





Technical Bulletin for: Striped Rice Stemborer

Chilo suppressalis (Walker) • Lepidoptera: Crambidae • CHISUP



DISTRIBUTION	India, China, eastern Asia, Japan, Taiwan, and Malaysia.
HOSTS	Major pest of rice and corn. Also, cockspur, Burgu millet and various other grasses.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Fore wings are 11-15mm in length dirty white to brown, with brown scales. Hind wings vary from white to yellowish-brown.
LARVAE	Grayish-white with a black head. The head turns brown at maturity.
EGGS	Translucent white, later turning dark yellow as they mature. Size is approximately 0.9 mm x 0.5 mm.
LIFE HISTORY	In tropical regions, there can be up to six generations per year. Eggs are typically laid on leaves near the base of the tree, in a cluster of 60 to 70. After hatching, larvae burrow into the stems to feed. A full life cycle lasts 35-60 days.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z11-16Ald, Z13-18Ald, Z9-16Ald and BHT on red rubber septum. Field life: thirty (30) days	
TRAP TO USE	Paper or Plastic Delta Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	In smaller fields, use one trap every 1 to 1 ½ acre. A minimum of two traps should also be used for fields of uneven topography. For larger fields (10 acres or greater) use 1-2 traps per five acres. Traps should be placed at the highest point of the plant. Traps should be checked weekly or more frequently, depending on pest population. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROLS	Carryover populations can be reduced by destroying volunteer rice plants that can provide breeding sites between crops. Timing planting to avoid peak adult activity and planting varieties that mature early can also help keep populations in check.	

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