



# North Carolina Pest News

Departments of Entomology and Plant Pathology

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## CAUTION !

*The information and recommendations in this newsletter are applicable to North Carolina and may not apply in other areas.*

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

### Online Survey of the *North Carolina Pest News* Readers

Please take a few minutes to complete the online survey of *North Carolina Pest News* readers regarding the use and usefulness of the weekly newsletter. The editor and authors of the *North Carolina Pest News* plan to use the information collected through the survey to document the usefulness of the newsletter to our readers and improve its quality in the future. The information in the survey is anonymous and confidential.

To complete the online survey, go to the following web page: [http://www.ipmpipe.org/survey\\_ncpn/](http://www.ipmpipe.org/survey_ncpn/)

Enter the following password: pestnews

Click on the login button.

Once you have accessed the online survey questionnaire, please enter your answers to each question. You can change your answers by clicking on another selection. Once you have entered and are satisfied with your answers to the survey questions, click on the "Submit" button at the end of the questionnaire. Once you have clicked on the "Submit" button, your answers will be entered into a database with the answers of others that have completed the survey.

You can complete the survey online until Wednesday, September 30, when the site will be taken offline.

Thank you in advance for spending your valuable time completing the online survey and your interest in the *North Carolina Pest News*.

## FIELD AND FORAGE CROPS

From: Jack Bacheler, Extension Entomologist

### Stink Bug Damage Potential to Cotton Declining

Cotton continues to shut down in an ever-increasing number of cotton fields, but some fields that have received good or excessive moisture are still attractive to stink bugs. One example of this is our stink bug threshold test in Wayne County where the cotton is just over 5 feet tall and the quarter-sized bolls in the untreated checks are running right at 40% internal damage. However, even in this case, the dynamic threshold is within a few days of "calling for" using 50% internal boll damage to quarter-sized bolls as the spray trigger. That's because such a high proportion of the bolls are older than 3.5 weeks and can no longer be damaged by stink bugs.

In general, very few cotton fields are still susceptible to economic damage from stink bugs, and treatments from here on out can only be justified from late maturing fields with very high stink bug damage to young bolls.

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Another thing to watch as the crop matures is that some of the purplish dots that always show up on mature bolls look like stink bug damage. Additionally even though a boll older than 3.5 weeks can no longer be damaged by stink bugs, stink bugs can still cause external spotting by their feeding. So some producers who may think that they're getting hammered by stink bugs are pleasantly surprised to find their cotton opening normally. One final note is that the degree of stink bug damage to bolls is influenced by fall weather; the drier the harvest season, the better.

Much of our actual damage from stink bugs for 2009 will reveal itself as cotton begins to open. Stink bug damage is most easily appreciated when open cotton suffers from significant hard lock under dry conditions. Stink bug damage to opening cotton is harder to spot in wet weather because wet conditions prior to harvest also increases the expression of hard lock and boll rot. It'll be interesting to see how this year's crop fares with stink bug damage.

### **Bollworms on Cotton**

For all but a few late maturing cotton fields, the threat of bollworm damage is minimal and declining. Fewer eggs, lower egg viability, slower developing caterpillars, increased disease incidence and less attractive and susceptible cotton plants make further bollworm establishment and damage unlikely in most situations. Scouting is no longer necessary in cotton fields with bolls all the way to the top and with blooms and terminal squares difficult to find.

We still have areas of the state that have benefitted from significant rainfall over the past few weeks. Some cotton fields in these areas, especially fields with modest boll loads and moderate to good remaining nitrogen, have continued to bloom and set young bolls. Fields that fit into this category may still be susceptible to bollworm damage. However, at this time of year, our standard bollworm threshold of 3 caterpillars on fruit (blooms, bloom tags and/or bolls) can probably be safely raised to 10% live bollworms, or more.

### **Fall Armyworms**

This continues to be a big year for fall armyworms, especially the race that infests pastures. As we mentioned in last week's issue of the *North Carolina Pest News*, in North Carolina fall armyworms have a very difficult time becoming established to the point of causing economic damage after about September 1. However, don't be surprised to see early stage fall armyworms feeding on the bracts of lower bolls within the plant canopy (Fig.1). Very few will become established to the point of damaging bolls.



**Fig. 1. Early fall armyworm feeding on boll bract. Image by Jack Bacheler.**

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From Jim Dunphy, Extension Crop Science Specialist, and Steve Koenning, Extension Plant Pathologist

### **Soybean Rust Update: August 28, 2009**

Asiatic soybean rust was confirmed late on August 27 in Sumter and Thomas counties in Georgia. Thomas County is on the Florida line, but Sumter County is closer to Charlotte and Winston-Salem, North Carolina than any of the previously announced counties with rust on soybeans. The Sumter County site is approximately 295 miles from Charlotte, and 360 miles from Winston-Salem. For the following North Carolina cities, the closest rust remains in Tift County, Georgia, approximately 530 miles from Elizabeth City, 360 miles from Fayetteville, 410 miles from Raleigh, 465 miles from Washington, and 375 miles from Wilmington. The closest rust to Murphy remains Cullman County, Alabama, which is approximately 170 miles away.

Rust has now been confirmed on soybeans in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The three counties in Mississippi that were announced on the morning of August 28 to have rust on soybeans are all farther away from our North Carolina soybeans than the sites mentioned in the above paragraph.

We do not consider this find to pose any imminent threat to our North Carolina soybeans. An up-to-date map of where rust has been found is at <http://www.sbrusa.net>. The current version of these North Carolina updates should also be available at our Teletip line at 800/662-7301.

### **Physiological Scorch**

Some soybeans exhibit a symptom referred to as "Physiological Scorch." When there is extensive chlorosis (yellowing) between the veins of the leaf or necrosis (dead tissue) between the veins which may occur on the top of the plant or throughout the plant, we refer to this symptom as physiological scorch. It typically occurs with root and or stem pathogens that restrict the vascular system when soybean is in the reproductive phase. A number of pathogens can cause this symptom. Most commonly this symptom is associated with "SDS" (sudden death syndrome) or "CBR" (cylindrocladium black root rot) of soybean. Laboratory and or visual analysis are needed to distinguish between the two diseases. Other diseases that may occasionally cause these symptoms include dectes stem borer, phytophthora root and stem rot, stem canker, and charcoal rot. Regardless of which disease is present, fungicides are unlikely to provide a remedy since these are a result of root rots or other vascular disease.

For more information, see <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/pp/notes/Soybean/soy007/soy007.htm> and <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/pp/notes/Soybean/soy005/soy005.htm>.

### **Target Spot**

A fungal disease, target spot of soybean caused by *Corynespora cassicola*, was identified on the sample sent to the Plant Disease and Insect Clinic at North Carolina State University. In 2004, this disease resulted in early defoliation of certain soybean varieties and resulted in yield losses of as much as 50%. At this time we suspect that only a few varieties are susceptible to this disease. If you send a sample to the Plant Insect and Disease Clinic for confirmation of target spot, please identify the variety that was

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submitted. The use of a foliar fungicide may well be warranted on susceptible varieties. Strobilurin fungicides or Topsin M are generally recommended for this disease. Please consult the online version of the *2009 North Carolina Agricultural Chemicals Manual* for recommendations for fungicides at <http://ipm.ncsu.edu/agchem/agchem.html>.

## ORNAMENTALS AND TURF

From: Steve Bambara, Extension Entomologist

### Orangestriped Oakworms

I've been late on reporting the orangestriped oakworm this year. Orangestriped oakworms are sometimes very abundant on oaks in summer. They don't seem abundant this year, but a few folks still have them. They occasionally feed on other hardwoods as well. The moth is brown in color with a white spot and a dark stripe on each forewing. The moths emerge in June and July and deposit their eggs in clusters of several hundred on the underside of oak leaves. The eggs hatch in about a week. The tiny, green caterpillars eventually grow into attractive black caterpillars with yellow or orange stripes running lengthwise along their bodies (Fig. 2). Young caterpillars feed in groups whereas older caterpillars tend to be solitary, although there may be thousands of caterpillars on a single tree. Small trees are sometimes defoliated completely by midsummer.



**Fig. 2. Orangestriped oakworm. Image by James R. Baker.**

As the caterpillars mature, they are often seen crawling along sidewalks, driveways and yards. These caterpillars may wander for a considerable distance while searching for a place to pupate. You can step on these without fear, as long as you have on shoes. They dig into the soil three or four inches and pupate there. There is usually one generation per year, and the caterpillars overwinter as pupae in the soil. Control is complicated by the size of many of the infested trees. Most people do not have sprayers that can reach very high into shade trees, and by the time the caterpillars descend and crawl about on the soil they are extremely resistant to pesticides. Fortunately, late summer defoliations are much less damaging to the health of trees than early spring defoliations. In most cases it is probably better to rely on birds, diseases and parasites to lower the population next year.

For more information, see <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/O&T/trees/note139/note139.html>. If you would like to consider boosting the paper wasp predator population with nest boxes in the spring, see <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/Other/note121/note121.html>.

### What is It? A Pine Sawyer Chip Cocoon

Last week's *North Carolina Pest News* included an article on pine wilt disease and mentioned the southern pine sawyer. This beetle, and certain other longhorned beetles (and some weevils), will bore

their way from inside a log to just below the bark, where they form a flat chamber bordered by strands of chewed wood. Here they pupate until it is time to emerge as an adult. Most of these form in dead or distressed trees or logs (Figs. 3 and 4).



Fig. 3. What is it? Image by Lucy Bradley.



Fig. 4. Pine sawyer chip cocoon. Image by James R. Baker.

### *Scolia dubia*

Since we've received a few telephone calls on the subject, I'll mention that *Scolia dubia* (Fig. 5) is active. It seems late in the year for this parasitoid wasp of green June beetle larvae, but people with wasps hovering over their lawn (Fig. 6) have become concerned. This is just a reminder that this wasp has no interest in people or stinging anyone. They are searching for a grub to sting. Activity will stop soon and pesticide treatment is rarely appropriate. With just a little care, most normal backyard activities may go on. For more information on this wasp, see *Ornamentals and Turf Insect Note No. 12* on the web at <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/O&T/lawn/note12/note12.html>.



Fig. 5. *Scolia dubia*. Image by James R. Baker.



Fig. 6. Wasps hovering over yard. Image by Mike Wilder.

### Cypress Flower Gall Midge

This week we received a photograph of a nice gall from Carteret County. This is the cypress gall midge (Fig. 7) on bald cypress. This is an infrequently reported gall, but one of the more interesting and

attractive. A cecidomyiid midge (fly) produces the gall that incredibly resembles a white or pinkish-white flower. Reportedly the larva overwinters in the gall and the fly emerges in the spring. The adult females are 2 mm, and the males are even smaller. Though most galls are considered an eye-sore, this may be an exception.



Fig. 7. Cypress flower gall midge. Image by Anne Edwards.

From: Steve Frank, Extension Entomologist

### Round Three for Euonymus Scale

Euonymus scale crawlers have emerged on containerized research plants on the North Carolina State University campus. It seems that landscape plants, particularly shaded ones, are still a week or so behind. Therefore if you haven't dealt with this scale yet this year you have a third and final chance to deal it and prevent problems in the spring. Crawlers are very susceptible to insecticides so scout to determine when they are active in your region. There are several newer products available that may be more effective and softer on beneficials than pyrethroid and organophosphate insecticides. More information can be found at <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/O&T/shrubs/note15/note15.html>.

### Fall Webworms

Fall webworm tents are prominent features of many landscapes this time of year. They set up shop in pecan, walnut, American elm, hickory, fruit, some maples, persimmon and sweetgum trees. They are well protected from contact insecticides within their water proof tent. In addition, fall webworms expand their tent as they feed rather than foray out to feed and return the way eastern tent caterpillars do. Look for large silken tents at the ends of branches. All the caterpillars are in the tent, so if tents are pruned from a tree the problem is solved. For larger infestations, use a systemic insecticide that will move into the plant tissue. This will ensure that caterpillars die when they consume leaves. Some systemic products are acephate, TriStar, and Acelepryn, which can be applied as foliar or drench applications. For recommendations, see <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/O&T/shrubs/note07/note07.html>.

## INSECT TRAP DATA

From: Richard W. Rhodes, County Extension Director, Bertie County

### Light Trap Data from Bertie County

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*****
                Windsor      Woodard      Hexlena      Roxobel      Colerain
                *****      *****      *****      *****      *****
Date            Moths  GSB   Moths  GSB   Moths  GSB   Moths  GSB   Moths  GSB
*****
July 22         -    -     -    -     -    -     -    -     -    -
July 23         -    -     -    -     0    0     3    2     -    -
July 24         -    -     -    -     -    -     -    -     -    -
July 25         12   0     -    -     -    -     -    -     -    -
July 26         35   0     -    -     -    -     -    -     -    -
July 27        100   0     -    -     8    0    10    0     -    -
July 28         46   0     -    -     6    0     4    0    81    0
July 29        107   0    16    1     4    0     3    0   160    0
July 30         96   0    10    2    16    5    16    0    59    0
July 31         76   2    12    0    11    5    27    0   215    1
August 1         -    -    25    3     7    0     -    -     -    -
August 2         -    -    12    1     -    -     -    -     -    -
August 3         45   0    24    2    30    0   115    1   356    0
August 4         18   0    23    1     6    0    30    1    80    0
August 5         15   0    12    2    11    0    32    1    36    0
August 6         10   0    27    0     8    0    42    0    52    0
August 7          6    1     -    -     7    0    27    0    18    0
August 8         -    -    22    1     -    -     -    -     -    -
August 9         75   3    19    0     -    -     -    -     -    -
August 10        45   8    27    1     -    -    85    5   168    2
August 11        62   3    27    1     7    0    37    2   118    7
August 12        79   1    25    1    12    4     1    0    45    7
August 13        36   1     -    -     -    -    58    0    41    1
August 14        53   4    62    7     3    1     -    -    50    7
August 15         -    -    65    4     -    -    49    3     -    -
August 16         -    -    30    6     -    -     -    -     -    -
August 17        19   1    18    6    20    9    68    5     -    7
August 18         -    -    59    9     -    -     -    -    77    9
August 19         -    -    12    1     -    -     7    4    28    0
August 20        21  12    14    4    10    5    20    2     -    -
August 21        75  14     -    -     -    -    16    2    27    3
August 22        34   8     -    -     -    -     -    -     -    -
August 23        12   7     -    -     -    -     -    -     -    -
August 24         6   5     -    -     -    -     -    -    25    2
August 25        21   5    26   10     -    -     -    -     -    -
August 26        46  11    19    9     -    -     7    0     -    -
August 27        48   8    18    4     -    -     -    -     -    -
August 28        65   1    46    7     -    -     -    -     -    -
*****
    
```

Moths = Bollworm moths; GSB = Green stink bugs

From: Mike Carroll, Agricultural Extension Agent, Craven County

**Light Trap Data from Craven County**

```

*****
                        Number of Adult Insects
*****
Date      THW    TBW    CEW    GSB    BSB    ECB    FAW    BAW    Looper
*****
July 10   -      2      2      -      -      -      -      -      -
July 13   0      1     15     1      -      -      -      -      -
July 20   8      3     80     3      -      -      -      -      -
July 22   3      1     47     -      -      -      1      -      -
July 24   2      -     37     1      -      7      -      -      -
July 27   2      -     72     10     -      -      8      -      -
July 29   3      -     82     -      -      -      4      -      -
July 31   -      1    134     3      -      -      2      -      -
August 3  1      1    133     1      -      -      2      -      -
August 5  -      1     53     3      -      -      -      -      -
August 7  -      -     53     -      -      -      1      -      -
August 10 -      -    196     5      -      -      1      -      -
August 12 1      -     68     3      -      -      2      -      -
August 14 2      -    193     -      -      -      2      -      -
August 17 3      -     83     6      3      -      1      -      -
August 19 1      1     53     -      -      -      -      -      -
August 21 -      -      -      -      -      -      -      -      -
August 24 2      -    116     4      -      -      4      -      -
August 26 2      -     73     1      -      -      -      -      -
*****

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THW = tobacco hornworms; TBW = tobacco budworms; CEW = corn earworms;  
 GSB = green stink bugs; BSB = brown stink bugs; ECB = European corn  
 borers; FAW = fall armyworms; BAW = beet armyworms

Location of trap: Cove City  
 Cooperators: Cove City Fertilizer

From: Curtis D. Fountain, Agricultural Extension Agent, Duplin County

**Light Trap Data from Duplin County**

```

*****
                        Number of Adult Insects
*****
Date      BW      GSB      BSB
*****
July 6    -      -      -
July 8    -      -      -
July 10   -      -      -
July 13   -      -      -
July 15   0      4      0
July 17   10     13     0
July 20   15     32     0
July 22   31     2      0

```

July 24	22	15	0
July 27	74	37	0
July 29	62	9	1
July 31	37	7	0
August 3	98	4	2
August 5	16	0	3
August 7	18	1	2
August 10	18	5	3
August 12	13	5	2
August 14	87	20	0
August 17	41	7	4
August 19	46	4	0
August 21	50	7	0
August 24	150	4	0
August 26	92	2	0

\*\*\*\*\*  
 BW = cotton bollworms; GSB = green  
 stink bugs; BSB = brown stink bugs

Trap location: approximately two miles east of Albertson  
 Cooperator: Justin Murphy

From: Arthur R. Bradley, Jr., County Extension Director, Edgecombe County

**Light Trap Data from Edgecombe County**

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Number of Adult Insects

\*\*\*\*\*

Date	Coakley			West Edgecombe			Lawrence		
	CEW	BS	GS	CEW	BS	GS	CEW	BS	GS
July 17	15	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
July 20	10	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
July 22	18	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
July 24	14	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	20
July 27	45	-	3	-	-	-	30	0	7
July 29	36	-	0	-	-	-	35	0	3
July 31	57	-	2	-	-	-	7	0	2
August 3	33	-	4	-	-	-	11	0	2
August 5	14	1	0	-	-	-	1	0	2
August 7	12	0	0	-	-	-	2	0	0
August 10	47	0	0	-	-	-	40	0	3
August 12	31	0	2	-	-	-	5	0	0
August 14	19	0	0	-	-	-	4	0	0
August 17	21	0	0	-	-	-	5	0	5
August 19	20	0	5	-	-	-	10	0	1
August 21	22	0	1	-	-	-	8	0	4
August 24	14	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
August 26	26	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
August 28	59	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*\*\*\*\*

Abbreviations: CEW = corn earworms;  
BS = brown stink bugs; GS = green stinks bugs

From: Paul Smith, Agricultural Extension Agent, Gates County

**Light Trap Data from Gates County**

```

*****
Date           Bollworm moths
*****
July 25                1
July 26                2
July 27                9
July 28                3
July 29                7
July 30                8
July 31               19
August 1              11
August 2              9
August 3             14
August 4             60
August 5             18
August 6            30
August 7              7
August 8              4
August 9              2
August 10            18
August 11             2
August 12            14
August 13             -
August 14            20
August 15            41
August 16             5
August 17            14
August 18            24
August 19            35
August 20            16
*****

```

Cooperator: Dennis Riddick

From: Keith B. Walters, County Extension Director, Hoke County

**Light Trap Data from Hoke County**

```

*****
Date           Moths           GSB           BSB
*****
July 8             5             10            -
July 10            5              4            -
July 13            4              1            -
July 15            4              5            -
July 17            5              4            -

```

July 20	4	7	-
July 22	3	6	-
July 24	7	6	-
July 27	28	6	-
July 29	100	9	-
July 31	51	1	-
August 3	162	1	-
August 5	20	1	-
August 7	32	3	-
August 10	48	2	-
August 12	29	1	-
August 14	29	1	1
August 17	43	3	1
August 19	25	4	-
August 21	33	2	-
August 24	97	9	-
August 26	40	5	-

\*\*\*\*\*

GSB = green stink bugs; BSB = brown stink bugs

Location of trap is Chisholm Road, Raeford.  
Trap monitored by Earl Hendrix.

From: Alan A. Harper, Lenoir County

### Light Trap Data from Lenoir County

June

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Number of Adult Insects

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Date	HW	CEW	ECB	AW	AWC	GSB	BSB	TBW
June 10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
June 11	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
June 12	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
June 13	1	3	0	0	1	16	2	0
June 14	1	1	0	0	0	8	13	1
June 15	0	3	0	0	5	38	1	0
June 16	1	4	1	0	1	4	0	0
June 17	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0
June 18	0	2	0	1	0	4	1	0
June 19	0	0	0	0	0	24	4	0
June 20	0	4	0	0	1	14	19	0
June 21	0	7	0	0	3	5	14	1
June 22	0	5	0	1	4	1	5	0
June 23	0	6	0	0	1	1	2	0
June 24	1	3	0	0	3	4	0	0
June 25	0	4	1	0	8	1	1	0
June 26	1	1	0	1	9	16	1	0
June 27	0	1	0	0	4	9	2	0
June 28	0	2	0	1	1	6	1	2
June 29	0	1	0	0	1	7	3	0

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June 30            0            1            0            0            1            0            1            0  
 \*\*\*\*\*

July

\*\*\*\*\*

Number of Adult Insects

\*\*\*\*\*

Date	HW	CEW	ECB	AW	AWC	GSB	BSB	TBW
July 1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
July 2	1	2	0	0	2	5	1	0
July 3	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
July 4	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0
July 5	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
July 6	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
July 7	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0
July 8	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
July 9	0	2	0	1	2	5	0	0
July 10	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0
July 11	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	0
July 12	1	0	0	0	6	2	0	0
July 13	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
July 14	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
July 15	1	4	0	0	7	6	0	0
July 16	1	8	0	0	4	3	0	0
July 17	0	5	1	0	3	1	0	0
July 18	0	6	1	0	1	2	0	0
July 19	0	26	6	1	6	3	1	0
July 20	1	31	6	0	2	4	0	1
July 21	2	22	0	0	5	4	0	0
July 22	1	70	1	0	2	2	0	0
July 23	0	61	3	0	5	12	1	0
July 24	0	41	2	1	5	1	0	1
July 25	1	62	1	0	5	6	0	0
July 26	0	67	2	0	6	3	0	3
July 27	0	40	0	0	7	4	0	0
July 28	1	80	2	0	1	1	0	1
July 29	0	70	0	0	3	5	0	0
July 30	0	49	2	0	1	0	0	1
July 31	0	31	0	0	2	2	0	0

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August

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Number of Adult Insects

\*\*\*\*\*

Date	HW	CEW	ECB	AW	AWC	GSB	BSB	TBW
August 1	----- unplugged -----							
August 2	0	41	0	0	3	2	0	1
August 3	1	38	1	0	2	3	0	0
August 4	0	29	1	0	5	2	0	0
August 5	0	28	0	0	2	3	0	0
August 6	0	34	2	0	1	4	0	0
August 7	0	28	0	0	1	4	0	0

August 8	0	24	0	0	2	3	0	0
August 9	0	5	2	0	0	2	0	0
August 10	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
August 11	0	6	1	0	2	1	0	0
August 12	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
August 13	0	24	0	0	0	2	0	0
August 14	0	22	5	0	0	0	0	0
August 15	0	17	1	0	1	2	0	0
August 16	0	9	2	0	5	0	0	1
August 17	0	11	1	0	2	2	0	0
August 18	0	5	1	0	1	2	0	0
August 19	0	10	2	0	1	3	0	1
August 20	0	16	4	0	2	3	0	3
August 21	0	21	13	1	1	1	0	1
August 22	2	31	2	1	2	2	0	0
August 23	2	18	3	0	0	1	0	0
August 24	0	27	4	1	1	0	0	0
August 25	2	36	3	0	1	1	0	0
August 26	0	35	4	1	1	0	0	0
August 27	1	51	9	1	1	2	0	0
August 28	0	49	13	2	2	0	0	0

\*\*\*\*\*

Abbreviations: HW = hornworms; CEW = corn earworms; ECB = European corn borers; AW = true armyworms; AWC = armyworm complex; GSB = green stink bugs; BSB = brown stink bugs; TBW = tobacco budworms

From: J. B. Coltrain, County Extension Director, Martin County

**Light Trap Data from Martin County**

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	Robersonville		Farm Life	
Date	BW	GSB	BW	GSB
July 20	5	0	3	2
July 22	4	0	6	1
July 24	3	0	5	7
July 27	14	3	8	3
July 29	34	2	14	0
July 31	14	0	19	0
August 3	42	1	126	4
August 5	16	2	26	2
August 7	4	0	7	0
August 10	39	0	32	2
August 12	44	0	27	2
August 14	34	0	44	0
August 17	55	1	47	1
August 19	51	1	37	1
August 21	50	1	13	2
August 24	26	5	20	0
August 26	18	0	31	1
August 28	13	0	17	2

\*\*\*\*\*

BW = Bollworm moths; GSB = Green stink bugs

From: Craig Ellison, Agricultural Extension Agent, Northampton County

**Light Trap Data from Northampton County**

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*****
                        Number of Adult Insects
*****
      Woodland      Conway      Galatia      Seaboard      Gaston      Jackson
*****      *****      *****      *****      *****      *****
Date      CEW GR BR      CEW GR BR      CEW GR BR      CEW GR BR      CEW GR BR      CEW GR BR
*****
July 24      1 0 0      - - -      1 6 0      - - -      - - -      10 4 0
July 27      1 9 0      - - -      6 21 0      9 6 0      - - -      87 41 2
July 29      2 2 0      - - -      8 16 0      14 0 1      - - -      121 11 0
July 31      6 1 0      - - -      14 21 0      - - -      - - -      - - -
Aug. 3       7 0 0      9 0 0      71 15 1      16 4 0      - - -      392 21 2
Aug. 5       7 1 -      20 2 1      14 2 1      25 0 0      - - -      72 7 3
Aug. 7       8 1 0      18 8 0      19 1 0      - - -      6 2 0      - - -
Aug. 10      11 1 0      22 8 0      67 4 0      21 5 0      - - -      158 20 1
Aug. 12      - - -      16 11 3      35 26 2      21 84 0      62 0 0      119 27 2
Aug. 14      13 0 0      21 9 0      40 21 0      - - -      16 0 0      - - -
Aug. 17      29 0 0      15 6 0      70 10 0      36 5 0      12 0 0      55 11 0
Aug. 19      7 0 0      18 8 0      43 17 0      12 0 0      3 0 0      127 25 0
Aug. 21      30 3 0      - - -      60 18 0      - - -      - - -      195 37 1
Aug. 24      14 4 0      8 20 0      54 51 0      - - -      - - -      - - -
Aug. 26      4 0 0      21 8 0      13 13 0      - - -      46 0 0      67 8 0
Aug. 28      28 3 0      - - -      35 10 0      36 7 0      2 0 0      78 30 1
*****
    
```

CEW = corn earworms; GR = green stink bugs; BR = brown stink bugs

Locations: Woodland, Conway, Galatia, Seaboard, Gaston and Jackson  
 Monitored by: L. Culpepper, K. Edwards, B. Harris, T. Flythe,  
 D. Grant and B. Bryant

From: Melissa Evans, Agricultural Extension Agent, Onslow County

**Light Trap Data from Onslow County**

```

*****
                        Number of Adult Insects
*****
Date      Bollworms      GSB      BSB      Hornworms
*****
June 24      -      -      -      -
June 26      2      10      0      0
June 29      7      5      0      0
July 1       -      -      -      -
July 3       -      -      -      -
July 6       -      -      -      -
July 8       -      -      -      -
    
```

July 10	-	-	-	-
July 13	-	-	-	-
July 15	-	-	-	-
July 17	21	10	-	-
July 20	30	12	-	-
July 22	45	3	-	-
July 24	80	3	-	-
July 27	105	5	-	-
July 29	100	0	-	-
July 31	146	5	-	-
August 3	215	15	-	-
August 5	148	7	-	-
August 7	80	1	-	-
August 10	120	8	-	-
August 12	40	5	-	-

\*\*\*\*\*

GSB = green stinks bugs; BSB = brown stink bugs

Trap Location: Richlands; Cooperator: Richlands Farms  
Insect counts are from a single black light trap  
located approximately 1 mile east of Richlands.

From: Everett Davis, County Extension Director, Robeson County

**Light Trap Data from Robeson County**

\*\*\*\*\*

Number of Adult Insects

\*\*\*\*\*

Date	BW	GSB	BSB	FAW
July 16	9	-	-	-
July 17	13	-	-	-
July 18-19	34	-	-	-
July 20	32	4	-	-
July 21	29	3	-	-
July 22	31	-	-	-
July 23	24	4	-	-
July 24	17	-	-	-
July 25-26	49	-	-	-
July 27	29	-	-	-
July 28	19	0	0	0
July 29	16	2	0	-
July 30	18	1	0	0

\*\*\*\*\*

BW = bollworms; GSB = green stick bugs;  
BSB = brown stink bugs; FAW = fall armyworms

Trap location: Rowland; Cooperator: Kay McGirt

From: David E. Morrison, Agricultural Extension Agent, Scotland County

**Light Trap Data from Scotland County**

```

*****
                        Number of Adult Insects
*****
                Gibson                John's                Laurinburg
                *****                *****                *****
Date           BW  GSB  BSB  FAW           BW  GSB  BSB  FAW           BW  GSB  BSB  FAW
*****
July 10        7   10   -   -           3   3   -   -           5   1   -   -
July 13       27   33   -   -           7   9   1   -           2   0   -   -
July 15       16   11   1   -           35  1   -   -           17  1   -   -
July 17       14   21   -   -           -   -   -   -           17  1   -   -
July 20       23   22   -   -           23  6   -   -           72  2   -   -
July 22       25    9   -   -           49  4   -   -           78  3   -   -
July 24       66   24   -   -           247 18   1   -           153 15   -   -
July 27      176   21   -   -           718 18   4   -           436  9   -   -
July 29       98   19   3   -           338  1   4   -           343  7   -   -
July 31       77    7   -   -           -   -   -   -           101  1   -   -
Aug.  3       72   24   -   -           462 34   2   -           187  2   -   -
Aug.  5      101    8   4   -           117  8   1   -           205  3   -   -
Aug.  7       44    4   -   -           138  9   -   -           201  3   -   -
Aug. 10      103    8   -   -           228 17   -   -           326  4   -   -
Aug. 12      143    4   -   -           134 18   1   -           225  2   -   -
Aug. 14      111    3   -   -           101  1   -   -           136  1   -   -
Aug. 17      108    6   -   -           266  7   -   -           187  6   -   -
Aug. 19      122   21   2   -           272  8   -   -           135  2   -   -
Aug. 21      140   14   2   -           357 12   -   -           185  9   -   -
Aug. 24      228   13   -   -           -   -   -   -           374  6   -   -
Aug. 26      158    3   -   -           273  2   2   -           353  3   -   -
*****
    
```

BW = bollworm moth; GSB = green stink bugs;  
 BSB = brown stink bugs; FAW = fall armyworms

From: Shannon Braswell, Agricultural Extension Agent, Stanly County

**Light Trap Data from Stanly County**

```

*****
                        # Adult Insects
*****
                Stanly County
                Richfield
                *****
Date           CEW    GSB    BSB
*****
July 30        15     2     0
August 3       10     2     0
August 5       12     0     0
August 7       16     0     0
August 10      24     0     0
    
```

August 12	10	1	0
August 14	18	0	0
August 17	43	0	0
August 20	28	0	0
August 24	20	0	0
August 26	11	0	0
August 28	9	0	1

\*\*\*\*\*

CEW = corn earworms; GSB = green stink bugs;  
 BSB = brown stink bugs

From: Andrew Gardner, Agricultural Extension Agent, Union County

**Light Trap Data from Union County**

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Number of Adult Insects

\*\*\*\*\*

Date	Union Co. North New Salem			Union Co. South Marshville		
	CEW	GSB	BSB	CEW	GSB	BSB
July 24	6	2	0	76	14	0
July 27	25	3	1	75	10	0
July 29	10	2	0	136	10	0
July 31	30	0	0	51	1	0
August 3	13	1	5	60	3	1
August 5	15	2	2	26	2	0
August 7	21	0	0	22	2	0
August 10	21	2	2	75	10	0
August 12	17	3	3	136	10	0
August 14	18	6	0	51	1	0
August 17	15	6	2	128	15	0
August 19	0	0	0	80	12	0
August 21	4	0	0	27	6	0

\*\*\*\*\*

CEW = corn earworms; GSB = green stink bugs;  
 BSB = brown stink bugs

From: Kevin Johnson, Agricultural Extension Agent, Wayne County

**Light Trap Data from Wayne County**

```

*****
                        Number of Adult Insects
*****
                Seven Springs                Goldsboro
*****                *****
Date            GSB  BSB  CEW  HW            GSB  BSB  CEW  HW
*****                *****
July 13         -    -    -    -            5    1    0    1
July 15         -    -    -    -            1    0    4    2
July 17         -    -    -    -            0    0    2    2
July 20         -    -    -    -            6    0    4    9
July 22         -    -    -    -            0    1   13    4
July 24         -    -    -    -            2    0   20    3
July 27         -    -    -    -            3    3   90    -
July 29         -    -    -    -            2    5   87    -
July 31         -    -    -    -            6    4   26    1
August 3        -    -    -    -           10    -   73    -
August 5        -    -    -    -            8    7   35    1
August 10       -    -    -    -            4    -   26    2
August 12       -    -    -    -           10    1   16    -
August 14       -    -    -    -            -    -   54    -
August 17       -    -    -    -            6    6   52    -
August 19       -    -    -    -           12    1   24    -
August 21       -    -    -    -           13    2   38    3
August 24       -    -    -    -            6    2   83    5
August 26       -    -    -    -            7    -  130    1
August 28       -    -    -    -            3    2   93    1
*****
    
```

GSB = green stink bugs; BSB = brown stink bugs;  
 CEW = corn earworms; HW = hornworms

Cooperators: D. M. Price (Seven Springs); Willie Howell (Goldsboro)

From: Norman E. Harrell, Agricultural Extension Agent, Wilson County

**Light Trap Data from Wilson County**

```

*****
                        Number of Adult Insects
*****
                Pender's Xrds  Fountain
*****                *****
Date            CEW  GSB  CEW  GSB
*****                *****
August 3         6    1   14    9
August 5         7    0    8    5
August 7         6    1   12    3
August 10        2    0   12    2
August 12        4    0    9   10
August 14        5    0   11    5
    
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August 17	4	0	-	-
August 19	1	0	5	5
August 21	2	0	0	1
August 24	8	0	12	13
August 26	12	0	16	13
August 28	3	1	35	13
*****				

CEW = corn earworms; GSB = green stink bugs

Locations: Pender's Crossroads and Fountain  
Monitored by: Adam Gardner and Barbara Smith

*Recommendations for the use of chemicals are included in this publication as a convenience to the reader. The use of brand names and any mention or listing of commercial products or services in this publication does not imply endorsement by North Carolina State University, North Carolina A&T State University or North Carolina Cooperative Extension nor discrimination against similar products or services not mentioned. Individuals who use chemicals are responsible for ensuring that the intended use complies with current regulations and conforms to the product label. Be sure to obtain current information about usage regulations and examine a current product label before applying any chemical. For assistance, contact an agent of North Carolina Cooperative Extension.*

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