

Is one enough?

Combining Rag genes improves  
aphid resistance in soybeans.

**Matt O'Neal** and Michael McCarville

Iowa State University

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# Soybean aphid impact

- Damage

- Phloem feeding
- Sooty mold
- Transmits plant viruses



- 14%-50% yield reduction in Iowa
- Yield protected with insecticides
  - Scout, apply insecticide at 250 aphids/plant.
    - Ragsdale et al. 2007
    - Johnson et al. 2009

# How valuable are aphid resistant soybeans?

- Outbreaks occurred in Iowa in:

- 2001
- 2003
- 2005
- 2007
- 2008
- 2009
- 2011

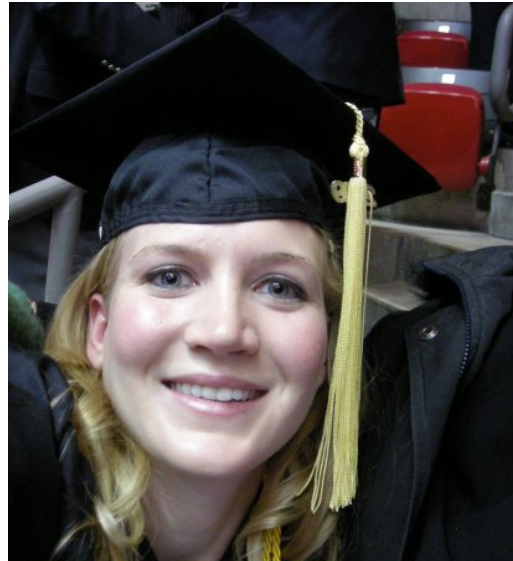
**7 of the last 11 years**





# Aphid resistance collaboration

- Dr. Walter Fehr-Soybean Breeder, ISU
- Shaylyn Wiarda- Future Soybean Breeder, now at Purdue University





# How well does aphid resistance work?

- Wiarda, Fehr and O'Neal. 2012. **Soybean aphid development on soybean with *Rag1* alone, *Rag2* alone and both genes combined**. J. Econ. Entomol. 105: 252-258. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1603/EC11020>
- Four soybean genotypes
  - rag1rag2* = Susceptible
  - Rag1rag2* = *Rag1* alone
  - rag1Rag2* = *Rag2* alone
  - Rag1Rag2* = both genes combined
- The 'woodshed experiment'

# What happens when aphid resistance is taken behind “the woodshed”?

Wiarda et al. 2012 J. Econ. Entomology



# The 'woodsheds'

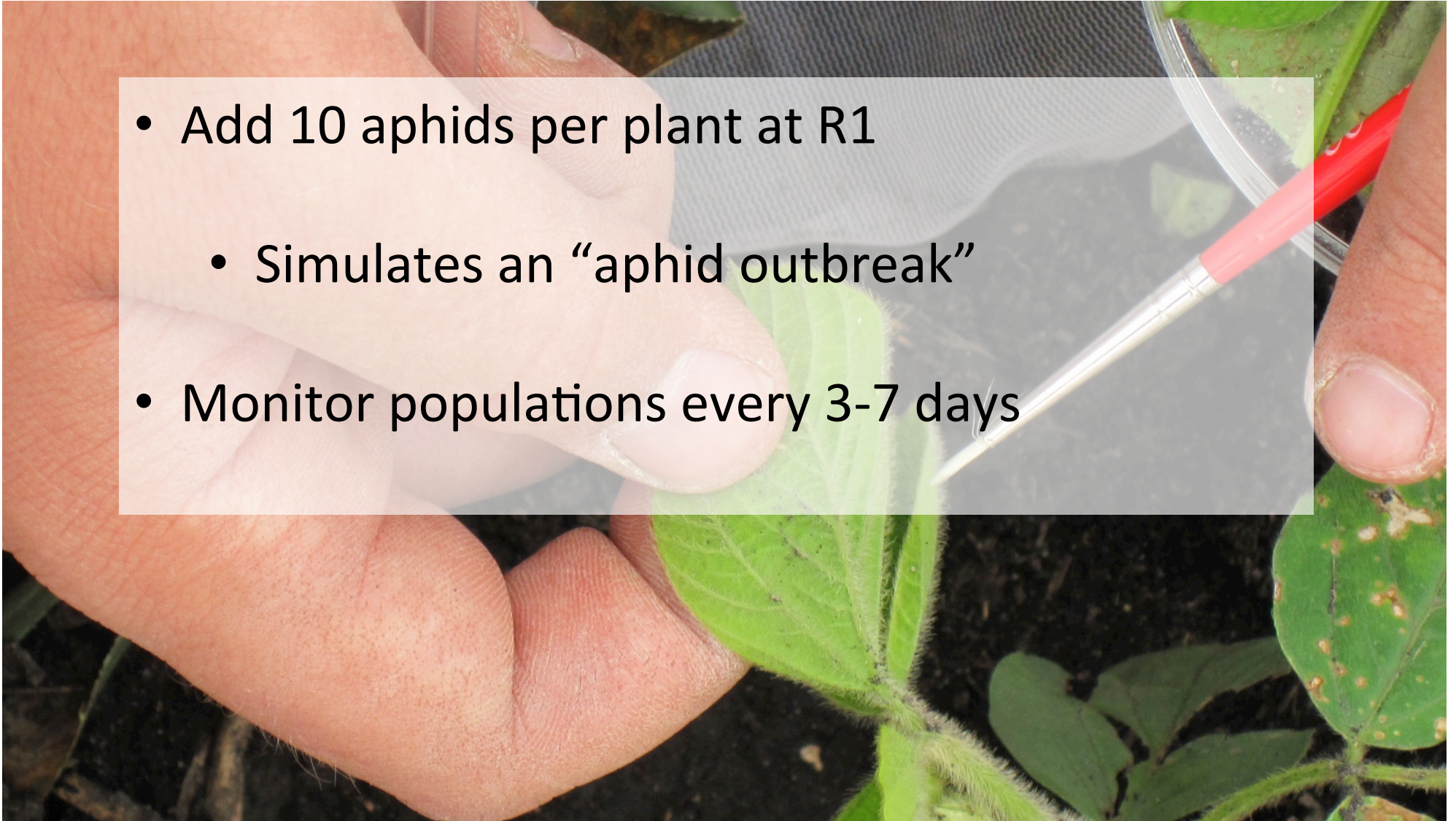
Plants artificially infested with aphids and caged to prevent predation (e.g. ladybeetles).



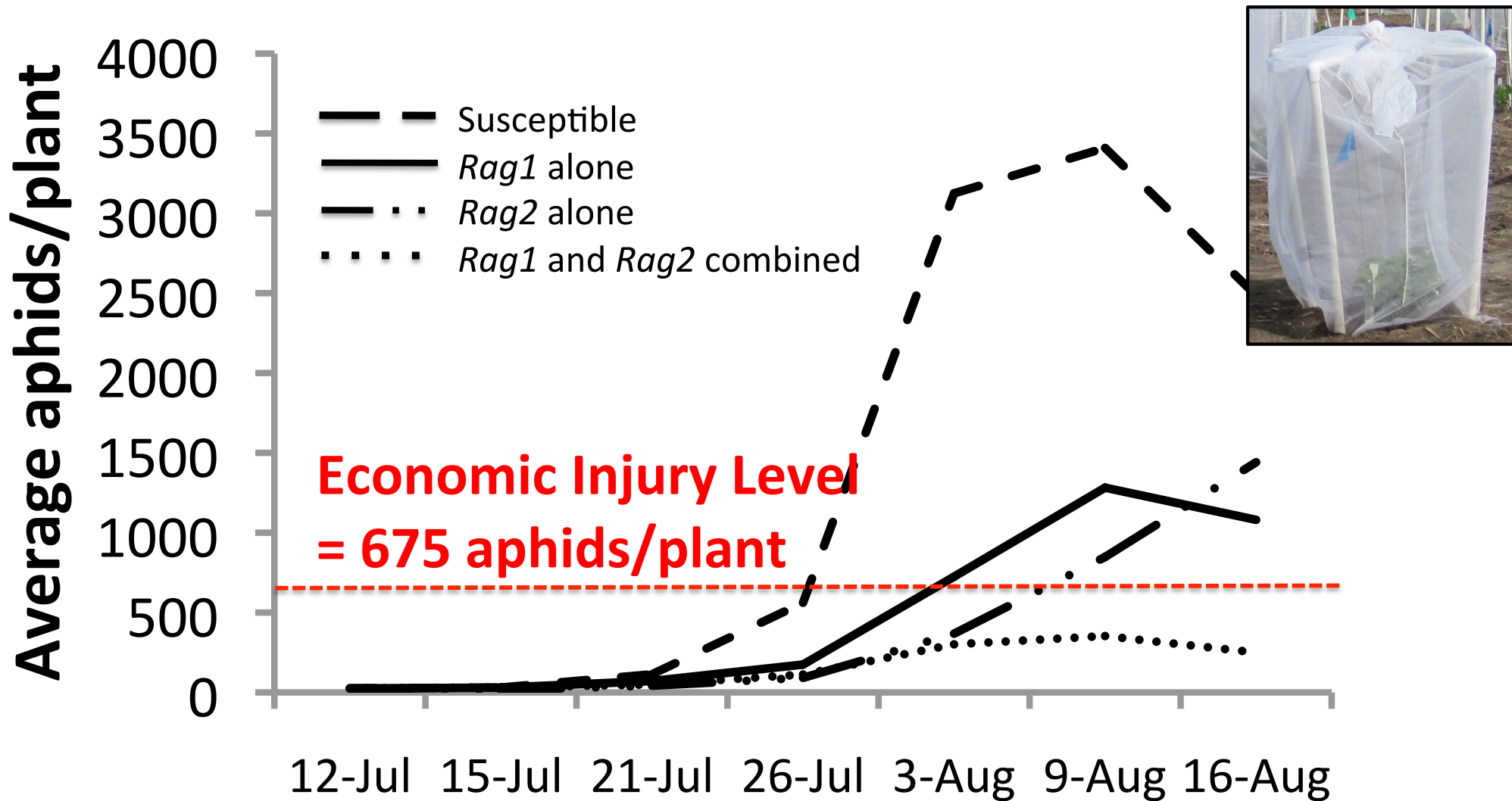


# Aphids in the 'woodshed'

- Add 10 aphids per plant at R1
  - Simulates an “aphid outbreak”
- Monitor populations every 3-7 days



# Rag genes slow aphid population growth



# Conclusions from Wiarda et al. 2012. J. Econ. Entomol.

- Combining Rag1 and Rag2 **slowed** aphid population growth:
  - Even after multiple-infestations
  - In absence of predators
- Screening aphid resistance takes time.
  - Time = money

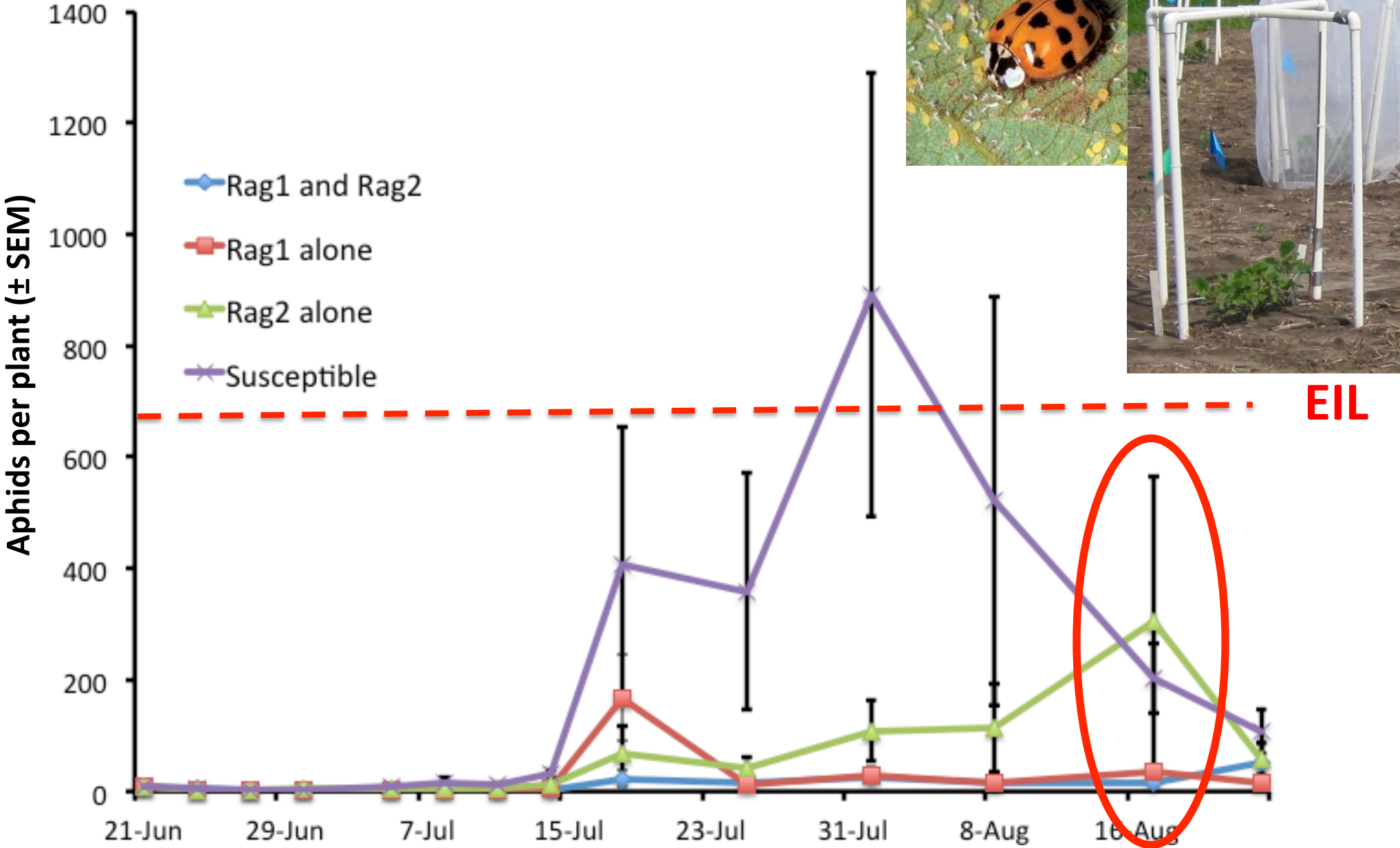


# Why screen resistance all season long?





# Why screen resistance all season long?



# How well does the pyramid perform in multiple environments?

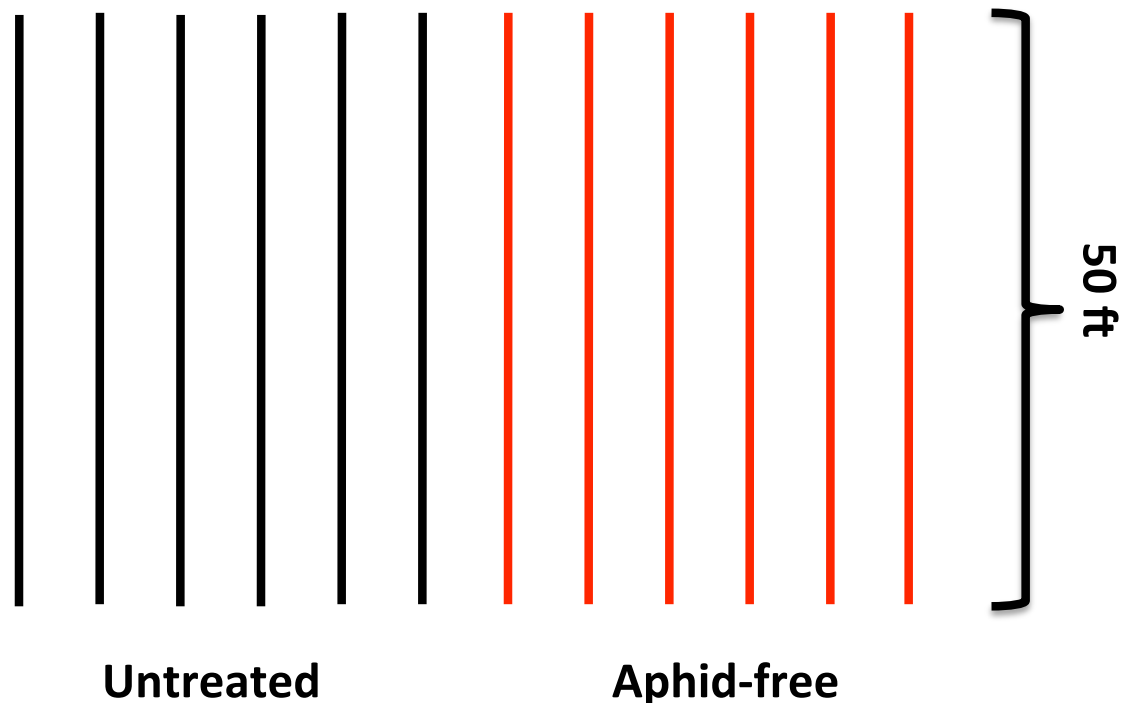
University collaborators:  
Dr. Kelly Tilmon, SDSU  
Dr. Bruce Potter, UM  
Dr. Brian McCornack, KSU  
Dr. Eileen Cullen, UW  
Dr. John Tooker, PSU





# Multi-state experiment

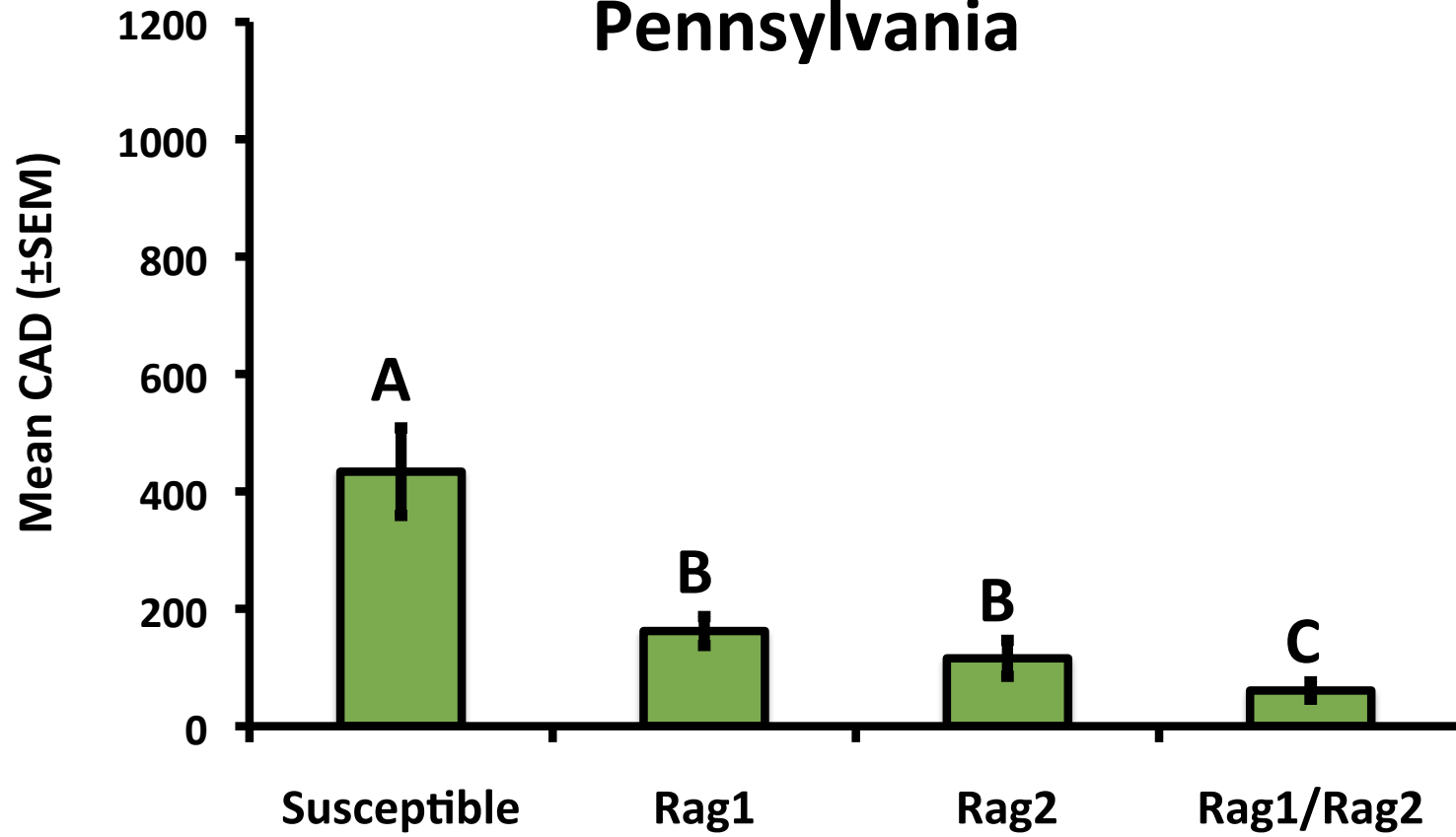
- Same 4 genotypes as Wiarda et al. 2012
  - Conducted during 2011
  - Grown without seed-applied or foliar-applied insecticide
  - Naturally occurring aphid populations
  - Split-plot = aphid density (untreated and aphid-free)



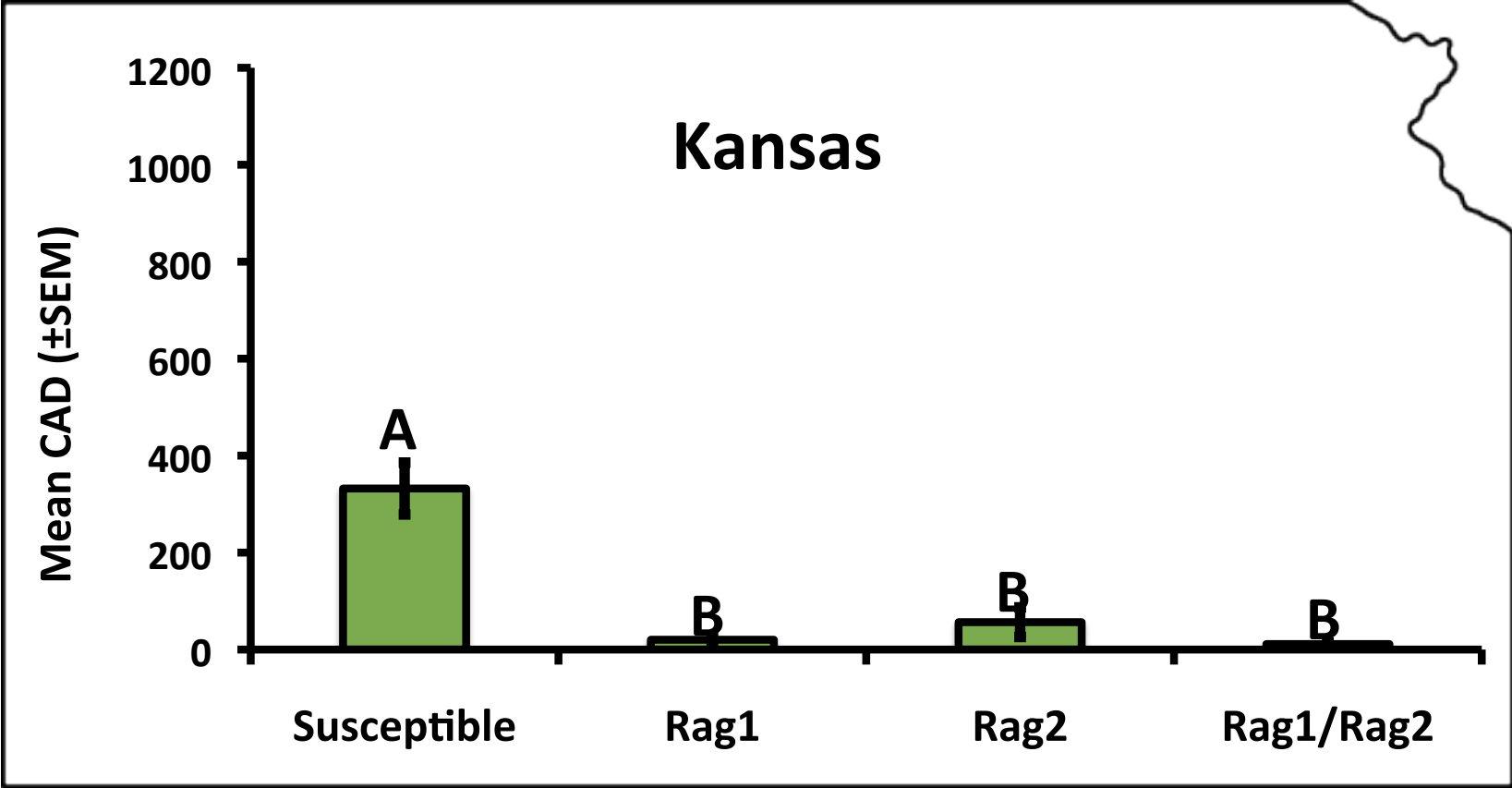
# Low Aphid Population Locations

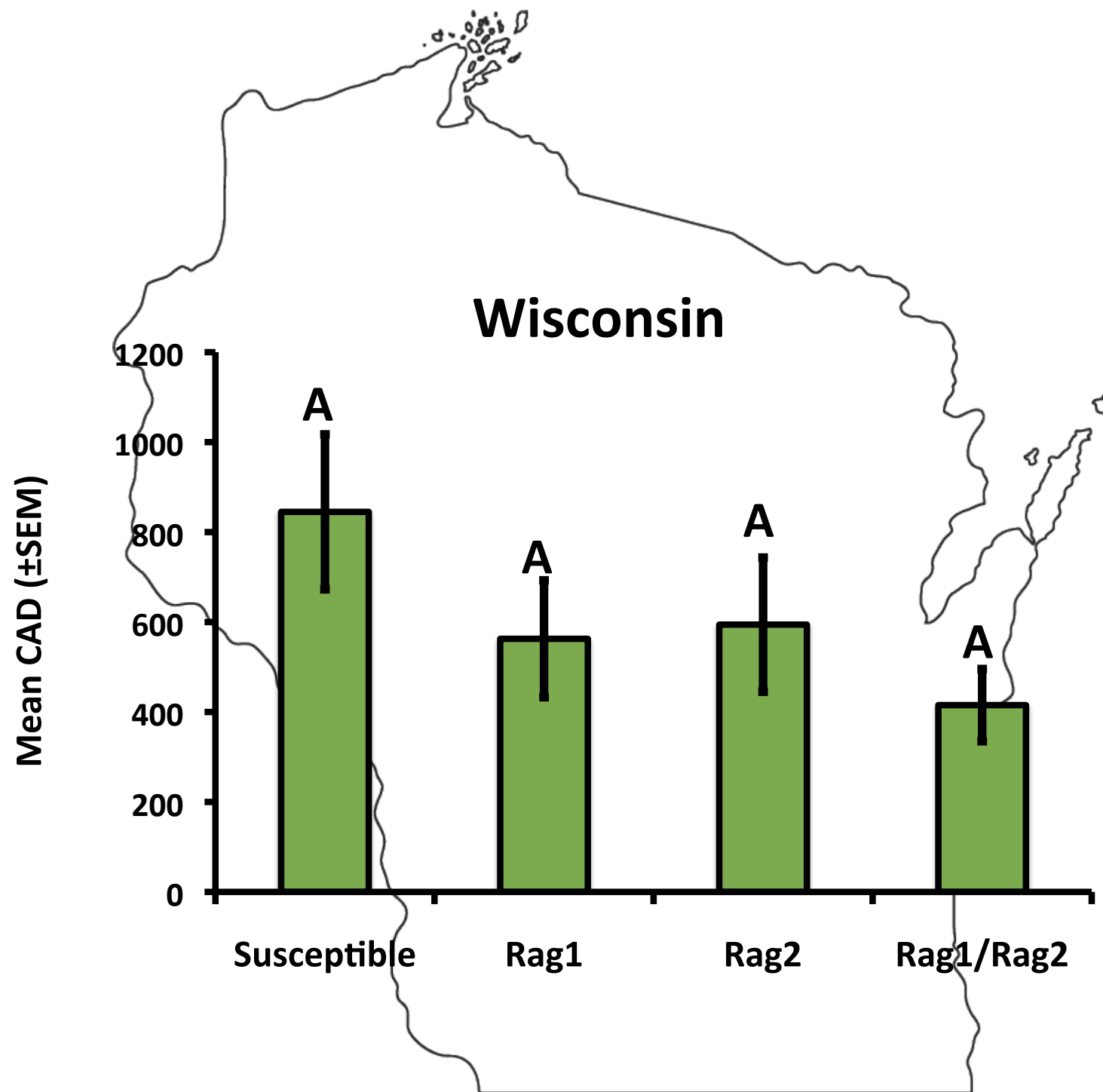
- Pennsylvania
- Kansas
- Wisconsin

# Pennsylvania









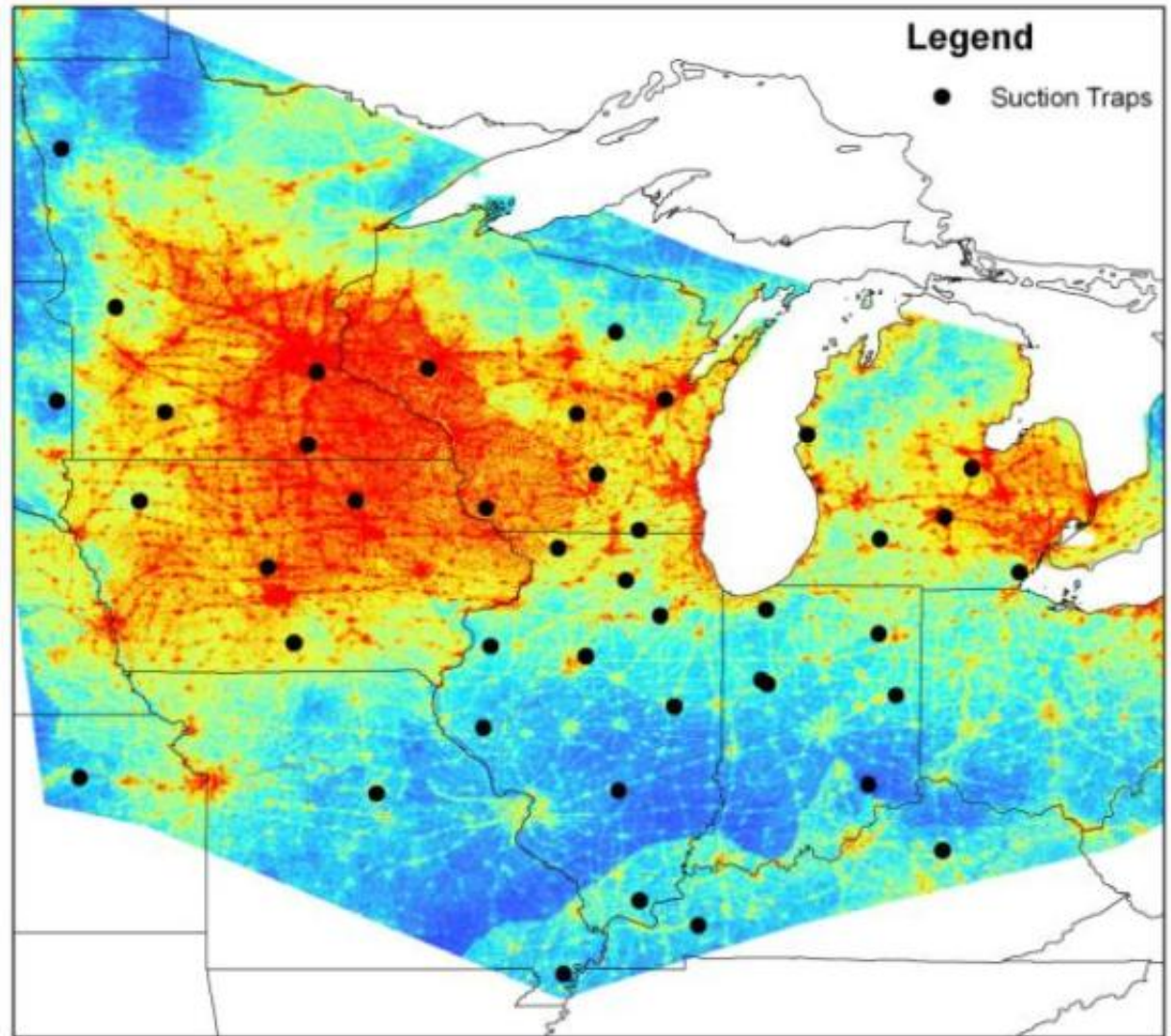


# What's so special about Wisconsin?

## Buckthorn probability map

 High buckthorn probability of occurrence

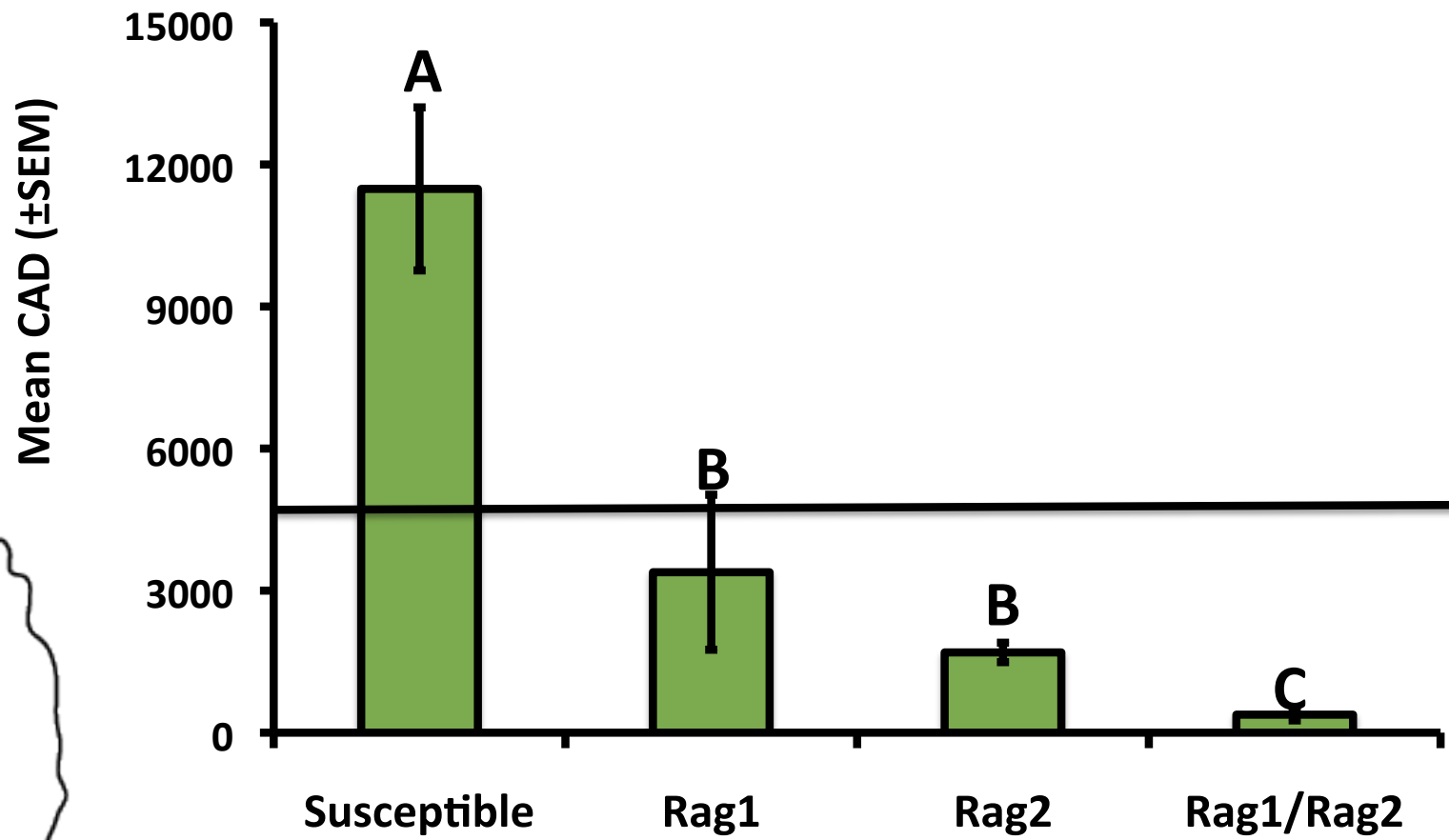
 Low buckthorn probability of occurrence

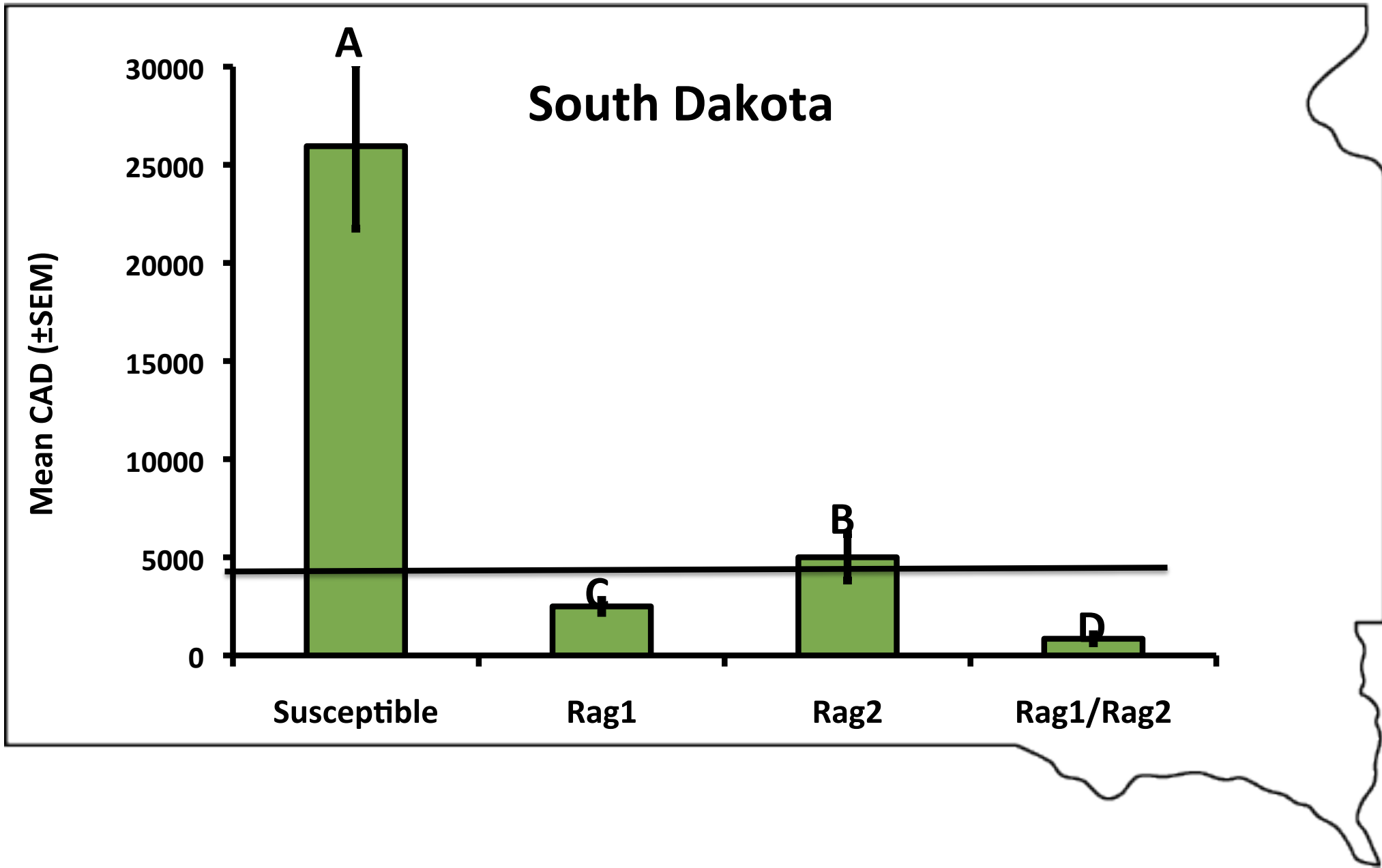


# High Aphid Population Locations

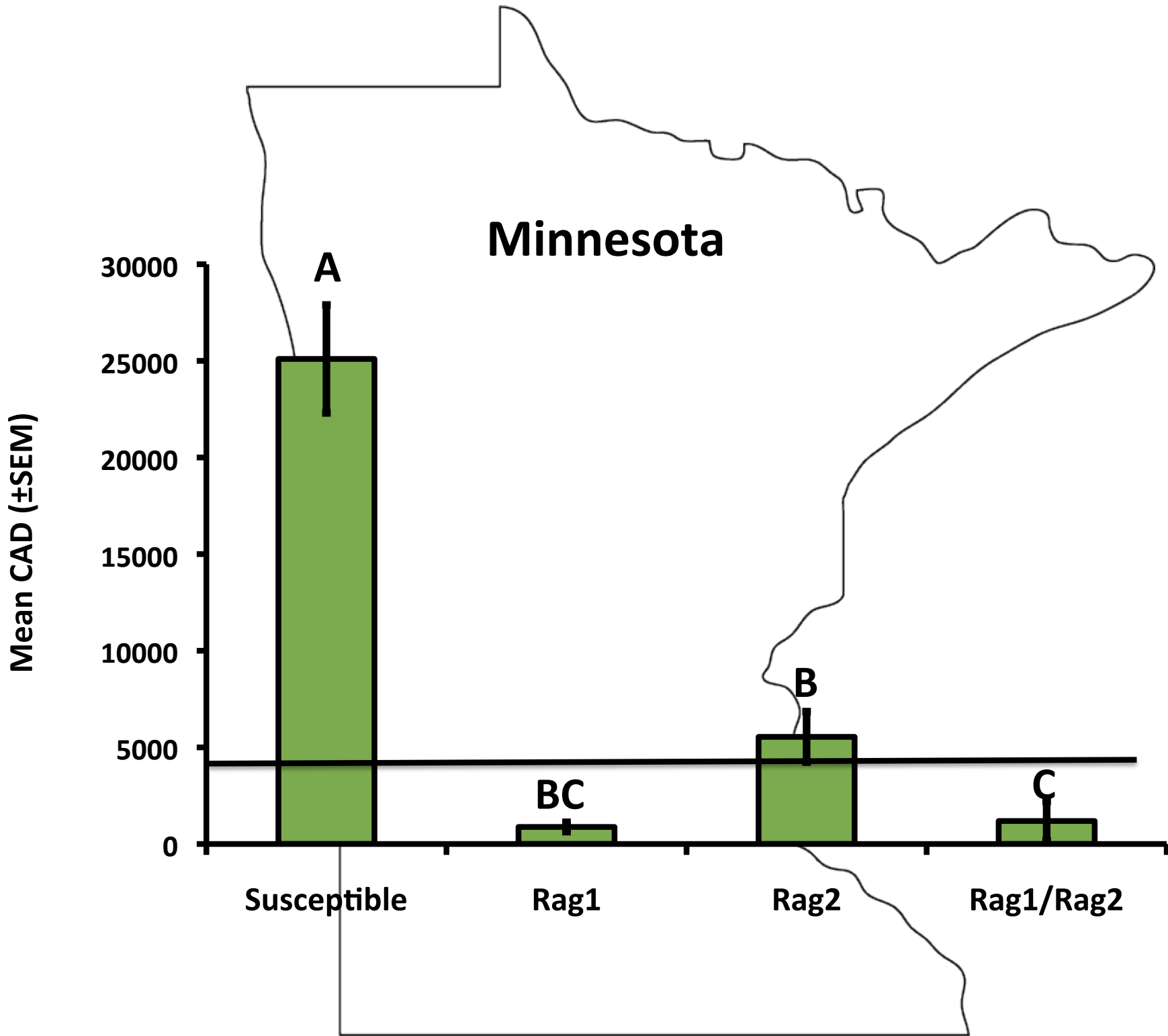
- Iowa
- South Dakota
- Minnesota

# Iowa

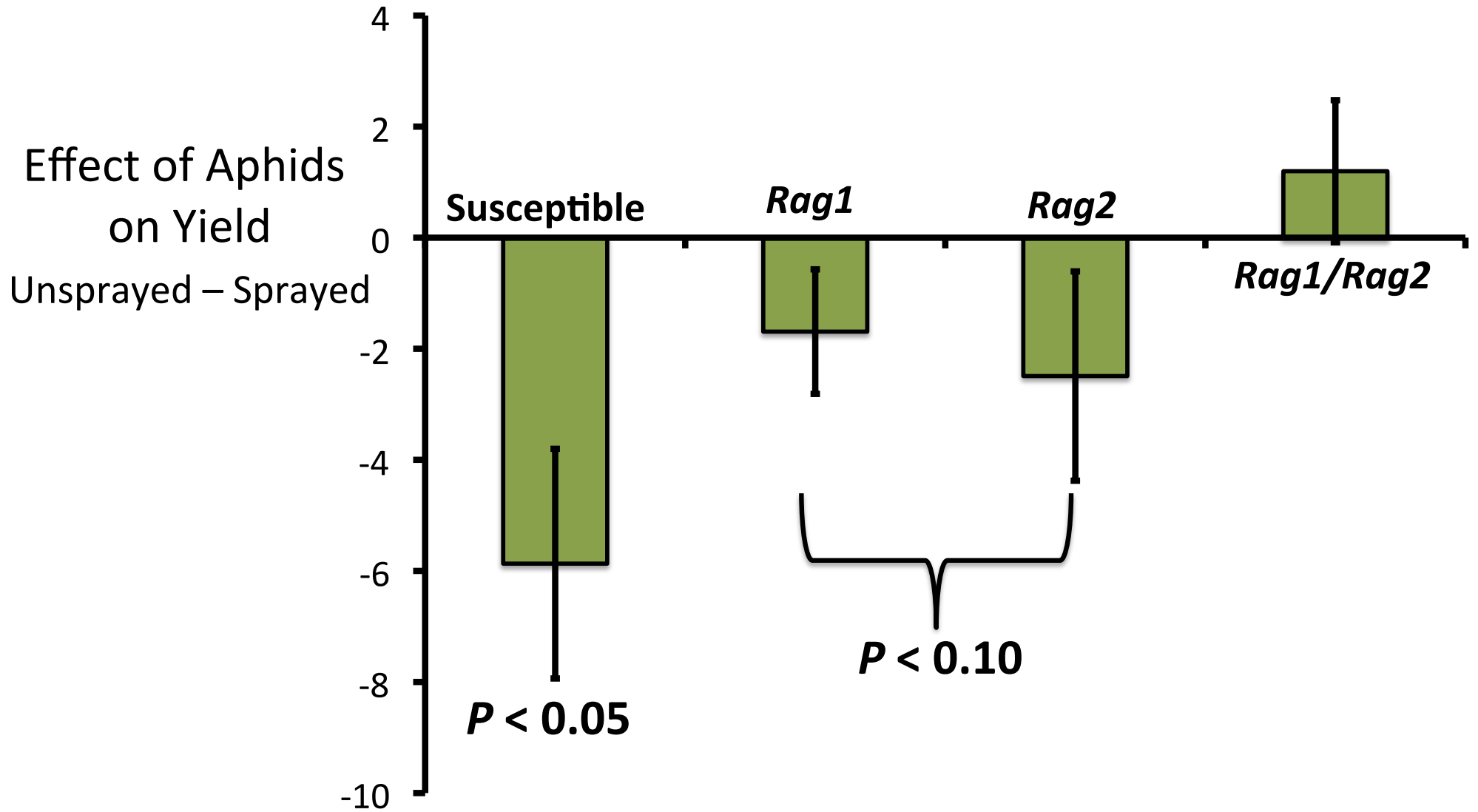








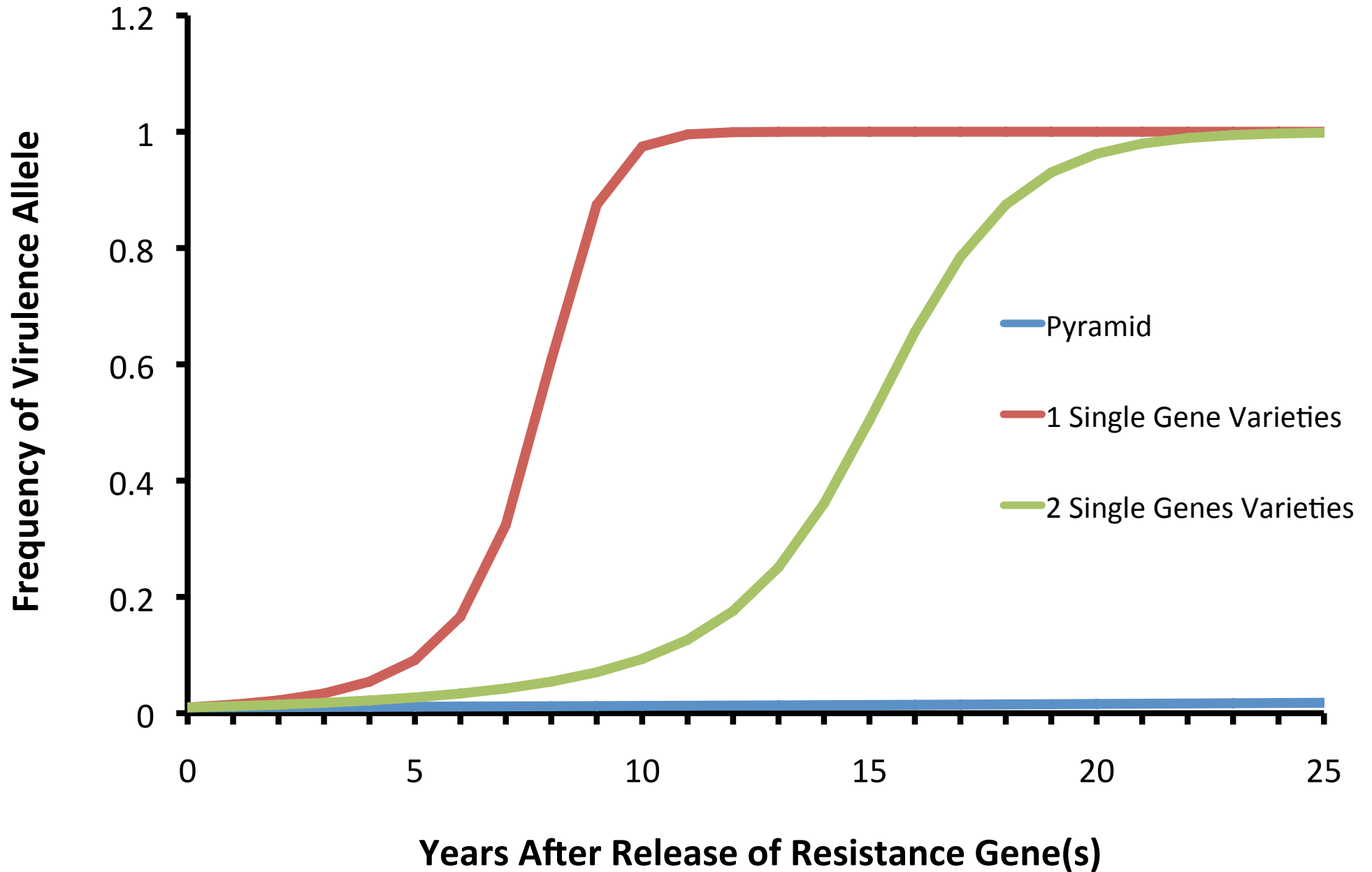
# Aphid Resistance Protects Yield



# How valuable are aphid resistant **pyramids?**

- Prevent aphid outbreaks without insecticides
- Work across the north central region
- Limit occurrence of biotypes
  - ½ of an insect resistance management (IRM) plan
    - Bates et al. Nature Biotechnology 2005
    - Pyramided traits combined with a refuge

# IRM for *Rag* genes





# Future for aphid resistant soybeans

- Provide farmers the 'freedom to operate' without soybean aphids.
- Greater commercial availability
- Improved IRM
  - Pyramids with varying forms of resistance
    - Combined antixenosis with antibiosis.
  - Is a refuge needed?
  - Are insecticides needed?

# Soybean Aphid Management Evolves

[2011 Soybean Aphid Insecticide Report](#)

[www.soybeanaphid.info](http://www.soybeanaphid.info)

[www.iasoybeans.com](http://www.iasoybeans.com)

# Thanks to Our:

## COLLABORATORS



**syngenta**

## FUNDING SOURCES



# Soybean Aphid Management Evolves

Nashua, Iowa

Sutherland, Iowa

Untreated Control

IC

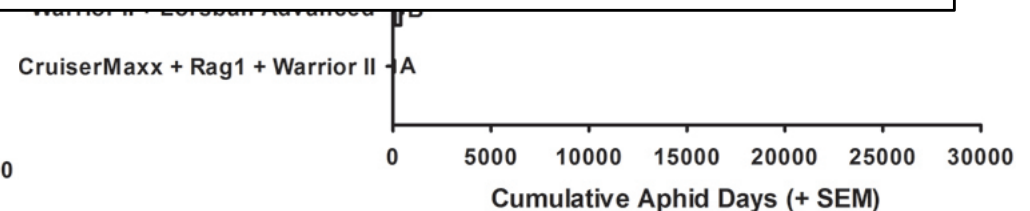
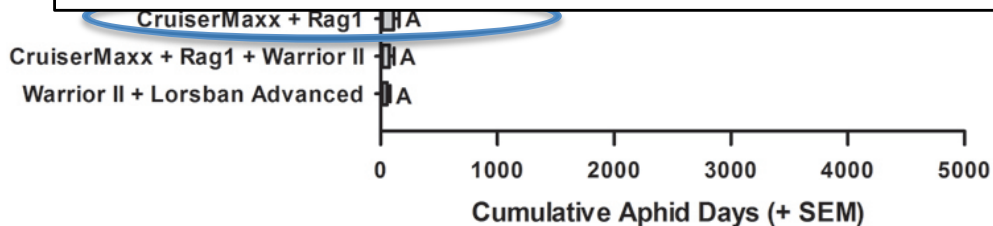
Agriomek SC (2.0)

IF

[2011 Soybean Aphid Insecticide Report](#)

[www.soybeanaphid.info](http://www.soybeanaphid.info)

[www.iasoybeans.com](http://www.iasoybeans.com)





# 120 cages with 4 soybean varieties and 5 aphid population levels





# Soybean aphid management

INSECTICIDES

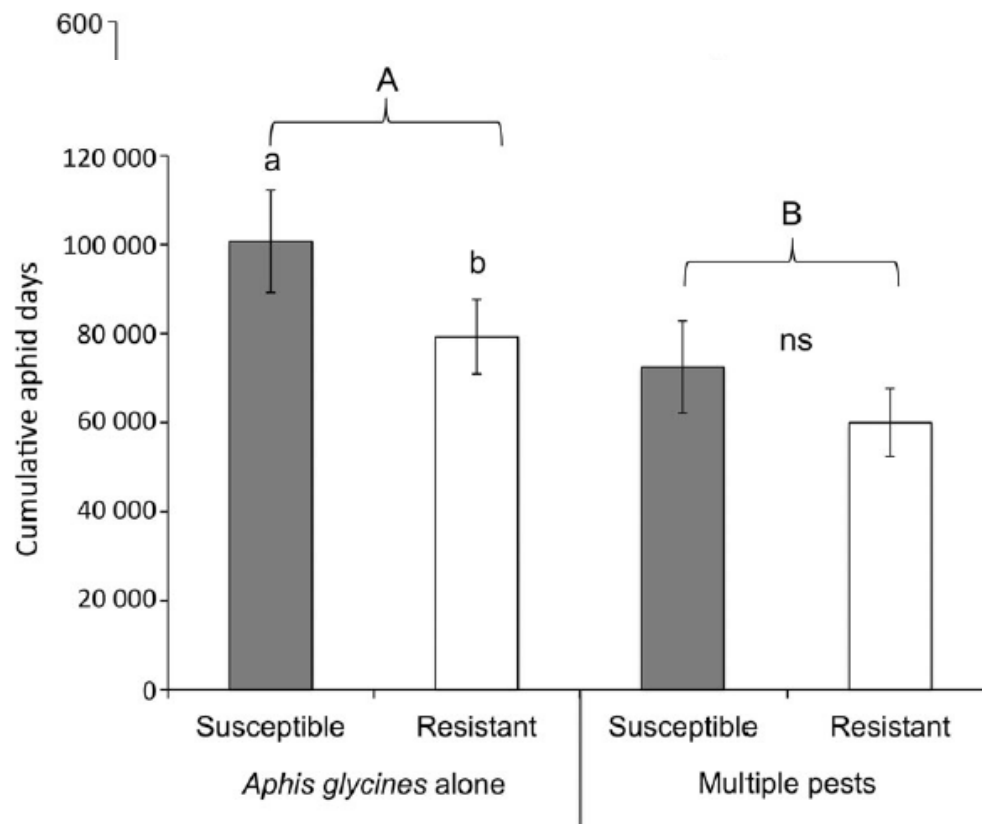


BIOLOGICAL  
CONTROL

HOST PLANT  
RESISTANCE

# How valuable are Aphid Resistant Soybeans

- *Factors influencing farmer use:*
  - McCarville et al. 2012 Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata. *In press.*



## Key Findings

- co-infection of soybean w/ SBA & BSR increases SCN reproduction 5x
- Co-infection of soybean w/ SCN & BSR decreases SBA CAD 26%
- PI 88788 varieties decreased SBA CAD 20%



# How valuable are Aphid Resistant Soybeans

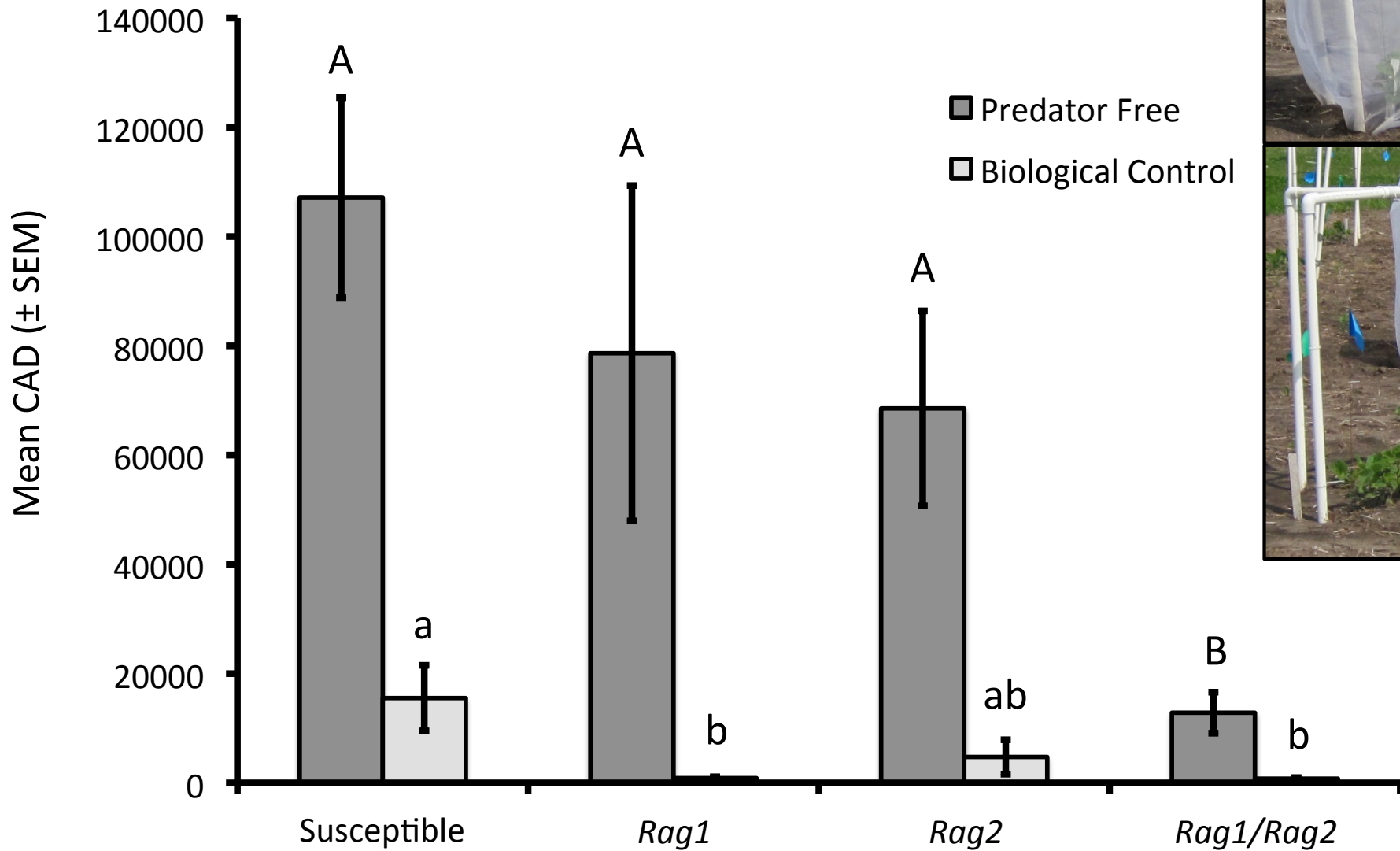
- ***Future factors influencing farmer use:***
  - Insecticide resistant soybean aphids.
  - Improvements in aphid resistant soybeans
    - Current commercial sources of resistance **are not** aphid free and may experience high populations.

# How valuable are Aphid Resistant Soybeans

- *Factors influencing farmer use:*
  - Reduce risk of secondary pest outbreaks
    - Increase risk of spider mite outbreaks during drought and after insecticide applications.



# Host Plant Resistance and Biological Control are Compatible



# Is aphid resistance and biocontrol compatible?

## Four varieties

1. Aphid susceptible
2. *Rag1* alone
3. *Rag2* alone
4. Both genes combined

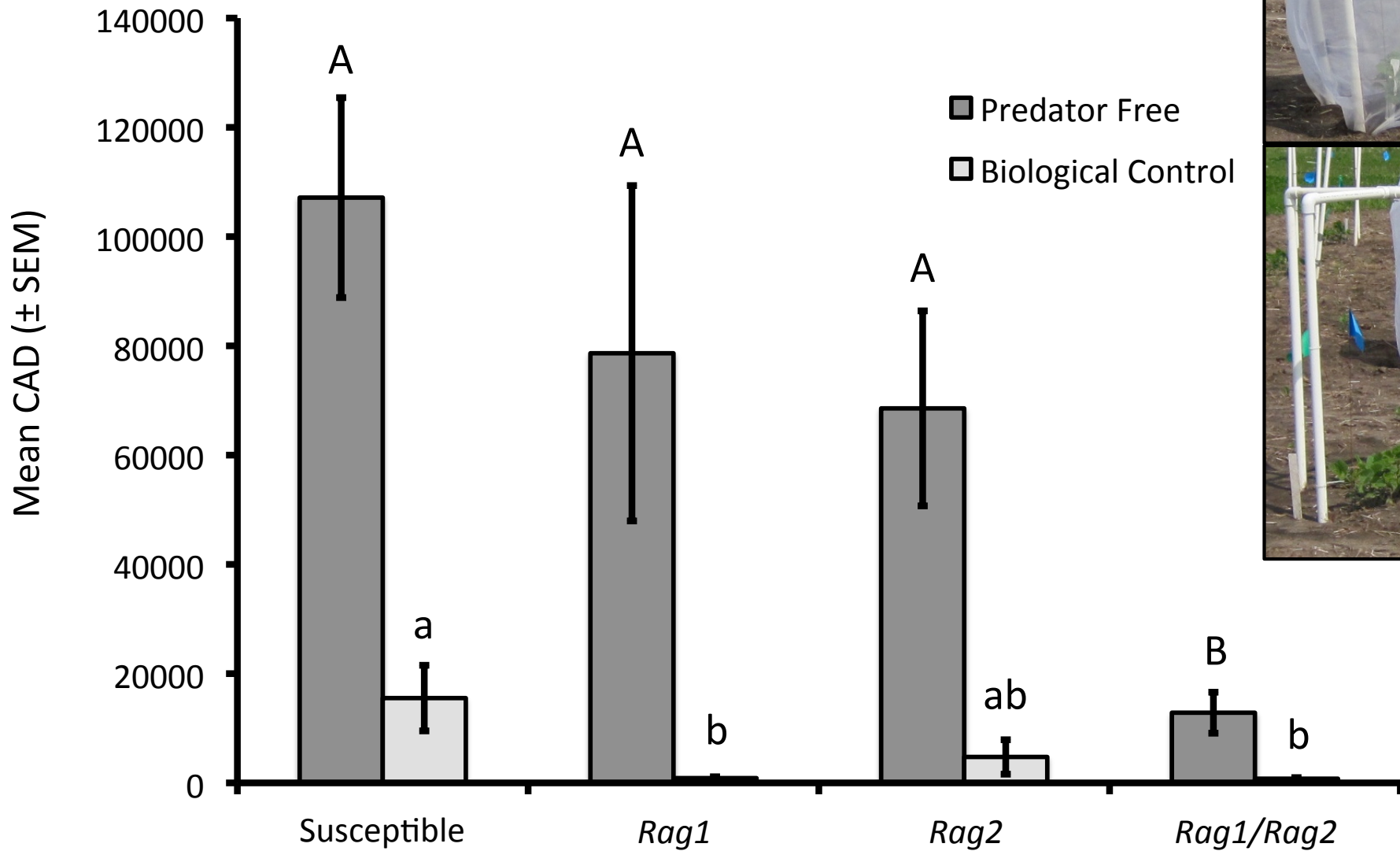
## Three cage treatments

1. Caged without aphids = aphid free
  2. Caged with aphids\* = predator free
  3. Uncaged with aphids = biocontrol
- \*10 aphids per plant at V3 stage





# Host Plant Resistance and Biological Control are Compatible



# Estimating yield loss from aphids



Predator Free  
Cages



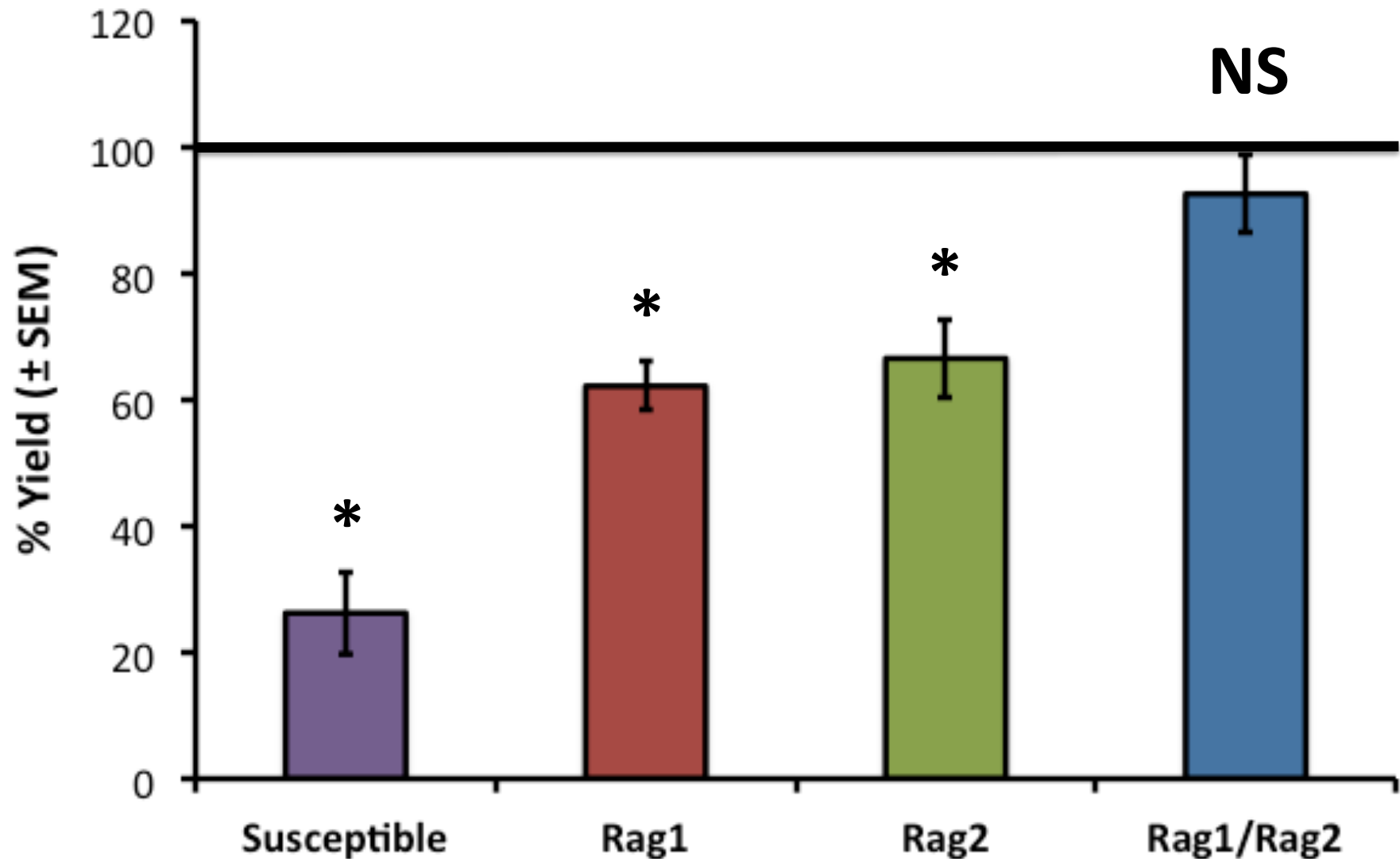
% Yield



Aphid Free  
Cages

6 replicates of each cage

# The Pyramid Prevents Yield Loss in the Absence of Predation



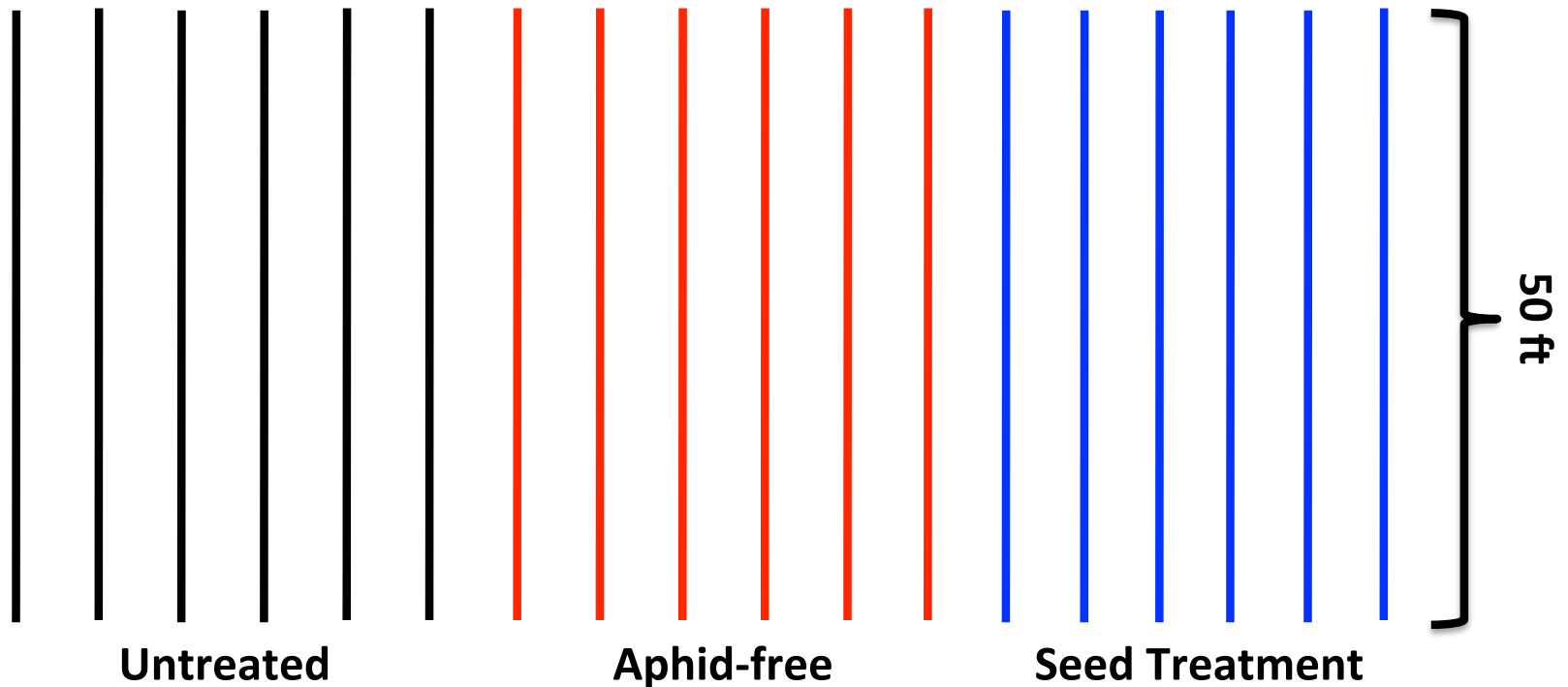
# Iowa Study on Seed treatments and Aphid Resistant Soybean

- Question: Do seed treatments provide additional protection to aphid resistant lines?
  - Conducted at the two Iowa study sites
  - Additional split-plot with thiamethoxam treated seed



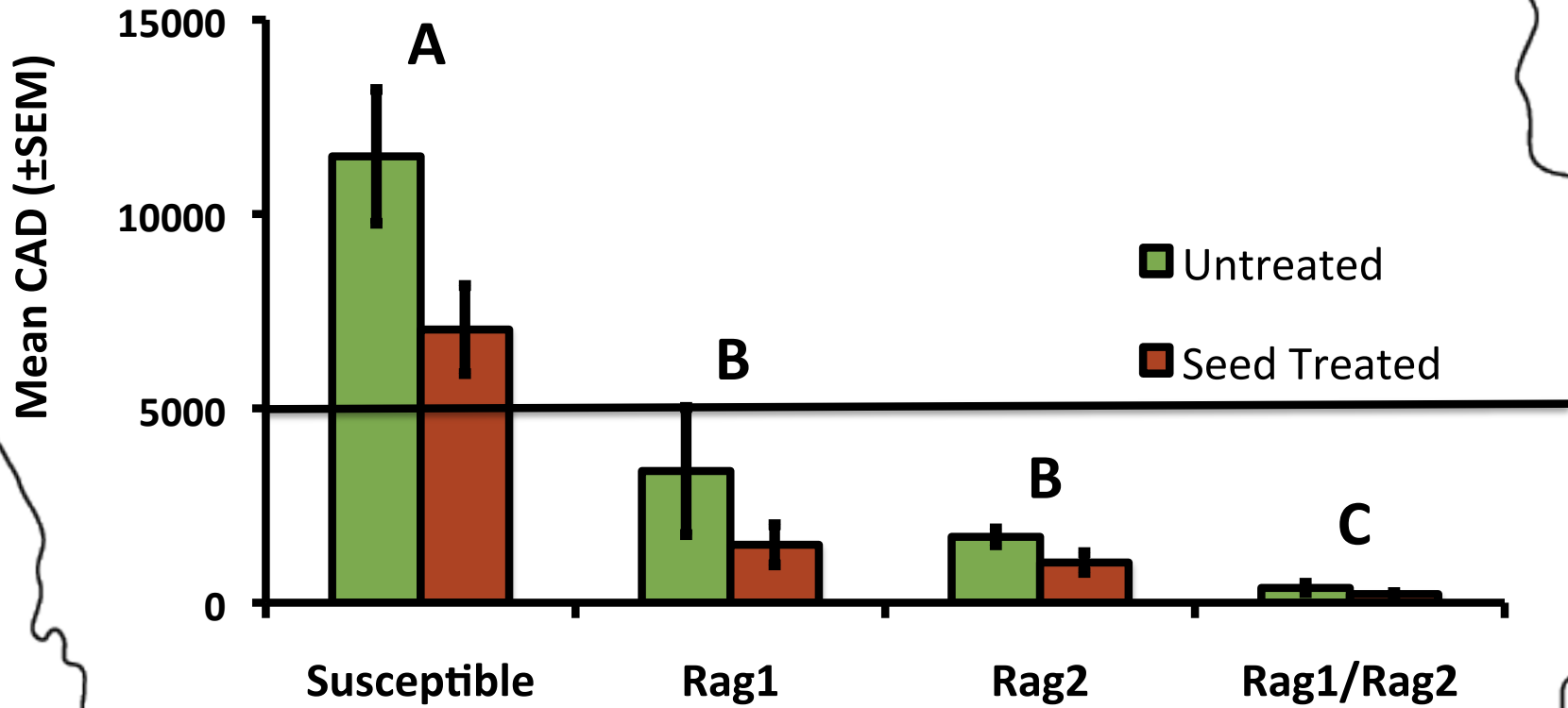
# Experimental Design

- Split-plot design
  - Main plot: genotype- *Rag1*, *Rag2*, *Rag1/Rag2*, Susceptible
  - Sub plot: aphid density- Untreated, Aphid-free, Seed treatment





# Iowa



Soybean Line:  $P < 0.0001$

Seed Treatment:  $P = 0.0005$

Line\*Treatment:  $P = 0.8343$