







Technical Bulletin for: Southwestern Corn Borer

Diatraea grandiosella (Dyar) • Lepidoptera, Crambidae • DIAGRA



DISTRIBUTION	Mexico, Southern United States
HOSTS	Sugarcane, forage & grain sorghums, broomcorn, johnsongrass, teosinte, millet, field corn, popcorn, sweetcorn
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Wingspan: 19-38 mm, dull-white or buff colored.
Larvae	Roughly 25 mm long, white abdomen with 8 dark brown or black spots. Becomes pale yellow with faint spots during winter.
Eggs	Flattened, whitish (develop red transverse lines later), oval
LIFE HISTORY	Passes the winter as a full-grown larva in the taproots of the old corn or sorghum stalks. It changes to a pupa inside the stalk during early spring and emerges as an adult a few weeks later. The moth deposits eggs in small groups on the underside of leaves in an overlapping shingle fashion. The egg hatches within a few days, and the young worm feeds first upon the leaves but soon bores into the pith of the stalk. A larva may feed on several stalks. There are one to three generations annually.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z-9-16Ald, Z-13-18Ald, and Z-11-16Ald in a Gray Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: Thirty (30) days.	
TRAP TO USE	Paper/Plastic Delta Trap or Uni Trap	  
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps near affected crops, about at ear or seed level, or about 2 feet in the air, at least 30 m apart over a field. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Intercrop with hybrid corn plants. Check fields for infestations, remove infested plants and dispose of if necessary.	

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Alpha Scents, Inc., 360 S. Sequoia Pkwy. Canby, OR 97013
TEL: 503-342-8611 • FAX: 314-271-7297 • sales@alphascents.com • www.alphascents.com