

Issue 3 – June 4, 2026

Manitoba Crop Pest Update



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Summary

Insects: Flea beetles in canola, cutworms and wireworms have been the main insect concerns over the past week. Foliar insecticide applications for **flea beetles** have started in the Eastern region, but are not widespread. Some reseeding of canola was also reported from the Eastern region. **Cutworm** control in sunflowers and soybeans was reported from the Central region. **Wireworm** damage was noted in the Northwest, Southwest and Central Regions. Notching from **pea leaf weevil** is being noticed in some pea fields. Some higher counts of **true armyworm** adults have occurred in traps in the Interlake region.

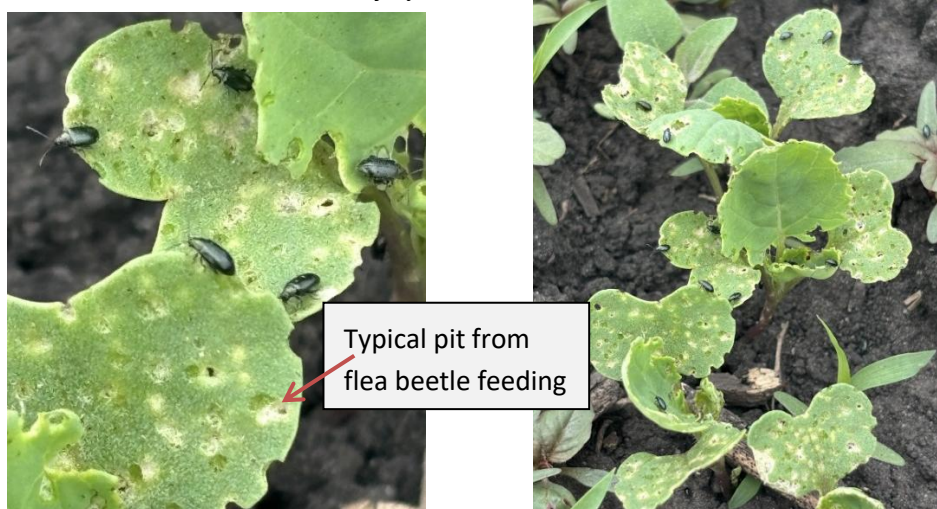
Diseases: No disease issues were reported this week. However, with the rains in the past few days, low spots flooded with water were observed. It is recommended that you would keep an eye on these patches, and scout for early season seedling diseases.

Weeds: In-crop post emergent spraying began in cereal crops before the rains hit earlier this week. Recent very warm weather has got crops and weeds growing rapidly. Spraying, to get it done within the right crop and weed staging, will resume as soon as fields can be travelled.

Entomology

Flea Beetles – An Introduction to Some New Foliar Insecticides

Seed treatments seem to still be providing adequate protection in many canola fields, but the protection may be wearing off in some of the earlier seeded fields. About three weeks after seeding, it is advised to more thoroughly monitor flea beetle levels and injury to canola.



Typical pit from
flea beetle feeding

Photos by Kai Mintenko,
Manitoba Agriculture

Report compiled by John Gavloski, Entomologist; Simon Huang, Plant Pathologist; Kim Brown, Weeds Specialist, Manitoba Agriculture. [Subscribe](#) to the weekly Crop Pest Update

A photo key, illustrating levels of injury to canola by flea beetles, as well as monitoring and management information, can be found in the factsheet “Flea Beetles on Canola and Mustard”: [flea-beetles-factsheet.pdf](#)

The factsheet also includes an updated list of foliar insecticides, as well as seed treatments, for flea beetles on canola. There are three new foliar insecticides that have been registered for flea beetles in canola over the past year. These are Sivanto Energy, Cosayr and Silencer Duo.

Sivanto Energy is a combination of two active ingredients, deltamethrin and flupyradifurone. The deltamethrin component will be familiar to many, as it is the same active ingredient found in Decis, Poleci, Decimate, Rauma and Advantage Deltamethrin. The flupyradifurone component may be less familiar to those growing or scouting field crops. It is the active ingredient in Sivanto Prime, an insecticide more commonly used in horticulture production, but with a few field crop uses. Flupyradifurone is also the active ingredient in BUTEO start. Flupyradifurone has both contact and systemic activity. The systemic activity may help to limit feeding on some of the newer growth.

The active ingredient in **Cosayr** is chlorantraniliprole. Chlorantraniliprole tends to have good residual activity. It is also a semi-selective insecticide; less toxic to bees and some beneficial insects. It won't move to new growth, but provides control on the treated plant material. Many field crop growers will be familiar with Chlorantraniliprole, as it is the same active ingredient found in Coragen Max, Shenzi, Vermis, Rorvik, and Maxunitech Chlorantraniliprole.

Silencer Duo is a combination of two active ingredients; chlorantraniliprole (Silencer Duo A) and lambda-cyhalothrin (Silencer Duo B). The two components are tank mixed before applying. This is combining a pyrethroid, which provides quick kill, with chlorantraniliprole.

These new insecticides expand canola growers' options for control of flea beetles.

Diseases



Spring Cereal Seedling Diseases

In the Crop Talk on June 3, 2026, there is a session focusing on “Spring Cereal Seedling Diseases – What to Look For”, feel free to check this out if you are looking for early season diseases when scouting in spring cereals.

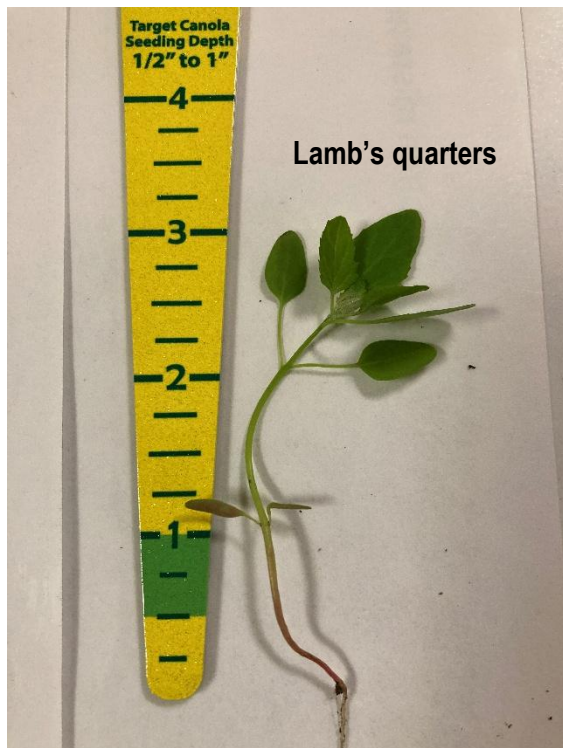
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0DH4_mIH7I&list=PLD7OiKfhYvB_AWG7oWH98z7D4LPdq_1fB

Weeds

Staging Weeds

Monitor weeds closely to get herbicides on at the correct staging.

Lamb's quarters:

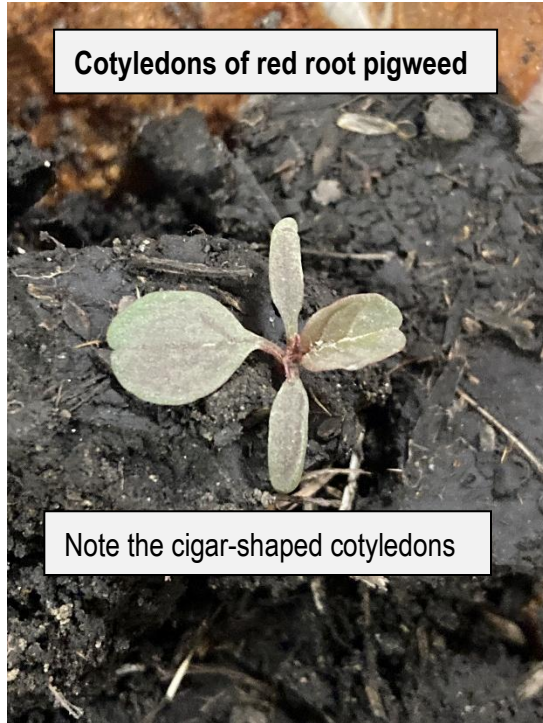
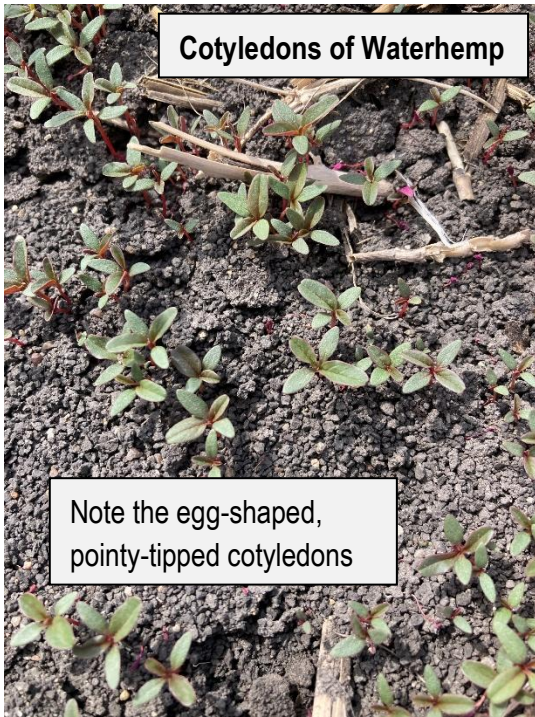


Weeds like lamb's quarters can be very small and at or near the end of the stage for control. In this picture we have 6-leaf lamb's quarters that is just over 3 inches tall.

Most products control this weed up to the 6 or 8 leaf stage, consult the herbicide label and make sure you have good coverage on small weeds to get the best use of the product.

Waterhemp:

Warm season weeds like pigweeds have started to show up in fields. Earliest waterhemp plants have emerged. In the first picture below, look at the egg-shaped, pointy-tipped cotyledons of waterhemp, versus the cigar-shaped cotyledons of red root pigweed (second picture). Redroot pigweed will have rough feeling stems and petioles (the stem of the leaf) due to many small hairs. Waterhemp does not have hairs on stems and petioles and are smooth feeling. You can see and feel the difference when both plants are small, if you examine them very closely. Knowing which pigweed(s) you have is critical for choosing control products, since waterhemp is resistant to several commonly used herbicide groups.



Forecast

Diamondback moth

A network of pheromone-baited traps for diamondback moth are once again being checked weekly in May and June. Counts of adult diamondback moth have generally been low, although some moderate counts occurred in traps near The Pas in the Northwest region, Ste. Anne in the Eastern region, and Arnes in the Interlake region. The table below shows the highest counts for each agricultural region.

Table 1. Highest cumulative counts of diamondback moth (*Plutella xylostella*) in pheromone-baited traps for five agricultural regions in Manitoba as of June 3, 2026.

Lower Risk: 0-25 Elevated Risk: 26-200 Higher level of moth catch: 200+

Region	Nearest Town	Trap Count
Northwest	The Pas (East)	32
	Grandview	5
	Makaroff	3
	San Clara	2
	Macnutt	1
Southwest	Belmont	3
	Sioux Valley	1
	All other counts	0
Central	Dominion City	6
	St. Joseph	2
	Emerson	1

	All other counts	0
Eastern	Ste. Anne	34
	Tourond	14
South Interlake	Stonewall	5
	East Selkirk	3
	Warren	3
	All other counts	0
North Interlake	Arnes	51
	Morweena	23
	Teulon	20
	Gimli, Arborg, Teulon	11 each
	Washow Bay	10

← Highest Cumulative Count

Highest trap counts of diamondback moth in each region and a monitoring summary are updated weekly on the Insect Page of the Manitoba Agriculture website at:

<https://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/insects/pubs/diamondback-moth-trap-results.pdf>

Counts are normally updated every Thursday morning, but the website may be updated more frequently if higher counts come in.

True armyworms

Traps for true armyworm were set up in early May. Some high trap counts have started to show up in recent weeks in the Interlake region. A count of 252 true armyworm moths was recorded from the trap near Teulon during the week of May 17-23, and three traps in the Interlake have had a weekly count above 100 (Teulon, Riverton and Shorncliffe).

Highest cumulative counts of armyworms in pheromone-baited traps for agricultural regions in Manitoba as of June 3, 2025.

Region	Nearest Town	Trap Count
Southwest	Baldur	2
	Belmont	2
	Roseland	1
	Melita	1
	All other counts	0
Central	Horndean	1
	All other counts	0
Eastern	Arnaud	0
Interlake	Teulon	398
	Riverton	245
	Shorncliffe	204
	Shorncliffe	154

← Highest cumulative count

	Husavik	80
	Washow Bay	32

Results from the true armyworm traps are also being entered and mapped on the Great Lakes and Maritimes Pest Monitoring Network website:

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/7164d23d488246d198dcf7a07d8c9021/page/Home/?views=Welcome>

To view the data, select TAW. The “Play” button at the bottom can be set so the map automatically advances (click middle arrow), or set to “Stop” and the arrows at either side of the button can be used to go forward or backward a week at a time. Larger dots mean more moths trapped. A Legend is provided to help interpret dot size.

Adult armyworms that are arriving would be looking for lush stands of grassy plants to lay their eggs into. Often forage grasses and winter cereals seem to be preferred sites, although spring cereals may be attractive as well in some years (probably less so this year for moths arriving in May). Those scouting cereal crops and forage grasses in the Interlake region should pay extra attention for feeding injury or check levels of true armyworm larvae.

A reminder for those monitoring traps for true armyworm that the pheromone lures should be changed every 3 weeks so that the pheromone plume is strong enough to attract the moths to the trap.

Bertha armyworm trap setup timing

A reminder that given the delayed pupal development this year, we will aim to set the traps for bertha armyworm the second week in June (June 7 to 13).

Identification Quiz

Question: The creature in the photo below was found this week while digging at the edge of a canola field to look for insect such as cutworms and wireworms. What is it?



This is a centipede, and more specifically a soil centipede. Centipedes are often assumed to be classified as insects, but instead they belong to a class of arthropods called Chilopoda. They are generalist predators, feeding on a variety of prey items. There are 54 species of centipedes in Canada. They are divided into 4 orders: stone centipedes (Lithobiomorpha), soil centipedes (Geophilomorpha), long-legged centipedes (Scutigermomorpha) and tropical centipedes (Scolopendromorpha). Despite the term “centipede” coming from the Latin for “one hundred feet”, centipedes have varying numbers of leg pairs.

Soil centipedes (order Geophilomorpha), like the one pictured above, have 27 to 191 leg pairs; the number of leg pairs is always odd. They are eyeless and blind, with long and narrow bodies. There are 19 species of soil centipedes in Canada, eight of these being species not native to Canada.

To **report observations** on insects, plant pathogens, or weeds that may be of interest or importance to farmers and agronomists in Manitoba, please send messages to one of the following Manitoba Agriculture Pest Management Specialists.

John Gavloski, Entomologist (204) 750-0594
Kim Brown, Weed Specialist (431) 344-0239

Simon Huang, Plant Pathologist (204) 750-4248