

**DID
YOU
KNOW?**



The First Detection of Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda* J.E. Smith) in the Philippines

JUNE 7, 2019

BPI- Crop Pest Management Division received a report from the Regional Crop Protection Center Region II- (RCPC 2) on the detection of the first suspected incidence of Fall Armyworm (FAW) in corn at Brgy. Minanga, Piat, Cagayan.



cpmd@buplant.da.gov.ph



(8)-236-0598

FALL ARMYWORM: Identifiable features and characteristics



Upside down white "Y" on dark head



Large spots on the second last segment arranged in square pattern



Male FAW Adult



Female FAW Adult

Unlike other lepidopterous pests, fall armyworm attacks all corn stages causing significant yield loss if not well managed.



cpmd@buplant.da.gov.ph



(8)-236-0598

PEST MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Cultural Methods

- Plowing under corn stubbles after harvest
- Practice synchronous planting within the cluster area
- Practice proper field sanitation to destroy weeds that serve as an alternate host
- Crop rotation
- Collection and crushing of egg masses and larvae
- Use 4-5 pheromone traps for FAW detection; and minimum of 25 traps for management in every 1 hectare of corn field
- Use of resistant varieties



cpmd@buplant.da.gov.ph



(8)-236-0598

Biological Control

- Use of predators (earwig and lacewing), parasitoids (*Trichogramma*), and entomopathogenic nematode (EPN).
- Use 25-30 bags (400 grams/bag) per hectare of entomopathogenic fungi like *Metarhizium anisopliae* and *Beauveria bassiana*.
- Use 10 bottles (10 pcs of infected larvae/bottle) of nucleopolyhedrosis virus (NPV) per hectare.

Chemical Control

- Use of FPA registered pesticides following the manufacturer's recommendation as last resort beyond 10 - 20% incidence (FAO).

