XIX DIAMONDBACK MOTH EVALUATION TRIAL

Objective: Determine the level of Diamondback moth information as it relates to establishing a forecasting model.

Background: Previous work completed by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Environment Canada and the Canola Council of Canada has shown there to be a need in establishing a migration forecasting model for Diamondback moths. The importance of establishing the deposit points and numbers of Diamondbacks present are essential in ground truthing this forecasting model. The Diamondback moths recorded will be seed in establishing the migration forecasting model.

Methodology: Trap counts were completed as follows:

1. Date and number of months
2. Date and number of other insects
3. Changed lures and trap inserts weekly

Phoned in moth counts as per protocol.

Observations: Low numbers of diamondback moths were caught in traps this growing season across all regions.

Results: All information was forwarded to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Discussion: Diamondback moth traps act as an excellent tool for monitoring populations. Counts in excess of 90 moths per week indicate a potential threat and the need for increased scouting for larvae (economic threshold of 200-300 larvae/m^2 at podding). Moth counts at the Canola Production Centres were well below scouting thresholds of 90 per week. Results will be added to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's database to improve the diamondback moth migration and forecasting model.