

TIMELY INFORMATION

Agriculture & Natural Resources

July 31, 2009

AU PEST ALERT: Insect counts from IPM pheromone traps in PEANUTS Report by Dr. Ayanava Majumdar (Ext. Entomologist) & ACES IPM team members

Numbers below show insect counts from recent as well as previous counts (two weeks trapping period), up to 31 July 2009.
Most recent insect numbers appear highlighted.

County>>	Southwestern AL						Central AL		Southeastern AL	
	Baldwin		Washington		Escambia		Autauga		Henry	
Crop insect pest	Population tracker	Trend	Recent number	Trend	Recent number	Trend	Recent number	Trend	Population tracker	Trend
Beet armyworm (BAW)	35>>39>> 58	++	40	+	4		1		23>>15>> 49	++
Fall armyworm (FAW)	2>>25>> 66	++	8		24	+	3		1>> 19	+
Southern armyworm (SAW)	2>>9>> 11	+	0		5		0		1>> NA	+
Cabbage looper (CL)	2>>11>> 15	+	1		1		1		4>> 6	+
Soybean looper (SL)	6>>2>> 24	+	1		1		2		0>> 0	-
Corn earworm (CEW)	14>>11>> 9	+	3		3		NA		11>>2>> 0	-
Tobacco budworm (TBW)	17>>13>> 17	+	0		16		4		10>>2>> 29	-
Black cutworm (BCW)	0>>1>> 0	-	0		0		5		0>>2>> NA	-
Lesser cornstalk borer (LCB)	35>>102>> 130	++	76	+	61		115	++	10>>40>> 149	++
Corn rootworm (CRW)	1>>2>> 0	-	0		2		0		24>>2>> 0	-
Stink bug (SB)	0>>0>> 0	-	NA		0		0		0>> 0	

+ increasing pest pressure ++pest warning (begin scouting crop to determine actual injury) - declining population

NA = Not available

Comments on peanut insect pest population trends:

- **Insect pressures remained high in SW and SE AL counties and appear to decrease further north indicating prolonged emergence of moths.**
- Alabama crop producers are experiencing an outbreak of armyworms this year. Small caterpillars were abundant in Baldwin and Henry County fields when moth numbers were between 15 to 20; however, as soon moth numbers in traps reached above 40 per trap there appeared to be significantly more armyworm caterpillars in medium stages with detectable levels of feeding injury. At this point (>40 moths/trap), several outbreaks of armyworms were being reported from Baldwin and Henry Counties especially from cotton, hay, and soybean fields. Number of caterpillars need to be >4 per foot of row for any treatment to begin in peanuts; so monitor your peanut crop closely and take timely action.
- Increasing number of tobacco budworm moths in traps (compared to less fluctuating corn earworm numbers) indicates a need to be on alert for this insect in sensitive crops. If moth numbers exceed 15 per trap for several consecutive observations, then that is an indication of high moth activity which could result in higher caterpillar count on favored crops.
- Lesser cornstalk borer activity is consistently high in many counties of Alabama; drought conditions could favor crop destruction by this insect.

For more information, please visit https://sites.aces.edu/group/commhort/vegetable/Vegetable/alabama_IPM_trap_network.aspx.

Please provide us feedback regarding how you use this information and an approximate savings in insecticide you have made by incorporating this monitoring information into your scouting program on your. Please email azm0024@auburn.edu, call 2513318416 or take the Internet survey available on the above website for submitting your comments. Thank you.