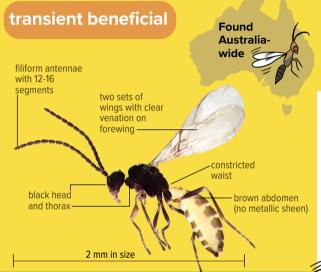
Invertebrate Knowledge Card Aphid parasitoid wasp Diaeretiella rapae

D. rapae is found throughout the year. Population size corresponds to the abundance of its aphid host. Evidence of D. rapae is commonly seen in Autumn & Spring when mild conditions favour aphid activity.

Key monitoring periods

- Use sticky traps near aphid populations
- Look for bronze coloured aphid mummies



More *D. rapae* have been found parasitising grain

Strongly associated with cole crops, although it will

target aphid hosts in stands of other crops, such as

Can parasitise several hundred aphids in one lifetime.

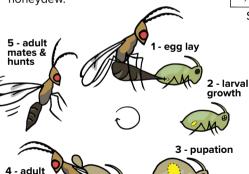
This wasp can itself be parasitised by several other

aphids than any other wasp species.



Autumn

Larvae feed on aphid during development, but as an adult *D. rapae* will feed on floral and extrafloral nectar, in addition to honeydew.





Cabbage

Green peach aphid

Spring

aphid

Turnip

Russian wheat aphid

Summer



Some common aphid hosts of *D. rapae* *preferred host

From egg to adult

An adult *D. rapae* will insert its ovipositor into an aphid and lay an egg, which hatches within 2-3 days. The larva feeds on the aphid from the inside, pupating within the aphid carcass (a 'mummy') and emerging as an adult.

At 20°C the lifecycle, from egg to adult, takes 12.5-13.5 days. Females live for 10-15 days and males for 7-10 days.



cereals.

groups of wasps.

This research initiative is a GRDC investment that seeks to deliver new knowledge to improve the timing of pest management decisions in grain crops to grain growers: CSE00059. This project is being undertaken by the CSIRO in partnership with cesar, NSW DPI, SARDI, the University of Melbourne, and WA DPIRD. This card was developed by cesar, with support from project partners. Technical input from Sam Ward. Graphics: Elia Pirtle (aphids & wasps) & Jessica Lye (canola growth). Photo by Elia Pirtle, cesar.

emergence