



Sumi-Alpha – control aphids to reduce BYDV threat to later sown spring cereals

The significant area of later drilled spring cereals this year, with a short growing season ahead of them, means crops are at a heightened risk of yield loss due to BYDV infection. Mild weather combined with high virus levels carried over in autumn sown crops means there is no shortage of inoculum.

Crops are at greatest risk before BBCH 31 while conditions are conducive to aphid activity – autumn drilled cereals may be at or beyond this growth stage, but significant areas of late winter sown and spring varieties planted this season continue to be at risk as aphid activity increases through May.

- Apply **Sumi-Alpha 165 ml/ha** if aphids are found colonising spring wheat or barley **from 2-3 leaf stage**.
 - ✓ Reduction in aphid numbers and spread of BYDV
 - ✓ Excellent persistence
 - ✓ Slow UV breakdown
 - ✓ Lower toxicity to beneficial insects such as ladybirds, ground beetles and lacewings.
- A second application may be required if aphids re-infest crops before BBCH 31.

Know your enemy...

Grain aphids (*Sitobion avenae*) are major vectors of BYDV in Ireland.

See <https://www.teagasc.ie/crops/crops/cereal-crops/spring-cereals/pests/> for information on Aphid (BYDV) Management and types identified in Ireland.

Rose-grain aphids (*Metopolophium dirhodum*) tend to be of more minor significance but can contribute to secondary spread of BYDV, typically following hard winters where competing and predator species (beneficial insects) populations are lower.



Resistance management

Aphid populations may show signs of resistance to pyrethroid insecticides. To maintain best possible control:

- Apply Sumi-Alpha to at-risk crops **only when aphids have been identified** – low populations can still cause economic damage and if present it is assumed they will be carrying BYDV.
- Use Sumi-Alpha at **full rate and ensure good coverage** to deliver maximum effective dose to the target.
- Importantly – **monitor insecticide performance** and if control has been poor, do not reapply any pyrethroid product. Use products with an alternative mode of action if necessary.



Sumi-Alpha – efficacy & environmental benefits

Added-value benefits

- **Low UV degradation:** esfenvalerate is inherently less susceptible to breaking down through exposure to sunlight.
- Combined with **strong binding to leaf wax** makes Sumi-Alpha most persistent on target plants.
- Greater proportion of the applied dose is available for uptake by target pests for longer after spraying.

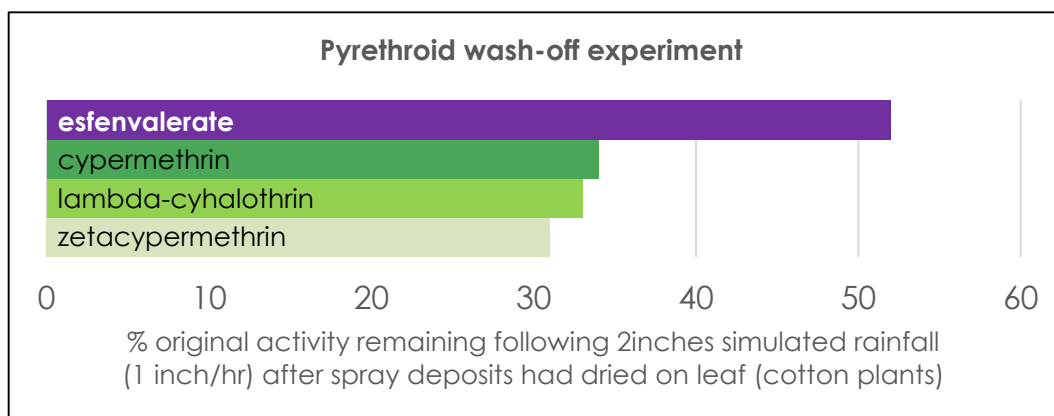
Rates & timings

Application rate for cereal aphids & BYDV reduction	165 ml/ha
Maximum number of applications	2 per crop (spring wheat & barley)
Latest timing: - spring wheat - spring barley	BBCH 77 (late milky ripe) BBCH 73 (early milky ripe)
Buffer zones: - LERAP category - Non-target arthropods	A 5m to non-crop land

Comparison of insecticides on beneficial insects

LT=low toxicity, MT=medium toxicity, T=toxic
(Source: INRA)

	Ladybirds	Ground beetles	Rove beetles	Lacewings	Sawflies, Bees
Sumi-Alpha	LT	LT	MT	LT	LT
lambda-cyhalothrin	T	MT	MT	MT	MT



FURTHER INFORMATION

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Sumi-Alpha contains 25 g/l esfenvalerate.

Sumi-Alpha is a trademark of Sumitomo Chemical Agro Europe SAS.

Details of application rates and timings are given in Nufarm labels and product literature, both of which can be accessed from our website www.nufarm.com/ie. Alternatively, ring the Nufarm helpline on 01274 694714, Monday to Friday 9.00 - 17.00

Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use. For label and safety information, refer to the Nufarm website www.nufarm.com/ie. Nufarm UK Ltd, Wyke Lane, Wyke, Bradford, BD12 9EJ.