

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, can not 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 6, 2024)

Pheromone-baited traps for adult moths are currently providing data from 84 locations in Manitoba.

- Trap counts have generally been low so far in the Northwest and Southwest regions. Some moderate counts have occurred in the Eastern, Central and Interlake regions.
- Diamondback moths have been caught in 67 of the 84 traps reporting.
- The highest cumulative trap count is currently 111 from a trap near Rosenfeld in the Central region.

- Larvae of diamondback moth have not been found or reported in Manitoba yet. Look for diamondback moth larvae when doing crop scouting in canola or other cruciferous crops, particularly in the Eastern half of Manitoba and Interlake region.

Table 1. Highest cumulative trap counts per agricultural region in Manitoba as of June 6, 2024

Lower Risk: 0-25

Elevated Risk: 26-200

Higher level of moth catch: 200+

Location	Count	Location	Count	Location	Count
Northwest					
Makaroff	13	Dropmore	3	Deepdale	1
Grandview	11	Grandview	3	Angusville	0
Roblin	11	Bield	2	Inglis	0
Grandview	4	Cracknell	2		
Shell Valley	4	Merriedale	2		
Southwest					
South Belmont	8	Rivers	4	Pierson	2
Brandon East	7	Baldur	2	Melita	1
Coultier	4	Ninga	2		
Central					
First week with a weekly trap count greater than 25: May 26 – June 1					
Rosenfeld	111	Starbuck	35	Haywood	6
Altona	83	Elm Creek	29	Haskett	3
Horndean	50	Winkler	28	Arnaud	2
Rosenort	50	Wingham	15	Miami	1

Fannystelle	36	Purves	14	St. Joseph	1
Rosetown	36	Darlingford	10	Emerson	0
Eastern					
First week with a weekly trap count greater than 25: May 5 – 11.					
Hadashville	72	Whitemouth	10	Tache	2
Beausejour	40	Tourond	3	Dufresne	1
Stead	38	Kleefeld	2	Ste. Anne	1
Interlake					
First week with a weekly trap count greater than 25: May 12-18					
Riverton	105	Morweena	21	East Selkirk	13
Hodgson	84	Pleasant Home	21	Faulkner	12
Vidir	39	Memville	23	Fisher Branch	12
Ledwyn	38	Woodland	16	Clandeboye	8
Arborg	35	Rosser	15	Teulon	8
Gimli	35	Finns	14	Lundar	6

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 3. Diamondback moth pupa (left) and larva (right).