

AHDB-funded trials on flea beetle control in brassicas

Rosemary Collier, Andrew Jukes, Marian Elliott Warwick Crop Centre, Wellesbourne



WARWICK

SCHOOL OF LIFE SCIENCES



Flea beetles

Flea beetles – *Phyllotreta* species

- 8 species feed on brassicaceous crops and weeds - tend to be considered together.
- Older literature says that the period of greatest activity is 10th
 April 20th May but damage appears to occur over a longer period now.
- Huge infestation at Wellesbourne in early August 2022.







Cabbage stem flea beetle

- Since withdrawal of neonicotinoid seed treatments has been major pest of oil seed rape (OSR)
- Not sure what impact this has had on background population
- Captured in suction traps

Flea beetles 2022 - Wellesbourne









SCEPTREplus trial 2021 – Wellesbourne

Phyllotreta species

Pak Choi: sown 24 April and planted 19 May









Beetle counts after second spray on 11th June









- Adults susceptible to pyrethroids and Tracer
- Issue is short persistence of contact treatments



Cabbage stem flea beetle (CSFB)







©Udo Schmidt

©Gilles San Martin

Cabbage stem flea beetle

- Susceptible horticultural crops include spring greens/Pak Choi – few insecticides approved
- CSFB is resistant to pyrethroids in many areas
- Much ongoing work on management in OSR funded by AHDB and others
- Taking a broad approach IPM strategy
- Emphasis on yield rather than physical appearance of plant





WARWICK

SCHOOL OF LIFE SCIENCES



Life cycle

- Adults emerge from pupae and feed on foliage (Jun–Jul).
- Adults 'rest' in moist, sheltered places (Aug).
- Adults migrate into crops, feed on leaves and mate (Aug–Sep).
- Adults lay eggs and feed on leaves (Sep–Dec).
- Eggs hatch and larvae feed, if temperatures are 3°C or warmer (Oct–Feb).
- Larvae feed on main stem behind the growing point (Mar–Apr).
- Larvae drop to the soil and pupate (May).
- OSR sowing date key! Crops drilled between mid-August and mid-September tend to be at greatest risk from adult CSFB, especially
 those drilled from the end of August to early September, due to alignment between beetle migration peak and the most susceptible
 crop growth stages.
- Trap crops may help have used volunteer OSR large areas needed but may protect from mid-August also turnip rape tried.
- Companion crops may also have potential
- UK and EU-funded work focuses on non-insecticidal approaches







Pre-sowing	 Trap crops - delay destruction of volunteers. Possible that sown trap crops & cover crops may be effective too. Varietal choice: Suitable characteristics (e.g. autumn vigour, spring vigour, stem strength). Increased tolerance or resistance (e.g. low glucosinolate content, HEAR). Seed treatments Stubble management - does leaving stubble reduce or increase CSFB damage? Improve activity of natural enemies. Novel insecticides/biopesticides.
Sowing	 Sow date Early sowing so that crop is beyond emergence stage by the time CSFB migration starts. Late sowing (second half of September) to reduce larval pressures and potentially reduce adult damage by emerging after the peak of CSFB migration. Ensure sowing occurs when soil moisture is suitable. Establishment method – does direct drilling improve crop tolerance to CSFB? Seed rate – small increases may reduce risk of suboptimal plant populations. Companion crops.
Establishment	Organic amendments – mask crop from CSFB, deter CSFB or improve crop establishment. improve activity of natural enemies. Novel insecticides/biopesticides.
Autumn/ winter	Crop defoliation with topper, sheep or rolling to reduce larval populations. Improve activity of natural enemies. Novel insecticides/biopesticides.
Spring	Improve crop tolerance to larval damage (e.g. with nutrition and PGRs) Improve activity of natural enemies. Novel insecticides/biopesticides.

WARWICK SCHOOL OF LIFE SCIENCES

Potential components of an IPM strategy for cabbage stem flea beetle



Reliable control – possibly with some further research needed



Moderate control with further research needed



Control not proven and significant further research needed

AHDB research led by ADAS





WARWICK SCHOOL OF LIFE SCIENCES

Research on biopesticides

- Harper Adams Claire Hoarau PhD
- Lab trials promise from:
 - Nematode Heterorhabditis spp.
 - Fungal biopesticide Beauveria bassiana
 - FLiPPER
- Field trial in 2021 not conclusive
- Second field trial in 2022



AHDB trial 2022 – main target was cabbage stem flea beetle on Pak Choi

- 8 treatments
- Untreated control
- 5 conventional insecticides
- 2 biopesticides



PhD 'Investigating insecticide resistance in UK populations of the cabbage stem flea beetle, Psylliodes chrysocephala' Caitlin Willis

Screened a wide range of conventional insecticides







Pak Choi raised in 308 Hassy trays and transplanted on 11 October.

Treatments applied as sprays when the first signs of damage observed on 17 October and again one week later.

Leaf damage assessed by counting holes in 20 plants per plot one and two weeks after spraying.







Thank you:

- AHDB team
- British Growers Association and Crop Associations
- Andy Richardson, Carl Sharp
- Peter Waldock, John Chapman and growers
- Agrochemical/biopesticide and seed companies
- Our team at Wellesbourne



