Technical Bulletin for:

European Corn Borer IA

Ostrina nubilalis (Hübner) • Lepidoptera: *Crambidae* • OSNUIA

DISTRIBUTION	Native to Europe, introduced in the United States and Canada. Ranges is from the East Coast, as far west as the Rocky Mountains and as far south as the Gulf Coast. Also found in Northern Africa.
HOSTS	Primarily a pest of corn but can also be a pest of bell peppers, wheat and cotton.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Adults are brown moths with a body length of about 19 mm.
LARVAE	Larvae are creamy white to light pinkish brown caterpillars with several brown spots on each segment. Larvae start about 1.5 mm long and will reach a length of about 22 mm when fully developed.
EGGS	Eggs are laid in masses of about 20 eggs each. The masses are white, about 6.4 mm in diameter.
LIFE HISTORY	The European corn borer overwinters as fully-grown larvae in corn cobs or corn stalks. Adult moths begin to emerge after 450 days (50°F base) – typically during May in the United States. Most of the United States has two generations with areas bordering Canada having just one generation per year. The southern United States may see as many as four generations per year.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z11-14Ac and E11-14Ac on a red rubber septum. Field life: four (4) weeks. 
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta  
MONITORING STRATEGY	Pheromone traps should be placed in vegetation that has the highest likelihood of harboring moths. Trap placement can be on the field edge, in grassy moth action sites, or within the field. In soybeans, potato, and cotton, which also serve as action sites, within-field trap placement is preferred. In corn, trap placement within the field at ear height is effective for the second generation in the eastern United States where field sizes and habitat are variable. In the central Corn Belt, traps are typically placed with the base below the top of the vegetation in moth action sites along grassy areas adjacent to corn fields.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROLS	Destruction of stalks and plowing to a depth of 20 cm is required for the destruction of larvae. Mowing stalks close to the surface will destroy more than 75% of larvae.

Alpha Scents, Inc.
insect monitoring systems
Alpha Scents, Inc., 360 S. Sequoia Pkwy. Canby, OR 97013
TEL: 503-342-8611 • FAX: 314-271-7297 • sales@alphascents.com • www.alphascents.com