


Safflower pests management

Safflower growth stage pest							Pest management strategies
	Cotyledon	Four-leaves	Multi-leaves	Budding	Flowering	Seed filling	
Cutworms	<i>Agrotis segetum</i>						Deep plowing after harvest, Winter flooding, Weeds control, Use of Poisonous baits (mix of insecticides and wheat bran), Spraying with insecticides at the end of the day.
Seed bug				<i>Oxycarenus pallens</i>			Deep plowing and burying of stubbles, Spraying with suitable insecticides (Imidacloprid or Deltamethrin).
Aphids	<i>Aphis fabae, Myzus persicae</i>						Timely cultivation, Weeds control, Seed treatment or spraying with suitable insecticides (Primicarb or Imidacloprid).
Two spotted spider mite			<i>Tetranychus urticaea</i>				Weeds control, Rotation and Stubble management, Spraying with suitable miticides (Bromopropylate or Hexythiazox).
White fly			<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>				Weeds control, Rotation and Stubble management, Spraying with suitable insecticides (Imidacloprid or Spiromesifen).
Defoliator beetle		<i>Cassida palaestina</i>					Rotation, Pest control in the early stages of damage using suitable insecticides (Imidacloprid or diazinon).
Safflower fly				<i>Acanthiophilus helianthi</i>			Timely cultivation, Tolerant varieties, Spraying with suitable insecticides at budding stage and first of pest appearance.
Bollworm				<i>Helicoverpa spp</i>			Deep plowing after harvest, Winter flooding, Rotation, Weeds control, Spraying with insecticides, Biological control by wasps.
Bugs			<i>Lygus spp</i>				Timely cultivation, Weeds control, Spraying with suitable insecticides (Deltamethrin or Imidacloprid).
European mole cricket	<i>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</i>						Deep plowing, Winter flooding, Use of poisonous baits, Collecting mechanically by traps.