

## Pheromone Chemicals

## The name you can always trust

Mfrs: Pheromone Traps, Lures, Yellow sticky traps

**Trichoplusia ni** (The cabbage looper) — The cabbage looper is a moth in the family Noctuidae and found throughout much of the world where crucifers are cultivated, The cabbage looper is highly dispersive, and adults have sometimes been found at high altitudes and far from shore. Flight ranges of approximately 200 km have been estimated.

## **Host Plants**

The cabbage looper feeds on a wide variety of cultivated plants and weeds. As the common name implies, it feeds readily on crucifers, and has been reported damaging broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, collards, kale, mustard, radish, rutabaga, turnip, and watercress. Other vegetable crops injured include beet, cantaloupe, celery, cucumber, lima bean, lettuce, parsnip, pea, pepper, potato, snap bean, spinach, squash, sweet potato, tomato, and watermelon. Additional hosts are flower crops such as chrysanthemum, hollyhock, snapdragon, and sweetpea, and field crops such as cotton and tobacco.

## Damage

Cabbage loopers are leaf feeders, and in the first three instars they confine their feeding to the lower leaf surface, leaving the upper surface intact. The fourth and fifth instars chew large holes, and usually do not feed at the leaf margin. In the case of cabbage, however, they feed not only on the wrapper leaves, but also may bore into the developing head. Larvae consume three times their weight in plant material daily. Feeding sites are marked by large accumulations of sticky, wet fecal material.

ETL for Crocidolomia binotalis is 10 - 20 No's of moths per trap per day.

Use Pheromone Traps from 15 days crop stage @ 8 No's per acre to control pest at early stage.

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

