





Technical Bulletin for: Wheat Head Armyworm

Faronta diffusa (Walker) • Lepidoptera, *Noctuidae* • FARDIF



DISTRIBUTION	Most of North America, excepting the Yukon and Alaska.
HOSTS	Heads of various cereal crops, notably Timothy Grass
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Forewing length 12-16 mm. Pale yellowish ground color, the central longitudinal stripe breaks up before reaching the outer edge of the wing, dissolving into a broad delta-shaped gray area that stretches from the anal angle to the apex.
Larvae	Range from several shades of green, yellow and pink to brownish. There is a pale middorsal line and a supraspiracular black band. The spiracles are light yellow with black rims.
Eggs	
LIFE HISTORY	Adults fly from March through October. The first generation of larvae, which emerges in mid- to late- spring, is the generation that tends to cause undetected but significant damage to wheat crops. This generation pupates in mid-summer. Second generation larvae appear in the fall and overwinter as pupae.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z11-16Ac and Z11-16Ald in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure Longevity: Thirty (30) days.	
TRAP TO USE	Multi-color Uni Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps near host plants, at least 1 m off of the ground. When trapping for multiple species of insect, a spacing of up to 20m is recommended. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Inspect for damage to crops. Remove infested branches as necessary. In extreme cases, removal of entire host plant may be required.	

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