








# Technical Bulletin for: Bertha Armyworm

*Mamestra configurata* (Walker) • Lepidoptera, Noctuidae • MAMCON



<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>	Native to the Mediterranean, now found in Europe and Hawaii.
<b>HOSTS</b>	Coffee, corn and citrus.
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	
<b>ADULT MOTH</b>	Mainly grey-black and 38 mm long.
<b>LARVAE</b>	Brown or velvety-black and 38 mm long at maturity.
<b>EGGS</b>	The size of a pinhead and white at first, becoming darker as they age.
<b>LIFE HISTORY</b>	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

<b>LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE &amp; FIELD LIFE</b>	(Z)-11-Hexadecenyl acetate and (Z)-9-Tetradecenyl acetate in a Red Rubber Septurr Field life: four (4) weeks.	
<b>TRAP TO USE</b>	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap or Green or Multi-Color Uni-Trap	   
<b>MONITORING STRATEGY</b>	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.	
<b>CULTURAL &amp; PHYSICAL CONTROLS</b>	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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