



WARNING: Many crops are likely to come under stress with current high temperatures. A stressed crop is potentially more susceptible to pest and disease pressure. Watch out for the first signs of foliar disease(s) as we enter July.

Aphids and Virus Yellows:

Whilst virus risk has reduced for many, there are still crops at risk, particularly where there is poor, slow or uneven emergence. We are aware that some growers have applied a third spray. A fourth may be necessary in some areas.

If at threshold and contemplating further sprays, assess the size of crop and number of beneficials found before proceeding. The crop will start to develop mature resistance around 12-leaves but smaller plants will be at a higher risk.

- Please follow BBRO guidance re programme order:
 - o **T1: Acetamiprid (InSyst)**
 - o **T2: Flupyradifurone (Sivanto Prime)**
 - o **T3: Flonicamid (Various products e.g. Teppeki)**
 - o **T4: InSyst – please see [Emergency Authorisation](#) and [BBRO Aphid Control guidance](#)**
- Check the maps on the BBRO website for latest results in your area – [AphidWatch](#)

Early signs of virus yellows infection have been found. Affected plants tend to be more turgid as starch increases in their leaves and leaves can crunch when handled. Currently, in most cases, infected plants are in isolation (primary infection), aphicides are used to prevent secondary virus spread.

Beet Moth

- Numbers of beet moth on the wing have reduced, although low level crop damage has been reported. This will be due to the first generation of beet moth larvae in the crop. We are expecting the larvae to pupate within 4 weeks and would encourage those affected to check their crops carefully before treatment. Correct timing is essential as sprays will not affect the adult moth or pupae. Emergency Authorisation for the use of Coragen has been approved – [click here](#). Please follow these links for further info:
 - [Beet Moth Control Guidance](#)
 - [BBRO Beet Moth Monitoring](#)

Avoid pyrethroid-based insecticides. Whilst they may have some efficacy in the control of beet moth they do not control our target aphids and will harm beneficial predatory insect populations.

Further Information:

Factfiles:

[Aphicides 2026](#), [Weed Control](#), [Weed beet & CONVISO Smart](#), [Beet Moth](#)

BBRO [CropWatch](#) – Weather Stations & Aphid Mapping

BeetCast June: Good pest management and a bit of rain brings positive relief

[Listen to this month's BeetCast](#)

With the crop motoring away the risk of further aphid invasions reduce. We look at what else can be found in the crop and how BBRO are working to find solutions.



Other Pests

We are seeing a small increase in pest reports, this appears to be linked to several factors including the wider use of cover crops and we urge growers to think carefully about mixes and monitor any increase of pests across farm.

- BCN - check any poor growing patches and/or stunted plants for white cysts. If found, consider varietal choice and avoid host crops
- Moths - please be aware that there are a number of different moth species flying at this time of year, including a large migration of diamond back moth (this species does not feed on beet) and low levels of Silver Y
- Leaf miner – low levels of leaf miner have been found, most is now second generation. The threshold for treatment is the square of the number of leaves. For example 16 leaf miner eggs per four leaves, 36 leaf miner eggs per 6 leaves etc.
- Capsid damage – causing the tips of leaves to turn yellow (often mistaken for virus) check the back of leaves for puncture marks on main vein.

TARGET FIVE:
PESTS



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What are your existing pest risks and controls?
Consider previous outbreaks and IPM techniques you use. Order specialist variety traits and/or treated seed if required.
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When will you start on-farm monitoring for incoming pests?
BBRO's CropWatch network gives early warnings for migratory pests like aphids and beet moth
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How can you respond?
Do you need to spray? If applying an insecticide, make sure you have reached spray threshold. Have chemical ready on-farm to allow a quick response




CropWatch: Keep up to date with what's happening in field via our CropWatch site: [CropWatch | BBRO](#)

Nutrition

Actively growing crops may benefit from manganese or magnesium application but please do not apply whilst the crop is stressed.

Foliar Disease:

Bacterial leaf spot has been identified in the BBRO Plant Clinic. This can easily be mistaken for cercospora leaf spot but as a bacteria it cannot be treated with fungicides. It is a minor disease and should not cause concern.

Image left: Bacterial leaf spot. Grey irregular shaped spots.

Image right: Cercospora: Brown/red edged spots, more circular in shape.



With hot dry weather forecast, we are anticipating powdery mildew to be the first foliar disease in crop, followed by cercospora and rust should more humid conditions follow. Plan your fungicide programme now, check varieties with a low disease rating first and be ready to respond at first signs of disease.

Bolters and weed beet:

Weed beet and bolters are beginning to show in fields. One weed beet or bolter per m² can reduce yield by 11% and produce 1500 seeds per plant so it is important they are controlled. Hand pulling is the most effective method. Before flowering, remove, break stem and leave in field. Remove plants from the field if flowering is completed. Ensure fields with CONVISO® Smart varieties are rogued twice.