



Fig. 1. Brown scarring, leaf puckering and distorted growing point caused by swede midge feeding in collards. Photo: C. Hoeping.



Fig. 2. Insect exclusion netting (ProtekNet, 25 gram, Dubois Agrinovation) set up over 42' x 100' beds of broccoli at Muddy Fingers Farm in early spring, 2013. 10-ft metal electrical conduit (Lowe's) bent with a hoop bender (Johnny's Selected Seeds) is used to make the hoops to hold up the exclusion netting (1 hoop every 4 feet). Fiberglass rod posts (Zareba 48 inch, Tractor Supply Co., cut in half) are used to anchor the hoops, and snap clamps (for ½ inch EMT, Johnny's Selected Seeds) are used to hold netting onto hoops (need 2 per hoop). Photo: Liz Martin

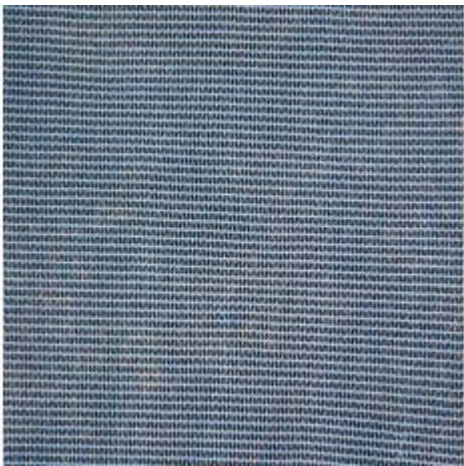


Fig. 3. Close-up of ProtekNet insect exclusion netting. Photo: Dubois Agrinovation.

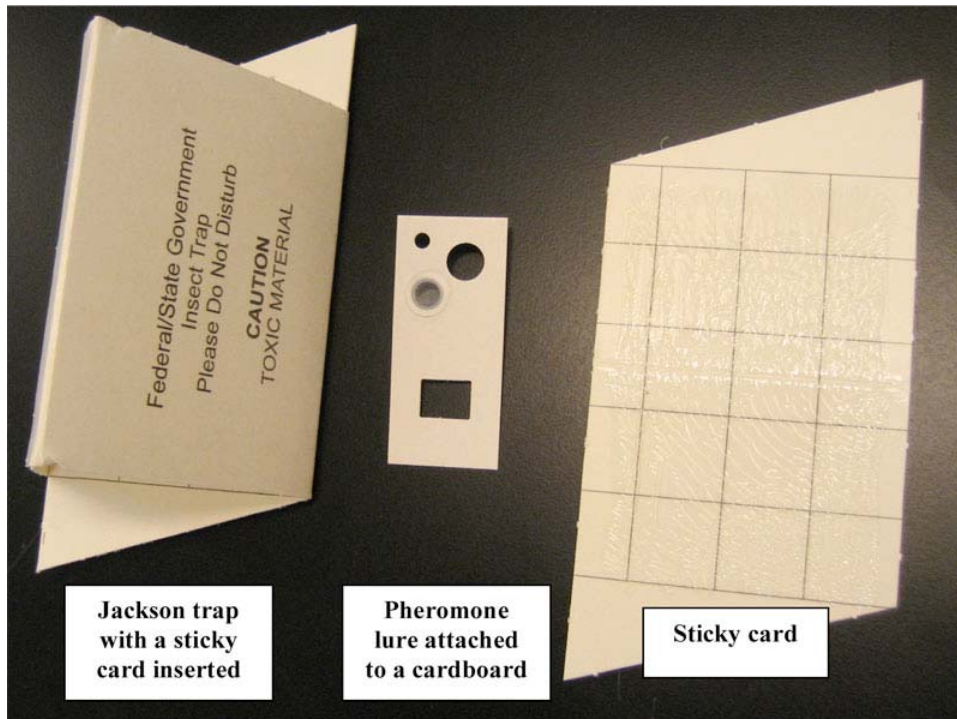


Fig. 4. Components of a swede midge pheromone trap including Jackson trap, pheromone lure and sticky liner. Photo: Swede midge information site for the US.



Fig. 5. Swede midge pheromone trap set up for monitoring in a broccoli planting. The trap sets about 1-foot above the ground within the crop canopy on a wooden or metal stake. Pheromone lures are changed every 4 weeks and sticky liners (where the captured males are stuck) should be changed twice-weekly to every 2 weeks, depending on SM pressure. Photo: C. Hoepfing.