








Technical Bulletin for: Bertha Armyworm

Mamestra configurata (Walker) • Lepidoptera: Noctuidae • MAMCON



DISTRIBUTION	Native to the Mediterranean, now found in Europe and Hawaii.
HOSTS	Coffee, corn and citrus.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Mainly grey-black and 1 ½ inches long.
LARVAE	Brown or velvety-black and 1 ½ inches long at maturity.
EGGS	The size of a pinhead and white at first, becoming darker as they age.
LIFE HISTORY	Up to three generations in Europe with infestation often occurring on hosts damaged by primary pests such as aphids, mealybugs, scale insects or Mediterranean fruit fly.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	(Z)-11-Hexadecenyl acetate and (Z)-9-Tetradecenyl acetate on red rubber septum. Field life: four (4) weeks. 
TRAP TO USE	Paper or Plastic Delta   or Uni-Trap  
MONITORING STRATEGY	Traps should be located two meters in from the field edge and away from any existing shelterbelts. Space bertha armyworm traps at least 110 meters apart when using more than one trap per field. If diamondback moth and bertha armyworm traps are both located in the same field, a distance of at least 50 meters between the two trap types is recommended. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROLS	Methods include planting alternative crops, effective weed control, early swathing and fall cultivation. Fall cultivation can kill many pupae by mechanical damage. Fall cultivation should not be used on light-textured soils susceptible to erosion. Effective control of weeds can reduce infestations.

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