



Current Report

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Management of Insect and Mite Pests in Canola

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Arthropod pests of canola are varied and sometimes difficult to manage. Pesticides should not be used as a substitute for good agronomic practices or as “preventative insurance” because it is rarely economically or environmentally justifiable. Some canola pest problems can be avoided by following good cultural practices, such as selecting varieties that are adapted to Oklahoma growing conditions, planting at an optimal date and providing proper fertilization and good weed control.

Pesticide recommendations in this publication were correct as of the “Modified Date.” Always check the label that

came with the purchased insecticide for the most current rates and restrictions. Refer to the following OSU publications for additional information.

- BAE-1110 Storing Oklahoma Winter Canola
- CR-2133 Crop and Forage Recordkeeping Software
- PSS-2130 Producing Winter Hardy Canola in Oklahoma State University
- PSS-2131 Winter Canola Planting Guide for the Southern Great Plains

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<i>Pest, Damage and Treatment Threshold</i>	<i>Insecticide Formulation and (MOA Group)</i>	<i>Rate of Product per Acre</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<p>Aphids Cabbage aphid: small blue-gray aphid with short cornicles, and is usually covered with a powdery wax secretion.</p> <p>Green peach aphid: Pale green to yellow with long cornicles and three lark lines on abdomen.</p> <p>Turnip aphid: Pale gray green with short, swollen cornicles, 1/16 inch. Winged adults can be recognized by presence of transverse dark bands on last two abdominal segments.</p> <p><u>Damage:</u> High populations can cause stunting and discoloration of leaves. Feeding by cabbage aphid can stop terminal growth and reduce yield. Damage is of little consequence after pod formation is completed.</p> <p><u>Threshold</u> Treat rosette stage plants when aphids exceed 100 to 200 per plant. Treat bud and early bloom stage when infested plants (racemes) exceed 15%.</p>	<u>Planting Time</u>		
	Helix EXtra (4A)	23 fl oz/cwt seed	Research data indicates that aphids are a consistent pest of winter canola in fall and winter.
	Prosper FX (4A)	21.3 fl oz/cwt seed	The use of seed treatments is highly recommended for early-season management of aphids. Additional foliar insecticide applications may be necessary for late-season control of aphids.
	<u>Post-Plant</u>		
	Azadirachtin (20B)	1 pt	No PHI for harvest. (Aza-direct, Ecozin)
	Brigade 2EC (3) (bifenthrin)	2.1 to 2.6 fl oz	35 day PHI for harvest. (other names: Annex, Bifenture, Discipline, Empower, Fanfare, Sniper)
	Methyl parathion (1B)	1 pt	28 day PHI for harvest. Do not graze treated fields.
	Mustang MAX EC (3)	4.0 fl oz	7 day PHI for harvest. Do not make applications less than seven days apart.
	Proaxis 0.5 CS (3)	3.84 fl oz	30 Day PHI for harvest or grazing.
	Warrior with Zeon (3) (lambda cyhalothrin)	3.84 fl oz	30 day PHI for harvest or grazing (other names: Grizzly Z, Lambda Cy, Silencer, Tiaga). Spray in evening during bloom to avoid killing honeybees. Notify beekeepers before spraying if possible.