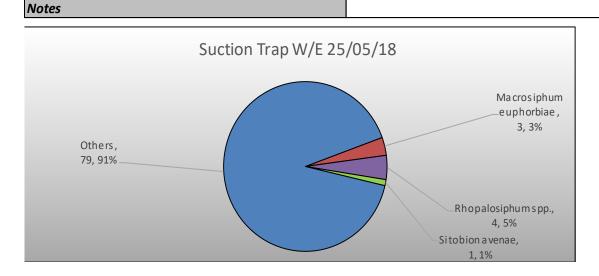


| <b>Newforge Suction</b> | Trap | 2018 |
|-------------------------|------|------|
|-------------------------|------|------|

| w/E <b>25/05/18</b>   |                           | Saturday | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Total |
|---|---------------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|-------|
| Brachycaudus helichrysi   | (Leaf-curling plum aphid) |          |        |        |         |           |          |        | 0     |
| Macrosiphum euphorbiae  | (Potato aphid)            |          |        |        |         |           |          | 3      | 3     |
| Metoplohium dirhodum  | (Rose-grain aphid)        |          |        |        |         |           |          |        | 0     |
| Rhopalosiphum spp.  |                           |          |        |        |         |           |          | 4      | 4     |
| Sitobion avenae   | (Grain aphid)             |          |        |        |         |           |          | 1      | 1     |
| Others  |                           |          |        |        |         |           |          | 79     | 79    |
| Total   |                           | 0        | 0      | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0        | 87     | 87    |
| Trapping commenced Friday 25/05/2018. Rhopalosiphum activity low. Weather warm and dry. |                           |          |        |        |         |           |          |        |       |



## Weekly Cereal Aphid Monitor 2018

## Headlines

- Trapping commenced Friday 25<sup>th</sup> May
- *Rhopalosiphum* spp. numbers are low
- <u>1 grain aphid (Sitobion avenae) recorded this week</u>

## How is BYDV transmitted?

The aphids transmit BYDV into cereals by two ways:

1. Cereal volunteers, or grass weeds within a field can act as hosts for aphids after stubble destruction. This type of infection typically causes large discrete patches of severely infected plants.

2. Winged aphids flying from grass or cereal volunteers elsewhere can also introduce the virus into the newly emerged crops during the autumn. In some regions, this is the most common route for BYDV infection.

## **BYDV** control

Cereal aphid monitoring for 2018 has commenced. During the high-risk period this data is collected and updated weekly by AFBI, Newforge Lane. To view the updated reports and for more information click the link to weekly reports.

In situations where there is a weedy stubble or a large number of volunteers cereal plants, this "green bridge" should be destroyed by desiccation with herbicide, 7-10 days before ploughing and in an interval of a least 14 days allowed before sowing.

For drilled crops, an aphicide approved for BYDV vector control can be applied at the 2-3 leaf growth stage. Seed treatment containing clothianidin can provide protection from BYDV in the weeks immediately after sowing. If low seed rates are used or the crop is early sown, an additional aphicide application may be required.

Growers should check the product label for full details.