





Technical Bulletin for: Mexican Rice Stem Borer

Eoreuma loftini (Dyar) • Lepidoptera, Crambidae • EORLOF



DISTRIBUTION	Southern United States, Mexico
HOSTS	Grasses, including Rice and Sugarcane.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	The wingspan is about 12 mm. Adults are light tan. The forewings with a small black central dot and two faint, blackish longitudinal streaks.
Larvae	Whitish with a light-colored head.
Eggs	Spherical, globular, cream colored.
LIFE HISTORY	Adults are on the wing from April to October. Eggs are laid between the fold of dried leaves. Larvae feed on fresh leaf sheaths after hatching, and later bore into the stem or stalk, packing it with frass to prevent entry of parasitic or predatory entities. Once mature larvae make moth emergence holes, they pupate within the stems.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z11-16Ac, Z13-18Ac and Z13-18Ald in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: Thirty (30) days.	
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps in or nearby host plants during the spring and/or summer months, depending on geographical region. There is increased flight activity in the spring with a peak in March-April and later between September and November. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	To reduce damage early planting is recommended. Look at the leaf sheath for orange lesions caused by larval feeding. Avoid confusing these lesions with sheath blight injury. To confirm Mexican rice borer injury, peel off the leaf sheath to expose the feeding larva or to detect frass. Remove damaged regions as necessary. Destroy of johnsongrass and vaseygrass along field margins to remove overwintering sites.	

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