

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 June 27, 2024)

Pheromone-baited traps for adult moths are currently providing data from 92 locations in Manitoba.

- Trap counts have generally been low so far in the Northwest and Southwest regions. Some moderate to high counts have 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 have since decreased (see Figure 3). Trap counts in the Interlake have been at moderate levels for a few weeks.
- Diamondback moths have been caught in 75 of the 92 traps reporting.
- The highest cumulative trap count is currently 233 from a trap near Riverton in the Interlake region.

- 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.

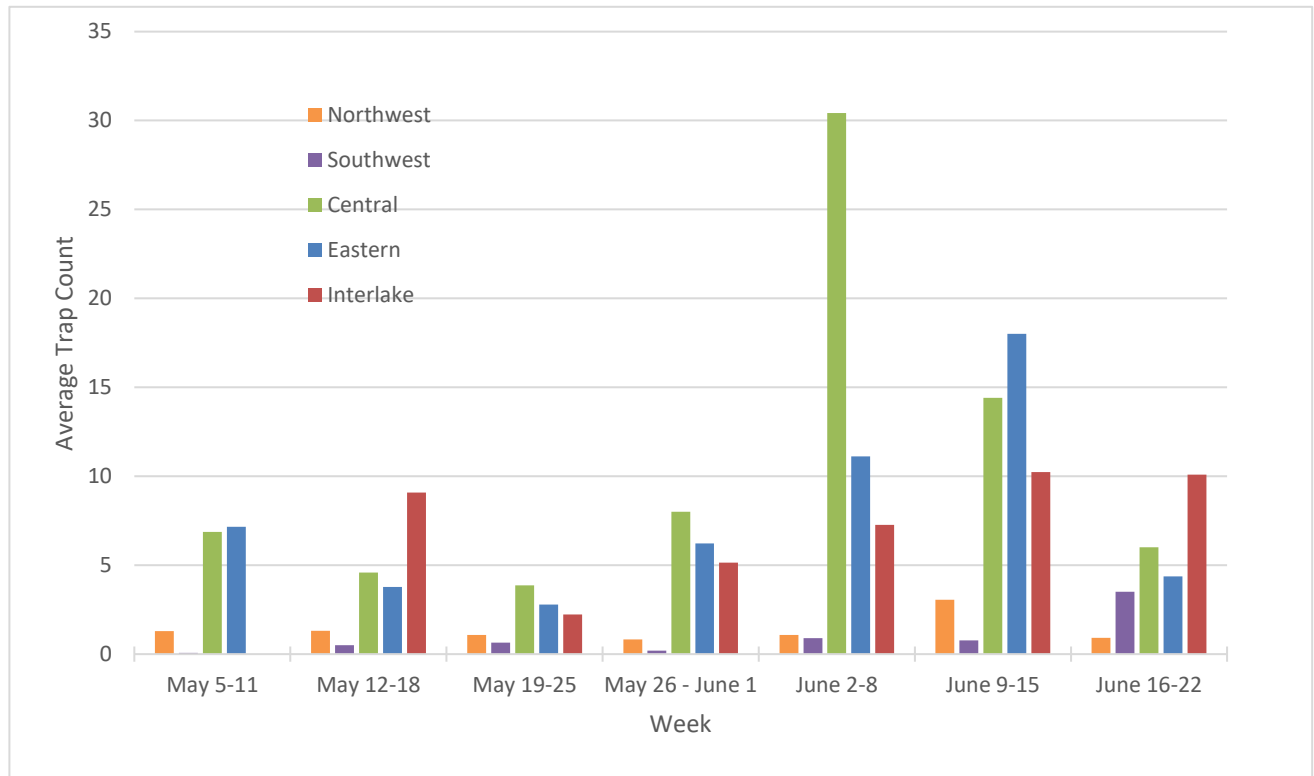


Figure 3. Average weekly trap counts for diamondback moth per agricultural region in Manitoba

Table 1. Highest cumulative trap counts per agricultural region in Manitoba as of June 27, 2024

Lower Risk: 0-25

Elevated Risk: 26-200

Higher level of moth catch: 200+

Location	Count	Location	Count	Location	Count
Northwest					
Roblin	19	Grandview	7	Merriedale	3
Shell Valley	18	Minitonas	6	Bield	2
Grandview	17	Birch River	5	Russell	2
Makaroff	17	Deepdale	5	The Pas East	2
Grandview	15	Dropmore	5	Angusville	0
The Pas North	15	Durban	3	Inglis	0

Southwest

East Brandon	21	South Belmont	8	Baldur	2
Rivers	14	Coultier	5	Ninga	2
Pierson	11	Elphinstone	4		
Melita	10	Strathclair	4		

Central

First week with a weekly trap count greater than 25: May 26 – June 1

Fannystelle	196	Horndean	59	Darlingford	10
Elm Creek	152	Wingham	57	Arnaud	4
Rosenort	127	Rosetown	36	Haskett	3
Rosenfeld	119	Winkler	28	Emerson	1
Starbuck	105	Haywood	16	Miami	1
Altona	87	Purves	14	St. Joseph	1

Eastern

First week with a weekly trap count greater than 25: May 5 – 11.

Stead	222	Tourond	26	Ste. Anne	3
Hadashville	128	Whitemouth	12	Tache	3
Beausejour	62	Kleefeld	8	Dufresne	2

Interlake					
First week with a weekly trap count greater than 25: May 12-18					
Riverton	233	Vidir	54	Finns	23
Hodgson	175	Morweena	45	Woodland	18
Ledwyn	134	Fisher Branch	38	Rosser	17
Memville	82	Pleasant Home	28	Clandeboye	15
Arborg	60	East Selkirk	24	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).