

Cabbage fly flight model (Scandinavia)

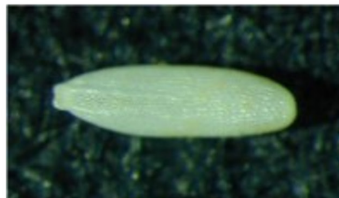
FACTSHEET

Cabbage root fly cause damage on brassica roots

Cabbage root fly larvae feed on the roots of brassicas. Hereby, newly transplanted or recently emerged crops are most at risk as the root systems are less developed.



Adults locate host plant



Eggs laid close to stem of plant



Larvae feed on roots

Control with help of DSS on platform.ipmdecisions.net

The cabbage fly flight model determines the start of egg laying as 160 degree-days based on the soil temperature (10 cm) or based on the standard air temperature (2 m above the soil surface) at the same location. Egg laying starts at 210 degree days. This model should be used in combination with direct observations of eggs in the field. This due to the large variability and to get an idea of the severity of the attack. The model only applies for cabbage fly, not turnip fly.

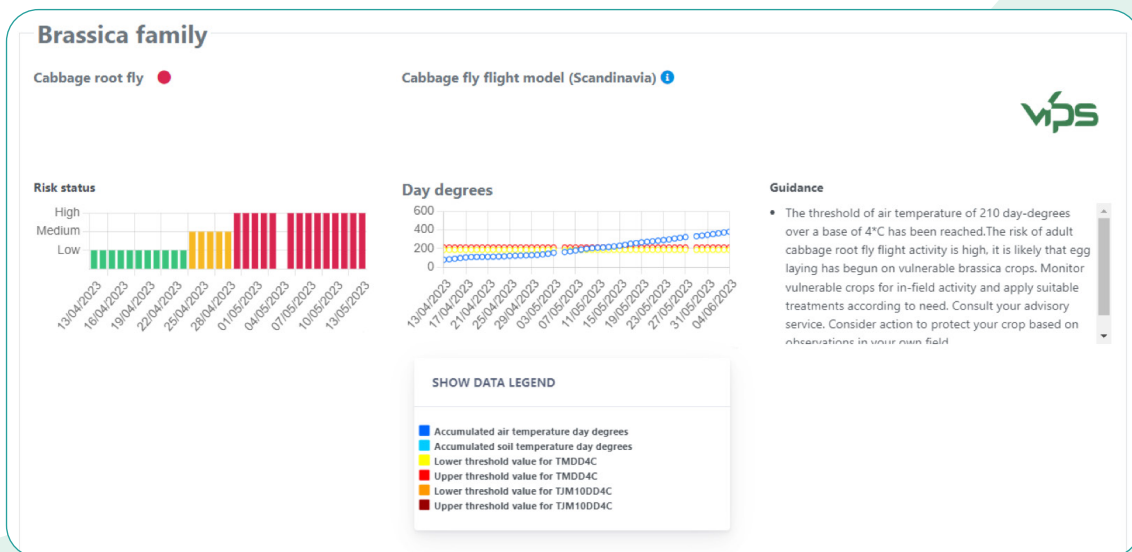


DSS parameters

The model uses daily soil or air temperature as a parameter. In areas with early crops the preceding season, the flight period can start earlier due to higher soil temperature under the covers.

DSS output

The DSS gives information about the risk of adult cabbage root fly flight activity. It can be seen that at 210 degree days (which is the upper threshold value), the risk of flight activity is high and it is likely that egg laying has begun on vulnerable brassica crops. Action should be taken to protect the crop, taking into consideration the observations in your own field.



Where can DSS be used

The DSS is created by NIBIO which is based in Norway

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