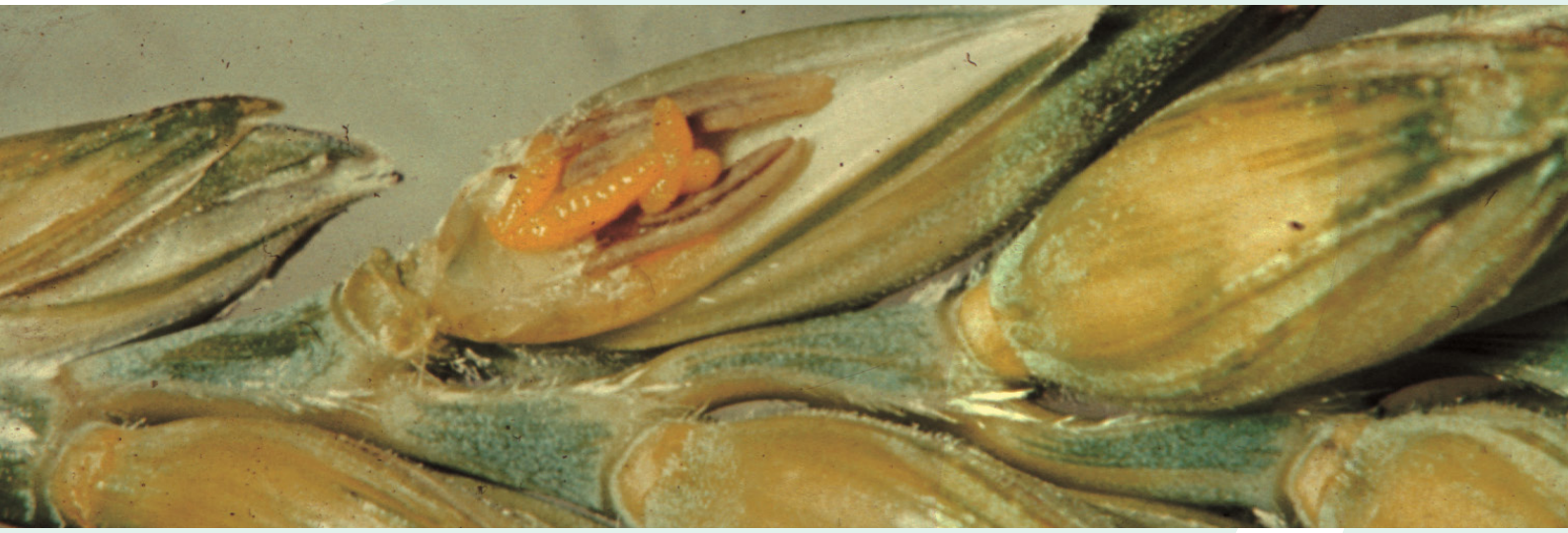
Orange Wheat Blossom Midge Emergence Model

FACTSHEET

Orange wheat blossom midge larvae feed on developing grains

The larvae produced by the orange wheat blossom midge can cause grains to become small and shrivelled. They can also damage the outer grain layer (pericarp) which allows water to enter. This results in grain which becomes vulnerable to fungal infection and premature sprouting.



Control with help of DSS on platform.ipmdecisions.net

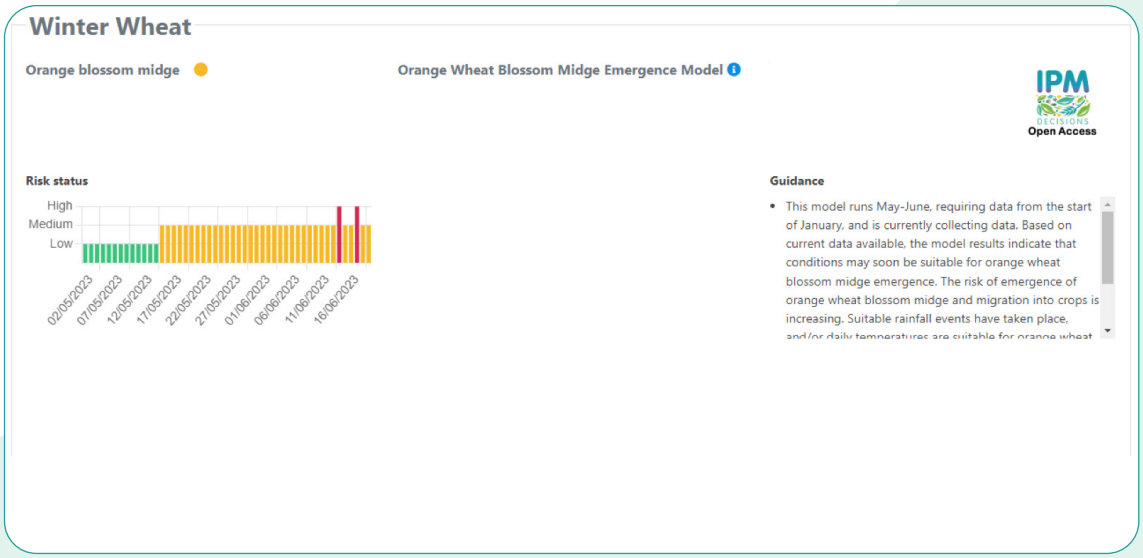
The susceptible crops are at highest risk when adult midge emergence coincides with ear emergence, particularly at growth stages between 53 and 59. The model predicts the emergence of adults and associated migration of females into vulnerable crops and when increased monitoring and/or treatment may be appropriate.

DSS parameters

The model uses daily temperature (degree Celsius) and rainfall (mm) to identify the emergence of Orange Wheat Blossom Midge. It runs between the months May and June, but requires weather data from the 1st of January.

DSS output

The DSS output show that the risk of emergence of orange wheat blossom midge and migration into crops is increasing. It runs from the month May till June. Suitable rainfall events have taken place, and/or daily temperatures are suitable for orange wheat blossom midge emergence which is visualised as a red line in the risk status diagram. This means that increased monitoring efforts or treatments may be appropriate.



Where can DSS be used

This DSS was adapted from work carried out in Belgium, and is considered to be applicable, but yet to be validated in the UK, Luxembourg, Netherlands, France, Germany and Denmark.

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