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Grow them and we will come for the feast

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Grow them and we will come for the feast



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Sustainable production of switchgrass and other bioenergy grasses will require effective pest management. Identification of potential insect pests and detailed characterization of the plant-insect interaction will better enable us to address emergent insect pests in production fields. An added uncertainty is how manipulation of plants for improved quality (e.g. lower lignin) will affect plant resistance to insect herbivory. Plants can utilize different mechanisms to defend against chewing versus piercing-sucking insects; however, some basal plant responses appear to be shared across diverse biotic stressors. The range and modulation of these responses are beginning to be addressed for several of the temperate, perennial, warm-season grasses that are designated as biomass crops. Other systems have demonstrated the need to become proactive in these studies. For instance, buffalograss, *Buchloë dactyloides* (Nuttall) Engelm., was first introduced as a low-maintenance turf species. However, a number of important insect pests were documented within a relatively short time frame.^{1,2} Similarly, several recent reports have been published for switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum* L.) and Miscanthus (*Miscanthus x giganteus*) that indicate the presence of insect pests in production fields, and the overall susceptibility of these species to insect herbivory.³⁻⁹

A number of aphid species can also feed on these perennial grasses.¹⁰ A more detailed evaluation of the suitability and categories of resistance present in tetraploid switchgrasses to feeding by two potential aphid pests have been conducted recently.^{11,12} Collectively, these studies demonstrate that the upland switchgrass cultivar, Summer, was generally susceptible to both the greenbug (*Schizaphis graminum*) and to the yellow sugarcane aphid (*Sipha flava*). The lowland switchgrass cultivar, Kanlow was highly resistant to both aphids, indicative of a strong antibiosis response. Interestingly, a population derived

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from crossing Kanlow x Summer plants exhibited tolerance to the yellow sugarcane aphid. These results demonstrate that multiple resistance mechanisms are present in switchgrasses and understanding these mechanisms could be important to the development of new germplasm with enhanced resistance to a broad array of insect pests. One of the most effective and sustainable strategies for controlling insect pests has been the development of insect-resistant plants. Studies cited here, and those in progress in many other research laboratories, should provide a foundation for development of sustainable pest management strategies that offer improved environmental safety and minimal human health risk.

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