

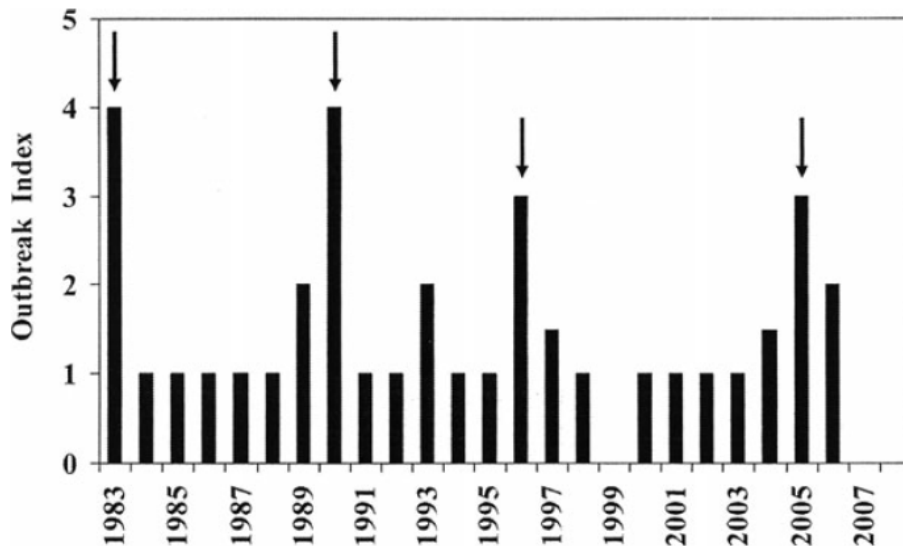
A scenic mountain landscape with a valley, forest, and a river under a cloudy sky. The foreground shows a dirt path and some vegetation. The middle ground features a dense forest of evergreen trees. In the background, there are rugged mountains with snow-capped peaks and a river winding through a valley. The sky is filled with large, white clouds.

Virus and Predator Ecology in *Pisum Sativum*

Spencer Hills, Paul Chisholm, Dave
Crowder

Viral Epidemics in Plants

- Insect vectored
- Spatially patchy
- Temporally variable
- Difficult to predict

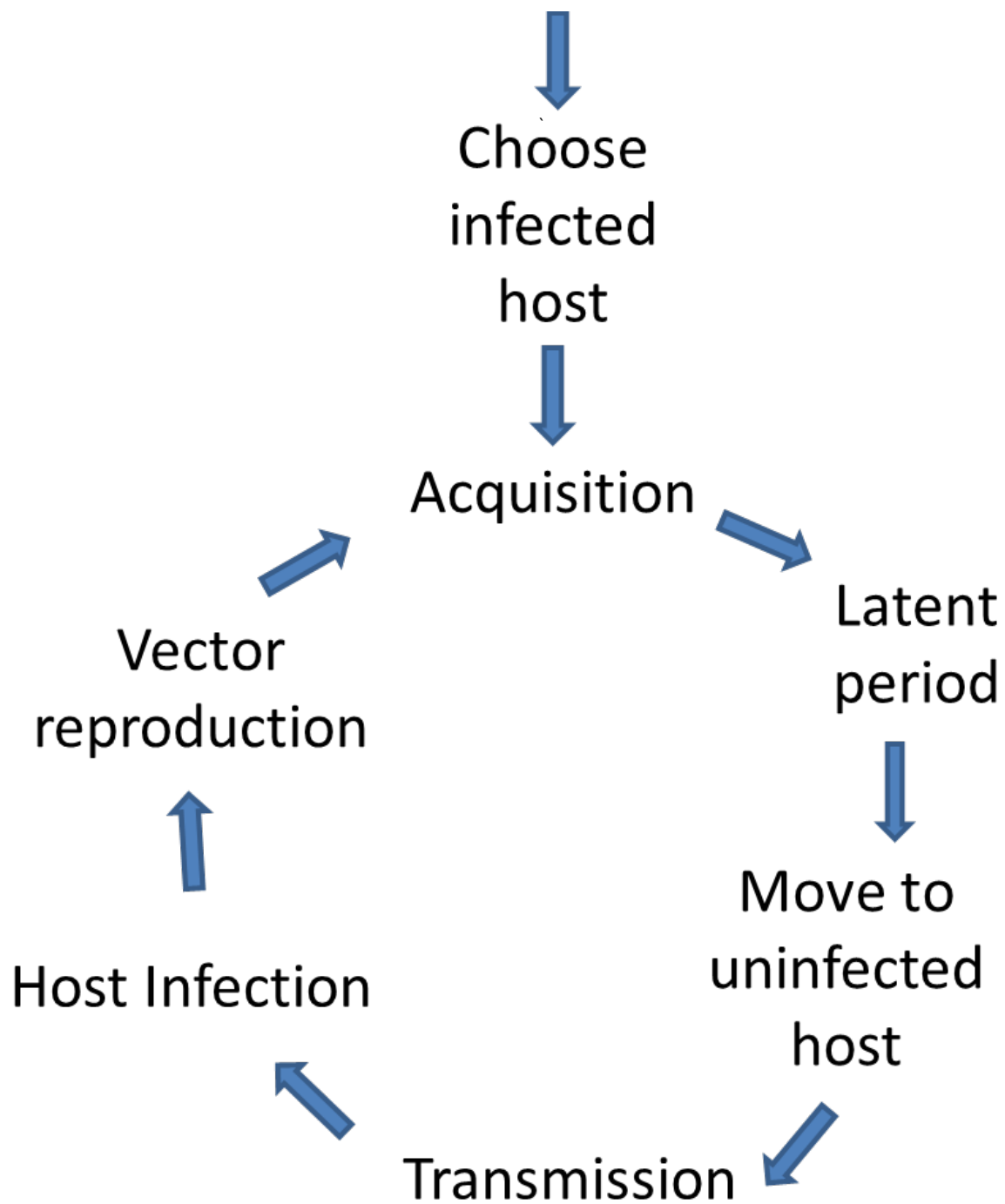


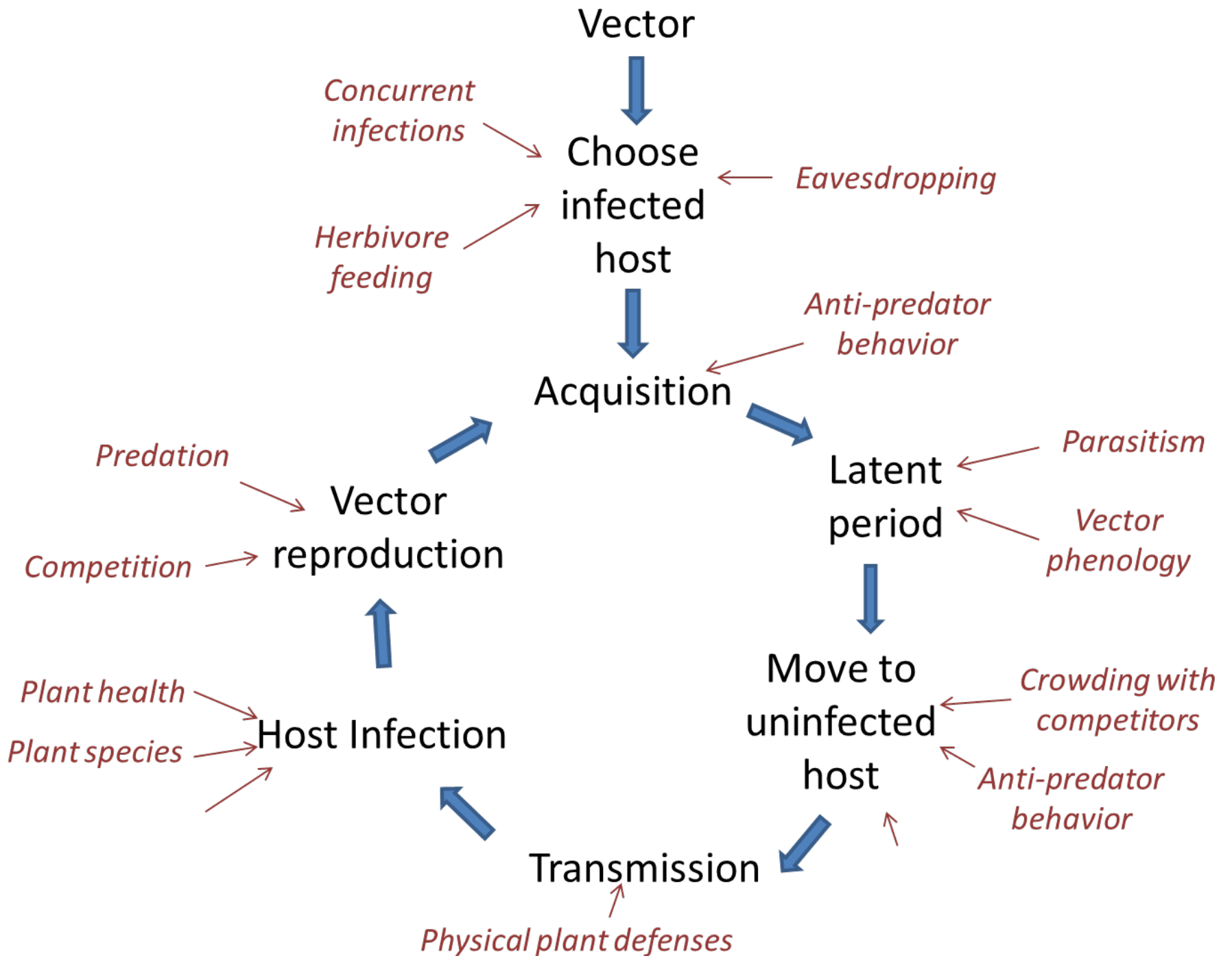
Clement 2006



Fred Crowe, Oregon State University

McLean et al. 1986, Irwin & Kampmeier 1989, Nutter 1997, Madden et al. 2000





Ecological Players

- Pea leaf aphid
 - Major crop pest
 - Viral vector
- Pea leaf weevil
 - Pea pest
 - Feeds on bottom leaves
- PEMV (pea enation mosaic)
 - Aphid-transmitted virus
 - Crop damaging

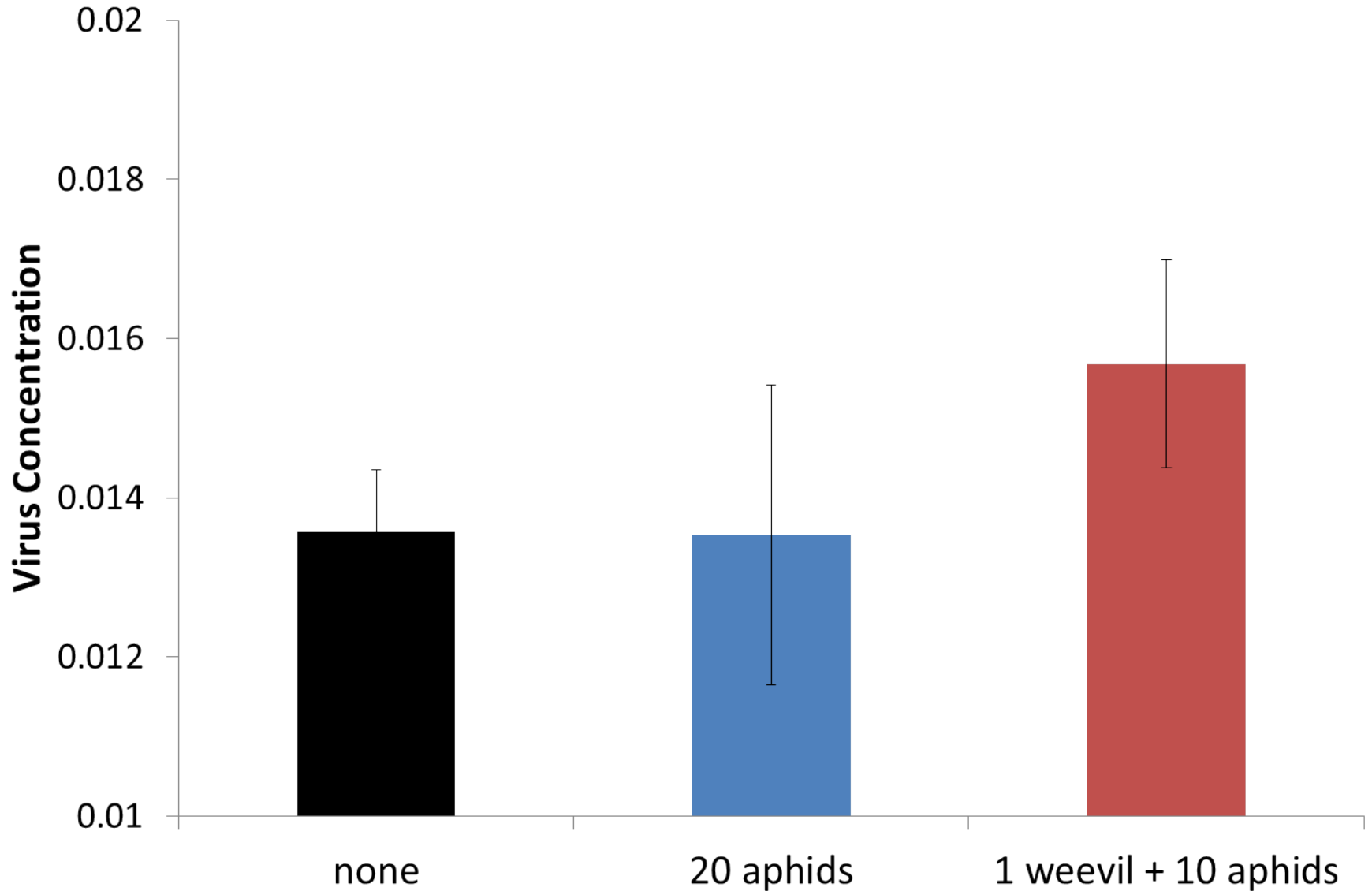


Acyrtosiphon pisum



Sintona lineatus

Weevil feeding increases PEMV



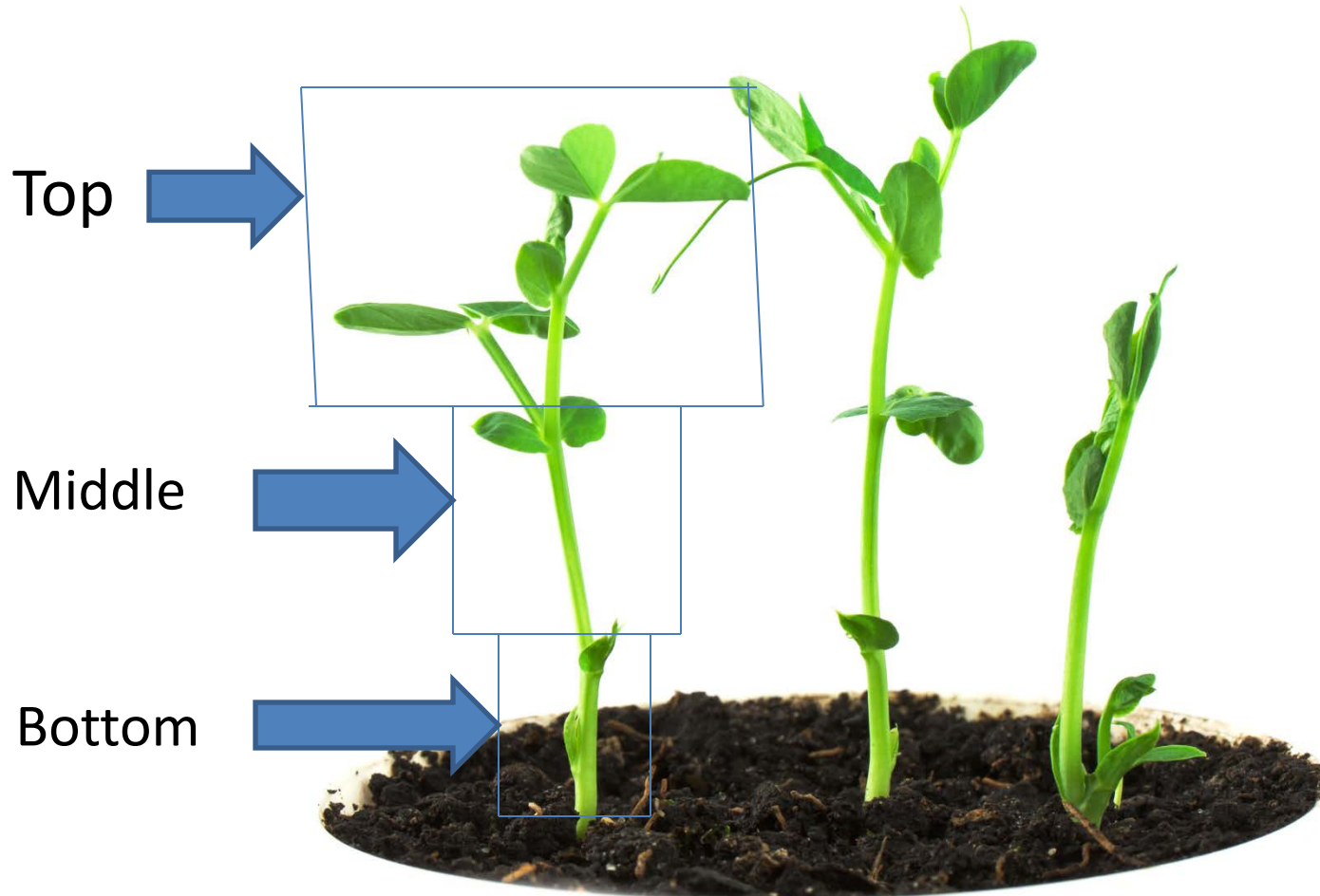
Research Questions

- How does aphid feeding location affect:
 - Virus transmission?
- Factors that influence viral buildup
- Ecological impact of weevil feeding



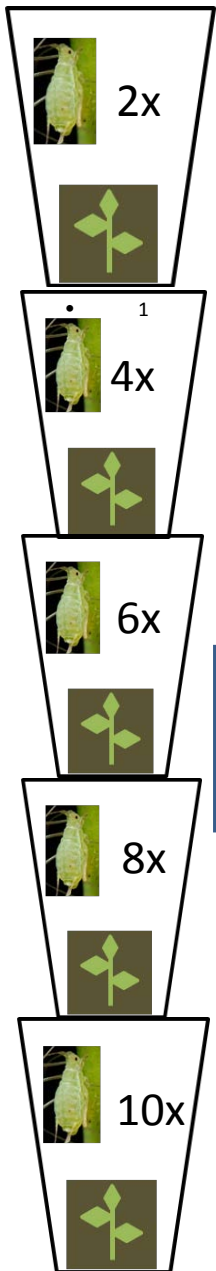
Methods

- Cage plants in 3 different locations

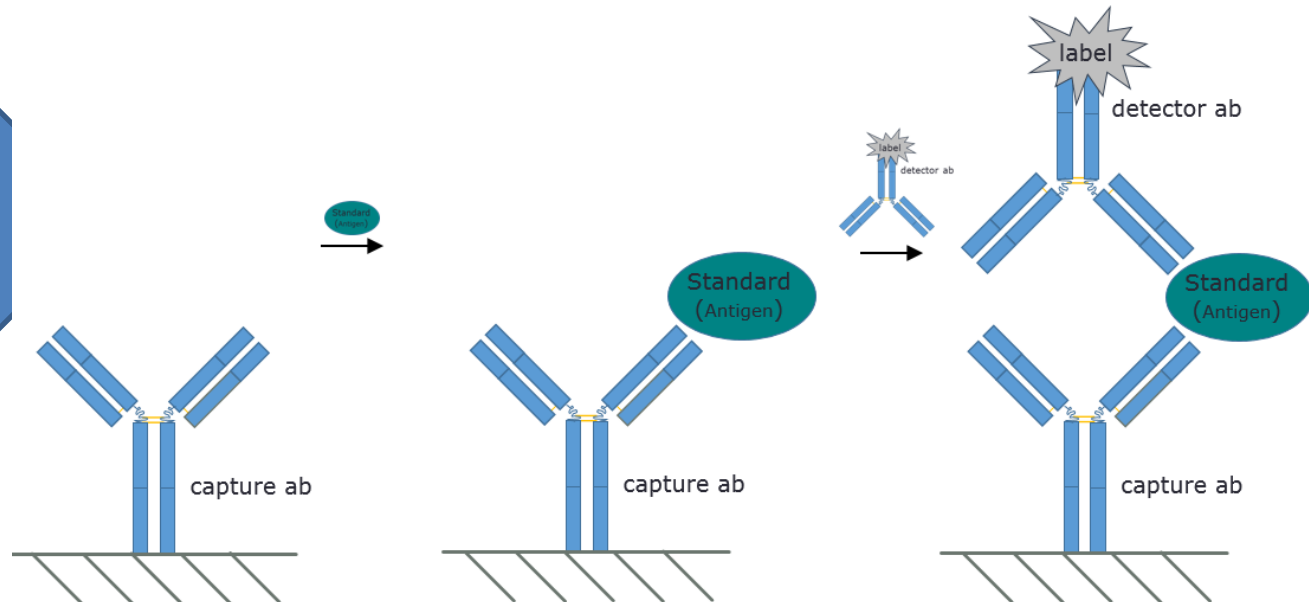


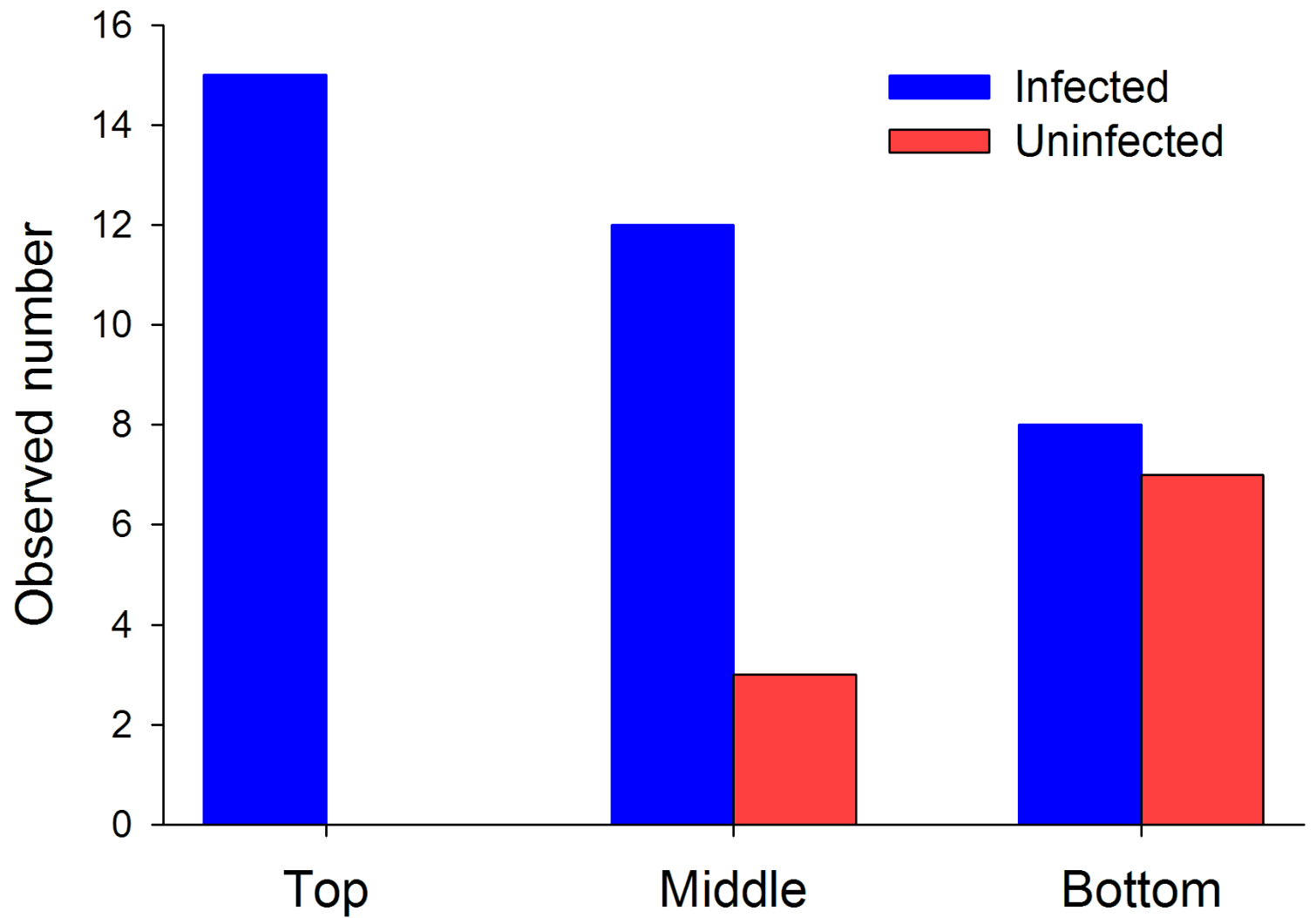
Methods

ELISA Sandwich

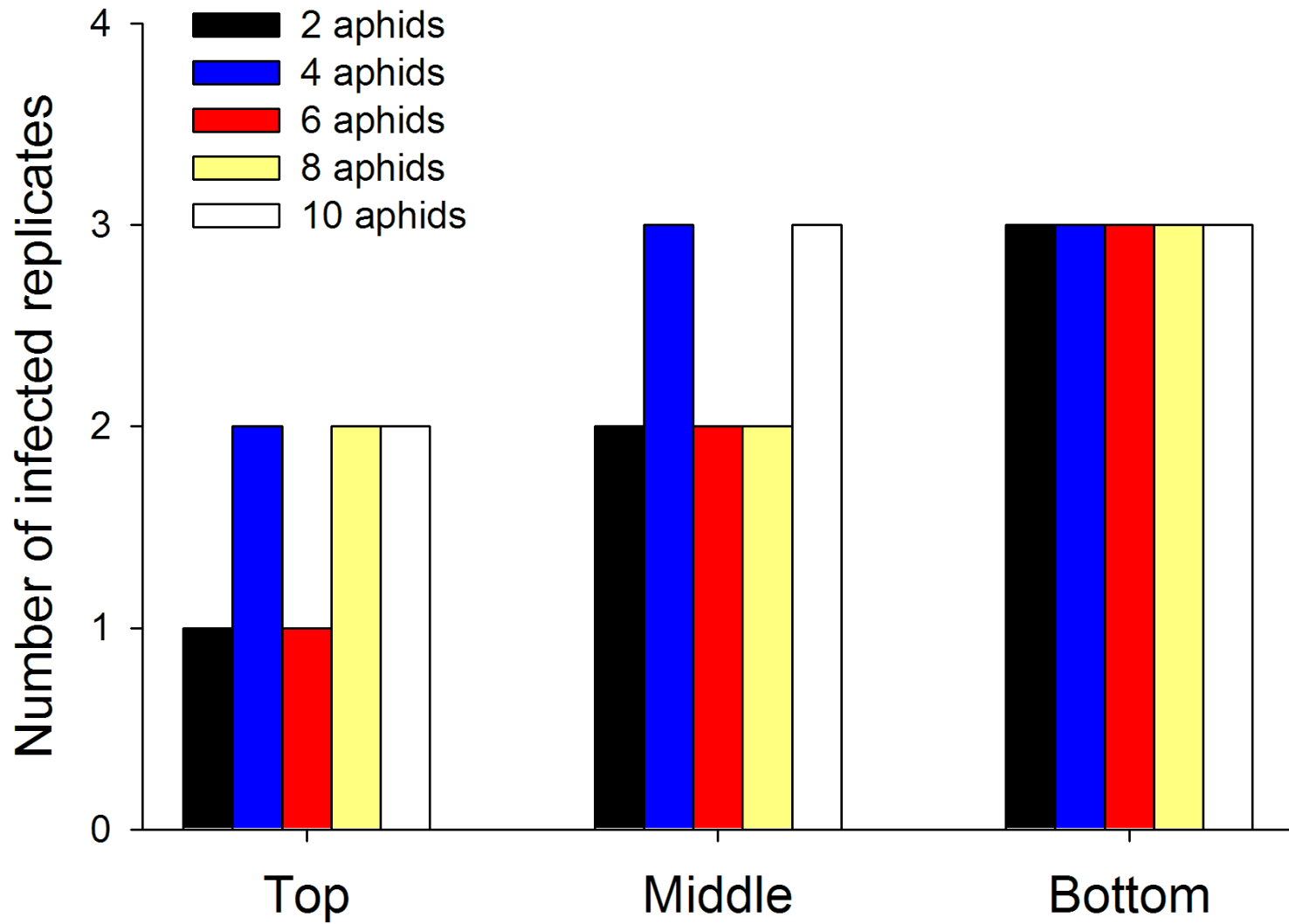


Cut at stem,
grind up, add
to buffer





$P = 0.0086$



$P = 0.39$

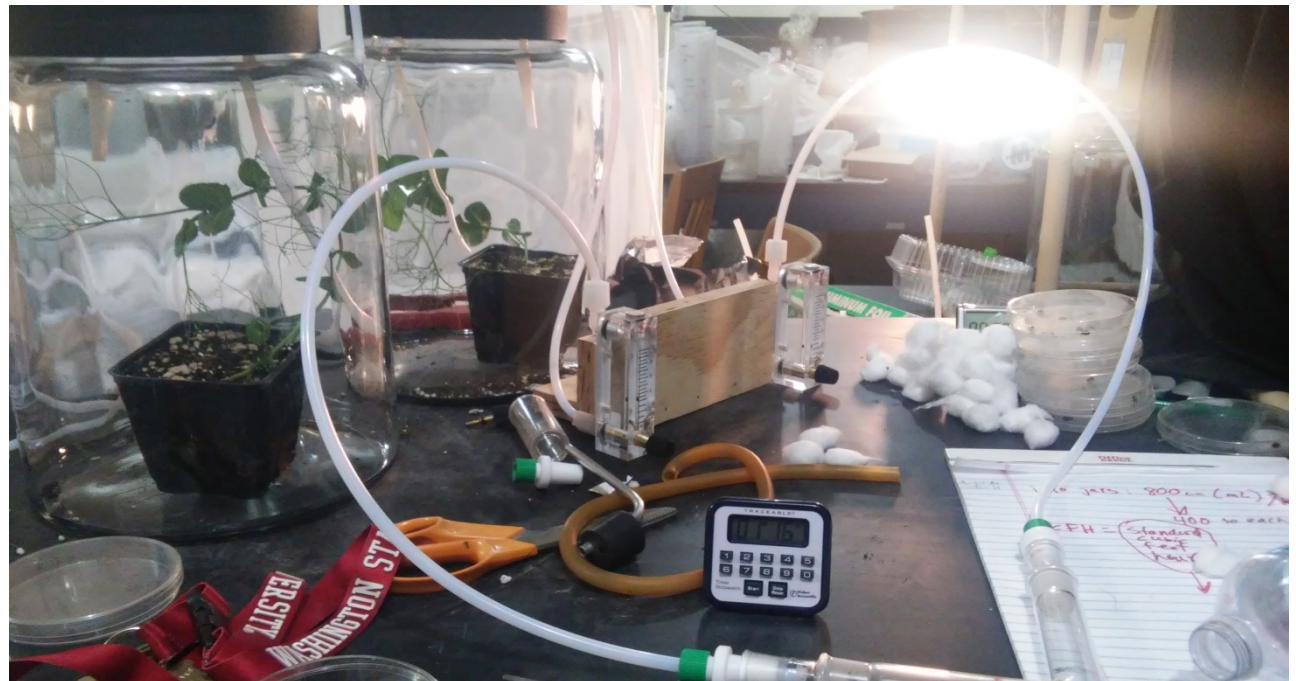
Discussion

- Hypothesis for increased transmission:
 - New growth cell division
 - Weakened physical defenses
 - More intense aphid feeding
- Further study needed!



Ladybeetle Experiment

- Does PEMV influence the volatile headspace of peas?
- Some preference towards infected plants
- Equipment problems, in need of re-do.



Questions?

