

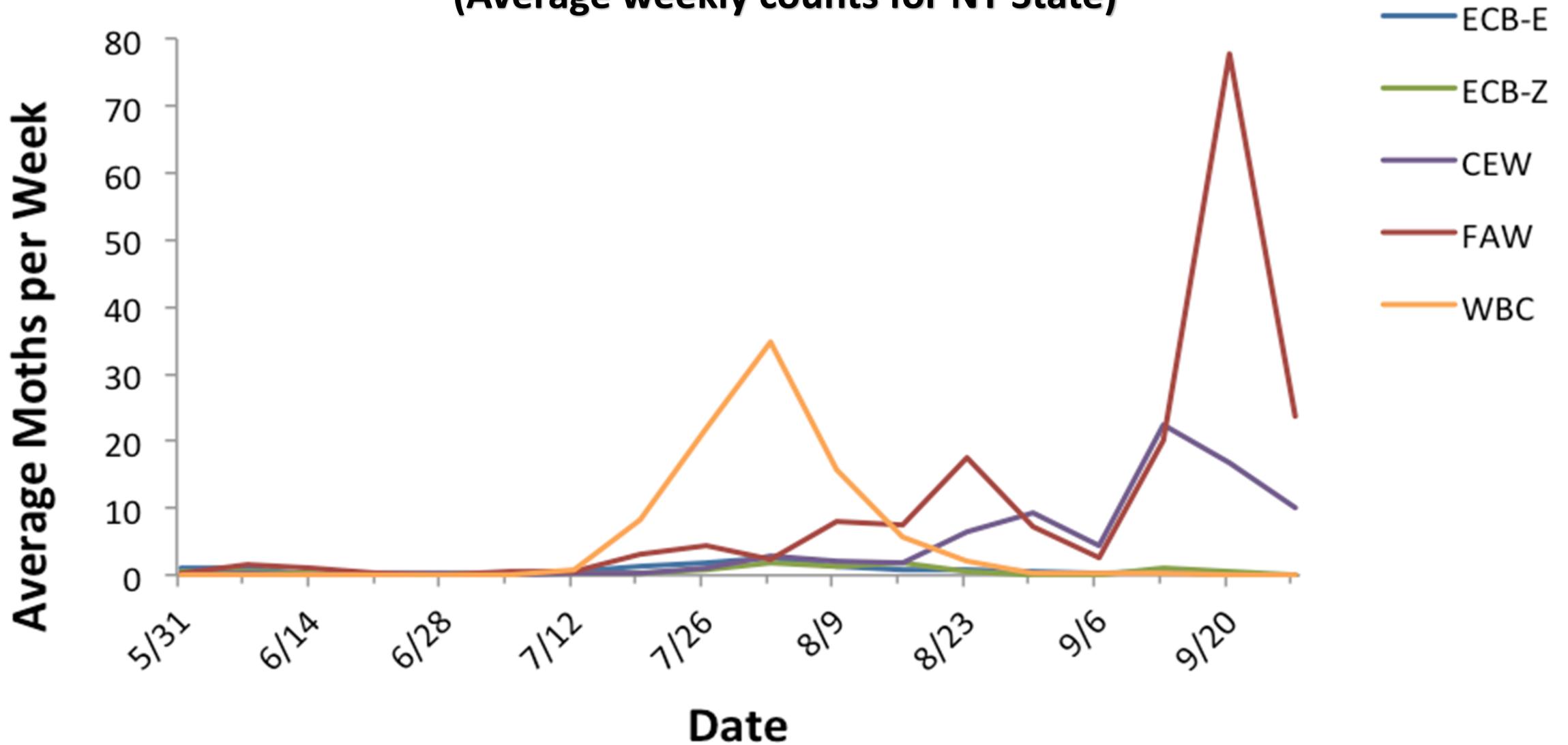
2016 Sweet Corn Pheromone Trap Catches



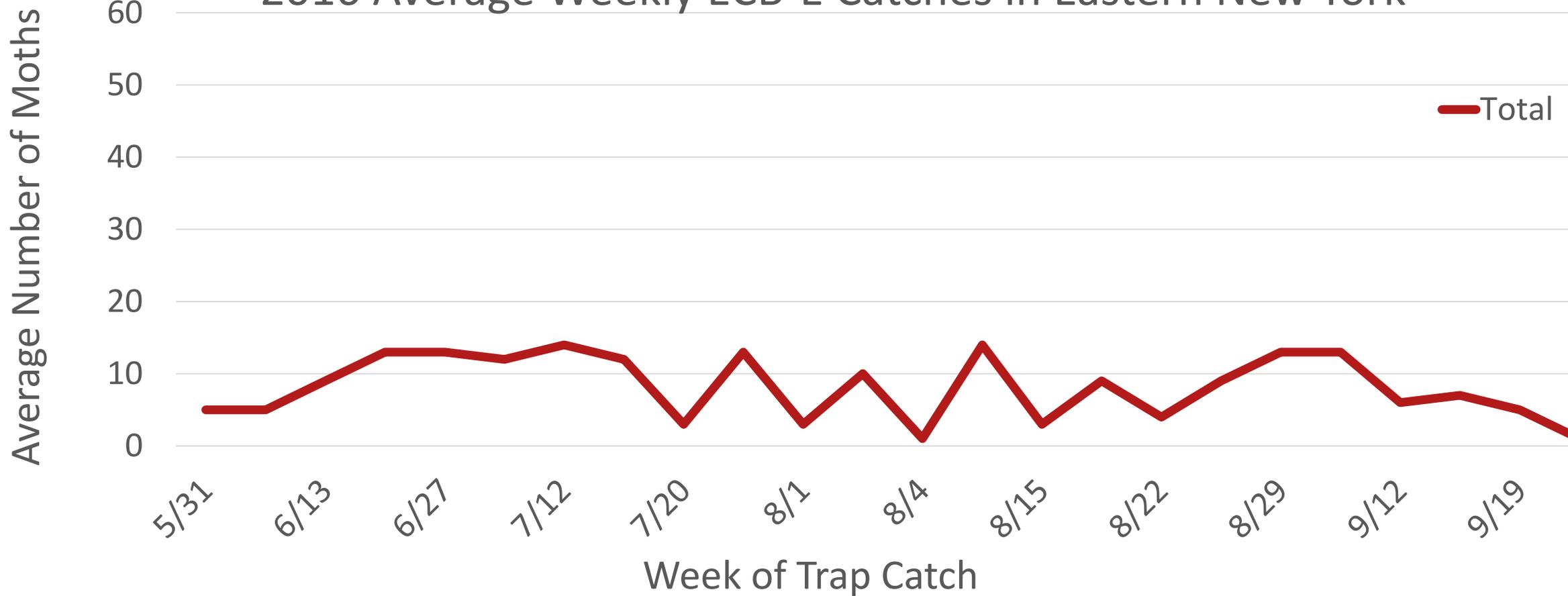
Cornell University
Cornell Cooperative Extension
Eastern New York Commercial Horticulture

Sweet corn trap catches 2016

(Average weekly counts for NY State)



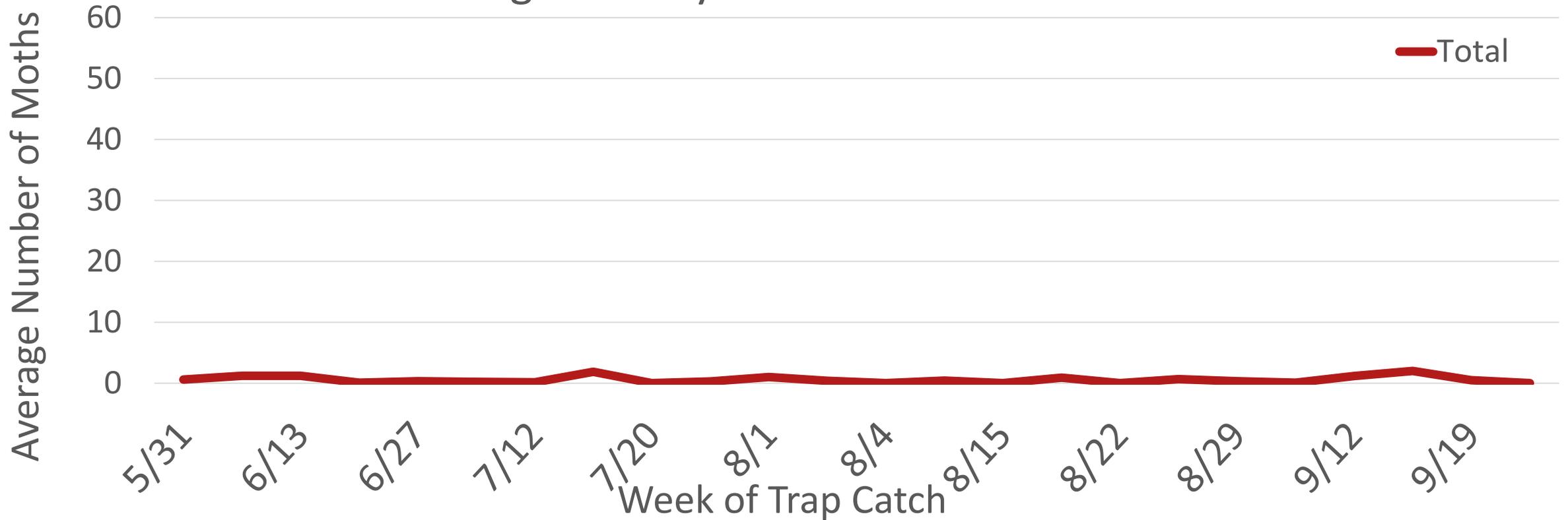
2016 Average Weekly ECB-E Catches in Eastern New York



European corn borer: Trap catches are useful as a backup to scouting for these insects. If you scout a field and find it's under threshold, and the trap counts are low, you can feel pretty sure that a spray is not needed. If trap catches are high and you're not finding anything, maybe you need a scouting refresher course to be sure you're able to see egg masses and damage. Damage may be caused by larvae hatching earlier in the season when trap catches were high, even though they are not currently high. Another thing we've observed is that in hot, dry seasons moths may not lay as many eggs as you would expect because they don't have access to water, so high trap catches are not always an indicator of what's happening in the field.

For additional life cycle information: <https://extension.entm.purdue.edu/fieldcropsipm/insects/euro-cornborer.php>

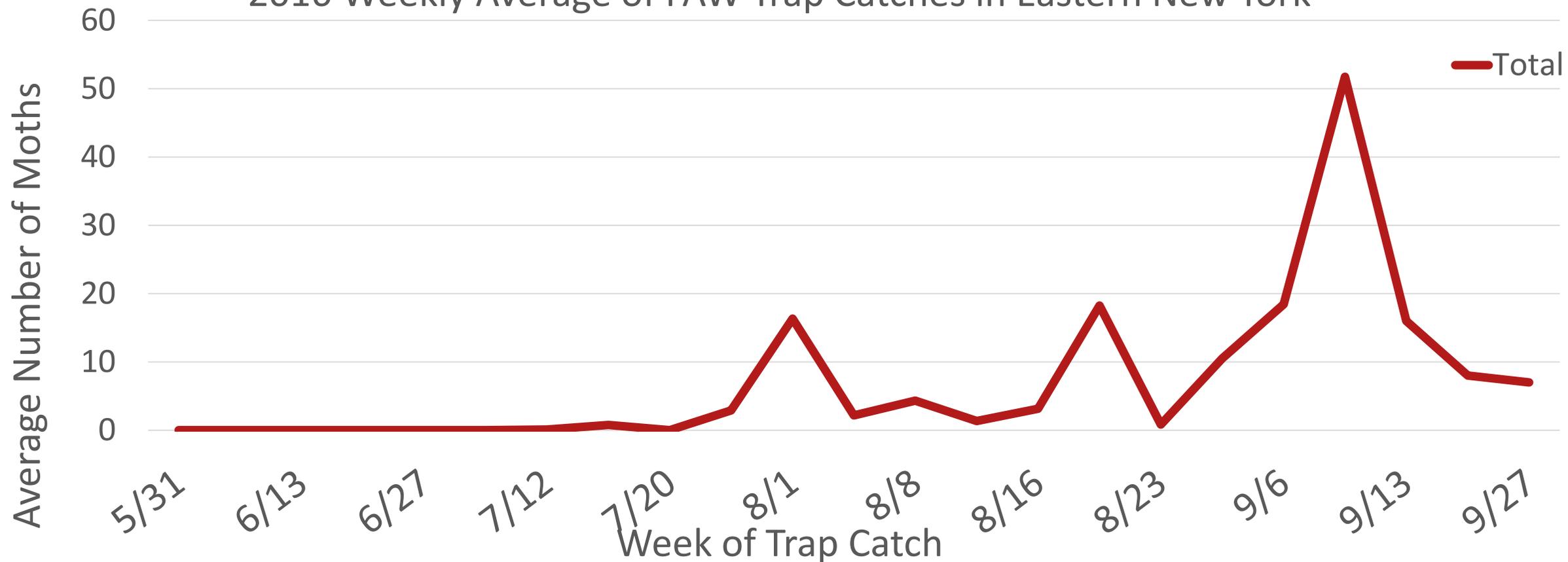
2016 Average Weekly ECB-Z Catches in Eastern New York



European corn borer: Trap catches are useful as a backup to scouting for these insects. If you scout a field and find it's under threshold, and the trap counts are low, you can feel pretty sure that a spray is not needed. If trap catches are high and you're not finding anything, maybe you need a scouting refresher course to be sure you're able to see egg masses and damage. Damage may be caused by larvae hatching earlier in the season when trap catches were high, even though they are not currently high. Another thing we've observed is that in hot, dry seasons moths may not lay as many eggs as you would expect because they don't have access to water, so high trap catches are not always an indicator of what's happening in the field. That's why scouting is more reliable.

For additional life cycle information: <https://extension.entm.purdue.edu/fieldcropsipm/insects/euro-cornborer.php>

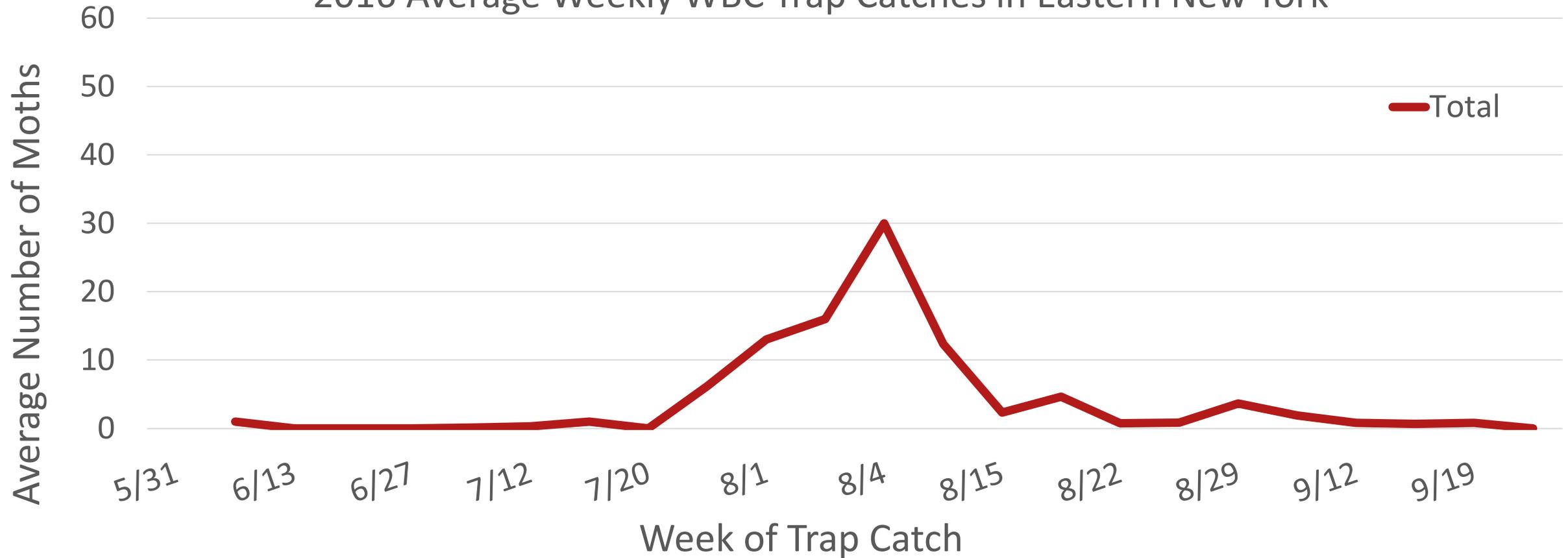
2016 Weekly Average of FAW Trap Catches in Eastern New York



Fall Armyworm: Trap catches are useful as a backup to scouting for these insects. If you scout a field and find it's under threshold, and the trap counts are low, you can feel pretty sure that a spray is not needed. If trap catches are high and you're not finding anything, maybe you need a scouting refresher course to be sure you're able to see egg masses and damage. Damage may be caused by larvae hatching earlier in the season when trap catches were high, even though they are not currently high. We've observed that in hot, dry seasons moths may not lay as many eggs as you would expect because they don't have access to water and high trap catches are not always an indicator of what's happening in the field.

For additional life cycle information: http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/field/fall_armyworm.htm

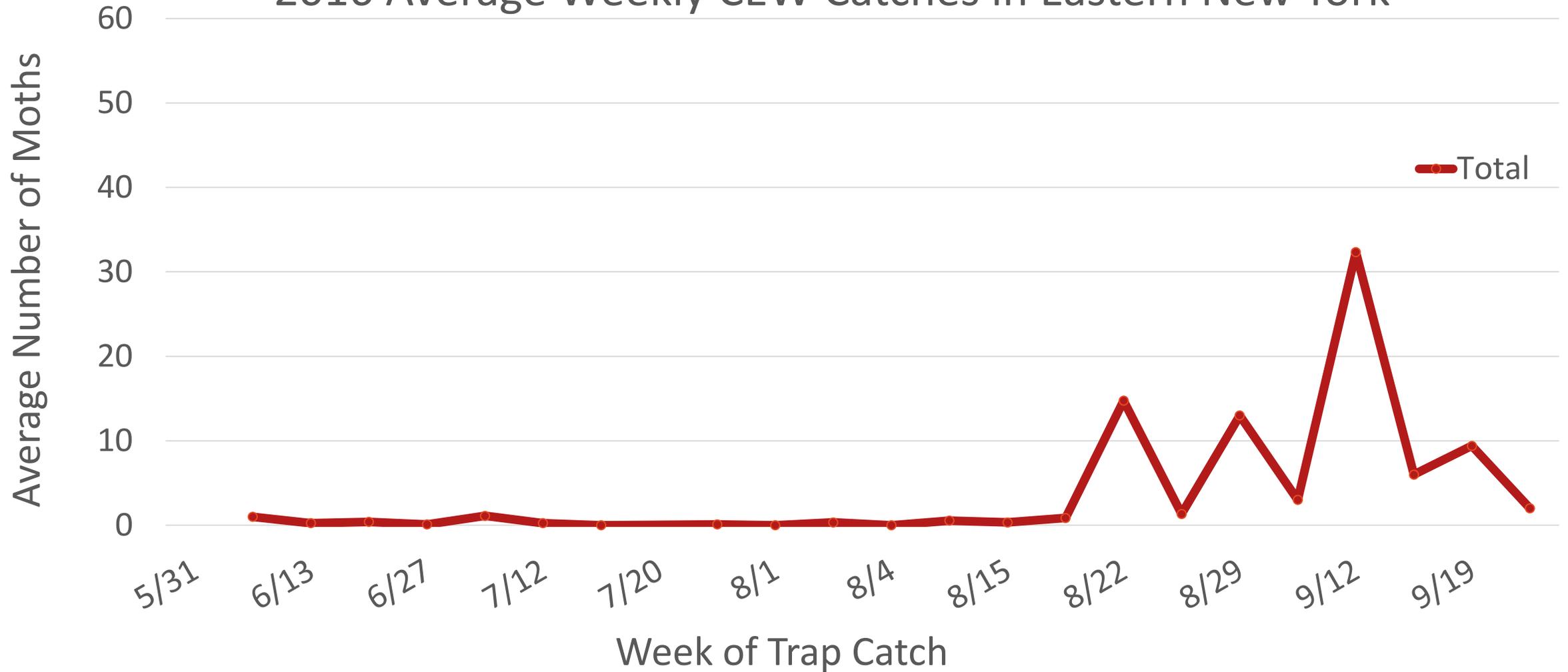
2016 Average Weekly WBC Trap Catches in Eastern New York



Western bean cutworm: trap catches are used as an indicator of when to scout for egg masses. Western bean cutworm only has one generation per year, so when the flight has peaked, fields in the late whorl – green silk stage should be scouted for egg masses, and if over threshold, sprays should be timed to prevent larvae from tunneling into ears.

For additional life cycle information: <https://extension.entm.purdue.edu/fieldcropsipm/insects/western-bean-cutworm.php>

2016 Average Weekly CEW Catches in Eastern New York



Corn earworm: Corn earworm moths lay their eggs directly on silks and they are difficult to reliably scout for, so we use trap numbers to determine how often to spray green silk stage corn. The higher the trap catches, the more frequently the field needs to be sprayed.

For additional life cycle information: http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/veg/corn_earworm.htm



Cornell University
 Cornell Cooperative Extension
 Eastern New York Commercial Horticulture

Corn Earworm Spray Recommendations

Average corn earworm catch			
Per Day	Per Five Days	Per Week	Days Between Sprays
<0.2	<1.0	<1.4	No Spray(for CEW)
0.2-0.5	1.0-2.5	1.4-3.5	6 days
0.5-1.0	2.5-5.0	3.5-7.0	5 days
1-13	5-65	7-91	4 days
over 13	over 65	over 91	3 days

Add one day to the recommended spray interval if daily maximum temperatures are less than 80° F for the previous 2-3 days.

All pest information from this slideshow can be found at:
<http://sweetcorn.nysipm.cornell.edu/sweet-corn-pheromone-trap-catches-what-do-they-mean-how-do-i-use-them/>