

Insecticide Resistance Management Recommendations for Insect Pests of Cereals in Europe (EU 27)



IRAC

IRAC Sucking Pest Working Group

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RAC Insecticide resistance management recommendations for insect pests of cereals in Europe (EU 27), no emergency exemptions considered)

Two main periods when insect pests of cereals may require insecticide treatment:

Autumn-Winter = Protection of early growth stages of winter cereals by seed/soil treatments and later by foliar applications.

Spring-Summer = Protection of the mature plants and grains by foliar applications.

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	BBCH	0 11-13 25 27 30 Autumn-Winter				32	37	39 49 51 59 61 65 Spring-Summer							
		SE		ОСТ	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN		JUL	AUG
WINTER CEREALS							OVERW	NTERING							
SPRING SOWN CEREALS															
Soil dwelling insects ¹															
Zabrus tenebrioides															
Dipterans ²															
Cicadellidae ³															
Aphids ⁴															
Oulema spp.															
Eurygaster spp.															
Thrips⁵															

¹ mainly Scarabaeidae, Elateridae larvae (grubs, wireworms); ²Several dipteran species including *Oscinella frit, Haplodiplosis marginata, Contarinia tritici; Sitodiplosis mosellana*, etc.; ³targeted mainly *Psammotettix alienus* and *Pentastiridius leporinus*; ⁴*Rhopalosiphum padi, Sitobion avenae* are targeted in autumn and spring, while *Metopolophium dirhodum* in spring only; Some countries need specific registrations for virus control: e.g. using products against aphids as virus vectors might not be claimed to control the virus infections; ⁵mainly *Limothrips cerealium* and *L. denticornis.*

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Limited range of insecticide mode of actions available in Europe, with the risk of using same insecticides consecutively against the same pests = resistance risk.

		Autumn-Winter						Spring-Summer						
		SEP	ОСТ	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	
WINTER CEREALS SPRING SOWN CEREALS Soil dwelling insects Zabrus tenebrioides						OVERWIN	ITERING							
Dipterans														
Cicadellidae														
Aphids														
Oulema spp.														
Eurygaster spp.														
Thrips				-										
Insecticide options (Not all options are available i all countries. EG: Flonicamid autumn use allowed only in a few countrie and only for virus protection.	Seed/Soli applied insecticides:	Pyrethroids	,Group 3A											
	Foliar applied insecticides:			Pyrethroids nAChR co	npetitive						oids, Group			
		modulator			roup 4A, 4 , Group 2			r	AChR co		modulators mid, Group		A, 4C	
				Tonicalitu	, Group 2						ates. Group			

NOTE 1: Pre-mixture combinations of the available mode of action may be registered for use in some countries. In this case the recommendation to rotate different modes of action remains.

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Autumn-Winter – Seed/Soil applied insecticides

 Currently only pyrethroids are registered for seed or soil applications in cereals and this application window should be considered during the IRM planning even if targeting only a part of the full cereal pest spectrum.

Autumn-Winter – Foliarly applied insecticides

 If a pyrethroid was used during the previous summer for the control of cereal aphids on the same site, avoid using a foliar pyrethroid again in the autumn if possible and use a different mode of action (MOA) product if registered.

Spring-Summer – Foliarly applied insecticides

- If more than one application is required, do not use the same MOA actives consecutively.
- If leaf beetles are a common occurrence in your region, then it is recommended to reserve pyrethroid treatments for controlling this pest and use alternative MOA for aphids.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- If pyrethroid resistant grain aphids (*Sitobion avenae*) are known to be present at the location, the use of pyrethroid insecticides (Group 3A) is not recommended for foliar treatments.
- Manage volunteer cereals (e.g. plowing, herbicides application) to break the "green bridge" between summer cereals and new sowings in autumn.

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Examples of application strategies that comply with IRAC resistance management recommendations:

