Pheromone Chemicals
The name you can always trust
Mfrs: Pheromone Traps, Lures, Yellow sticky traps

SPODOPTERA FRUGIPERDA – The fall armyworm, Spodoptera frugiperda, is a lepidopteran pest that feeds in large numbers on the leaves and stems of more than 80 plant species, causing major damage to economically important cultivated grasses such as maize, rice, sorghum and sugarcane but also other vegetable crops and cotton. First identified in India in May 2018, by end of November 2018, presence is observed in States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Orissa and West Bengal and noted to be serious pest of Maize, Millets, Sugarcane.

Damage

Larvae cause damage by consuming foliage. Young larvae initially consume leaf tissue from one side, leaving the opposite epidermal layer intact. By the second or third instar, larvae begin to make holes in leaves, and eat from the edge of the leaves inward. Feeding in the whorl of corn often produces a characteristic row of perforations in the leaves. Larval densities are usually reduced to one to two per plant when larvae feed in close proximity to one another, due to cannibalistic behavior. Older larvae cause extensive defoliation, often leaving only the ribs and stalks of corn plants, or a ragged, torn appearance. Presence of larvae during the late whorl stage could reduce yield by 5 to 20 percent.

Larvae attaining the corn kernels display the fastest rate of development

Egg

Eggs are spherical (0.75 mm diameter); they are green at the time of oviposition and become light brown prior to eclosion. Egg maturity takes 2-3 days (20-30°C). Eggs are usually laid in masses of approximately 150-200 eggs which are laid in two to four layers deep on the surface of the leaf. The egg mass is usually covered with a protective, felt-like layer of grey-pink scales (setae) from the female abdomen. Up to 1000 eggs may be laid by each female.

Larva

Larvae are a light green to dark brown with longitudinal stripes. In the sixth instar, larvae are 3-4 cm long. Larvae have eight prolegs and a pair of prolegs on the last adbominal segment. On hatching they are green with black lines and spots, and as they grow they either remain green or become buff-brown and have black dorsal and spiracular lines. If crowded (by a high population density and food shortage) the final instar can be almost black in its armyworm phase. Large larvae are characterized by an inverted

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Y-shape in yellow on the head, black dorsal pinaculae with long primary setae (two each side of each segment within the pale dorsal zone) and four black spots arranged in a square on the last abdominal segment. There are usually six larval instars, occasionally five.

Pheromone Traps providing information of ETL's plays important role in any IPM programme.

Trap canopy should be placed one feet above crop canopy to achieve optimum catch.

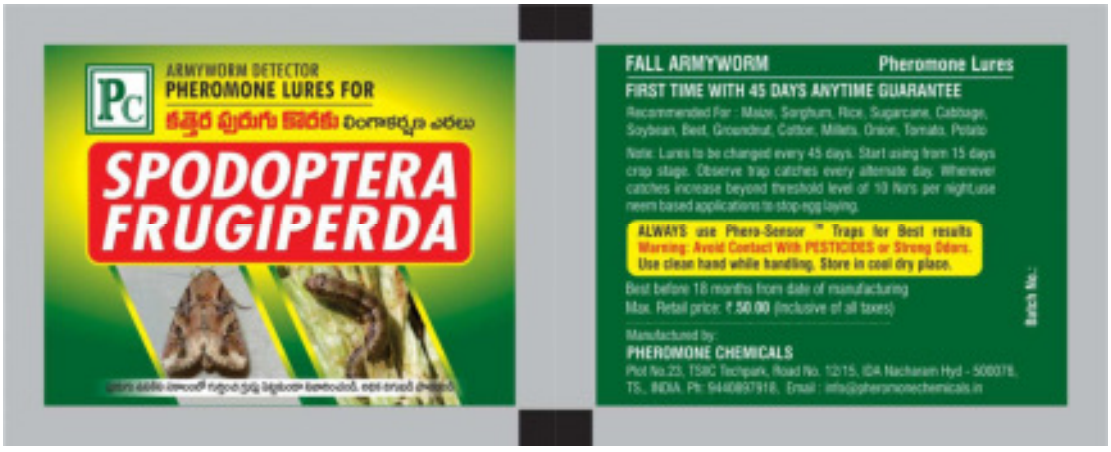
ETL for Spodoptera frugiperda is 10 No's of moths per trap per day.

LURE FOR	: Spodoptera frugiperda
MATERIAL OF PHEROMONE LURE	: Virgin Yellow Color Silicone rubber in tube form
Technical pheromone composition	: Z9:14 AC, Z11:16 AC, Z7:12 AC in ratio of 87:12.5:0.5
Dosage of each Lure	: 3mg
Duration of Lure working in field	: 30-45 Days after installation
Packing of Lures	: Trilaminated Aluminum Foil
Shelf Life	: 18 months from packing

Recommended for: Maize, Sorghum, Rice, Sugarcane, Soybean, Millets, and other crops.

Use @ 10 No's of traps per acre.

Always use Phero – Sensor ™ – SP / BP for best results.



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