

the pathogen within just a few years. Therefore, efforts are underway to identify multigenic, durable mechanisms of resistance in a diverse collection of canola germplasm.

Cabbage Seedpod Weevil Insecticide Trial in Winter Canola



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Winter canola acreage in Washington continues to increase as more producers learn about the rotational benefits and potential profitability of canola. With the increase in production, comes the potential of encountering problems with insect pests that are common in other canola-growing regions of the U.S. and Canada. One such insect pest, the cabbage seedpod weevil, *Ceutorhynchus obstrictus* (Marsham) (Fig. 1), is becoming a problem in some areas of Washington state. The cabbage seedpod weevil (CSPW) is an introduced insect pest from Europe and causes damage to



Figure 1. Adult Cabbage Seedpod Weevil. Photo by Josef Dvořák.jpg

members of the Brassicaceae or mustard family, including cultivated crops such as canola and brown mustard. When left unmanaged, the CSPW can cause significant damage to ripening canola seeds and impact overall yields by as much as 50% (Fig. 2). Unfortunately, there is a lack of fundamental knowledge on which insecticide provides the greatest control in order to make sound management recommendations for this pest in our region. An insecticide trial was developed to compare several known insecticides to determine which one will work the best at managing this pest. Five insecticides: Bifenthrin (Tailgunner), Chlorantraniliprole (Altriset, Besiege, Voliam Express), Imidacloprid (Gaucho 600), Lambda-Cyhalothrin (Warrior II) and Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang Max) were selected for this study. First year data suggests that there was no significant difference between treatments. However, a clear difference was observed between the insecticide treatments and the control plots. Those treated with insecticides yielded (23 lbs/A) on average more than the non-treated control. This data suggests that CSPW should be controlled when pest densities reach treatment or action thresholds of 30 to 40 adults per 10 sweeps. Year two of the trial will be put out the Spring/Summer of 2018.

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Figure 2. Cabbage Seedpod Weevil larval feeding damage. Photo by Green Thumb Photography.