

Brassica pod midge - *Dasineura brassicae* Winnertz

Due to their tiny size (an adult midge is ca 1.0 - 1.5 mm) it appears as if instead of insects small poppyseeds would be caught in the trap. One can observe by a magnifier the small insects having 1 pair of wings and a mosquito-like shape. The body colour of *D. brassicae* changes from yellow to orange, the abdomen is reddish, on the segments of the abdomen there are black patches bordered by fine white bristles. The long thin antenna is characteristic. However, reliable species identification of *Dasineura* spp. is a task for a specialist of this taxonomic group of insects.



The adult midge which is caught in the trap

Host plants of the larvae include: **rape** (both autumn and spring), but it can survive on other cruciferous plants as well. **Damage:** the larvae develop in the rape pods and they injure the developing seeds and the walls of the pod. They feed on the liquids emerging. Several dozens of larvae can develop inside a single pod. The walls of a damaged pod turn yellow at the spot of the damage, later it turns to brown and withers away. Such pods open up prematurely and the semi-ripened seeds fall out. Opening up is a result of growing tension between the damaged and healthy wall of the pod.



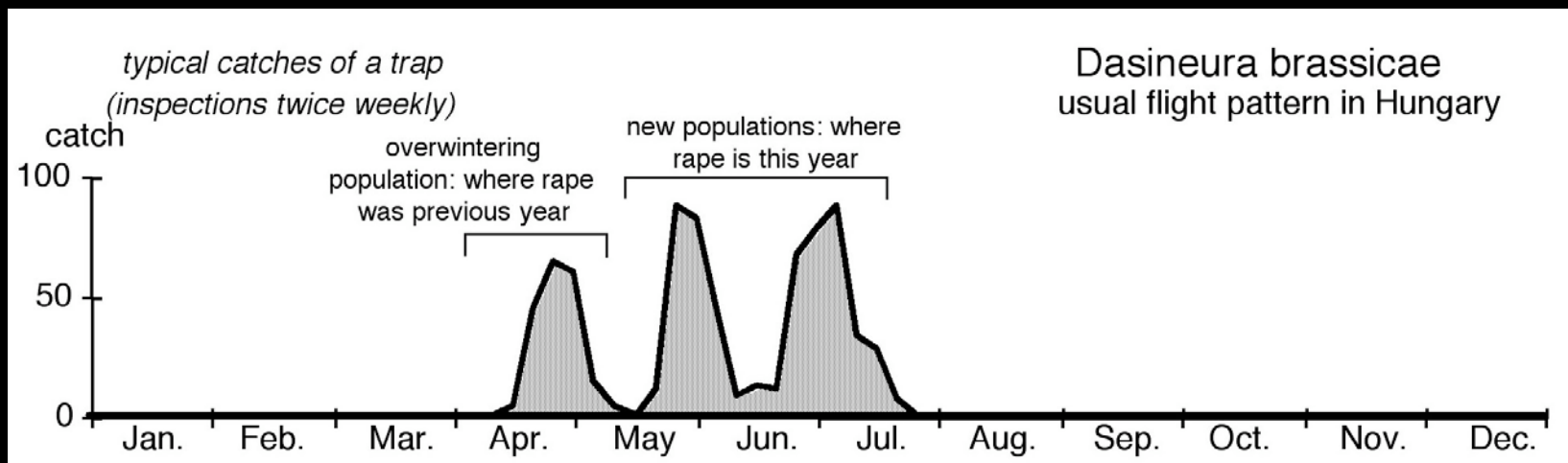
The damage which should be averted

For the detection and monitoring of the **overwintering** generation of *D. brassicae* the trap should be placed at the weedy edge of where the rapefield **was the previous year** (overwintering site), at a height of **20-30 cm** above soil level. Later developing generations can already be monitored at **rapefields of the given season**, here traps should be placed at the height of the **higher level of vegetation**.

Usual beginning of trapping is the **beginning of April** (in Hungary).

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): the bait of the trap is NOT a pheromone, rather it is a **feeding attractant**, it will attract both male and female specimens. The trap can capture also cabbage **flea beetles** (*Phyllotreta* spp.), the flight period of these usually does not coincide with the flight of *D. brassicae*. Also specimens of the **cabbage root fly** (*Delia radicum*) can be found in the trap. (However, let us draw the attention to the fact that traps optimized for flea beetles and cabbage root fly are also available from CSALOMON®). All these insects are much larger than the midge and cannot be mixed up with it. Occasionally parasitoid wasps can also be caught, these are about double the size of *D. brassicae*, and they have 2 pairs of wings.

Longevity of the CSALOMON® trap in field conditions: The bait does not loose from its activity for at least **4-6 weeks** in the field, depending on environmental conditions. Recommended trap type: **RAG**, in which the sticky insert should be replaced at 8-10 day intervals, in order to ensure reliable monitoring,.



D. brassicae is widespread all over Europe, where cruciferous plants are cultivated. It causes damage first of all in spring, when population density grows to such an extent that it can damage a significant percent of rape pods [1]. Number of generations varies from 2 to 6 in the literature. Apart from the overwintering one the first two generations are of economic importance [1,2]. The flight of these can reliably be monitored by the trap. According to experience in Hungary traps do not detect any more flights after July.

[1] Jermy T., Balázs K. (szerk.) *A növényvédelmi állattan kézikönyve 5. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 376 p. (1994).* [2] Draga, B. et al., *Pestic. Phytomed. (Belgrade), 30:85 (2015).*



So it looks when caught in the
CSALOMON® RAG trap!



is a registered trademark of the Plant Protection Institute, CAR.

To order / to inquire: ATK Növényvédelmi Intézet (Plant Prot. Inst. CAR) Budapest, Pf 102, H-1525, Hungary;
phone. +(36-1)-391-8637, +(36)-30-9824999; fax +(36-1)-3918655;
e-mail: <csalomon.orders@atk.hu>; internet: <www.csalomontraps.com>

© ATK NÖVI 2021