

Summary of IPM strategies for key pests

Oilseed Rape

	Cultural control	Monitoring	Thresholds
Cabbage seed weevil	Minimum tillage Potential for trap crop of turnip rape Encourage parasitoid wasps	Check crop during flowering	>0.5 weevils/plant in N. Britain, 1 weevil/plant elsewhere
Cabbage stem weevil	Higher sowing rates Margin management Early drilling	Crop inspection in early summer	>2 weevils/plant
Slugs	Cultivation Rolling	Nine refuge traps (13 for fields >20 ha) in a 'W' pattern	One or more slugs per trap
Brassica pod midge	Crop rotation Blocking OSR fields Margin management	Crop inspection	None – of cabbage seed weevil is the best way to prevent damage
Pollen beetle	Minimum tillage (benefits parasitic wasps) Trap crops (e.g. early flowering turnip rape) & brassica banker plants in margins	Estimate plant population and count adults at green bud stage. Crops in flower are not at risk	<30 plants/m ² - 25 beetles/plant 30-50 plants/m ² - 18 beetles/plant 50-70 plants/m ² - 11 beetles/plant >70 plants/m ² - 7 beetles/plant
Peach potato aphid	Minimum tillage	Visually examine at least 50 randomly chosen plants	None - treat if aphids present
Cabbage stem flea beetle	Early/late sowing Minimum tillage Higher seed rates Trap crops (as above)	Assess plants for presence of shotholes, water traps (2 in headland, 2 in field) emptied weekly, dissect 25 randomly chosen plants for larvae	>25% leaf area eaten at 1-2 true leaf stage >50% leaf area eaten at 3-4 true leaf stage >96 beetles/water trap, >5 larvae/plant

Cereals

	Cultural control	Monitoring	Thresholds
Summer aphids	Provide habitat for natural enemies, particularly parasitic wasps Minimum tillage	AHDB Aphid News Visually examine 100 randomly chosen tillers	50% of tillers infested before GS 61, 66% of tillers infested from GS61 to 2 weeks before the end of grain fill
Autumn aphids	Later sowing date Minimum tillage Grass weed control Tolerant varieties	AHDB Aphid News Visually examine at least 50 randomly chosen plants Sticky/yellow water traps	None – spray if aphids present
Cereal midges	Resistant varieties Rotation Prioritise group 1&2 and seed wheats Encourage natural enemies	Pheromone traps between GS45-61 Part crop and count midges	>120 male midges/trap/day in pheromone traps Feed crops: 1 midge/3 ears, Other crops: 1 midge/6 ears
Wireworm	Rotation (highest risk after grassland) Inversion tillage Rolling	Take 20 10cmx15cm soil cores per 4ha area Alternatively, baited traps available for adults (pheromone) & larvae (plant matter)	Seed treatment at >750,000/ha Damage likely regardless at >1.25 million/ha
Wheat bulb fly	Earlier sowing date Higher seed rate Avoid bare soil July-Aug, delay cultivation	Take 20 10cmx15cm soil cores per 4ha area AHDB wheat bulb fly survey Sticky/yellow water traps	Seed treatment may be necessary when egg numbers >1 million/ha, or if crop was sown Jan-Mar
Frit fly	Early sowing spring oats Rolling spring cereals 4 weeks between ploughing grass & drilling cereals	Check grass/stubble for eggs/larvae before ploughing Crop inspection Sticky/yellow water traps	>10% plants showing damage
Yellow cereal fly	Sow late near woodlands Aim for 200 plants/m ²	Crop dissection	Economic impact generally low
Leatherjackets	Cultivation July-Aug (where risk is evident)	Take 20 10cmx15cm soil cores per 4ha area Drive 10cm drainpipe into soil and part fill with brine - leatherjackets float to surface	50 leatherjackets/m ² for spring cereals >50 leatherjackets/m ² for OSR Or 5 in 12 pipes
Slugs	Cultivation & rolling Increase sowing depth Clear surface residue	Nine refuge traps (13 for fields >20 ha) in a 'W' pattern	Four or more slugs per trap

For more information, visit: ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/encyclopaedia-of-pests-and-natural-enemies