

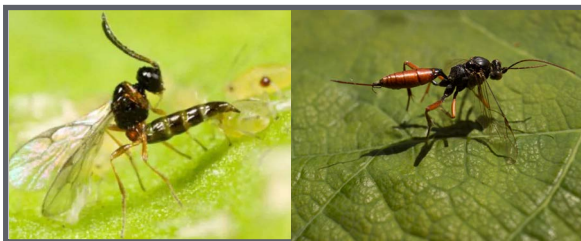
Don't be tempted to use Pyrethroids.  
You could destroy the Good Guys:



Lacewings



Ladybirds



Parasitic wasps

Big BBRO thank you to all photo contributors.

### Where to look for aphids:

- on the heart leaves -
- within folds at leaf margins -
- on the underside of leaves -
- near host crops (OSR & brassicas) -
- Sheltered areas of field -

Watch-out for the little Globular Springtail that is often mistaken for an aphid.

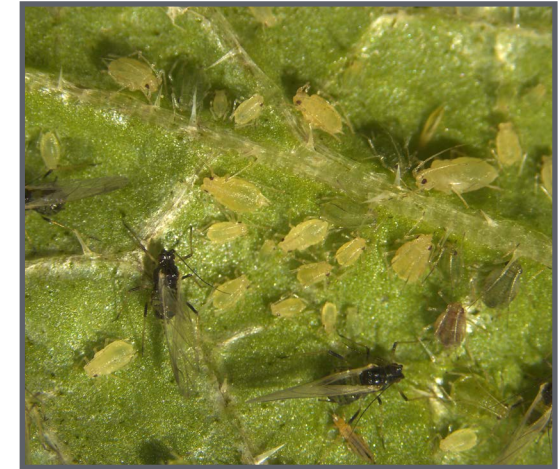


Check BBRO website for aphid warnings in your area. Updates available via the BBRO Advisory Bulletins or for more indepth info please log into the growers portal and Aphid Survey <https://plus.bbroy.co.uk/on-farm/member-area/welcome-to-bbroplus/>

Still not sure? Contact us:  
plantclinic@bbroy.co.uk



## Aphid identification



### Monitor your crops

The threshold for applying aphicide is based on the number of green wingless aphids in your **individual** crop.

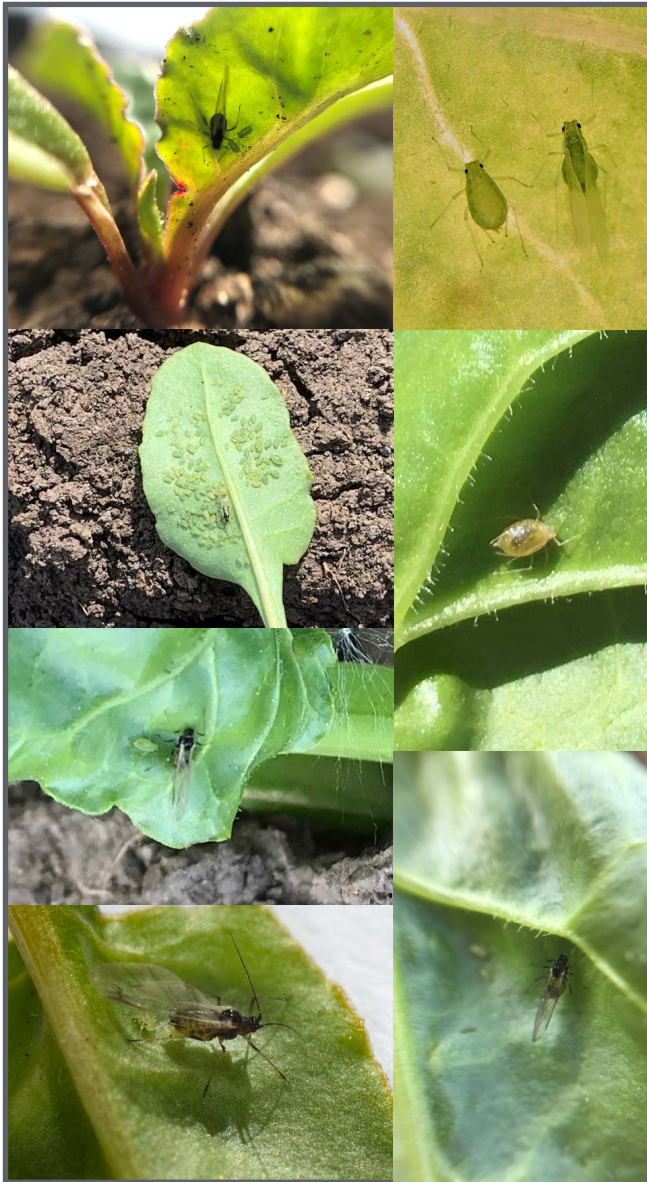
BBRO recommend counting aphids on 10 plants across the field in at least two locations. If the threshold of 1 green wingless aphid per 4 plants up to the 12-leaf stage is reached, then treatment is justified.

Don't apply insecticides on the basis of winged aphid numbers.



Threshold:

1 green wingless aphid per  
4 plants up to the  
12-leaf stage



***Myzus persicae*:** Antennae 0.75-1 times the body length, two tubes on rear (siphunculi) that are slightly swollen. Typical winged adult up to 2.5mm in length with dark patches on abdomen



***Macrosiphum euphorbiae*:** Winged adult in green or red form, typically 2-5mm in length with visible abdomen patch



Both species can transmit Virus Yellows though the *Myzus persicae* is more likely to be the carrier.

You do not need to identify aphid species to determine if your crop is at threshold, just look for green wingless aphids.