Spodoptera exigua (Beet armyworm) – Has a wide host range, occurring as a serious pest on vegetable, field and flower crops. Vegetable host range include Asparagus, Bean, Ladies finger, Beet, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Chickpea, Corn, Cowpea, Brinjal, Lettuce, Onion, Pea, Pepper, Potato, Radish, Spinach, Sweet potato, Tomato, and Turnip. Field crops damaged include Alfalfa, Corn, Cotton, Peanut, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybean, Sugar beet, and Tobacco.

The beet armyworm is a general feeder and attacks the foliage, stems of field and vegetable crops. It is a significant pest for vegetable growers because of its wide host range and resistance to most insecticides. The beet armyworm is a light-green to black larva with four pairs of abdominal prolegs and a dark head. There are many fine, white wavy lines along the back and a broader stripe along each side. There is usually a distinctive dark spot on each side just above the second pair of true legs.

Female moths lay masses of up to 80 eggs underneath a covering of cottony-white scales, as many as 600 eggs over a 3 to 7-day period. These eggs hatch in 2 to 3 days and the larvae first feed together in a group near the egg cluster. As they grow, they gradually move away from the egg masses. Many small larvae die during this wandering stage but the behavior tends to spread out the infestation. Beet armyworm is quite mobile; one larva may attack several plants in a row. Older larvae may feed on fruit as well as leaves. After they complete their feeding, the 1-1/4 inch larvae pupate in the soil in a loose cocoon containing soil particles and leaf fragments. The life cycle takes about a month to complete in warm weather.

Trap canopy should be placed one foot above crop canopy to achieve optimum catch.

ETL for Spodoptera exigua is 15 – 20 No's of moths per trap per day.

Use 4 – 6 No's of traps per acre. Always use Phero – Sensor ^{TM} – SP / BP for best results.