



## Using dropleg technique during flowering of oilseed rape to avoid pollinator exposure

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### Dropleg technique in oilseed rape

#### Advantages:

- Reduced exposure for honey bees and other pollinators
- Reduced residues of active ingredients in honey and pollen

(Wallner 2015)

 Efficacy against Sclerotinia stem rot is comparable with conventional spraying technique

(Dicke 2016, Haberlah-Korr 2016, Terhardt et al. 2016)

#### Disadvantages and open questions:

- Additional costs and labour for farmers
- Efficacy against cabbage seed weevil (*Ceutorhynchus obstrictus*) and pod midge (*Dasineura brassicae*)?



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### Material and methods

- Field trials near Braunschweig from 2015-2017
- Block design, plot size 240 m<sup>2</sup>, four replicates
- Application at full flowering BBCH 65-67

08.05.2015 10.05.2016 15.05.2017

Biscaya	(Thiacloprid 72 g a.i. ha <sup>-1</sup> )
Mavrik	(Tau-fluvalinate 48 g a.i. ha <sup>-1</sup> )
Biscaya	(Thiacloprid 72 g a.i. ha <sup>-1</sup> )
Mospilan	(Acetamiprid 40 g a.i. ha <sup>-1</sup> )
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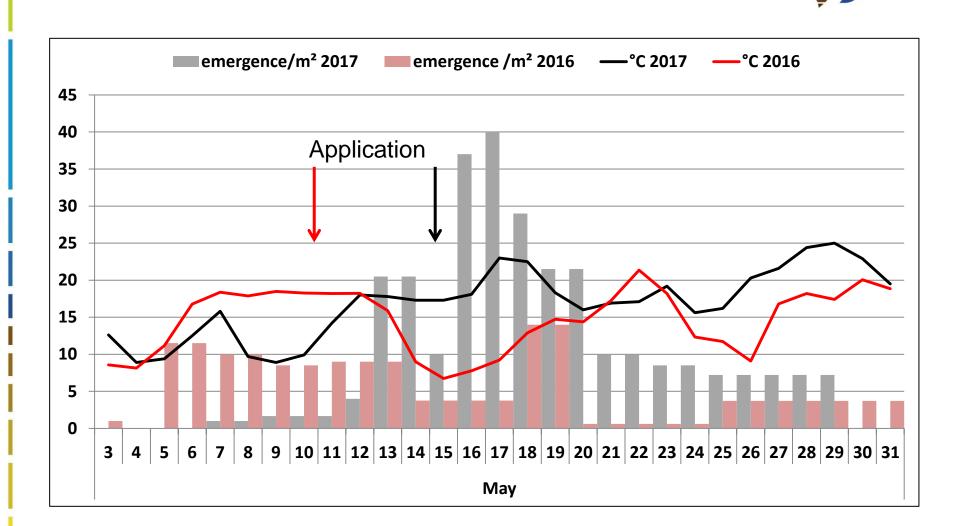
- Assessment of OSR pests:
  - water trays at soil level
  - photoeclectors
  - pod examination





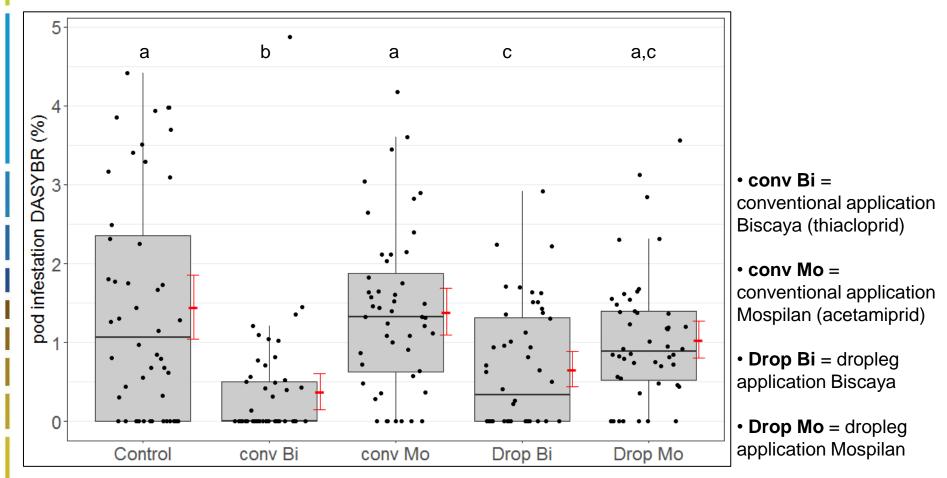


### Daily emergence rate of *D. brassicae*



### Pod infestation by first generation of *D. brassicae* 2017

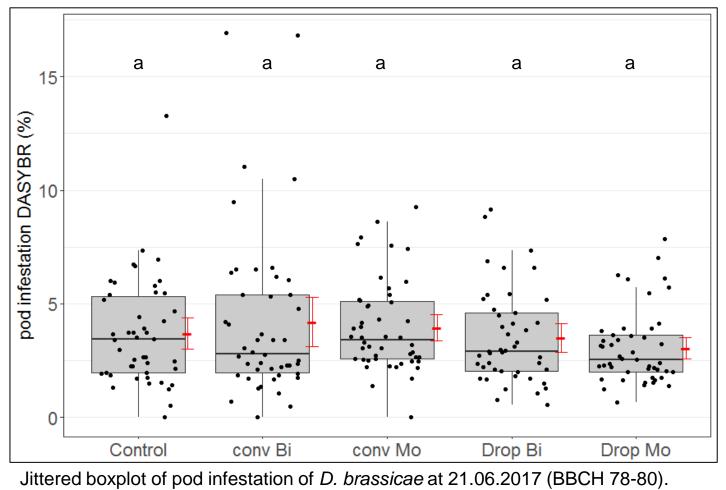




Jittered boxplot of pod infestation by *D. brassicae* at 01.06.2017 (BBCH 75). Mean  $\pm$  confidence intervall (red). Number of plants assessed n = 48.

### Pod infestation by second generation of *D. brassicae* 2017

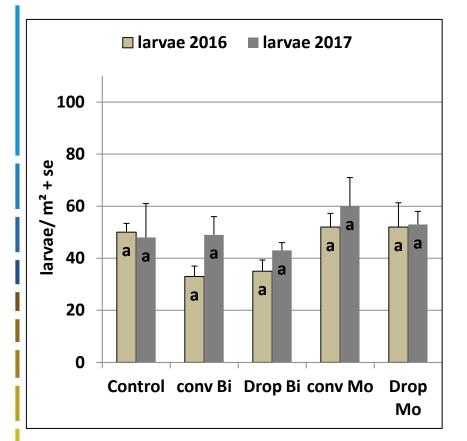




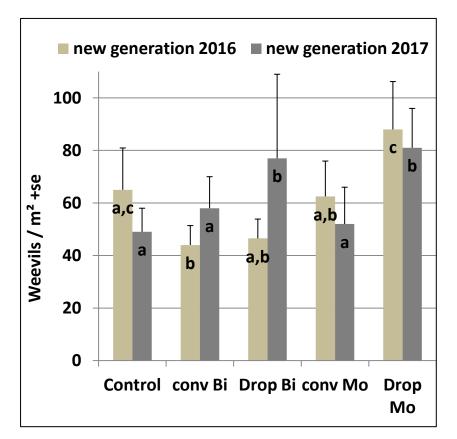
Mean  $\pm$  confidence intervall (red). Number of assessed plants n = 48.



# Abundance of larvae and new generation of *C. obstrictus*

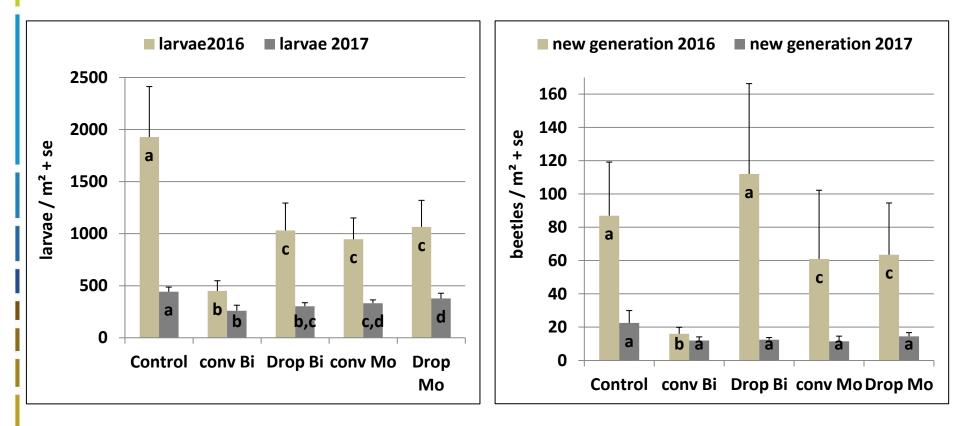


Larvae /  $m^2$  + se of *C. obstrictus* trapped in water trays, n = 24. Glm, p  $\leq 0.05$ .



Sum of new generation of *C. obstrictus* per  $m^2$  + se trapped with photoeclectors, n = 8. Glm,  $p \le 0.05$ .

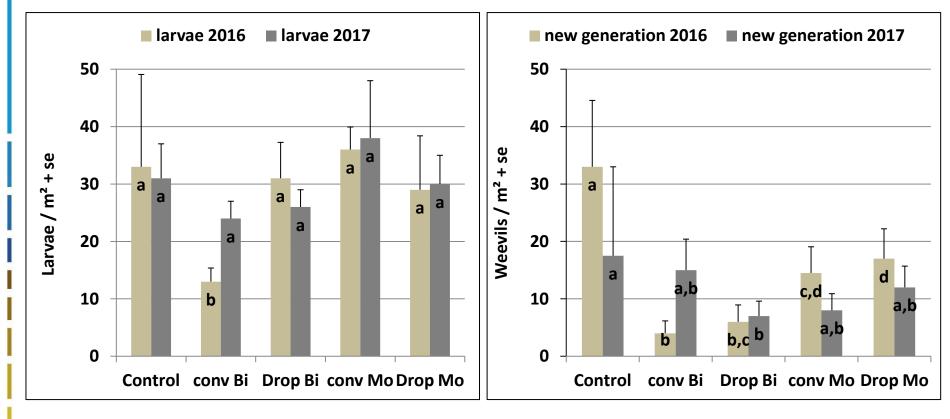
## Abundance of larvae and new generation of *B. aeneus*



Larvae /  $m^2$  + se of *B. aeneus* trapped with water trays, n = 24. Glm,p  $\leq$  0.05.

Sum of new generation of *B. aeneus* per  $m^2$  + se trapped with photoeclectors, n = 8. Glm, p ≤ 0.05.

# Abundance of larvae and new generation weevils of *C. pallidactylus*

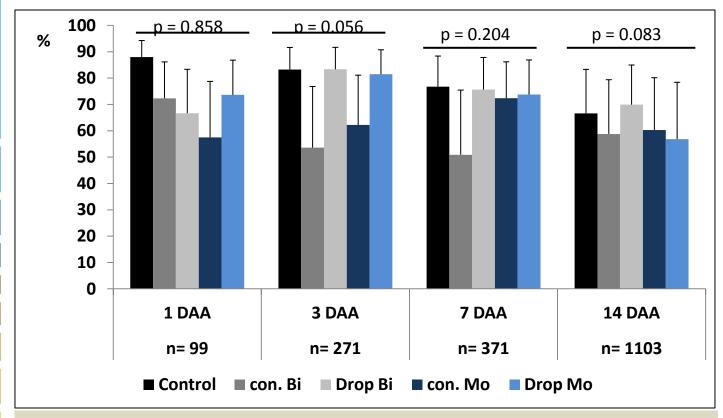


Larvae /  $m^2$  + se of *C. pallidactylus* trapped with water trays, n= 24. Glm, p≤ 0,05.

Sum of new generation of *C. pallidactylus* per  $m^2$  + se trapped with photoeclectors, n = 8. Glm, p ≤ 0.05.

### Parasitism of Pollen beetle larvae by *Tersilochus heterocerus* 2017

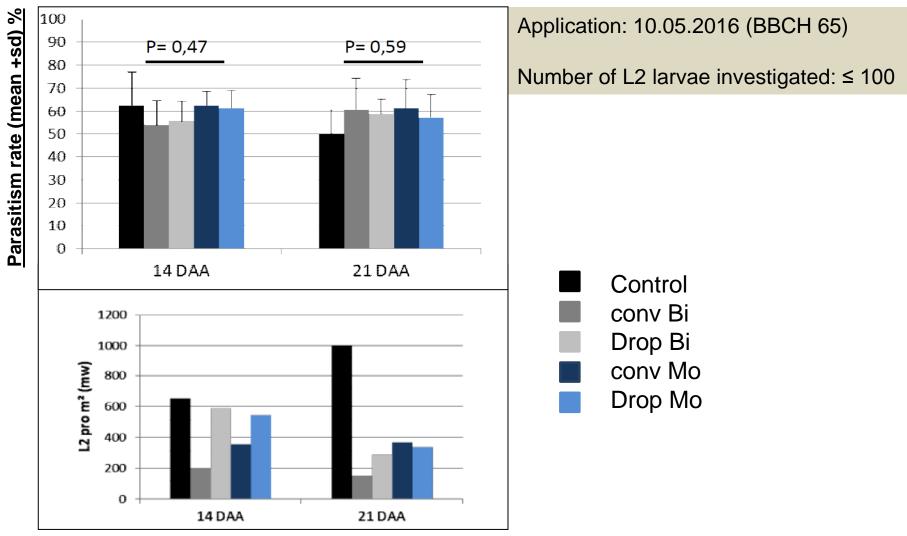




Application: 15.05.2017 (BBCH 65-67) Larvae were dissected and eggs of *T. heterocerus* were counted.

### Parasitism of Pollen beetle larvae by *T. heterocerus* 2016

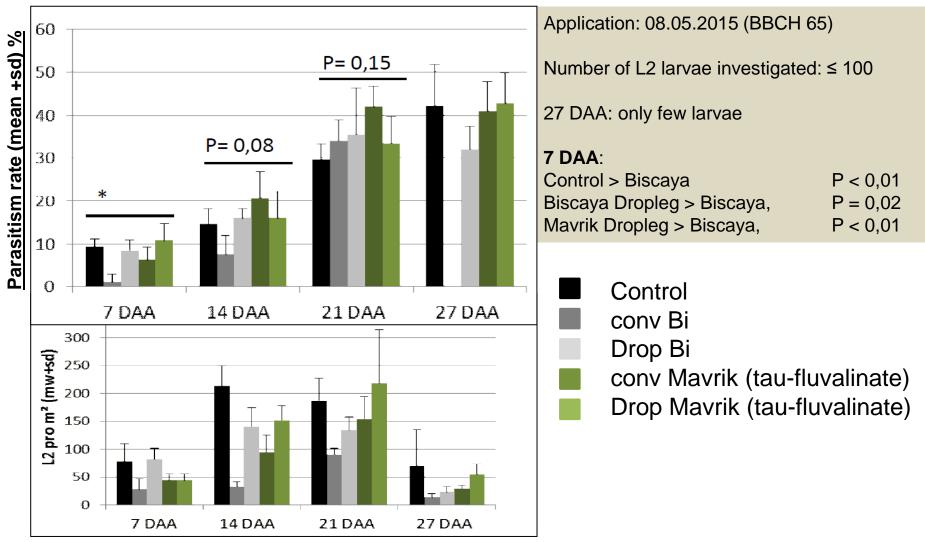




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### Parasitism of Pollen beetle larvae by *T. heterocerus* 2015

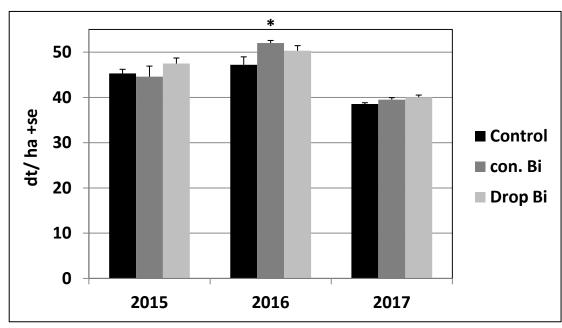




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### OSR yields from 2015-2017





Average yield + se in Wendhausen from 2015 - 2017

-> only in 2016 a significant effect of conventional Biscaya

-> no difference between application techniques

### Outlook



- Application during flowering also selects for resistance
- we are still waiting for a year with high pest abundance
- So far no remarkable differences in efficacy between conventional and dropleg spraying technique
- Generally dropleg technique can allow reduced drift values
- It can be an opportunity to keep active ingredients available for application during flowering

### Thank you for attention!

#### Thanks to:

- Dominik Feistkorn JKI-A
- Rapool for financial support
- Lechler