

Cabbage root fly (*Delia radicum* L.)

The adult fly is similar at first look to the housefly in shape and colouring, but it is smaller (body length 6-7 mm). The males are darker, hairier and usually smaller than the females. Reliable determination of species identity requires special taxonomic knowledge and can be performed only by experts. The larva can reach the length of 8-9 mm, it is whitish, a typical maggot.



www.diptera.info



The adult fly which is caught in the trap

Host plants of the larvae include: **cruciferous plants**, i.e. cabbage relatives (cauliflower, kohlrabi, common white cabbage, etc.), radishes, rape (canola), mustard, etc. Its importance appears to be growing in rape production.

Damage: the larvae damage inside the roots. Occasionally they can come up to the stem also. As a result of their damage seedlings wither, there is a blueish colouring on the leaves, finally the plants die.



<https://extension.entm.purdue.edu/>



<http://apps.rhs.org.uk>

The trap should be placed inside the field or to its edge, in the height of 20-30 cm (in the spring) or at the upper level of vegetation (summer-autumn). Recommended beginning of trapping is beginning of April. **Selectivity** of the trap: the lure in the cabbage root fly trap is NOT a pheromone, rather a feeding attractant, therefore it catches both

female and male flies. It can attract other related flies with cruciferous host plants (i.e. *Delia floralis*). The lure is attractive also to flea beetles (*Phyllotreta* spp.) and some weevils of the genus *Ceutorrhynchus*.

(Please note that traps specifically optimized for the capture of both of these insects are available; pls refer to our List of Products!) As chance captures, other flies with similar morphology (i.e. *Delia platura*) can also occur in case there is a local outbreak in the vicinity of the trap. Therefore we recommend to apply 4 to 5 traps at the same plot for reliable monitoring and detection. Occasionally other insects (hymenopterans, lacewings, etc.) can be found also, these are NOT attracted, just chance captures.

The damage of the larva which should be averted

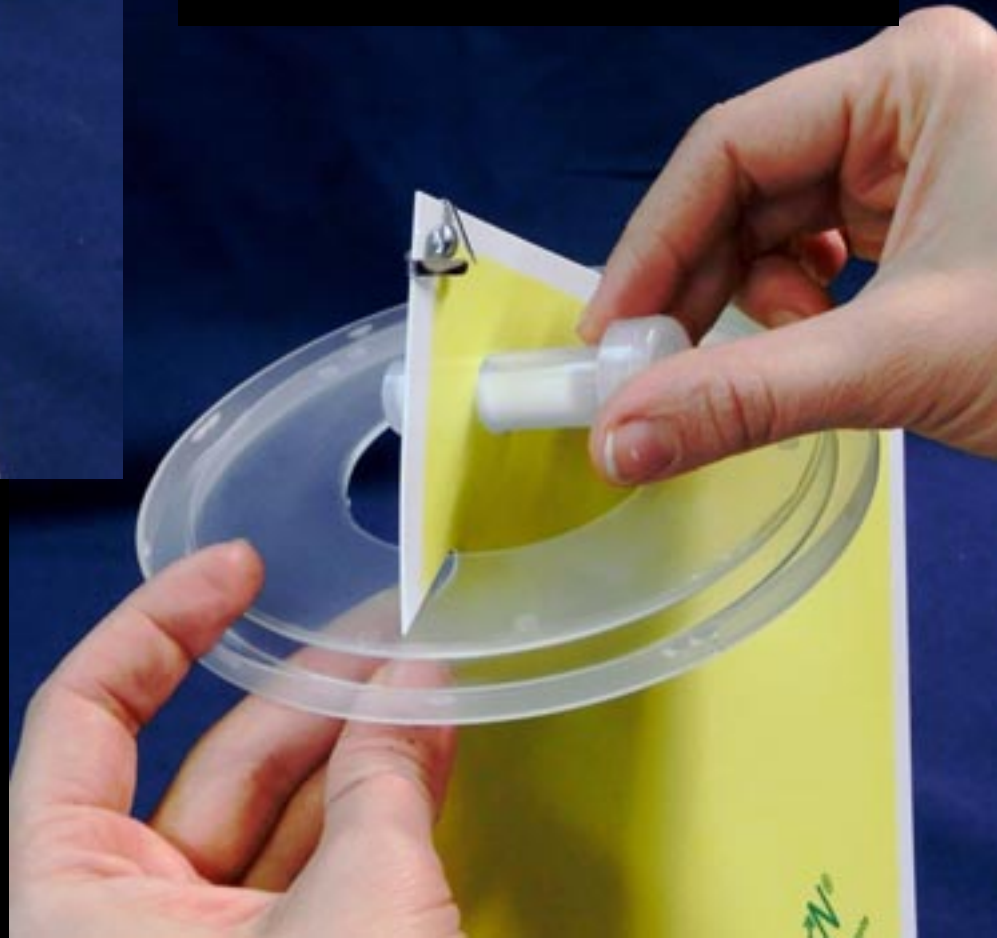
Longevity of the trap in field conditions: the lure starts slowly to lose from its attractive activity after **3-4 weeks** of field exposure (depending on actual weather conditions). After this period it is advisable to replace the lure for reliable detection and monitoring.

The **KLP+** “hat” trap is excellent for sensitive detection and for reliably following density changes during the season. The trap can capture very high numbers of flies. For satisfactory performance the cylindrical sticky insert (provided with the trap) should be placed inside (pls refer to advisory materials downloadable from our website). As an alternative, insecticide (not provided with the trap) could also be placed into the catch container.

The cabbage rootfly trap is ideal for the **detection** of the presence of the pest. **Monitoring** of the flight pattern and the timely detection of mass outbreaks can also be performed. The cabbage root fly is present in most parts of the Northern Hemisphere, but was detected also in other parts of the world.^[1]



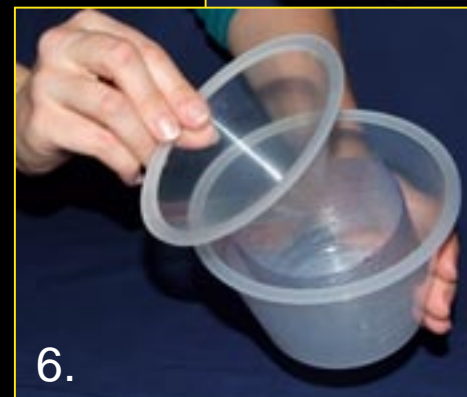
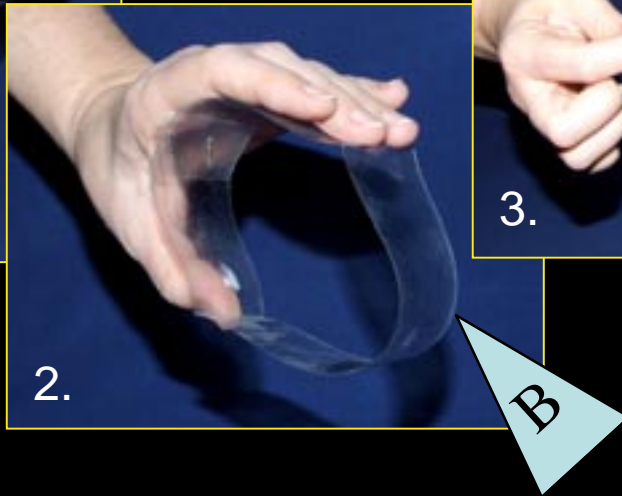
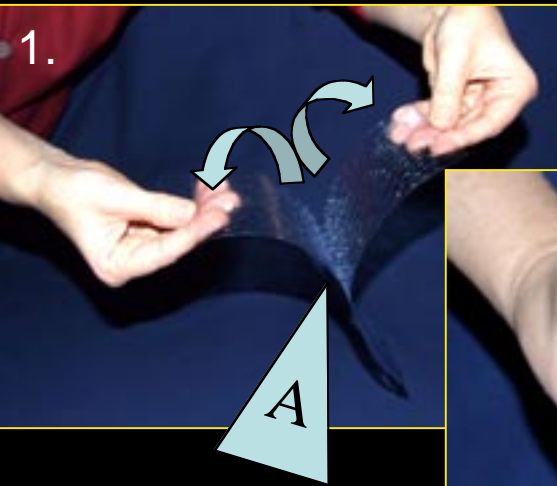
This is how to place the rootfly lure dispenser into the KLP trap





When using our trap designs it is necessary to kill the insects getting into the trap. For this purpose the placement of the cylindric sticky insert (provided with the trap) into the catch container is inevitable.

Assembling instructions to the cyindric sticky insert:



1. Separate one sticky insert from the pair of inserts (A)!
- 2-4. Place the sticky insert into the holder ring (B), so that the **STICKY SIDE FACES INSIDE!**
5. Put the assembled cylindrical sticky insert into the catch container of the KLP trap!
6. Place on it the plastic cone and assemble the trap as usual!

