Seasonal Moth Trapping for Detection of Adult Flights for Southwestern Dorn Borer, Western Bean Cutworm and Fall Armyworm 2014
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Summary

The moth trapping project was conducted from June 1, 2014 thru mid-September to monitor the seasonal moth flight of Southwestern Corn Borer, Western Bean Cutworm and Fall Armyworm. Three (3) pheromone bucket style traps were setup (one per pest species) in two (2) Lipsomb County fields. Field #1 was located southeast of Darrouzett and Field #2 was located east of Darrouzett.

Objective

To provide current real-time information to corn producers in Lipscomb County about the activity of Southwestern Corn Borer, Western Bean Cutworm and Fall Armyworm moth flights during the 2014 growing season.

Materials and Methods

Pheromone bucket style traps were setup in two (2) different fields to monitor the abundance and duration of moth activity of South western Corn Borer, Western Bean Cutworm and Fall Armyworm. Traps were monitored weekly from June until the 10th of September.

Results and Discussion
Conclusions

Moth counts of the Western Bean Cutworm for the season were very low or nonexistent. Indicating over the past four (4) years this pest currently is not a large concern for corn growers in Lipscomb County. However it is worth keeping an investigation going to see if the Western Bean Cutworm moves into this area. Fall Armyworms the past four (4) years have been relatively high. 2014 Fall Armyworm numbers reached above two hundred (200) by June 17th in Field #1 and stayed above two hundred (200) until September 11th in Field #1. Field #2 reached above two hundred (200) by June 24th however only stayed there for two (2) weeks. Field #1 reached levels over one thousand (1000) on July 17th declined to eight hundred four (804) on July 24th and surpassed one thousand (1000) again on August 3rd. In my opinion, the possibility exists that Field #1 may be in a natural flyway for the Fall Armyworm moth. Trapped moth numbers have been very high at this site for four consecutive years.

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