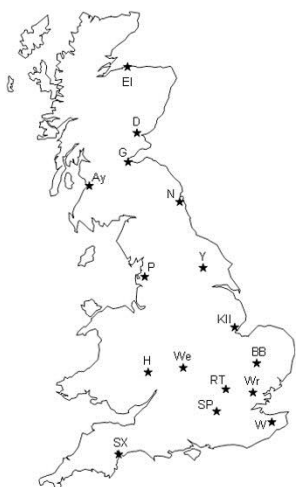


7th April 2017

Suction-trapping period 1st January - 2nd April 2017

SUCTION-TRAPPING



Suction-trap sites

The winter proved colder than 2015/2016 with significantly more frosts, especially through January. However, the temperatures in January and February 2017 were still 0.5°C higher than the long-term average throughout much of southern and eastern England, leading to expected first aphid flights about a week earlier than average. The temperatures in the north and west were nearer 1.0°C above the long term average.

The general message is that aphids will be flying earlier than normal, particularly in the north and west.

- The switch from weekly to daily suction-trapping commenced on 6th March, before that catches were weekly.
- An upturn in aphid flight during the week 27th March – 2nd April has prompted the beginning of this year's aphid reporting.
- Since March we have caught a dozen cereal aphids: eight bird cherry–oat aphids (*Rhopalosiphum padi*) (4@ Starcross, 2@Wye, 1@Preston and 1@Silwood), two rose-grain aphids (*Metopolophium dirhodum*) (1 @Writtle and 1@ Wellesbourne) and two grain aphids (*Sitobion avenae*) (2 @Starcross).
- Three peach–potato aphids (*Myzus persicae*) have been caught so far, 2@ Starcross (20-26/2 & 28/3) and 1@ Hereford (2/4).
- Another early appearance of a crop aphid is the capture of a single willow-carrot aphid (*Cavariella aegopodii*) @ Starcross (1/4).
- The shallot aphid (*Myzus ascalonicus*) is the most numerous aphid species in our suction-trap samples to date and has been caught at Starcross, Devon all the way up to Edinburgh.
- Yellow water-pan traps are not yet in operation.

There have been few field reports of BYDV symptoms so far this year. Overwintering success of aphids and secondary spread of BYDV is thought to be far less common than it was last season. The cut-off point for sprays against BYDV is thought to be GS31, after which no further economic benefit accrues. **Monitoring at risk emerging spring barley and spring oilseed rape crops is advised.**

Aphid resistance update

The current status of aphid resistance, according to the Insecticide Resistance (IRAG), is summarised below:



Action Group

Aphid species	Resistance to the following mode of action groups:
Currant–lettuce aphid (<i>Nasonovia ribisnigri</i>)	Pyrethroids
Grain aphid (<i>Sitobion avenae</i>)	Moderate resistance to pyrethroids – always use the recommended full field dose rate. If control is poor, switch to an alternative mode of action group.
Peach–potato aphid (<i>Myzus persicae</i>)	Pirimicarb, pyrethroids

Approvals for alternative insecticide mode of action groups vary per crop. Seek advice from a BASIS qualified advisor on which alternatives can be used.

AHDB is a collaborator in the Combating Aphicide Resistance project. Findings from 2016 are summarised in the [Annual Statement](#) and [Annual Project Report](#). Access the latest information on resistance at cereals.ahdb.org.uk/irag

Further information

Please send information on crop aphids to: mark-s.taylor@rothamsted.ac.uk

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