

Technical Bulletin for: **Swede Midge**

Contarinia nasturtii (Kieffer) • Diptera: Cecidomyiidae • CONNAS



DISTRIBUTION	Europe and Turkey. Introduced to North America.
Hosts	Various species of the Cabbage Family, including Cauliflower, Cabbage, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kohlrabi, Shepherd's Purse, Field Penny-Cress, field Peppergrass and Yellow Rocket
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Yellowish-brown in color, and up to 2 mm long.
Larvae	Small, yellow in color and translucent.
Eggs	
LIFE HISTORY	Adults live for up to three days, emerging from fallow fields peaking around June. During this time the female lays about one hundred eggs in several batches on the leaves of suitable host plants. The eggs need moisture to hatch and the larvae emerge in between one and ten days at 30 to 10 °C respectively. They feed for between one and three weeks, again depending on temperature, and produce a gall. When fully grown they descend to the soil and either pupate in an oval cocoon at a depth of about 5 cm

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	(2S,9S)-diacetoxyundecane, (2S,10S)-diacetoxyundecane and 2S-acetoxyundecane in a plastic vial. Lure longevity: Forty-five (45) days.
TRAP TO USE	Jackson Trap.
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps on the fringes of gardens where host plants are grown, spacing by at least 10 m or 20 m when trapping for multiple species. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Harvesting as soon as possible is recommended. If infestation is too great, clearance of the entire field may be necessary. Check for galls within host plants on leaves and stems. Remove infested segments as necessary.

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insect monitoring systems