






# Technical Bulletin for: Beet Armyworm

*Spodoptera exigua* (Hübner) • Lepidoptera: *Noctuidae* • SPOEXI



<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>	Southern and Western United States, Western Canada, Central and Southern Europe, Africa, Middle East, Southeast Asia, Japan, and Australasia.
<b>HOSTS</b>	Rice, cotton, tomato, beet, cabbage, celery, tobacco, asparagus, and many other crops and flowers.
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	
<b>ADULT MOTH</b>	A small, brownish moth. Rather non-descript in appearance and not easy to recognize. Wingspan 24-30mm.
<b>LARVAE</b>	Green at first and later green to brown, usually with a lateral stripe, about 30mm.
<b>EGGS</b>	Laid in clusters, several layers thick and covered with hairs from the female abdomen. Each cluster contains 50-300 eggs.
<b>LIFE HISTORY</b>	Female lays 300-900 eggs (up to 1700). Larvae develop in 10-13 days. Adults emerge after 6 days as pupae inside an earthen cell. There are 5-8 generations per year.

## MONITORING INFORMATION

<b>LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE &amp; FIELD LIFE</b>	(Z)-9-Tetradecen-1-ol and (Z,E)-9,12-Tetradecadienyl acetate in A Red Rubber Septum. Field life: Four (4) weeks.	
<b>TRAP TO USE</b>	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap	 
<b>MONITORING STRATEGY</b>	Place traps in the spring above crop canopy before moth emergence. Change the trap and lure every 4 weeks or more frequently depending on temperature and dusty conditions. Monitor moth populations between late March and mid-December. Check with your local Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
<b>CULTURAL &amp; PHYSICAL CONTROL</b>	Armyworms are often attracted to fields with barnyard grass. When they are done feeding on barnyard grass, larvae move to corn. Minimize infestations of barnyard grass.	

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