

Cabbage moth model

FACTSHEET

Cabbage moths can cause severe crop damage for a wide variety of plant species

Adult cabbage moths emerge from the pupae in the soil during the months of May and June. They are the most common pests of cabbage and can cause serious damage to both young and older plants. Therefore, early detection is essential for effective control of the cabbage moth.



Control with help of DSS on platform.ipmdecisions.net

The model for the warning system for cabbage moth is based on the minimum temperature threshold and the requirement for accumulated day-degrees for the different stages of the cabbage moth. The accumulated degree-day model calculates forecasts for development of the cabbage moth through the summer, generates warnings for the time when eggs and small larvae can be registered in the field and the best time for treatment.

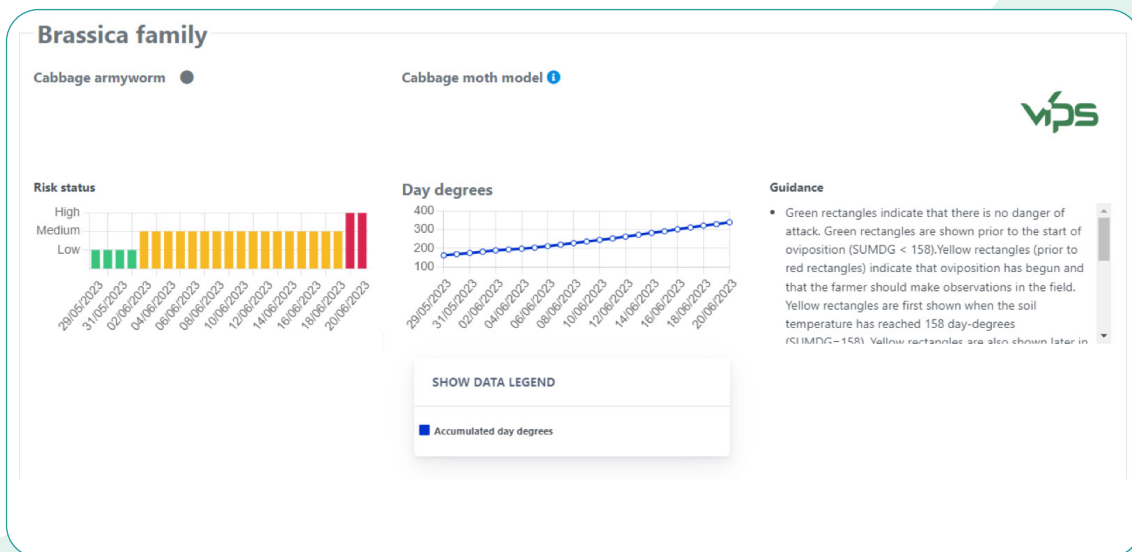


DSS parameters

The model uses soil temperature at a depth of 10 cm as a parameter. This means that it is not related to the presence or absence of cabbage moth in the field.

DSS output

The DSS gives information about the risk of cabbage eggs and small larvae that can be registered in the field and the best time for treatment. Yellow rectangles indicate that oviposition has begun and the farmer should make observations in the field. Red rectangles indicate the optimal time for treatment. Most larvae are small at this point and easily targeted on the outer leaves.



Where can DSS be used

The DSS is created by NIBIO which is based in Norway. In order to work with this DSS, soil temperature at a depth of 10 cm should be available in the country of use.

NEED MORE INFORMATION?

platform.ipmdecisions.net

Follow us at



@IPMDECISIONS



IPM DECISIONS



IPM DECISIONS



Horizon 2020

No. 817617

www.ipmdecisions.nl