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™ (thiomethoxam)
  23 fl oz/cwt seed

*Prosper™ (clothianidin)
  19.2 fl oz/cwt seed
  (83% of the highest application rate)
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

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

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*