

## Cabbage Seedpod Weevil Survey in Central-Eastern Washington

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Winter canola acreage in central Washington continues to increase as more and more producers learn about the rotational benefits and potential profitability of this crop. Unfortunately, the number of cabbage seedpod weevils (*Ceutorhynchus obstrictus* (Marsham)) has also increased. Native to Europe, this insect pest causes damage to members of the Brassicaceae or mustard family, including cultivated crops such as canola and brown mustard. When left unmanaged, the weevil has been known to reduce canola yields by as much as 50%.

The objective of this survey was to determine the extent of cabbage seedpod weevil (CSPW) numbers in various fields across central Washington. In 2014, eighteen fields were surveyed during the month of May to determine population density levels (see table below). A heavy canvas sweep net was used taking ten 180° sweeps along field borders and at various locations within the center of the sampled fields. The "Action or Treatment Threshold" for the CSPW is 30 to 40 adults per 10 sweeps.

Eighteen out of twenty fields surveyed had varying levels of the CSPW, while three reached treatment levels. Site 16 in northern Douglas county may be the source of the original introduction of this pest based on the large number of insects collected. The next step is to look at and compare insecticide options and determine which one will work best for producers.

Location	# of Weevils Collected in 10 Sweeps
Site 1 Douglas Co.	8
Site 2 Douglas Co.	10
Site 3 Douglas Co.	3
Site 4 Douglas Co.	0
Site 5 Douglas Co.	5
Site 6 Douglas Co.	9
Site 7 Douglas Co.	5
Site 8 Douglas Co.	18
Site 9 Douglas Co.	3
Site 10 Douglas Co.	5
Site 11 Douglas Co.	13
Site 12 Douglas Co.	1
Site 13 Douglas Co.	4
Site 14 Douglas Co.	6
Site 15 Douglas Co.	5
Site 16 Douglas Co.	100
Site 17 Douglas Co.	0
Site 18 Okanogan Co.	42
Site 19 Okanogan Co.	30

