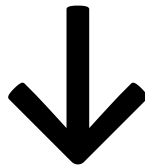


Moth Trap Catch Report For The First Week of July 2016

Tim Reed, Ron Smith and Alana Jacobson

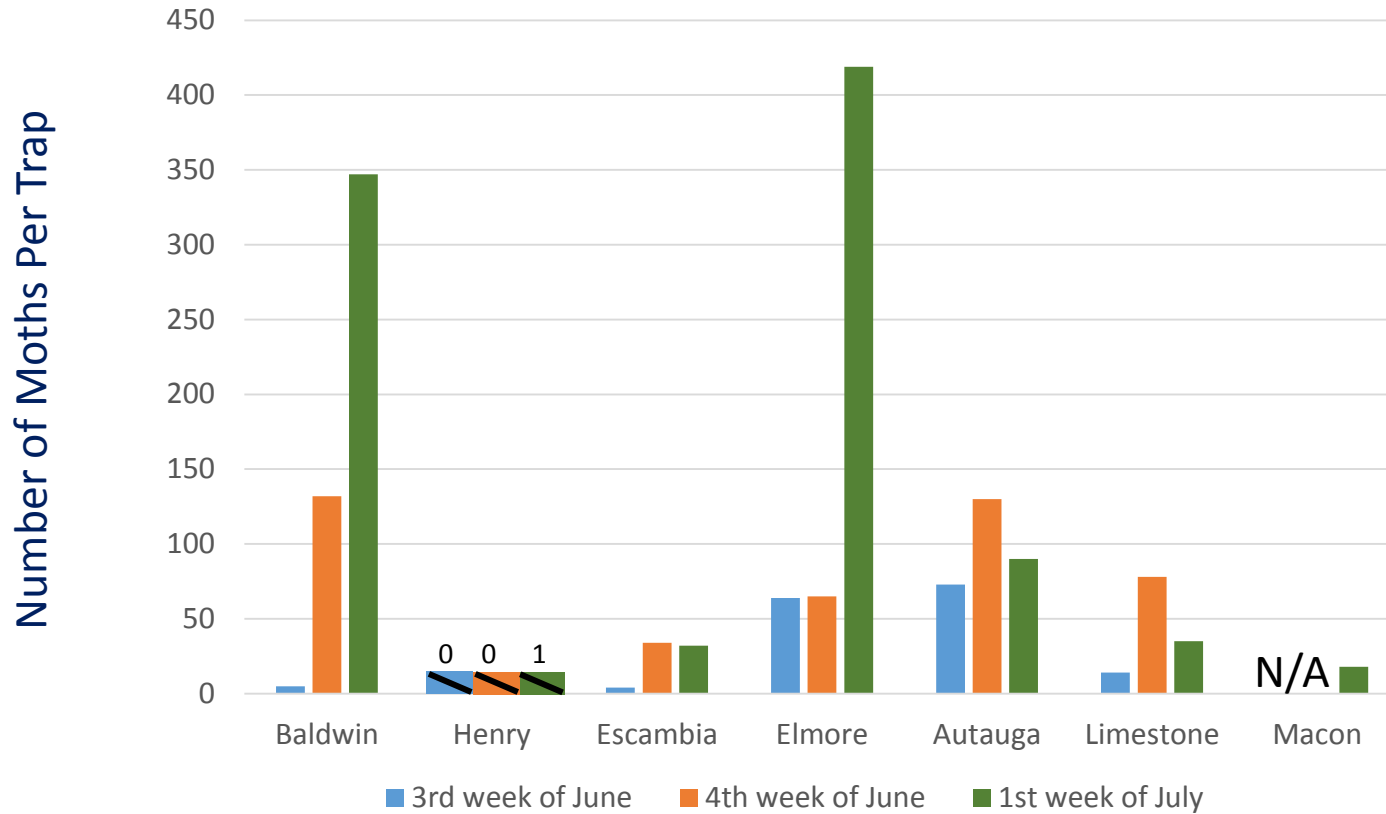
During the first week of July cotton bollworm (CBW) moth trap catches increased significantly in Baldwin and Elmore counties. Numbers declined in Autauga county but were still significant. We continued to observe CBW moths in cotton test plots at the Prattville research unit through the second week of July. CBW moth trap catches were moderate to very low at the Limestone, Escambia and Henry county sites. Although CBW moth trap catches were extremely low at the Henry county location at the Wiregrass Regional Research and Extension Center, there were reports of high numbers of CBW moths about 5 miles east of Headland in irrigated cotton. Large numbers of CBW and tobacco budworm moths are also being found in cotton fields in the Eufaula area. We speculate that the CBW moth trap catches at the Wiregrass Station are low due to the lack of corn acreage in the vicinity. Non-Bt corn could provide as many as 30,000 moths per acre if one worm per stalk survived to become an adult. CBW larvae will hatch and crawl inside the bloom and once the bloom closes the larva will remain hidden there for around 5 days and feed on the small boll. Conventional cotton varieties and to a lesser degree PhytoGen varieties (except PHY 495 W3RF) are susceptible to yield reductions by the CBW. We collected the first soybean podworm (= CBW) of the year from soybeans at the Brewton Research Station on July 12. Soybean podworm numbers have been relatively low in soybeans in recent years but that may not be the situation this year.

Tobacco budworm moth numbers were moderate at the Baldwin, Henry, Autauga and Limestone county trapping sites and were low at the Elmore and Macon county sites. Soybean looper (SBL) moth trap catches were very high at the Baldwin county site and relatively high at the Elmore county site. SBL moth numbers were moderate at the Limestone county site and low at the Escambia county site. Growers should make sure that defoliation levels do not exceed the 20% threshold in soybeans that are in the reproductive stage. Growers who apply pyrethroids now to soybeans to control stink bugs, kudzu bugs or 3-cornered alfalfa hoppers will have an increased chance of having a soybean podworm or SBL infestation since the insecticide will reduce numbers of beneficial insects and spiders.

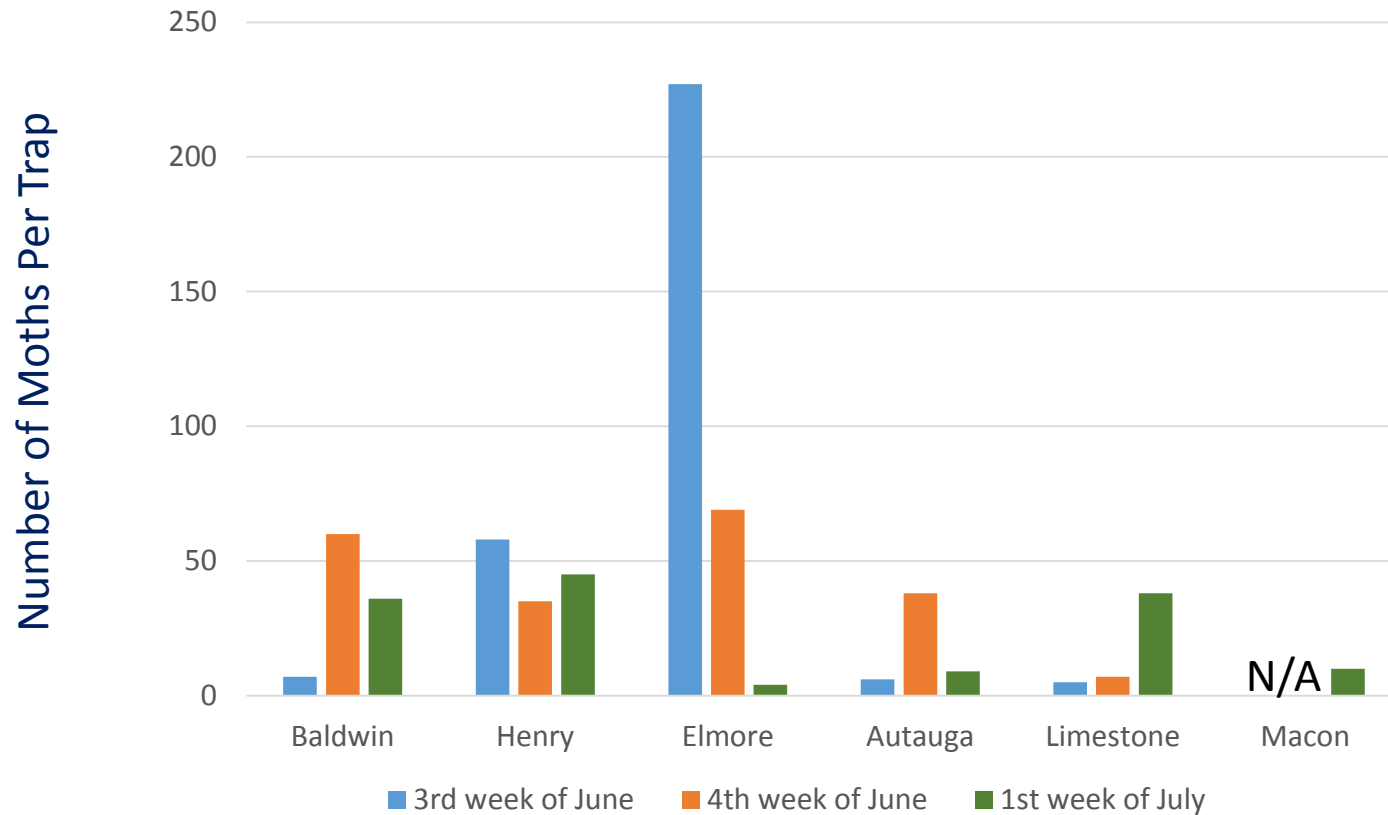


Cursor down to see moth activity charts

Cotton Bollworm Moths per Trap by Location, 2016



Tobacco Budworm Moths per Trap by Location, 2016



Soybean Looper Moths per Trap by Location, 2016

