

Bugs that 'Bugged' us in 2021

2022 Advanced Crop Advisors Workshop

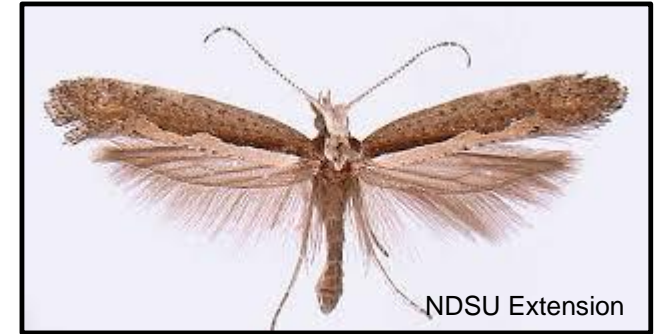


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Langdon Research Extension Center



Diamondback Moth

Plutella xylostella



- Introduced into North America from Europe
- Occasional pest in canola
- Host range is restricted to plants of the family Brassicaceae – canola, mustard, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, kale

Economic Importance

- One of the world's most widely distributed lepidopteran and most difficult insect to control
- 877 documented cases of insecticide resistance in populations from around the world (*Sanches and Wise 2020*)
- Developed resistance to nearly 100 unique active ingredients including carbamates, pyrethroids, and spinosyns
- Estimated annual cost of damage and management worldwide is as high as \$5 billion

Diamondback Moth

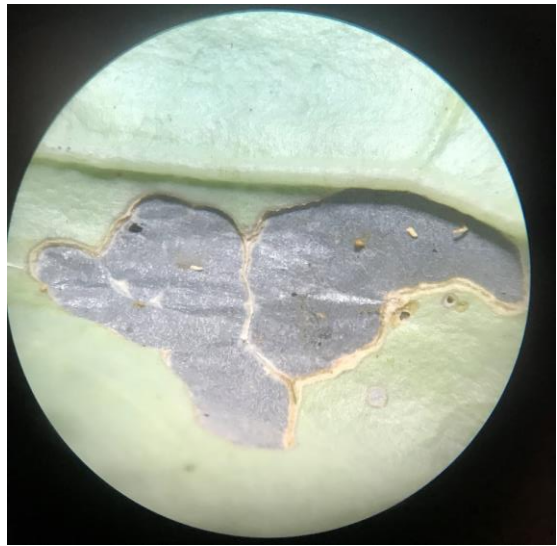
Plutella xylostella



Diamondback Moth Feeding Damage



Leaf damage “window pane effect’ by DBM larva



Flower and pod damage by DBM larva





White scarring on pods by DBM larvae



Diamondback Moth Life Cycle

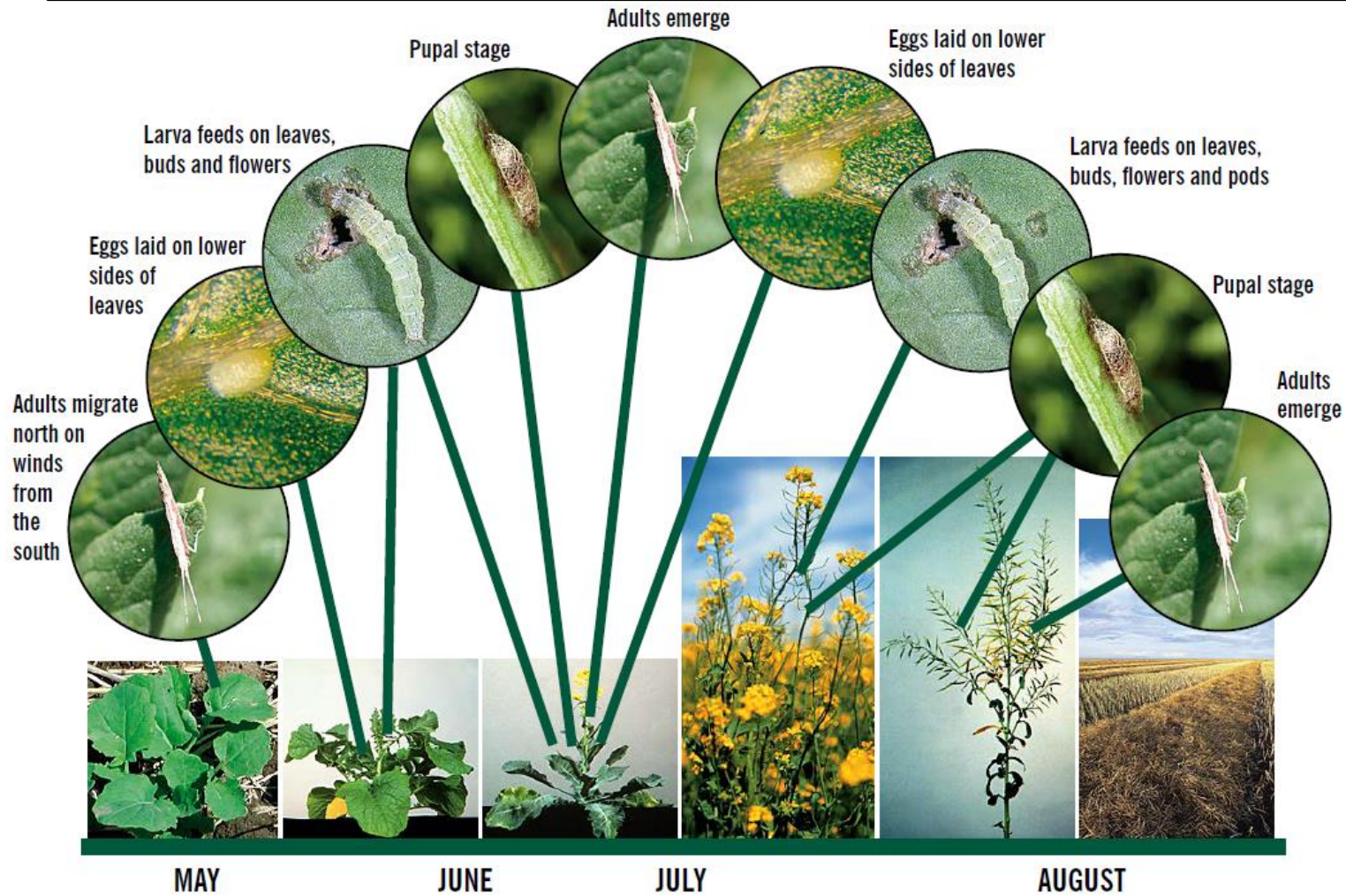


Figure 5. Life cycle of diamondback moth. (Adult moth – Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org)

Source: NDSU Extension Publication E1346

Management

Detection:

Sex pheromone traps for monitoring the flights of moths

>100 moths/week/trap during bloom to early pod development = early warning that significant larval infestation may follow

Sampling:

- Pull out all plants from 1-square-foot area
- Beat collected plants onto a clean surface or into a white bucket
- Count the number of larvae dislodged from plants
- Repeat at 5 locations for average number of larvae/ square foot



Economic Threshold

Flowering stage: 10 to 15 larvae/square foot

Pod stage: 20 to 30 larvae/square foot

Is Pyrethroid Resistance in DBM Real???



YES

However.....

- Multiple generations/stages may be present
- Time of spraying and spray volume
- Rate of spraying
- Migrant pest

Foliar Insecticides for DBM Control

Insecticide	Class	IRAC Group
<i>Bt</i> <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	Microbial Disruptor	11A
Bifenthrin Deltamethrin Lambda-cyhalothrin Zeta-cypermethrin	Pyrethroids	3A
Chlorantraniliprole Cyantraniliprole	Diamides	28
Chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin	Diamide + Pyrethroid	28 + 3A
Bifenthrin + sulfoxaflor	Pyrethroid + Sulfoximine	3A + 4C

2022 ND Field Crop Insect Management Guide

Canola Flea Beetles



Canola Flea Beetles

Crucifer Flea Beetle
Phyllotreta cruciferae

Striped Flea Beetle
Phyllotreta striolata



Canola

Insecticide Recommendations

Registered Insecticides - 2022

Seed Treatment Insecticides

** Restricted Use Pesticide*

Neonicotinoid (Group 4A):

thiamethoxam - Helix Vibrance, Helix XTra

clothianidin - NipsIt INSIDE, Prosper EverGol

imidacloprid - Attendant 480FS, Dyna-Shield

Imidacloprid 5, Gaucho 600, Senator 600 FS

Diamides (Group 28):

cyantraniliprole - Fortenza, Lumiderm

Butenolides (Group 4D):

Flupyradifurone – Buteo Start

*Always Read and
Follow Labels.*

Source: Janet J. Knodel

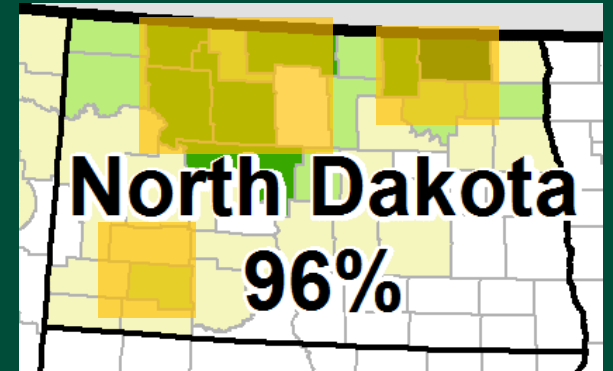


Efficacy of Seed Treatment Insecticides on Canola Flea Beetles

Lesley Lubenow's Ph.D. Project

Objectives

- ✓ Determine efficacy of current insecticide seed treatments for control populations of *P. cruciferae* and *P. striolata* originating from three geographic canola production areas of ND.
- ✓ Compare efficacy of seed treatments between *P. cruciferae* and *P. striolata*.



Three geographic canola growing regions
(USDA NASS)



Efficacy of Seed Treatment Insecticides on Canola Flea Beetles

Lesley Lubenow's Ph.D. Project

Seed Treatments

- Clothianidin (Prosper FX), 200.8 g ai per 100 kg seed
- Thiamethoxam (Helix XTra), 400 g ai per 100 kg rate
- Cyantraniliprole (Lumiderm), 1000 g ai per 100 kg seed
- Untreated check



(Source: Janet J. Knodel)

RCBD with factorial arrangement

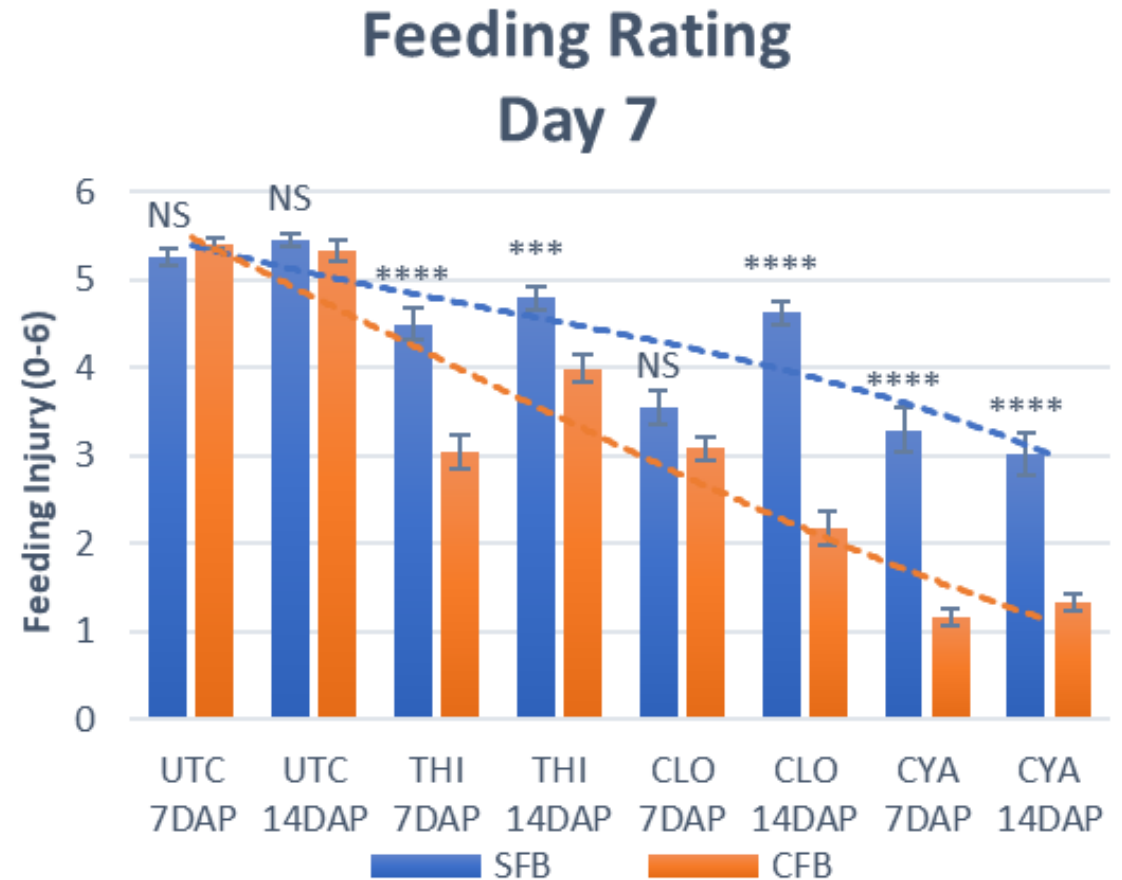
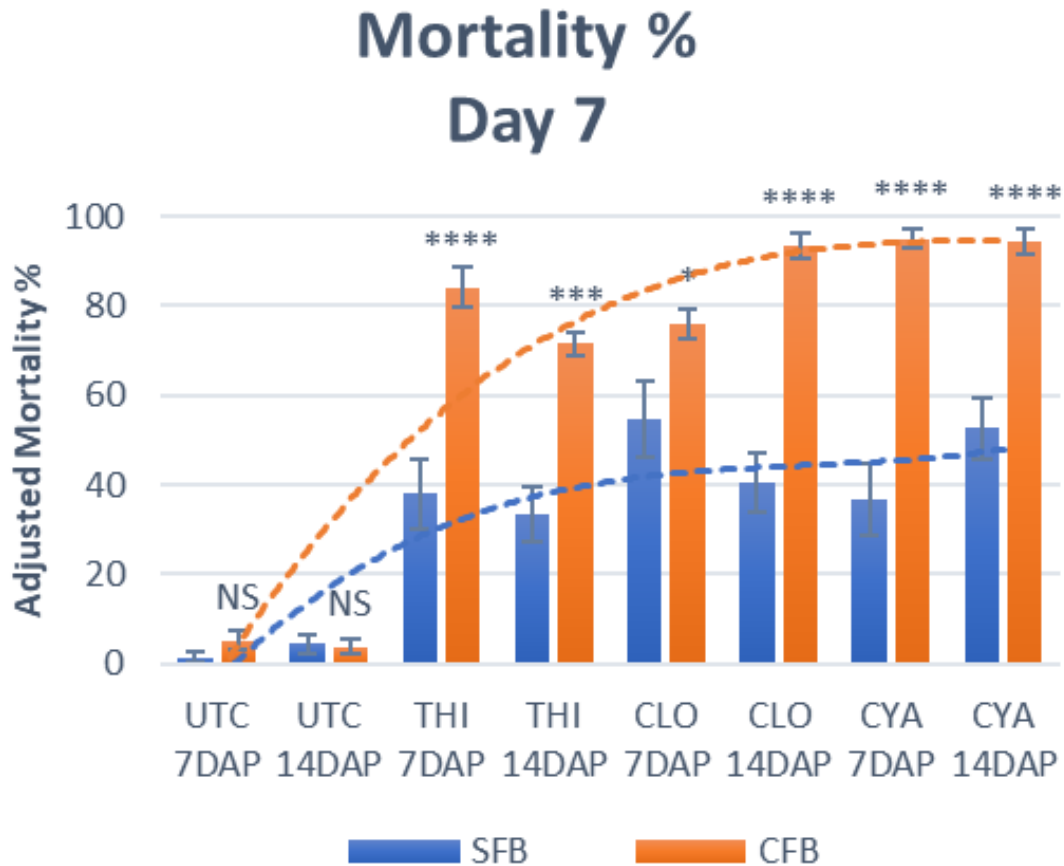
***6 reps, ran twice**

Days after planting (DAP) infestation timing

***7 DAP and 14 DAP**

- 10 flea beetles were introduced on 5 plants per cup
- Conducted live counts and feeding injury ratings at 3, 7 and 10 days after infestation

Crucifer FB versus Striped FB – Day 7



Significance at $\alpha=0.05$

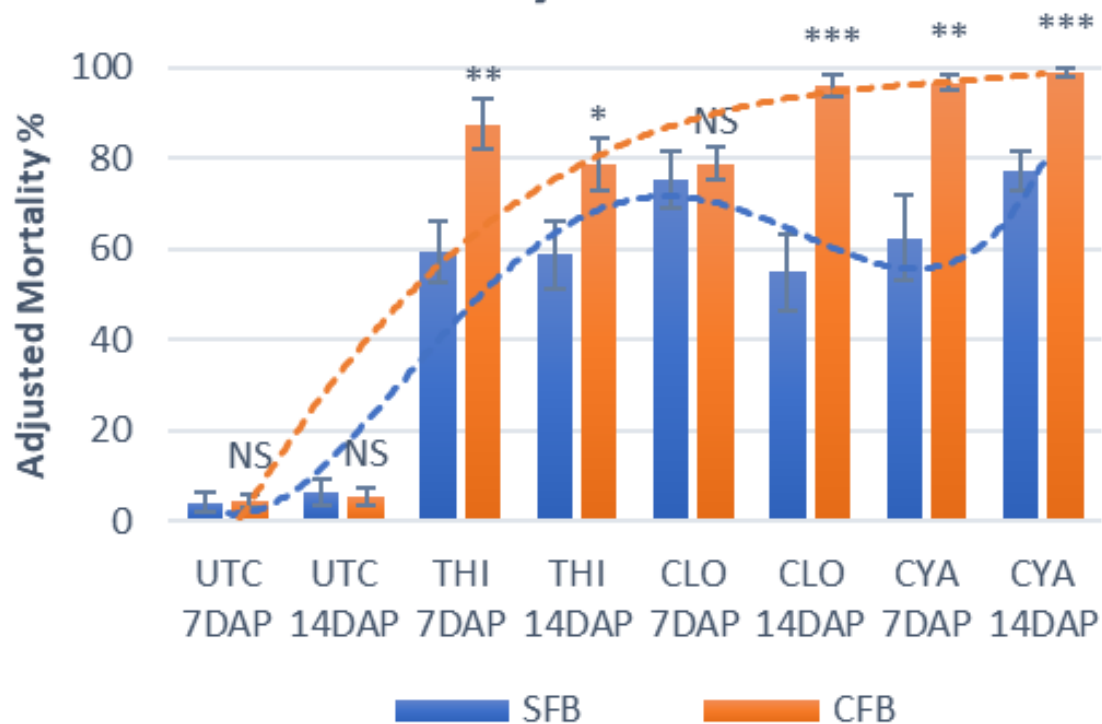
CLO = clothianidin, CYA = cyantraniliprole, THI = thiamethoxam, UTC = untreated control

Asterisks mean significant differences between paired SFB and CFB plots according to a t-test with equal variances ($P \leq 0.05$) where

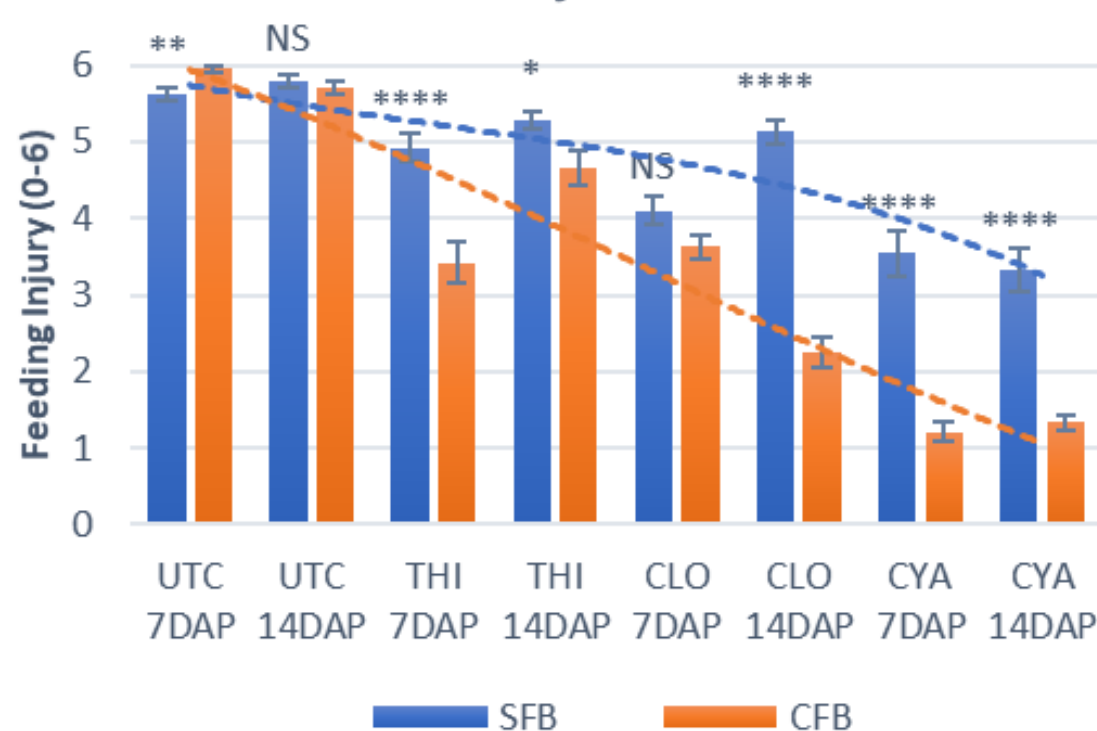
* is $P \leq 0.05$, ** is $P \leq 0.01$, *** is $P \leq 0.001$ and **** is $P \leq 0.0001$.

Crucifer FB versus Striped FB – Day 10

Mortality % Day 10



Feeding Rating Day 10



Significance at $\alpha=0.05$

CLO = clothianidin, CYA = cyantraniliprole, THI = thiamethoxam, UTC = untreated control

Asterisks mean significant differences between paired SFB and CFB plots according to a t-test with equal variances ($P \leq 0.05$) where

* is $P \leq 0.05$, ** is $P \leq 0.01$, *** is $P \leq 0.001$ and **** is $P \leq 0.0001$.

Conclusion

- All insecticide seed treatments tested (THI, CLO, CYA) for control of **flea beetles** had higher mortality and lower feeding injury ratings than the untreated check
- Newer MOA insecticide (**Group 28: Diamide**)
Cyantraniliprole (CYA), was slower to cause mortality, but feeding injury ratings were lower than THI and CLO as well as the untreated check
- Striped flea beetle had decreased mortality and increased feeding injury as compared to crucifer flea beetle.

Take Home Message for Canola Growers

- Insecticide seed treatments do offer the first line of defense against flea beetles- They increase the window of duration for a foliar spray
- Striped flea beetles are slowly increasing in canola due to tolerance/resistance of standard insecticide seed treatments (Neonicotinoids, Group 4A) used in canola
- New Modes of Action (Diamides, Group 28) show promise for control of both species of *Phyllotreta* flea beetles



Efficacy of Buteo Start Seed Treatment Insecticide on Canola Flea Beetles

Janet J. Knodel

Professor and Extension Entomologist

Patrick Beauzay

Extension Entomology Research Specialist



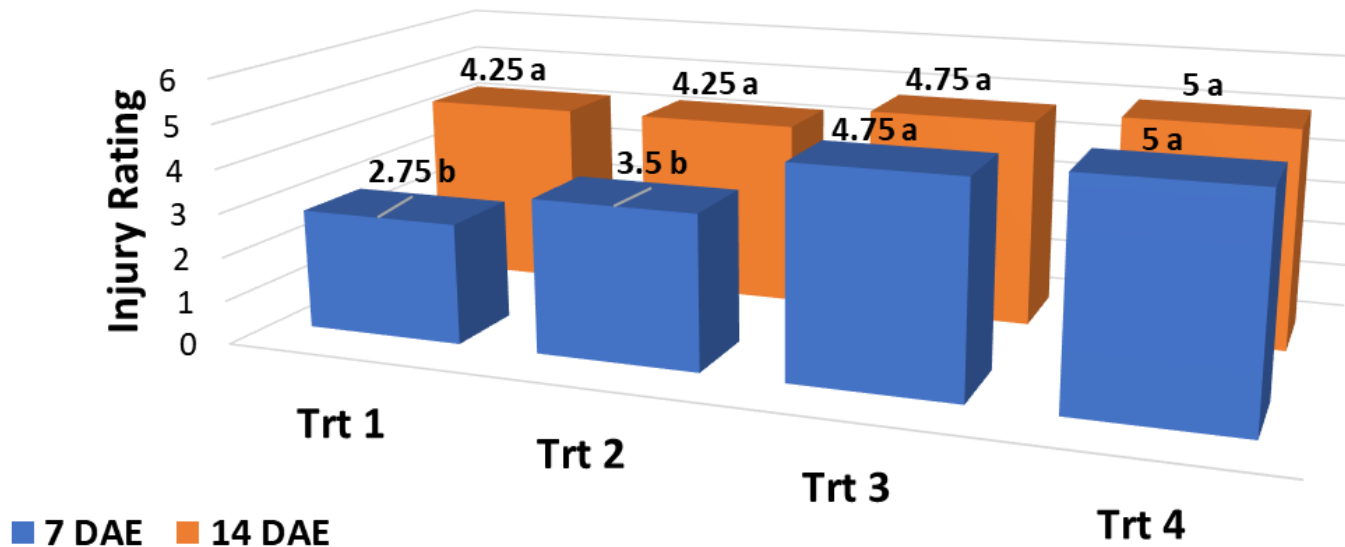
NDSU

EXTENSION



Field - Buteo Start Seed Treatment 2021

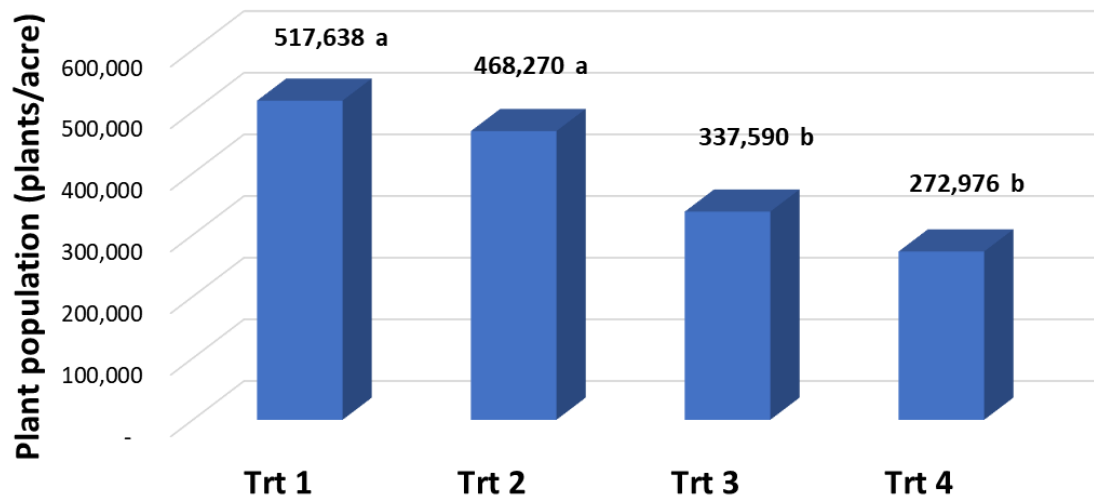
Bayer CropScience in Canola Seed Treatment for Control of Flea Beetles 2021



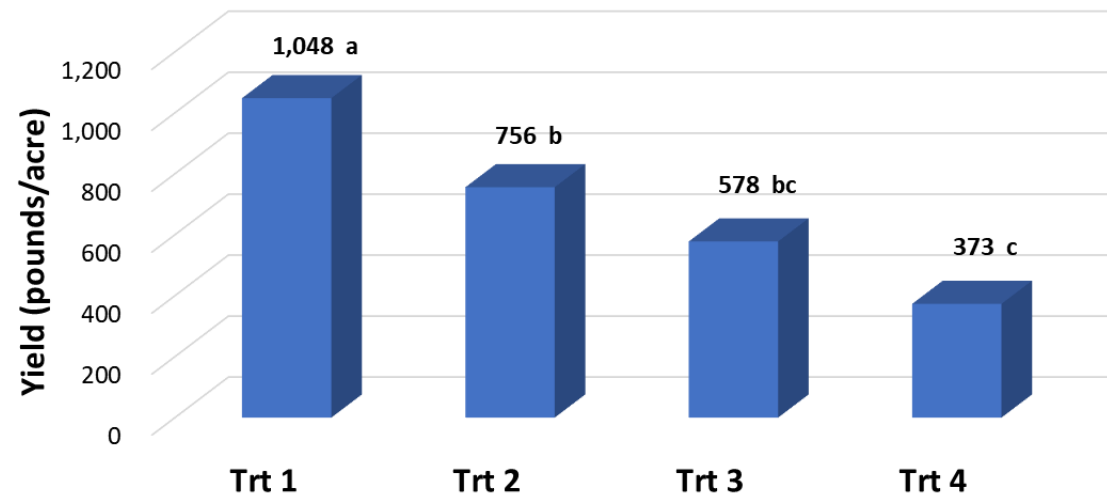
Trt 1 = Prosper Evergol @ 21.5 fl oz/cwt + Buteo Start @ 16 fl oz/cwt
Trt 2 = Prosper Evergol @ 21.5 fl oz/cwt + Buteo Start @ 9.6 fl oz/cwt
Trt 3 = Prosper Evergol @ 21.5 fl oz/cwt
Trt 4 = Untreated Check

Field - Buteo Start Seed Treatment 2021

Bayer CropScience in Canola Seed Treatment for Control of Flea Beetles 2021



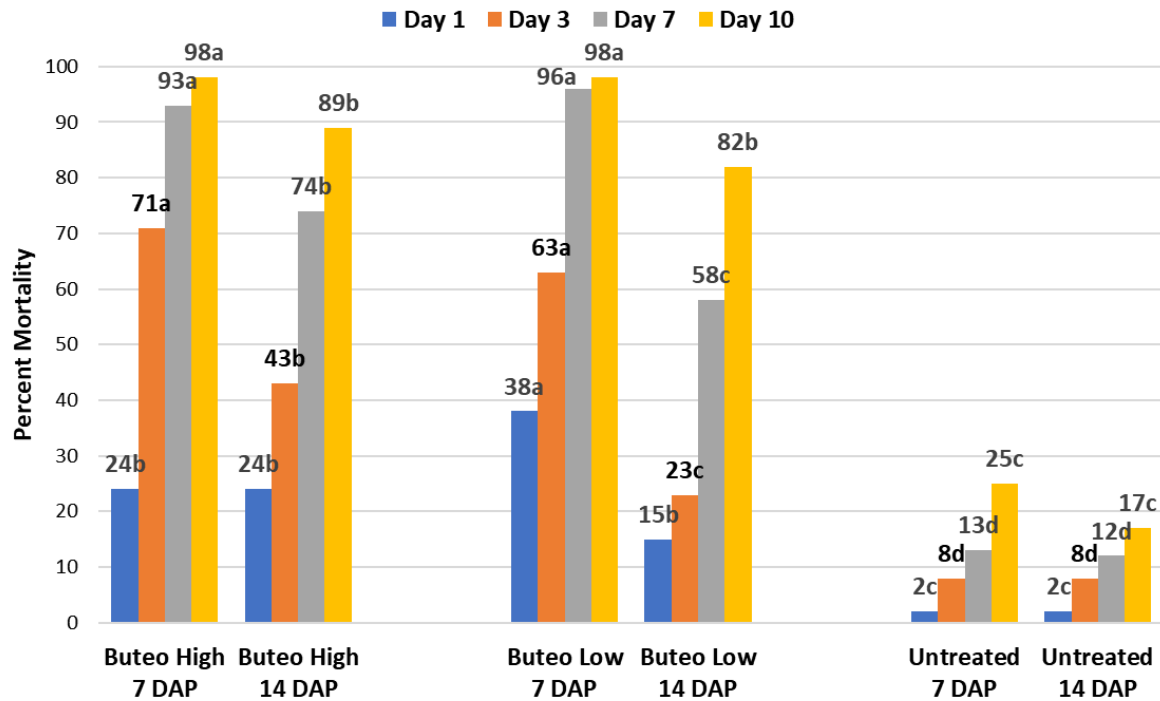
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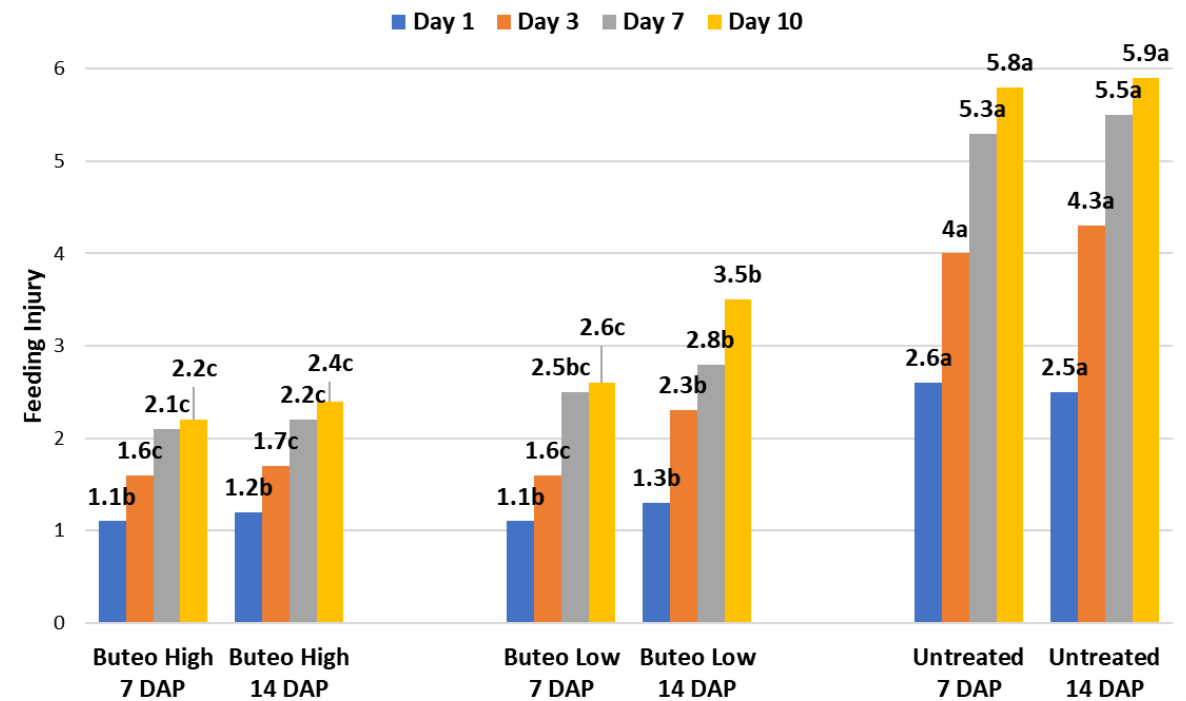
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Greenhouse - Buteo Start Seed Treatment 2021

Greenhouse - Crucifer Flea Beetle Percent Mortality



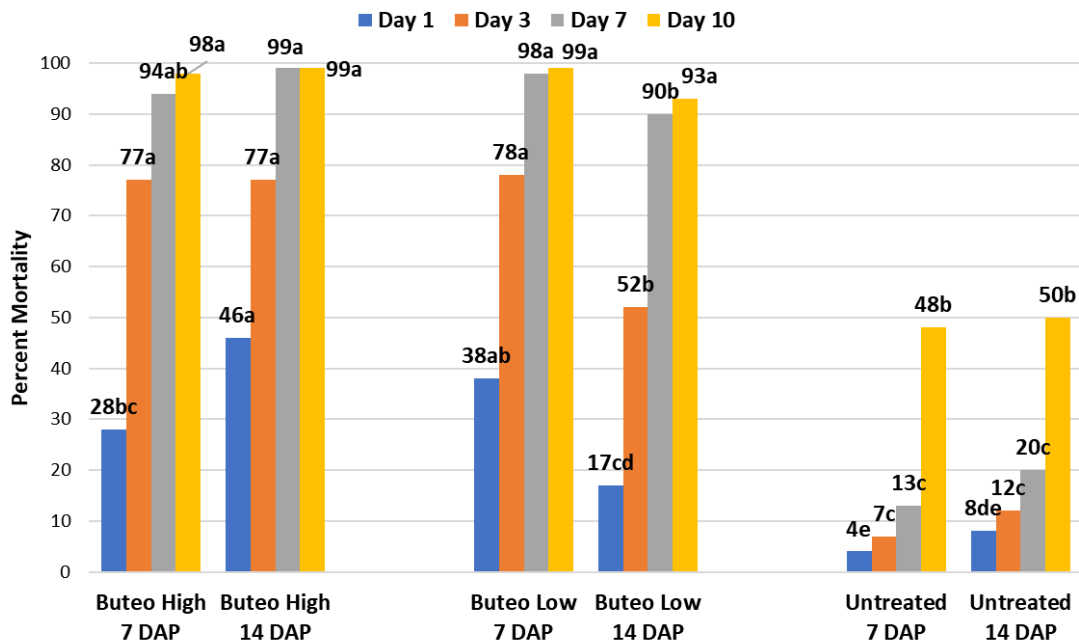
Greenhouse - Crucifer Flea Beetle Feeding Injury



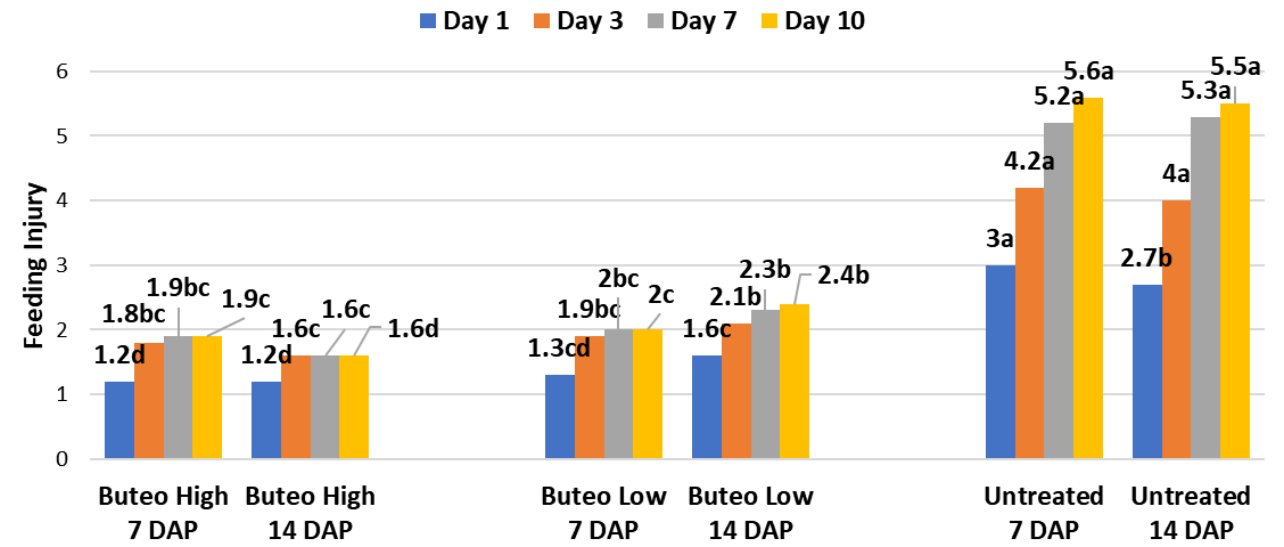
Treatment	Rate
Buteo Start (low rate)	9.6 fl oz/acre
Buteo Start (high rate)	16 fl oz/acre

Greenhouse - Buteo Start Seed Treatment 2021

Greenhouse - Striped Flea Beetle Percent Mortality



Greenhouse - Striped Flea Beetle Feeding Injury



Treatment	Rate
Buteo Start (low rate)	9.6 fl oz/acre
Buteo Start (high rate)	16 fl oz/acre

Greenhouse - Buteo Start Seed Treatment 2021



From left to right: Untreated check, Buteo Start low rate and Buteo Start high rate assessed at day 10 (7 DAP).



Thank You!!!

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