

Technical Bulletin for: Pink Maize Borer

Sesamia calamistis (Hampson) • Lepidoptera, Noctuidae • SESCAL



| DISTRIBUTION | Sub-Saharan Africa, some Indian Ocean islands. |
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| Ноѕтѕ | Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, wheat, rice, and sugarcane. |
| DESCRIPTION | |
| Adult Moth | Wingspan: ~20-30mm, pale-brownish forewings, white hindwings. |
| Larvae | Smooth & shiny, lacking visible hairs or markings. Generally creamy-white with distinctive pink suffusion, with a brown head. |
| Eggs | Hemispherical, slightly flattened, with a diameter of 1mm. Creamy white when laid but darken as they develop. Laid in batches of 10-40, totaling 300 |
| LIFE HISTORY | Eggs are laid on plants that are between 2 weeks old and flowering. Larvae penetrate the stem and tunnel after hatching. Development takes 6 weeks w/ pupation inside the stem. Breeds year round with no diapause. |

MONITORING INFORMATION

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| LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE | Z-11-16Ac and Z-9-14Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: Thirty (30) days. |
| TRAP TO USE | Paper/Plastic Delta Trap or Uni Trap |
| MONITORING STRATEGY | Hang traps near affected crops. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations. |
| CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL | Intercrop maize with non-hosts crops like cassava or legumes like cowpea, or with a repellent plant such as silver leaf desmodium (<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>) and a trap plant, such as Napier grass (<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>), molasses grass (<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>), used as a border crop around this intercrop to protect maize from stemborers. |

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