



WESTERN BEAN CUTWORM

WBC over winter as larvae in soil chambers where adult moths then emerge in late June. The females lay egg masses on the upper corn leaves containing 5-200 eggs. The eggs hatch and the larvae are very mobile. They must be sprayed before they enter the ear. Multiple larvae can feed on one ear which can leave very little to harvest. Due to the feeding damage, quality can also be severely affected with secondary pests and ear rots.

High risk fields include: corn that is in pre-tassel to early tassel during peak moth flights, no-till and sandy soils.



FS WHAT YOU CAN DO:

WBC can overwinter, so this pest is increasingly common in our territory. We have the right experience to effectively monitor high risk fields.

- Crop protection & field maps
- Aerial permits will be done ahead of time
- Moth counts will be monitored in pheromone traps
- Scouting for the presence of WBC egg mass, pressures, staging & proper spray timing recommendations
- Geo-referenced scouting reports include current satellite image.

\$3/ acre



Bringing you what's next

For more information, contact:
Nicole Weber, Precision Ag Manager, FS PARTNERS
(519) 404-5820
nweber@fspartners.ca

Sign up here:

Name: _____

Phone #: _____

Email: _____

of Acres: _____

FSP Crop Specialist: _____