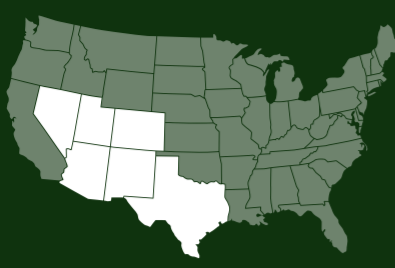


GOT WESTERN BEAN CUTWORM?



Western bean cutworm has historically resided in the southwestern U.S.



In recent years, it's moved as far east as Ontario and Quebec, in numbers significant enough to cause serious damage.

WESTERN BEAN CUTWORM TRAP COUNTS

Moths Captured

- 0–34
- 35–103
- 104–197
- 198–324
- 325–550
- 551–934
- 935–1,700



July 29–August 5, 2018
Source: Ontario Corn Pest Coalition

WHAT'S DRIVING THE PRESSURE?

- 1** Increased survivability
Sandy soils and no/low-till acres make the perfect winter bed
- 2** High humidity
Increases the survival rate of eggs and young larvae
- 3** Multiple host crops
Boosts the overall pest population threat

EYEING THE ENEMY¹

EGGS

- Eggs are laid in masses of up to 200 and shaped like pin-head sized cantaloupe
- Pearly white when laid
- Turn tan and then purple before hatching



LARVAE

- Larvae are tan to pink in colour
- Two dark brown bands behind the head
- No straight, lateral lines or black tubercles (warts) along the sides



ADULTS

- Adults are dark brown and sport white bands along their wing edge
- Have a distinctive white spot and crescent moon shaped marking



PEST LIFE CYCLE¹

Larvae overwinter underground
Soil chambers
5–10" deep



Adult moths emerge
Early June to early July



Moths lay eggs on upper leaves
Eggs hatch within 1 week



Young larvae feed on tassels and silks
2–3 days



Larvae tunnel into ears
Extensive kernel feeding



LOOK FOR ENTRY HOLES ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE HUSK!



WHAT'S AT STAKE?¹

Yield potential

Pests literally eat away at profit potential

Disease threat

Provides an entry point for diseases like Fusarium

Pest threat

Invites secondary pests to feed on damaged ears

Reduced quality

Reduced crop quality and marketability due to ear rot

SCOUTING FOR WESTERN BEAN CUTWORM¹

At pre-tassel to early tassel emergence timing...



CHOOSE 20 PLANTS IN 5 AREAS



LOOK AT THE TOP 3 TO 4 UPPER LEAVES



CHECK FOR EGG MASSES & YOUNG LARVAE

PHEROMONE TRAPS SHOULD BE USED



TO MONITOR FOR MOTH FLIGHT

5%

EGGS AND LARVAE
Present on 5% of the plants cumulatively over a two- to three-week period

SPRAY THRESHOLDS

HATCHED EGGS
95% tassel emergence

95%



TIMING IS CRITICAL! ONCE LARVAE ENTER THE CORN EAR, INSECTICIDES ARE NO LONGER EFFECTIVE.

¹ OMAFRA Publication 811: Agronomy Guide for Field Crops.

Always read and follow label directions. The Syngenta logo is a registered trademark of a Syngenta Group Company. © 2019 Syngenta.