



# Insecticide resistance status in UK brassica crops

## Summary

- This publication by the Insecticide Resistance Action Group (IRAG) summarises the resistance status of pest insects of horticultural brassica crops, and should be used in conjunction with IRAG's 'Insecticide resistance and its management' publication.
- Peach–potato aphid (*Myzus persicae*), cabbage stem flea beetle (*Psylliodes chrysocephala*), pollen beetle (*Meligethes* spp.), diamond-back moth (*Plutella xylostella*), cabbage whitefly (*Aleyrodes proletella*) and onion thrips (*Thrips tabaci*) are resistant to pyrethroid insecticides. Peach–potato aphid is also resistant to organophosphates and onion thrips are also resistant to spinosad.
- To minimise the risk of insecticide resistance appearing and spreading, insecticide use should be minimised through the use of thresholds and IPM programmes, products should be used at their full label rate and modes of action should be alternated in the spray programme.
- Approved chemical names or the name of the chemical group they belong to are used throughout this document. The names of products registered in the UK that contain these insecticides are available at [secure.pesticides.gov.uk/pestreg/ProdSearch.asp](https://secure.pesticides.gov.uk/pestreg/ProdSearch.asp)
- The AHDB '[Encyclopaedia of pests and natural enemies in field crops](#)' contains information on treatment thresholds, life-cycles and monitoring methods for a range of relevant pests.
- All IRAG publications can accessed via the dedicated web page – [ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/irag](https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/irag)

## Resistance status of pests of brassica crops

Brassica crops may be infested by almost 50 insect species, including aphids, caterpillars, flies and beetles. Most of these insects are occasional pests. Some of these species, however, are frequent and damaging, and require control measures on a regular basis.

Repeated and widespread use of some insecticides has selected for populations of pest insects that are resistant to them, resulting in control failures (Table 1). The most notable resistance in the UK is to the pyrethroid class of insecticides, where several species are now classified as being resistant.

Table 1. Pests of horticultural brassica crops where resistance to insecticides has been identified (X)

Brassica pest		Pyrethroids	Spinosad
<b>Aphids</b>	Peach–potato aphid	X	
<b>Beetles</b>	Cabbage stem flea beetle	X	
	Pollen beetle	X	
<b>Moths and butterflies</b>	Diamond-back moth	X	
<b>Other pests</b>	Cabbage whitefly	X	
	Onion thrips	X	X

## Insecticide resistance status of aphid pests of brassica crops

Three species of aphid infest the foliage of brassica crops – mealy cabbage aphid (*Brevicoryne brassicae*), potato aphid (*Macrosiphum euphorbiae*) and the peach–potato aphid (*Myzus persicae*).

All three species overwinter as adults and immature aphids on suitable host crops. Winged forms migrate to new brassica crops in late spring.

Cabbage aphid is probably the most damaging species. Although it can transmit plant viruses, the damage caused and its physical presence creates the greatest problems for growers. There is no evidence, at present, that cabbage aphid populations are resistant to any insecticide.

The potato aphid is the least important of the three aphid species. There is evidence to suggest that some populations may be less susceptible than others to certain insecticides, but this has no impact currently on the levels of control that can be achieved with approved insecticides.

The peach–potato aphid is responsible for the transmission of plant viruses. In some cases, particularly on Savoy cabbage and Brussels sprout, its presence can reduce crop marketability. Peach–potato aphid populations frequently contain individuals that are resistant to certain insecticides.



Figure 1. Images (left to right) of the horticultural brassica pests: mealy cabbage aphid, potato aphid and the peach-potato aphid

The peach–potato aphid has developed various ways of surviving exposure to insecticides and because, in the UK, females frequently reproduce without mating – this means large populations can build up quickly. The next generation of aphids carries the same genes as their mother, including any insecticide resistance traits. This form of reproduction continues throughout the winter in glasshouses, in clamps, and on outdoor weeds and crops (eg oilseed rape). In this scenario, resistance is carried forward to the following season (although there is evidence that some insecticide-resistant aphids do not survive cold UK winters very well).

The various mechanisms of resistance in peach–potato aphids have been monitored for many years (see the 'Insecticide resistance and its management' publication for further details).

Screening bioassays applying diagnostic insecticide doses to peach–potato aphids continue to show strong resistance to pyrethroids. This is backed up by DNA tests showing that peach–potato aphids carrying the North European (*Ne*) form of super-kdr (conferring strong resistance to pyrethroids) continue to be common and widespread in the GB, with them being found in 60% of the samples in 2020. Kdr, conferring moderate pyrethroid resistance, was found in just over 20% of the samples tested in 2020. The testing has not shown that peach potato aphids in GB have both mutations concurrently.

Aphids with high esterase levels (conferring variable resistance to a number of insecticide groups, particularly organophosphates) and MACE (conferring strong resistance to pirimicarb) continue to be found in the samples. Therefore, at present, peach–potato aphids with high levels of resistance to pyrethroids and pirimicarb predominate across the UK.

Peach–potato aphids that carry strong neonicotinoid resistance (conferred by a combination of a metabolic mechanism and a target site mechanism) are now common in some peach growing regions of southern mainland Europe and have spread to Greece and North Africa, on peach as well as on other crops. There is no evidence of

strong resistance to neonicotinoids in peach–potato aphid populations in the UK. This situation is being monitored carefully in the UK and guidelines will be updated if the situation changes.

The maximum number of applications of any neonicotinoid-containing product is a statutory restriction introduced by CRD, in collaboration with IRAG, as a pro-active resistance management measure. Such restrictions take account of exposure of peach–potato aphids to neonicotinoid sprays when they are not the intended target of the spray.

Ongoing resistance screening work has also found no evidence of resistance to flonicamid, spirotetramat or cyantraniliprole in peach–potato aphid in the UK.

## Insecticide resistance status of beetle pests of brassica crops

The most important pest beetles of horticultural brassica crops are flea beetles (several species), pollen beetle (*Meligethes* spp.) and weevils. Resistance to pyrethroid insecticides has been detected in populations of pollen beetle and cabbage stem flea beetle in the UK. Oilseed rape is the main crop at risk from pollen beetle and cabbage stem flea beetle, but pollen beetle adults emerging in summer migrate to horticultural brassicas, most notably cauliflower and calabrese and also ornamentals.

## Insecticide resistance status of moth pests of brassica crops

The caterpillars of a number of species of moth and butterfly can be pests of brassica crops. At present, only the diamond-back moth (*Plutella xylostella*) is resistant to insecticides. Globally, populations of diamond-back moth may be resistant to a range of insecticides and also to *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt). The diamond-back moth is a migrant species and, although small numbers may overwinter in the UK, there are regular influxes of moths from continental Europe during the summer. Diamond-back moths, tested recently in the UK (2016–18), are resistant to pyrethroid insecticides but not to insecticides from other chemical groups (diamides and spinosad). Products from all other insecticide groups approved for caterpillar control in brassica crops maintain efficacy against all species.

## Insecticide resistance status of other pests of brassica crops

Brassica crops may also be infested by cabbage whitefly (*Aleyrodes proletella*) and onion thrips (*Thrips tabaci*). Resistance to pyrethroid insecticides has been confirmed for both of these pests. Some populations of onion thrips are also resistant to spinosad.

## Current insecticide options for aphid control

There are several modes of action approved for use within horticultural brassica crops. It is important to alternate chemical groups with different modes of action throughout the life of the crop.

Spirotetramat is a systemic insecticide and is very mobile within the plant. It is effective against a broad range of sucking pests, including aphids and cabbage whitefly.

The diamide cyantraniliprole is a systemic insecticide and is available for use a drench or foliar treatment. When applied as a pre-planting module drench treatment it has approval for control of cabbage root fly. When applied as a foliar spray it has approval for several caterpillar pests. No subsequent foliar applications of cyantraniliprole can be applied where this active ingredient has been used as a module drench, highlighting the need to plan insecticide resistance strategies ahead of planting.

Pyrethroids, such as lambda-cyhalothrin and deltamethrin, are approved for aphid control on some brassica crops. However, peach–potato aphids with the commonly occurring super-kdr resistance mechanisms will not be controlled by pyrethroids.

Pyrethroids are broad spectrum insecticides and there is evidence that they can make aphid infestations ‘worse’ by killing beneficial insects and also failing to control the aphids effectively. They are an effective option for controlling other foliar pests, such as caterpillars (with the exception of diamond-back moth), but growers should consider the whole pest complex carefully before making their choice of insecticide. For example, pyrethroid resistance in pollen beetle is widespread in the UK and resistance has also been identified in populations of diamond-back moth, cabbage whitefly and onion thrips.

Many insecticides work through direct contact with the target. The performance of such insecticides can be impaired when used on dense canopies or where the pest is on the underside of the foliage. The exceptions are spirotetramat and the diamide, cyantraniliprole (Verimark pre-planting drench treatment for cabbage root fly control), which have systemic activity and, thus, can move around the plant.

## Further information

[ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/encyclopaedia-of-pests-and-natural-enemies](https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/encyclopaedia-of-pests-and-natural-enemies)

[ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/brassica-crop-walkers-guide](https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/brassica-crop-walkers-guide)

Many principles of insecticide resistance management are common across crops and pest targets. These are detailed in IRAGs ‘Insecticide resistance and its management’ publication.

All IRAG publications can be accessed via [ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/irag](https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/irag)

Annual reports from the industry-funded insecticide resistance testing project are available from [AHDB 21510015 Managing and monitoring insecticide resistance in UK pests](https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/21510015-managing-and-monitoring-insecticide-resistance-in-uk-pests)