



Management decisions for insect pests of Winter Canola

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Important Common Pests

Fall, Winter, and Early Spring Growth



Turnip Aphid



Green Peach Aphid



Diamond Back Moth



Leafhoppers

Late Spring and Flowering



Cabbage Aphid

Insects in Canola: Oklahoma

- *Evaluate effectiveness of seed treatments for aphid suppression

- *Develop sampling plans for aphids in the early spring

- *Describe Economic Thresholds for aphids in the early spring

Seed Treatments:

*Multiple Locations in Oklahoma

*DKW 13-86 RR Canola Seed

*Control

**Helix Xtra*TM (thiomethoxam)

23 fl oz/cwt seed

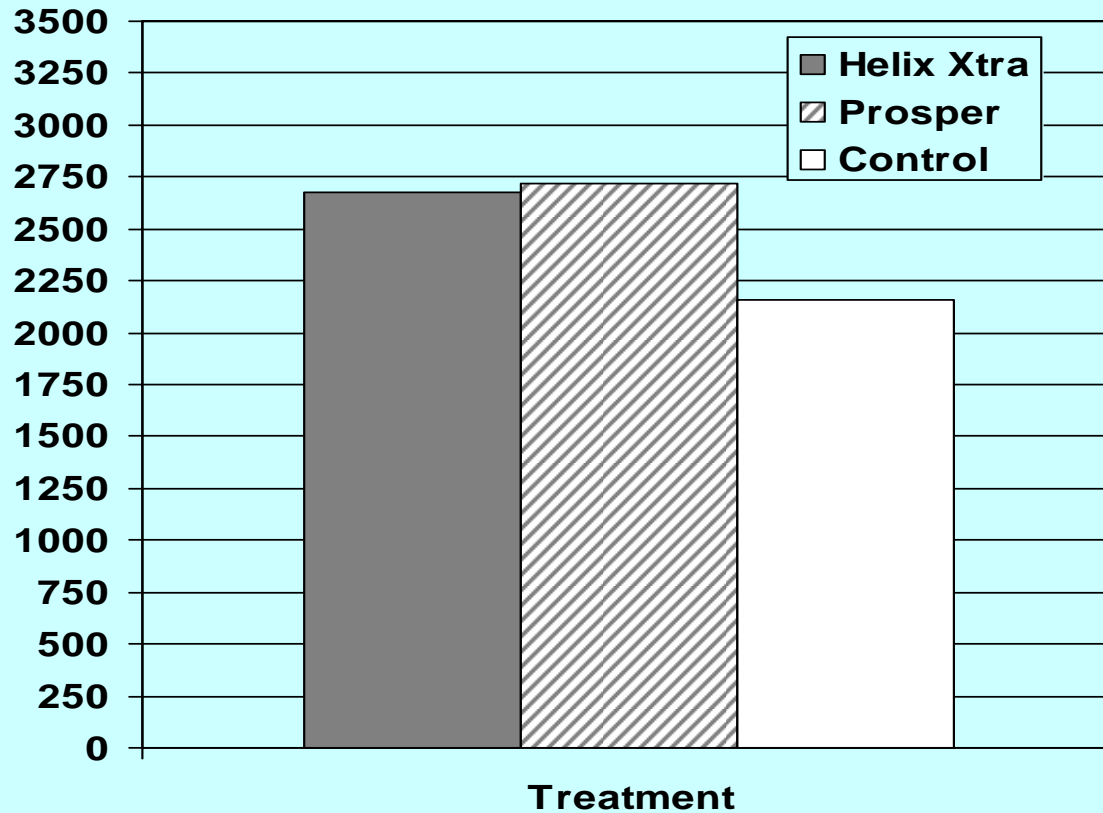
**Prosper*TM (clothianidin)

19.2 fl oz/cwt seed

(83% of the highest application rate)

2006-7 Canola Trials: Seed Treatments over 6 locations

Yields



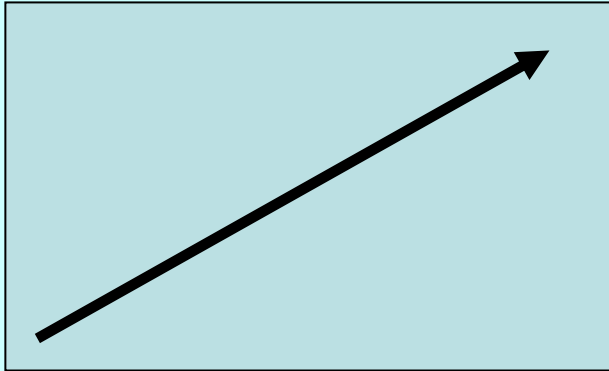
Turnip +
Green Peach



Seed treatments have been shown to prevent fall/winter infestations and are very cost effective!!!

Initial Aphid Sampling Recommendations: January – Early March

Pattern: Diagonal across field



**Turnip +
Green Peach**



Sampling: 3 plants at 10 stops (30 plants)

Stop every 25 yards

*Count aphids on 3 consecutive plants

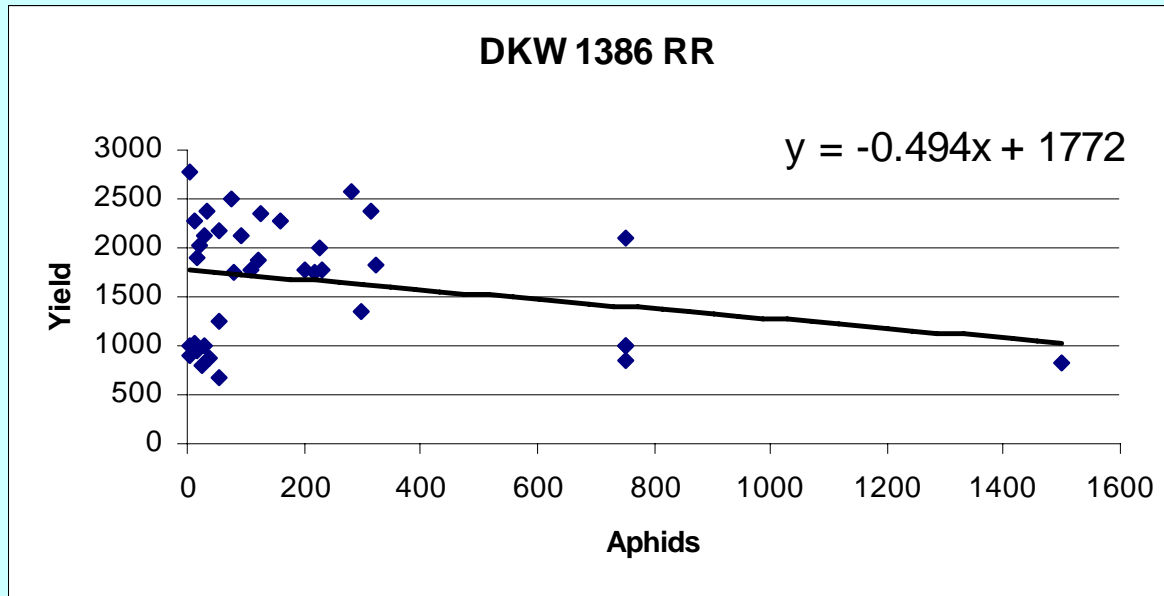
*Note other spots with dead or dying plants



Preliminary Spray Thresholds for Aphids: January – Early March

Estimated Loss of 0.5 lbs per aphid on each plant

Turnip +
Green Peach



To prevent economic losses, manage aphids when:

*There are 100-200 aphids / plant

*"Dead spots" are easily observed in a field



Insect Management Recommendations for Southern Plains

Fall

- *Seed treatment to prevent fall and winter aphid infestations

January-March

- *Look for Turnip and Green Peach aphids
 - *Consider insecticide if aphids are increasing and crop appears injured

April-seed maturity

- *Look for Cabbage aphid
 - *Consider insecticide if seed formation is at risk
 - *Avoid use when pollinators are active