

Technical Data Sheet



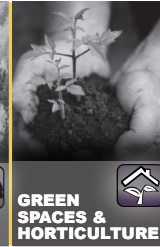
COMMERCIAL PCOs



AGRICULTURE



FORESTRY

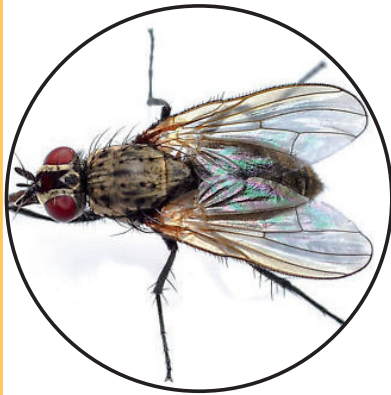


GREEN SPACES & HORTICULTURE



INVASIVE EXOTIC SPECIES

KLP+ System for Cabbage Root Fly (*Delia radicum* L.)



Damage caused by the insect

Host plants of the cabbage root fly include cruciferous plants, i.e., cabbage relatives (cauliflower, kohlrabi, common white cabbage, etc.), radish, rapeseed, canola, mustard, etc. Its importance appears to be growing in canola production. The cabbage root maggot causes damage inside the roots. It can also occasionally come up the stem. As a result, seedlings wither, leaves take on a bluesish colouring, and the plants finally die.

Product No. 40CS020
KLP+ system *Delia radicum*/Phyllotreta spp.
(1 trap, 1 attractant, 1 pair sticky liners)

Using the KLP+ trap and attractant

The trap should be placed inside or on the edge of the field, at a height of 20-30 cm (in the spring) or at the upper level of vegetation (summer/fall). A sticky liner (provided with the trap) should be inserted into the catch container to retain the insects. Researchers may wish to replace the sticky cylindrical trap liner with a Vaportape.

The attractant in the cabbage root fly trap is NOT a sex pheromone, rather it is a feeding attractant, therefore it catches both female and male flies. It can attract other related flies with cruciferous host plants (i.e., *Delia floralis*). The lure is also attractive to flea beetles (*Phyllotreta* spp.) and some weevils of the genus *Ceutorhynchus*. Incidental catch of other flies with similar morphology (i.e., *Delia platura*) can also occur where there is a local outbreak in the vicinity of the trap.

As an initial guideline, depending on the monitoring goal (detection of insect presence or population monitoring) and infestation history, try installing 4 to 5 traps in the same plot. In smaller and/or organic operations, mass trapping can also be an option worth exploring.

The KLP+ trap system is excellent for sensitive detection and for reliably tracking density changes during the season. The trap can capture very high numbers of flies.



Longevity of the KLP+ system in field conditions

The attractant slowly begins to lose its attractiveness after 3-4 weeks of field exposure (depending on weather conditions). After this period, it is advisable to replace it, to ensure continued reliable detection and monitoring.



Placing the attractant dispenser in the KLP+ trap

Other KLP+ components available:
40CS021 Attractant
40CST02 sticky liners (in pairs)



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Outils pour la lutte intégrée des insectes