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In the Nordic and Baltic regions, it is limited how many problems there are with pest insects in the field on a large scale. Our relatively cool climate does not encourage large quantities of insect pests, control of insect pests in fields is not something that happens at very high frequencies, and insecticide treatments are rarely repeated.

The main field crop in our region with potential insect pest problems is winter oil seed rape (WOSR) or spring oil seed rape (SOSR). The pollen beetle *Meligethes aeneus* is a common pest to both WOSR and SOSR in the whole region. Various other insect pests are encountered in different densities: *Psylliodes* and *Phyllotreta* flea beetles, several *Ceutorhynchus* species and the gall midge *Dasineura napi*. Oil seed rape pests was in the last decade primarily controlled by various pyrethroids and neonicotinoids, but in recent years new insecticides (indoxacarb, pymetrozine) has been available in the Nordic and Baltic countries. However, starting 2020, a ban on pymetrozine for use in oil seed rape has been initiated by the EU. A similar ban on indoxacarb from 2021 or 2022 is suspected.

Pyrethroid resistance has been prevalent in Europe including the Nordic/Baltic region for some time since it initial appearance in the late 1990ies in Europe. Neonicotinoid resistance is not prevalent in the region yet, but indications have been made of a swift in neonicotinoid susceptibility that needs to be addressed in years to come. Resistance of pollen beetle against indoxacarb and pymetrozine has not been observed in Europe including the Nordic/Baltic countries as of yet.

In pollen beetles, the presence of insecticide resistance to pyrethroids and neonicotinoids has been systematically survey primarily by companies with products on the market, but in most cases in collaboration with national research institutes or universities. The initial high level of pyrethroid resistance from the last decade in the Nordic and Baltic countries has been decreasing in recent years for the general pyrethroid λ -cyhalothrin and even more for τ -fluvalinate.

In 2018, a few samples of cabbage stem flea beetle (*Psylliodes chrysocephala*, CSFB) and seed pod weevils (*Ceutorhynchus obstrictus*) were tested against pyrethroids and neonicotinoids. In recent years control failures against CSFB have occurred in Germany and UK presumably caused by a knock-down resistance (kdr) mutation. The kdr genotype is widely distributed in Germany, Denmark and the UK, as well as recent trials showing presence in Sweden. However, more focus has been on metabolic resistance than kdr in the UK recently. The trials on CSFB and seed pod weevils indicate that pyrethroids and neonicotinoids are still effective against these pests. However monitoring will continue.

A project with the strawberry blossom weevil (*Anthonomus rubi*) is in progress in Finland, where the strawberry blossom weevil is primarily an issue. The importance of this pest in the remaining parts of the region is limited. Some indications of control problems as been seen. However, more trials are needed to get the full picture of resistance in the strawberry blossom weevil.

Additional insect pests which should in our awareness and possibly be monitored for insecticide resistance are: i) the peach-potato aphid (*Myzus persicae*) where resistance to multiple insecticides is prevalent in the countries south of our region, ii) the cereal aphid (*Sitobion avenae*) where pyrethroid resistance is widespread in Europe.