





Technical Bulletin for: Cabbage Root Fly

Delia radicum (L) • Diptera, Muscidae • DELRAD



DISTRIBUTION	Native to Europe, and recently introduced into Canada.
HOSTS	Most brassicas including cabbages, cauliflowers, broccoli, calabrese, brussel sprouts, kale, swedes and turnips.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Gray and marked with black spots, 6 to 7mm long.
LARVAE	Maggot-like, the posterior extremity bears a crown of 10 small black membranous points, 2 of which are bifidate, which are also visible on the puparium.
EGGS	Eggs are white, torpedo-shaped, about 1/8 inch long.
LIFE HISTORY	The adults emerge from the ground at the beginning of spring at dates which vary according to temperature, from the end of March to the beginning of May. The time of larval presence and corresponding damage, vary according to region, from the end of April to September.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENT, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	allyl-isothiocyanate on a paper coaster in peelable foil. Field life: four (4) weeks. 
TRAP TO USE	White Plastic Delta 
MONITORING STRATEGY	In smaller fields, use one trap every 1 to 1 1/2 acre. A minimum of two traps should also be used for fields of uneven topography. For larger fields (10 acres or greater) use 1-2 traps per five acres. Traps should be placed at approximately the same height as the crop. Traps should be checked weekly or more frequently, depending on pest population. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	For stemmed brassicas; cabbages, cauliflowers, broccoli etc. the best method is to use a disc or square of barrier material. To keep the fly away from turnips and swedes the best way is to grow under tents of horticultural fleece.

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