



APHID CONTROL IN CEREALS*

	Active ingredient	Product	Rate per ha	Remarks
BYDV vector control	alpha-cypermethrin (100 g/L)	Alpha Cyp, Alpha-cypermethrin, Alpha Duo, Alpha Scud Elite, Astound, Buzzard, Centaur, Dictate, Dominex, Fastac, Unialphacyper	125 mL	Apply at 3 and 7 weeks after emergence to reduce aphid colonisation and spread of BYDV.
	beta-cyfluthrin (25 g/L)	Bulldock	250 or 500 mL	Use high rate in high risk areas, apply at 5 and 9 weeks post seeding.
	esfenvalerate (50 g/L)	Sumi-alpha	100 to 300 mL	Use high rate in high risk areas, apply 3 and 7 weeks post emergence.
Aphid feeding damage control	beta-cyfluthrin (25 g/L)	Bulldock	500 or 1000 mL	Use higher rate when applying to dense crop with yield greater than 3 t/ha and aphid populations are at threshold.
	dimethoate (400 g/L)	Dimethoate, Rogor, Stalk, Unidime, Saboteur	500 mL	Apply if aphids have reached threshold.
	pirimicarb (500 g/kg)	Aphidex, Pirimicarb, Pirimor	250 to 300 g	Apply if aphids have reached threshold and crop is between emergence of last leaf and flowering stages. Application of pirimicarb at temperatures greater than 15°C may give better control.

***Note:** The insecticides listed are emulsifiable concentrates (EC). Any omission of an insecticide or trade name is unintentional. The mention of trade names does not imply endorsement or preference for any company's product by the Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia. The recommendations/ registrations are valid at time of publishing.

Barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV) vector control

^ Further information is available at www.agric.wa.gov.au/bydv

- Assess your own BYDV **risk**^ this season before deciding if insecticides are necessary
- It is vital to prevent spread of BYDV during the first 8 - 10 weeks after crop emergence, as this is when plants are most vulnerable to the effects of the virus. Low numbers of aphids can spread the disease in high risk areas.
- Standard rates of insecticides are recommended for use early in the season in high risk areas to deter aphids from spreading virus when feeding on the cereal crop.
- Where two different insecticide rates are recommended, the lower rate is sufficient in most circumstances.

Aphid feeding damage control

- Direct feeding damage occurs when colonies of aphids develop on stems, leaves and heads, usually in the tillering and later stages of crop growth through to head filling.
- Once aphid populations become established in a crop, higher rates of insecticides are required to reduce high aphid populations and to minimise their feeding damage.
- The recommended THRESHOLD to apply insecticide is **50 percent of cereal tillers have 15 or more aphids** and crops are expected to yield 3 tonnes/ha or more.