IPMNET Bulletin 31 Oct 2025

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- ❖ CSFB Research+ launches
- ❖ Resistance roadshow dates announced
- ❖ Ergot research findings
- ❖ Wanted dead or alive: 28 aphid populations so far
- ❖ Novel Approaches – share your achievements

IPM Updates

From IPM Decisions

- ❖ **BYDV –** The T-SUM model is forecasting very similar development rates in aphid populations compared with last year.

From the Aphid Bulletin

- ❖ **BYDV Vectors** – *Rhopalosiphum padi*, the main vector of BYDV in the UK, is still being found in high numbers in all suction traps in the UK.

From AHDB: CSFB monitoring

- ❖ Cabbage stem flea beetle (CSFB) migration monitoring for 2025 has now finished, all the result can be found here: https://ahdb.org.uk/csfb-research
- ❖ Up to 31 October, CSFB have been detected at 6 of the 7 sites.

IPM upcoming events

The Resistance Roadshow dates:

- 3 December – Launceston
- 11 December – Sudbury, Suffolk
- 21 January – Worcester
- 22 January – Lincoln
- 27 January – Fife
- 10 February – Morpeth
- 11 February – Driffield Yorkshire
- 18 February – Kent

Advances in Integrated Pest and Pathogen Management

- 11-12 November – Leicester

Agri-TechE REAP Conference

- 4 November - Peterborough

CSFB Research+ Launched

IPM for CSFB

The Resistance Roadshow

AHDB Ergot Review Published

IPM Decisions

Check IPM Decisions for current risk forecasts

Links to relevant projects and initiatives

IPMNET | Farm-PEP | IPMWORKS | AdvisoryNetPEST | IPM Decisions

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CSFB Research+
Developing a comprehensive programme for cabbage stem flea beetle (CSFB) management in oilseed rape

CSFB Research+ will evaluate the field performance of novel control products, improve guidance on cultural control measures, fine-tune understanding of CSFB development, generate data on natural enemies and prime innovation in CSFB management. Running for nearly five years, the work builds on a long-term series of AHDB- and Defra-funded projects that has dramatically improved understanding of the pest's life cycle, crop risk factors and effective cultural control strategies. It also underpinned the release of a top 10 list of CSFB management strategies earlier this year.

🔗 More details on the AHDB news page below, and on the CSFB Research+ project page **https://ahdb.org.uk/csfb-research**

➡️ Objective 1: Provide data on the field performance of novel control products
➡️ Objective 2: Extend the cultural control methods available
➡️ Objective 3: Improve understanding of CSFB life-history
➡️ Objective 4: Impact of natural enemies on CSFB control (and how to encourage them)
➡️ Objective 5: Deliver a comprehensive crop management programme for CSFB

Project partners:
ADAS Niab Rothamsted Research

Funders:
AHDB - Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board £492,153.20

Non-AHDB project funds:
Cash contributions:
£194,000 – from Bayer CropScience Limited, Corteva Agriscience UK Limited, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), LIMAGRAIN UK Limited, The Openfield Partnership: More Than Just Grain Agriculture Ltd, The Phoenix Group and United Oilseeds Marketing Limited.

In-kind contributions:
£60,280 – Frontier Agriculture Ltd (£52,400 for trial operation and knowledge exchange, including trial open days), Bayer CropScience Limited (£4,880 for the provision of MagicTraps) and ApresLabs Ltd, Ecospray Ltd and Koppert UK Ltd (£1,000 each for the provision of novel CSFB control products).

Links to relevant projects and initiatives

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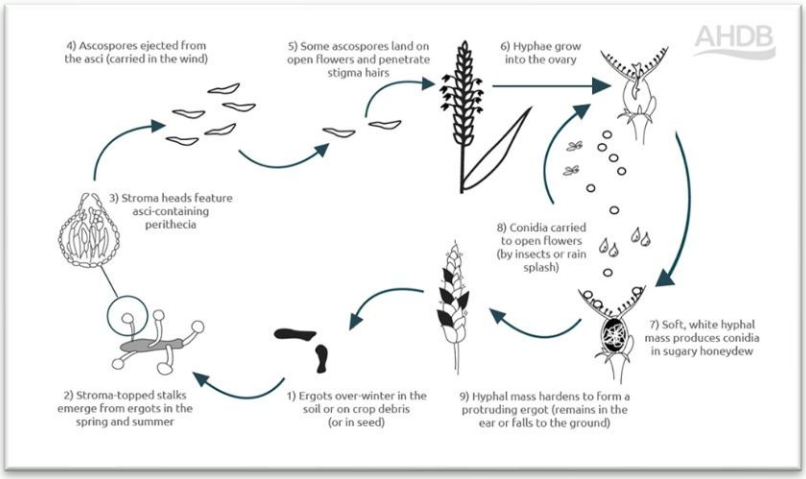
Updating UK management guidelines for ergot (a review)

The fungus *Claviceps purpurea* infects various plant species, including domesticated grasses and cereals, such as such as rye, triticale, barley, wheat and oats. The pathogen infects the ovaries and causes the production of sclerotia in place of healthy grain. These sclerotia contain toxic alkaloids that can make grain unsafe for consumption by humans or livestock. Current regulations in Great Britain for grain and grain products for human consumption are based on the weight of ergot sclerotia. However, many customers base their specifications on EU regulatory limits, which include maximum alkaloid concentrations. EU alkaloid limits are more challenging, as grain can be below the sclerotia threshold but above the alkaloid threshold. This review investigated potential management strategies to reduce ergot levels in UK cereals.



A new ergot life cycle diagram was developed to clearly show the developmental stages of ergot.

Four key stages were identified for ergot management:

- Reduction of primary inoculum.
- Establishment of a less susceptible crop.
- Reduction of secondary inoculum.
- Harvest and storage management of infected grain.

Four main areas for managing ergot were reviewed:

- Practical agronomy measures.
- Methods to limit contamination at harvest.
- Sorting and removal of ergot from grain.
- Breeding for ergot avoidance or tolerance/resistance in cereals.

Read the full review

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Wanted

Dead or alive!

Peach potato aphid
(Myzus percicae)

Bird cherry-oat aphid
(Rhopalosiphum padi)

Grain Aphid
(Sitobion avenae)

Cabbage stem flea beetle
(Psylliodes chrysocephala)

Reward: information on resistance status

We are after populations of these pests dead or alive for both molecular and bioassay testing for a Defra funded insecticide resistance monitoring project.
Feedback of results of any testing on populations can be provided.

Collection kits with containers and prepaid postage return envelopes can also be provided. If you can help, please contact **rory.jones@adas.co.uk**

UPDATE 31 October 2025

28 aphid populations have been collected so far from across England and Wales ready to be assessed for insecticide resistance.
Please continue to contact us to provide further samples!

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AdvisoryNetPEST

Novel Approaches

Are you doing something different? We'd love to hear from you!

Working with a Europe wide initiative to reduce pesticide inputs while maintaining productivity, we are looking for examples of 'novel approaches' to crop protection.

A crop protection farming practice is a 'novel approach' if:

- It contributes to the reduction of the use and risk of pesticides, *and*;
- It is not widely used yet, but has been tested on a few farms

If you are doing something different, and would be happy to share your experience with others in the UK and Europe, please get in touch - or send details directly to the group using the link provided >>>

Share your novel approach here!

- **Read more about Novel Approaches here**

YouTube

Follow AdvisoryNetPEST on YouTube for more insights

10 videos available now about the project expectations and progress

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