

Diamondback Moth Monitoring Program in Manitoba - 2025



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 in early-May until late-June (May 4 to July 5 in 2025) 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:

Pheromone-baited traps for adult moths were set up at 93 locations in Manitoba.

- There were some higher cumulative counts in traps at some locations in the Northwest and Central regions, and moderate counts near some locations in the Eastern, Interlake and Southwest regions. The last week in May and early-June was when some higher levels of moths started to arrive in some regions.
- Diamondback moths were caught in 82 of the 93 traps reporting.
- The highest cumulative trap count was 311 from a trap near Horndean in the Central region.

- Larvae of diamondback moth began to be noticed in early-June, but as of the publishing of this final summary (July 17) only low levels of larvae have been noticed so far.

Table 1. Highest cumulative trap counts of diamondback moth per agricultural region in Manitoba in 2025

Lower Risk: 0-25

Elevated Risk: 26-200

Higher level of moth catch: 200+

Location	Count	Location	Count	Location	Count
Northwest					
First week with a weekly trap count greater than 25: May 18 – 24.					
North Bowsman	254	Birch River	66	Bield	21
Togo	133	Craigsford	41	Carrot Valley	19
West Bowsman	120	Minitonas	41	Dropmore	16
Bowsman	116	The Pas	29	Shell Valley	17
Silverwood	94	Runnymede, SK	28	Swan River	13
Durban	68	Russell	24	Petlura	11
Southwest					
Melita	31	Roseland	9	Wawanesa W	1
Pierson	22	Shoal Lake	6	Isabella	0
Hartney	19	Ninga	3	Kenton	0
Lyleton	18	Sandy Lake	3	Rapid City	0
Whitehead	17	Wawanesa E	2		
Central					
First week with a weekly trap count greater than 25: May 18 – 24.					
Horndean	311	Haywood	44	Wingham	21

Rosenfeld	209	Osterwick	41	Kronsgart	10
Carman	179	St. Claude	41	Strathcona	10
Brunkild	111	Darlingford	33	Purves	8
St. Joseph	106	Altona	30	Glenboro	3
Elm Creek	63	Carman East	25	Rosebank	3
Fannystelle	48	Emerson	25	Arnaud	2
Eastern					
Ste. Anne	87	Tourond	20	St. Malo	2
Anola	32	Lorrette	2	Blumenort	1
Interlake					
First week with a weekly trap count greater than 25: June 15 – 21.					
Fisher Branch	126	Teulon	30	Riverton	17
Faulkner	57	Lundar	25	Finns	14
Clandeboye	54	Meadows	25	Gunton	12
Warren	42	Broad Valley	22	Moosehorn	8
Arborg	41	Ledwyn	18	Vidir	8
Pleasant Home	40	Washow Bay	18	Petersfield	5
Hodgson	35	East Selkirk	17	Gimli	3

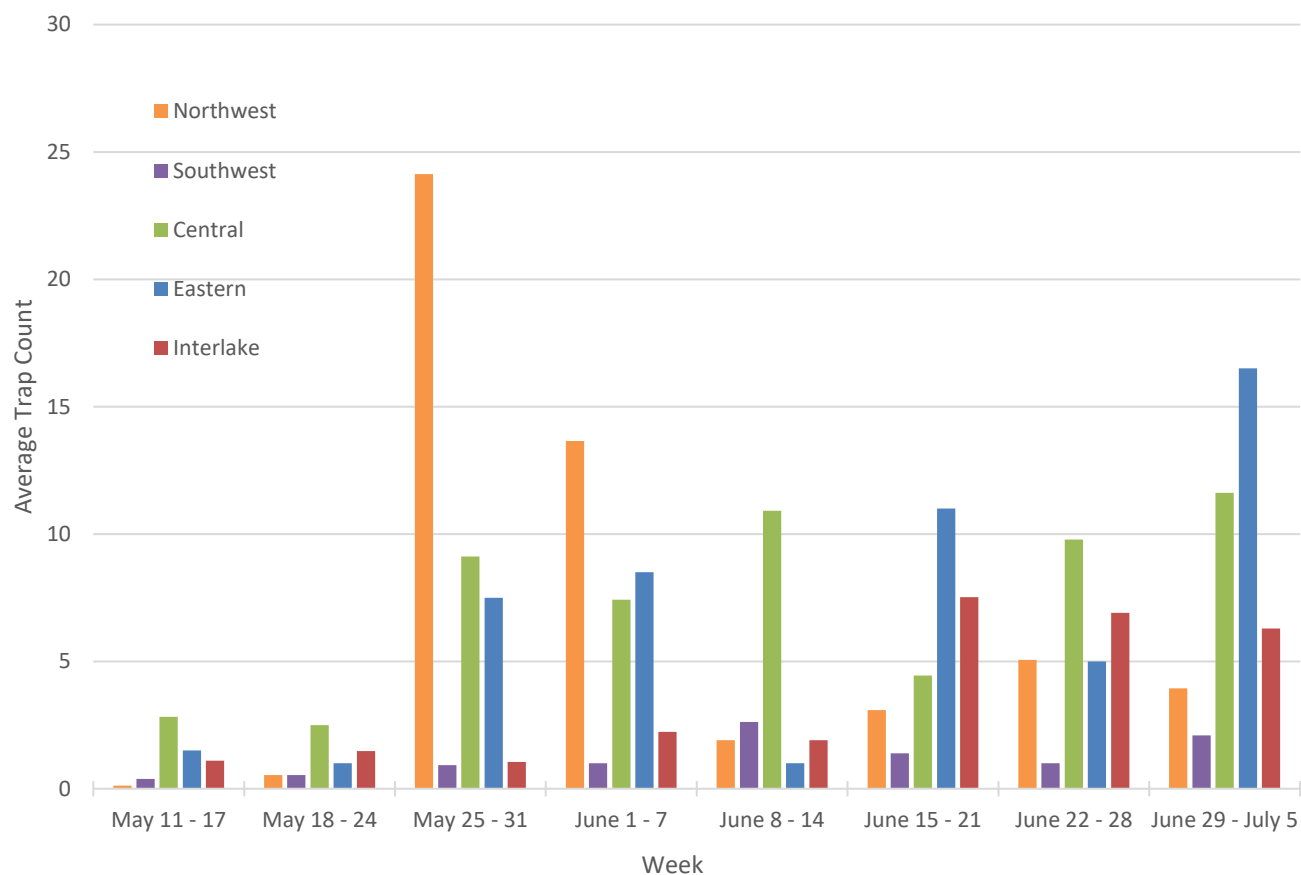


Figure 3. Average weekly trap counts for diamondback moth per agricultural region in Manitoba.

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).