

Diamondback Moth Monitoring Program in Manitoba - 2024



Diamondback moth does not overwinter well in the Canadian prairie provinces, but large numbers can potentially blow in. If conditions are favorable for their survival and reproduction when they arrive, and if natural enemies do not limit population establishment, populations can increase.

Pheromone-baited traps (Fig. 1), which attract the male moths, are established for a 6-8 week period from early-May until late-June to detect the arrival of populations of diamondback moth early in the season. The cumulative counts from the traps, and how early larger numbers of moths arrive, cannot predict what levels of larvae will be, but can be used to determine regions of the province where increased attention for diamondback moth is recommended when scouting fields.



Figure 1. Trap for diamondback moth



Figure 2. Diamondback moth on insert of trap

Summary (as of July 4, 2024)

Pheromone-baited traps for adult moths were set up in 92 locations in Manitoba. The trapping period is now complete, with traps being removed after they were checked the week of June 23 - 29.

- Trap counts were generally low in the Northwest and Southwest regions, with just a few traps in the Northwest surpassing cumulative counts of 25 moths.
- Some moderate to high counts occurred in the Eastern, Central and Interlake regions. Traps counts in the Central and Eastern regions peaked over the weeks of June 2-8 and June 9-15, and then decreased (see Figure 3). Trap counts in the Interlake remained at moderate levels for a few weeks.
- Diamondback moths were caught in 75 of the 92 traps.
- The highest cumulative trap count was 233 from a trap near Riverton in the Interlake region.

- As of July 4th, larvae of diamondback moth have been noticed in some regions, but no high levels have been reported yet. Look for diamondback moth larvae when doing crop scouting in canola or other cruciferous crops, particularly in the Eastern, Central and Interlake regions.

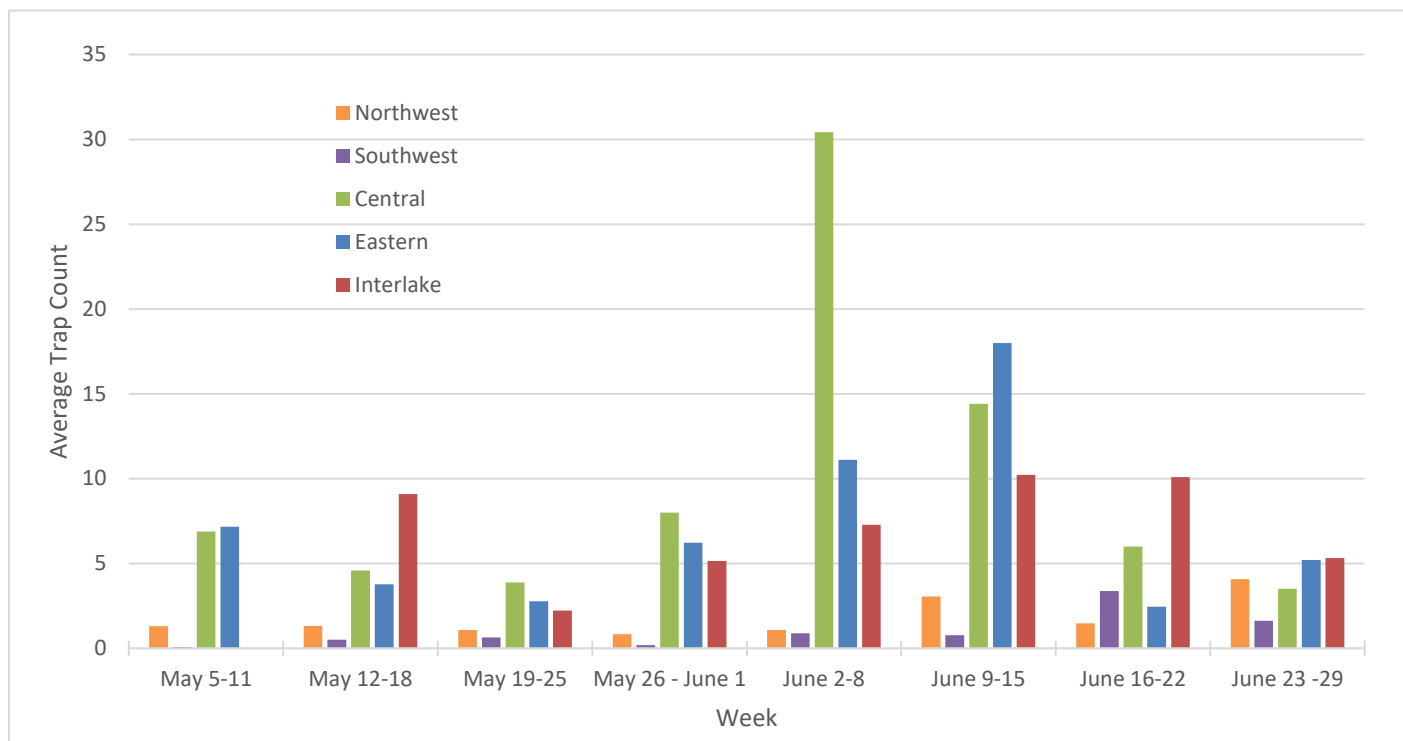


Figure 3. Average weekly trap counts for diamondback moth per agricultural region in Manitoba.

Table 1. Highest cumulative trap counts per agricultural region in Manitoba as of July 4, 2024

Lower Risk: 0-25

Elevated Risk: 26-200

Higher level of moth catch: 200+

Location	Count	Location	Count	Location	Count
Northwest					
The Pas North	33	Grandview	15	Dropmore	5
Roblin	28	Minitonas	9	Merriedale	3
The Pas East	27	Birch River	7	Bield	2
Shell Valley	18	Grandview	7	Russell	2
Grandview	17	Durban	6	Angusville	0
Makaroff	17	Deepdale	5	Inglis	0

Southwest					
East Brandon	21	Strathclair	13	Baldur	2
Melita	18	Elphinstone	11	Ninga	2
Pierson	15	South Belmont	8		
Rivers	14	Coultier	6		
Central					
First week with a weekly trap count greater than 25: May 26 – June 1					
Fannystelle	196	Horndean	60	Darlingford	10
Elm Creek	152	Wingham	57	Arnaud	4
Rosenort	138	Rosetown	36	Haskett	3
Rosenfeld	119	Winkler	28	Emerson	1
Starbuck	105	Haywood	16	Miami	1
Altona	89	Purves	14	St. Joseph	1
Eastern					
First week with a weekly trap count greater than 25: May 5 – 11.					
Stead	222	Tourond	19	Kleefeld	10
Hadashville	128	Dufresne	14	Ste. Anne	9
Beausejour	62	Whitemouth	12	Tache	3

Interlake					
First week with a weekly trap count greater than 25: May 12-18					
Riverton	233	Vidir	54	Finns	23
Hodgson	175	Morweena	45	Rosser	18
Ledwyn	134	Fisher Branch	38	Woodland	18
Memville	82	Pleasant Home	28	Clandeboye	15
Arborg	60	East Selkirk	25	Teulon	15
Gimli	57	Faulkner	23	Lundar	12

Guidelines for monitoring larvae of diamondback moth can be found at:
<https://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/insects/pubs/diamondback-moth-factsheet.pdf>



Figure 4. Diamondback moth pupa (left) and larva (right).