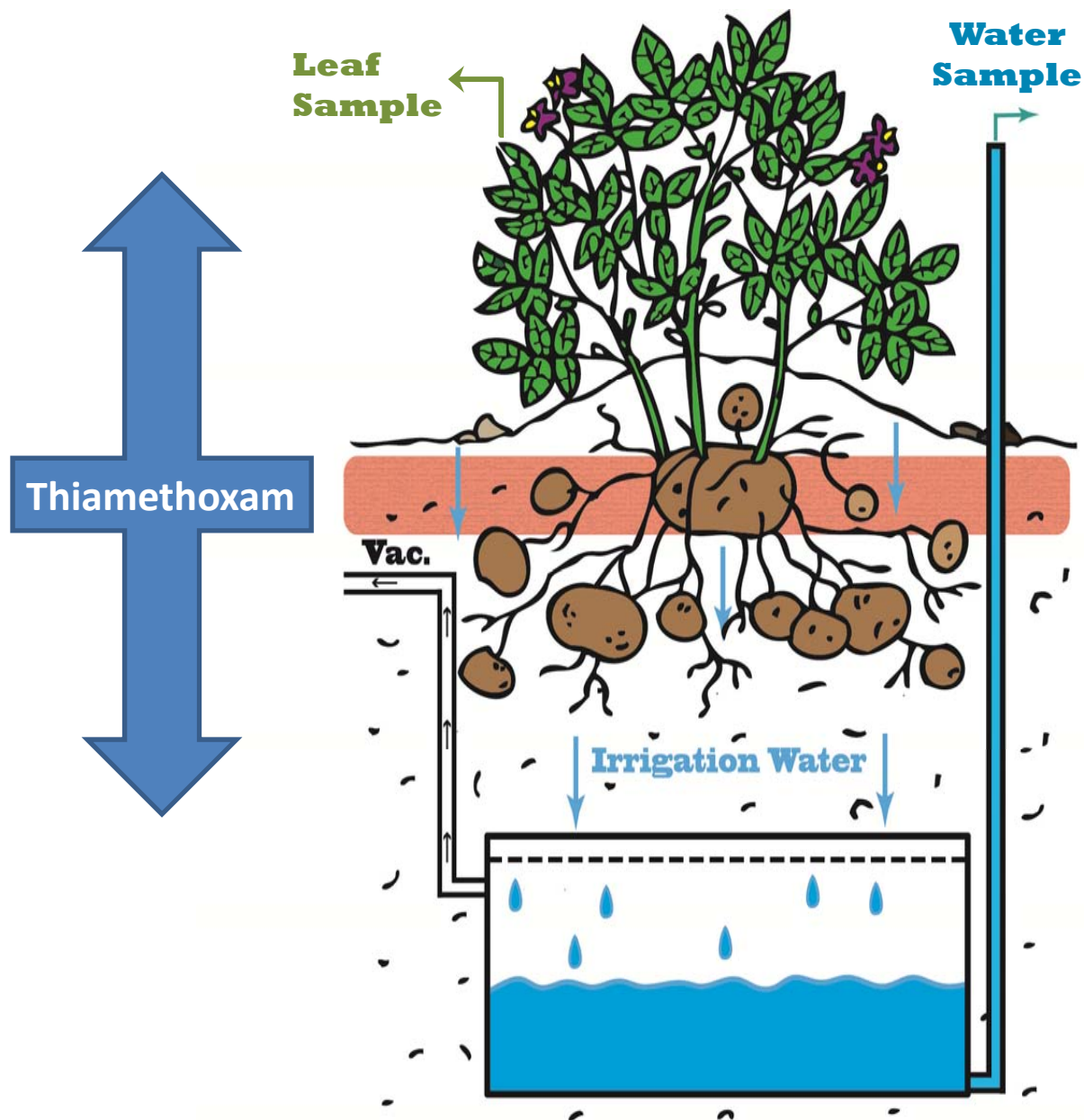


Systemic neonicotinoid movement in potato

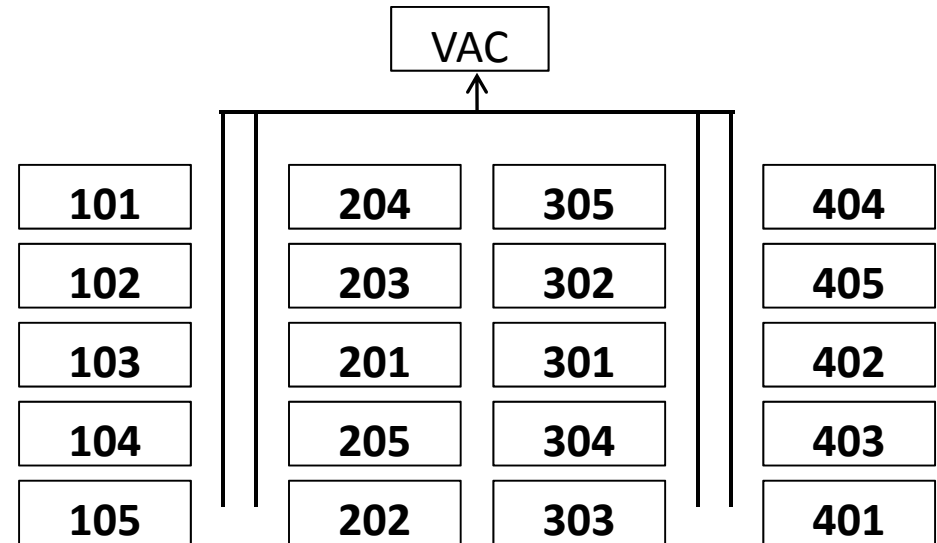
Leaf tissue samples (Weekly)



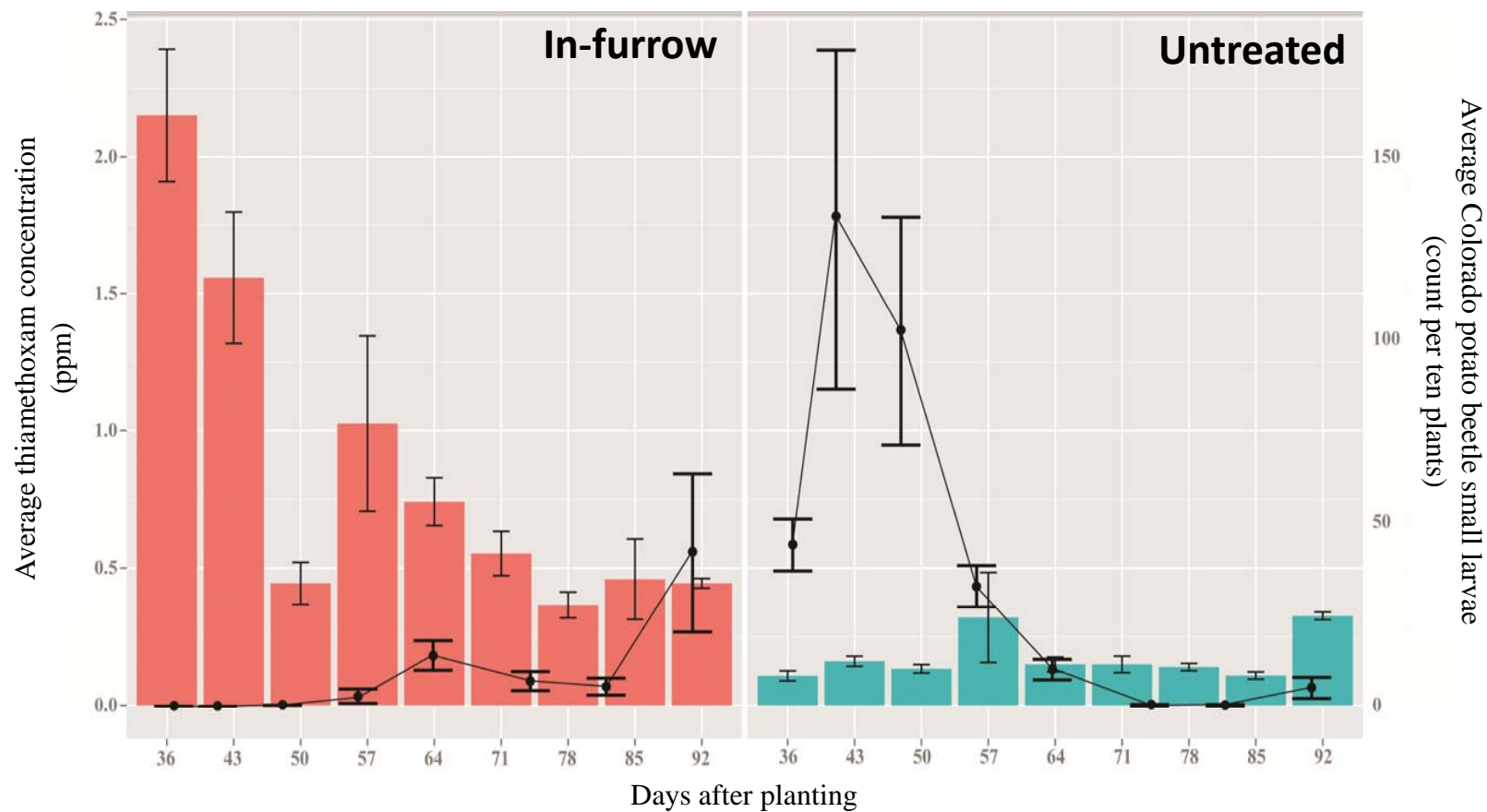
Leachate samples (Monthly)



Lysimeter installation & plot design (2011 & 2012)

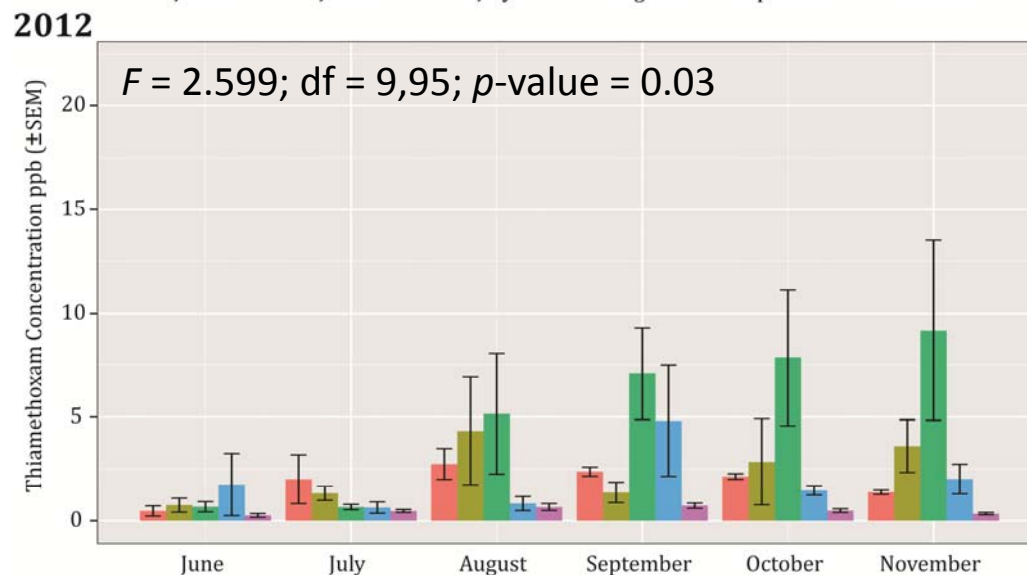
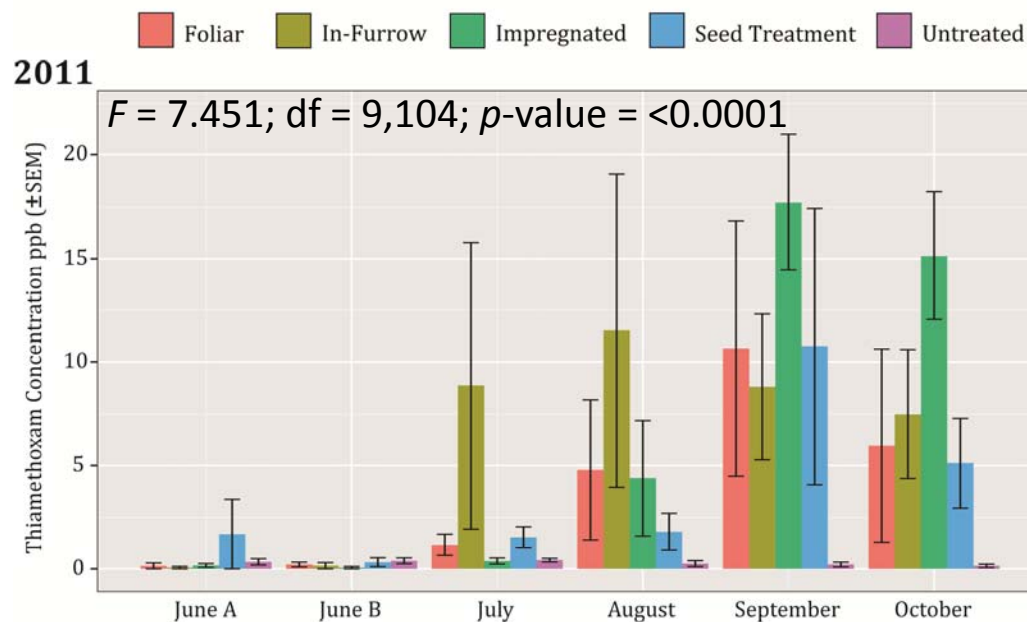


In-plant concentration (2011)



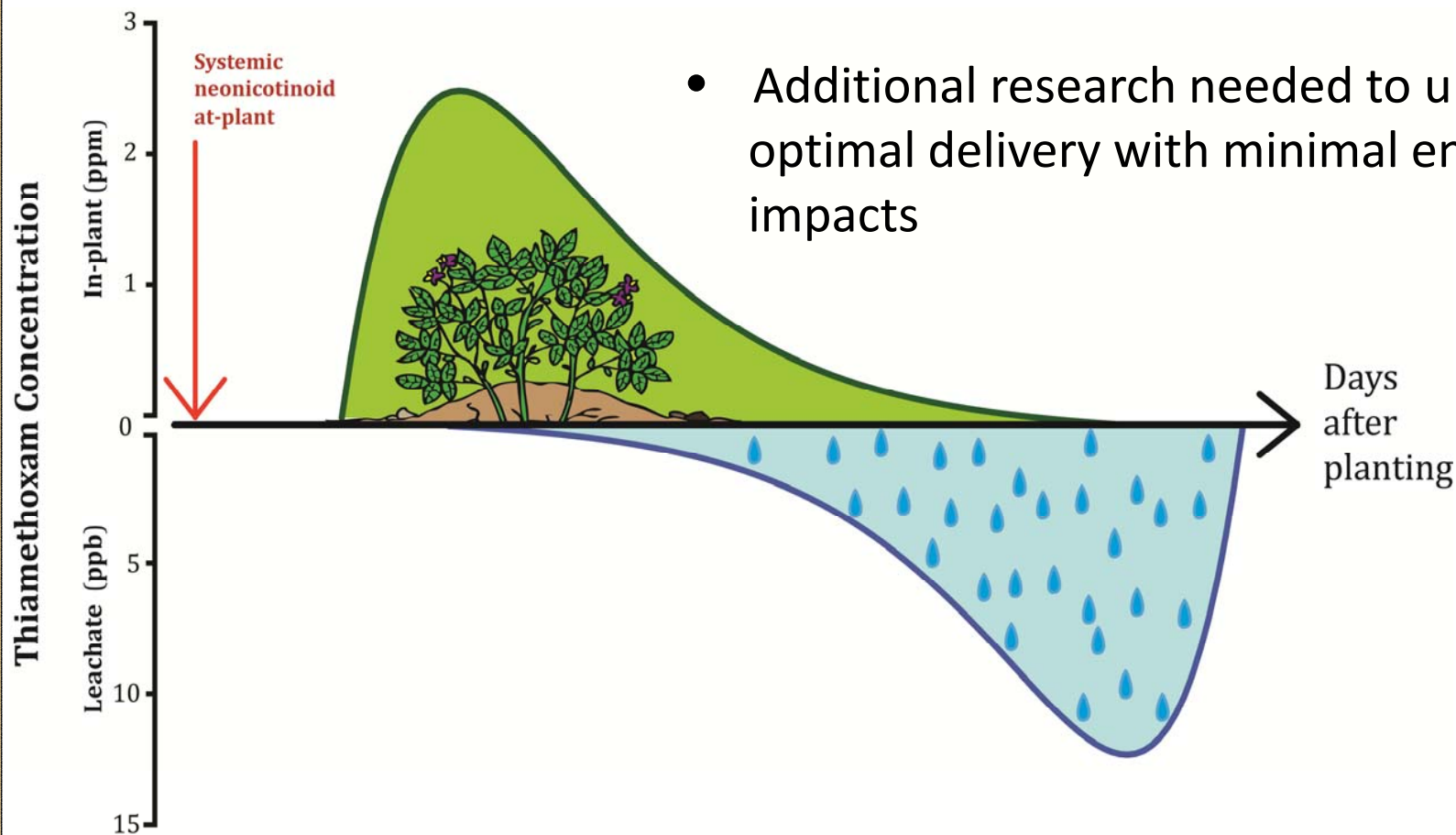
Leachate concentration – Repeated measures ANOVA

- Delivery method main effect is significant in both seasons
- Month of sampling is significant in both seasons
- No large rain events until late in the season



Summary

- Insecticide delivery method matters for both in-plant expression and leaching potential
 - More water soluble systemic chemistries in the pipeline
 - Additional research needed to understand optimal delivery with minimal environmental impacts



Acknowledgements



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