



## SEASON LONG CONTROL OF DIFFICULT PESTS

Brassica crops are attractive to a range of pests. Control through the whole season can be difficult especially on longer growing crops such as Brussels sprouts and processing cabbage.

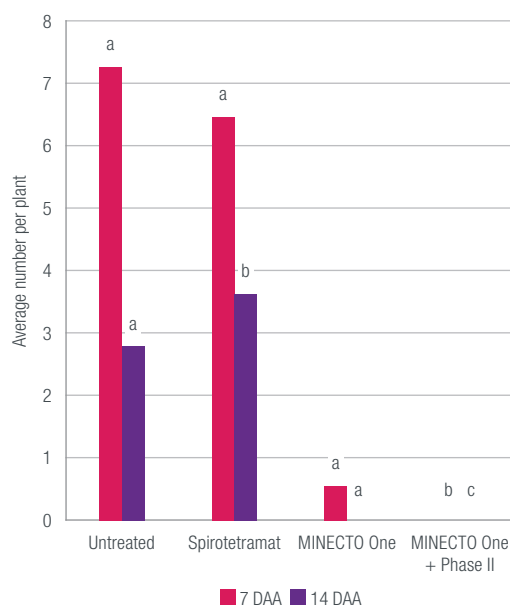
Caterpillars are an issue most seasons although the level of pressure varies depending on numbers of migratory species such as diamondback moth and silver Y moth.

Diamondback moth has been a major issue over the last few seasons, especially with the high levels of resistance to pyrethroids. Moth and caterpillar levels of this pest can build very quickly in hot weather. For robust control it is essential to:

- Monitor crops regularly
- Monitor pest activity with pheromone traps
- Utilise the AHDB pest bulletin [www.syngenta.co.uk/ahdb-pest-bulletin](http://www.syngenta.co.uk/ahdb-pest-bulletin)
- Alternate products with different modes of action

MINECTO One brings a new mode of action to many brassica crops which gives excellent control of caterpillar and flies.

CONTROL OF DIAMONDBACK MOTH (*Plutella xylostella*)



**Approved use:** Broccoli/calabrese, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, swede, turnip

**Maximum individual dose:** 0.185 kg/ha (75 gai/ha)

**Growth stage:** GS12-55

**Maximum total dose:** 0.370 kg/ha (150 gai/ha)

**Maximum number of applications:** 2

**Interval between applications:** 7 days

**Pre-harvest interval:** 3 days



**Approved use:** Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cabbage and broccoli/calabrese

**Maximum individual dose:** 100 mls/ha

**Maximum total dose:** 200 mls/ha

**Interval between applications:** 10 days

**Pre-harvest interval:** None

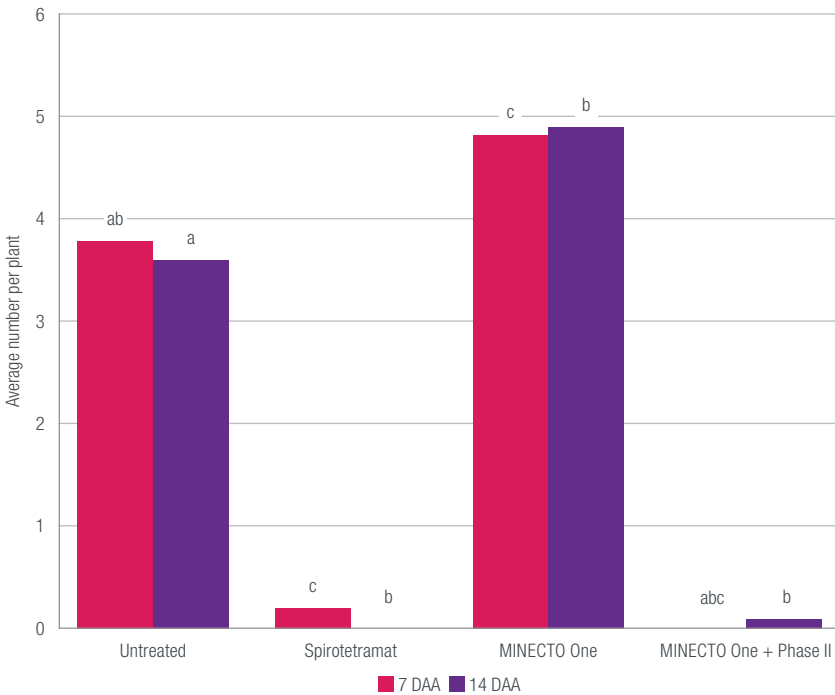
Planning your pest strategy is essential to making the most of the products available for the season. To ensure the longevity of activity of diamides, applications should follow the strict resistance management guidelines – as detailed.

Deciding which module drench treatment to use before plants leave the nursery, has a major influence on the number of foliar products which are approved for use in that growing crop. Using a spinosad based module drench will allow the use of MINECTO One to control foliar insect pests.

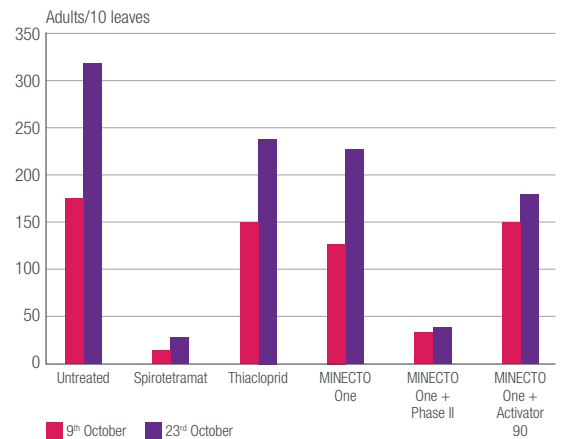
### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

- The maximum total dose of MINECTO One per crop must not be exceeded in any **calendar year**. Any land treated with MINECTO One at the maximum total dose (150 gai/ha) **must not be treated with any other cyantraniliprole containing products in the same calendar year**, including either foliar applications or drench treatments to transplants applied pre-planting
- Make no more than two applications of diamide (IRAC Group 28) products per generation to the same insect species on a crop. Application to the next generation of target pest(s) must be with an effective product with a different mode of action (non-Group 28 insecticide)
- Avoid using less than the label rates of MINECTO One

**CONTROL OF PEACH-POTATO APHID  
(Myzus persicae)**



**WHITEFLY CONTROL IN SPROUTS  
(RAA Boston 2014)**



**INTEGRATED CONTROL OF PESTS**

- Avoid areas where pest pressure is known to be high
- Avoid planting spring crops near affected overwintered crops
- Dispose of post-harvest crop residues as soon after harvest as possible
- Consider varieties which are less attractive hosts
- Consider module drench treatments for cabbage root fly control to allow the use of MINECTO One in the growing crop
- Use sticky blue traps and initiate control when adult thrip numbers start to increase on traps

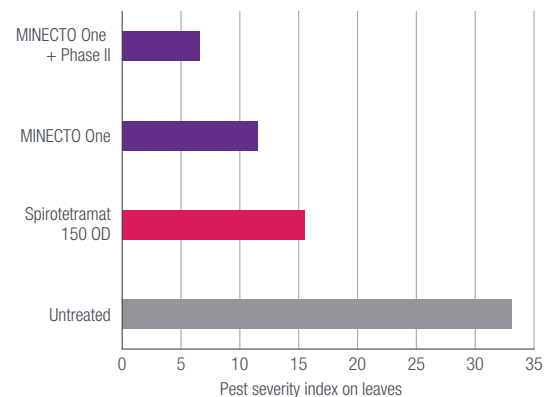
Monitor crops for pest presence and time spraying when the pest has become established, i.e. young stages of the pest can be seen in the crop (such as scales). Monitor control and alternate products with different modes of action to minimise the risk of resistance.

Our trials have shown that MINECTO One can also give useful incidental control of sucking pests such as thrips, whitefly, leafminer and aphids. Control is improved where a high % methylated rapeseed oil is used.

The adjuvant allows MINECTO One which is a WG formulation to penetrate into the leaf enabling it to become xylem mobile within the crop.

Thrips are known to have resistance to some groups of insecticides. Building a strategy with as many different modes of action will help reduce resistance selection pressure on the remaining effective products. MINECTO One has also shown useful control of thrips in our trials as shown in the graph.

**INCIDENTAL CONTROL OF THRIPS IN CABBAGE  
(INAGROW Leperseweg 2015)**





**Afinto®**

**INTRODUCING AFINTO**

A water dispersible granule containing flonicamid

**Label pests:** Aphids, whitefly

**Proposed label crops:** Brussels sprout, cabbage

**Maximum individual dose:** 0.14 kg/ha

**Max number of treatments per crop:** 2

**Latest application timing:** 14 days before harvest

First sales planned for 2022 season

