Resistance Management for Oilseed Rape Pests
Winter Sown

Oilseed Rape Pest Management

The management of oilseed rape pests whilst trying to prevent the selection of insecticide resistance is made more difficult by the lack of effective insecticide modes of action (MoA).

It is essential to maximise the use of available MoA’s, whilst still ensuring effective pest control is achieved.

Plan spray schedules in advance, ensuring that the same MoA’s are not used sequentially or multiple times throughout the crop cycle.

MoA’s chosen for autumn flea beetle or aphid control, should be avoided during pre-flowering and flowering if the same pests are likely to be present.

OP, indoxacarb and pymetrozine based insecticides can not be used during flowering and therefore, should be considered for use pre-flowering, allowing other MoA to be used later.

If pyrethroid resistant pollen beetle are known to be present then, non-pyrethroid insecticide options should be primary choice.

Non-chemical control options should be considered as part of any pest management strategy.

Availability of different insecticide modes of action varies between countries. Only use locally registered insecticides with recommended application rates and water volumes.

An application of an insecticide should NOT be followed by an application of an insecticide from the same MoA class. Plan your spray program carefully to avoid multiple sprays of the same MoA.