

# Update on Worm (Lepidoptera) Management in California Tomatoes

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# Main worm pests in California tomatoes

- Beet armyworm
- Tomato fruitworm
- Western yellowstripe a
- Tomato pinworm
- Loopers
- Hornworms & cutworms





# Beet Armyworm

## Spodoptera exigua



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Eggs laid in clusters.

Pupate in soil.

3 - 5 generations per year.





# Damage





# Control

- Biological control: parasitic wasps (esp. Hyposoter), minute pirate bugs, nuclear polyhedrosis (virus).
- Insecticides based on monitoring
  - Processing
  - Fresh Market



# Control

- Processing tomatoes:
  - Leaf sampling: factor in parasitized eggs.
  - Sample at least 100 fruit at random, green, not too small, 6 weeks before harvest.
  - 3.25% damage threshold before treating (5 - 10 larvae per plant).
  - Treat based on total worm damage (other species contribute).



# Control

- Fresh market tomatoes
  - No fruit sampling thresholds established.
  - Leaf sample instead, after flowering.
  - 5 minute timed search: treat if  $> 1$  larvae or egg masses.



# Beet armyworm

- Avaunt (indoxacarb)
- Intrepid (methoxyfenozide)
- Success/Entrust (spinosad)
- Bt (Dipel, Xentari)
- Lannate (methomyl)
- Asana (esfenvalerate)
- Danitol (fenpropathrin)
- Coragen (chlorantrniliprole)
- Synapse (Flubendiamide)
- Radiant (spinetoram)



Proclaim, Rimon



# Tomato Fruitworm

## Helicoverpa (Heliothis) zea



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Eggs laid singly.

Pupate in soil.

About 3 - 4 generations per year.



Damage





# Control

- Biological: parasitic wasps (esp. Trichogramma), minute pirate bugs, nuclear polyhedrosis virus.
- Processing tomatoes vs fresh market



# Control

- Processing tomatoes:
  - Leaf sampling begins at 1" fruit.
  - 30 random plants in field, select leaf below highest open flower.
  - treat when  $> 5$  white eggs per 30 leaf samples
  - Factor in parasitized eggs. A black/white egg chart has been developed.
  - Treat based on total worm damage.



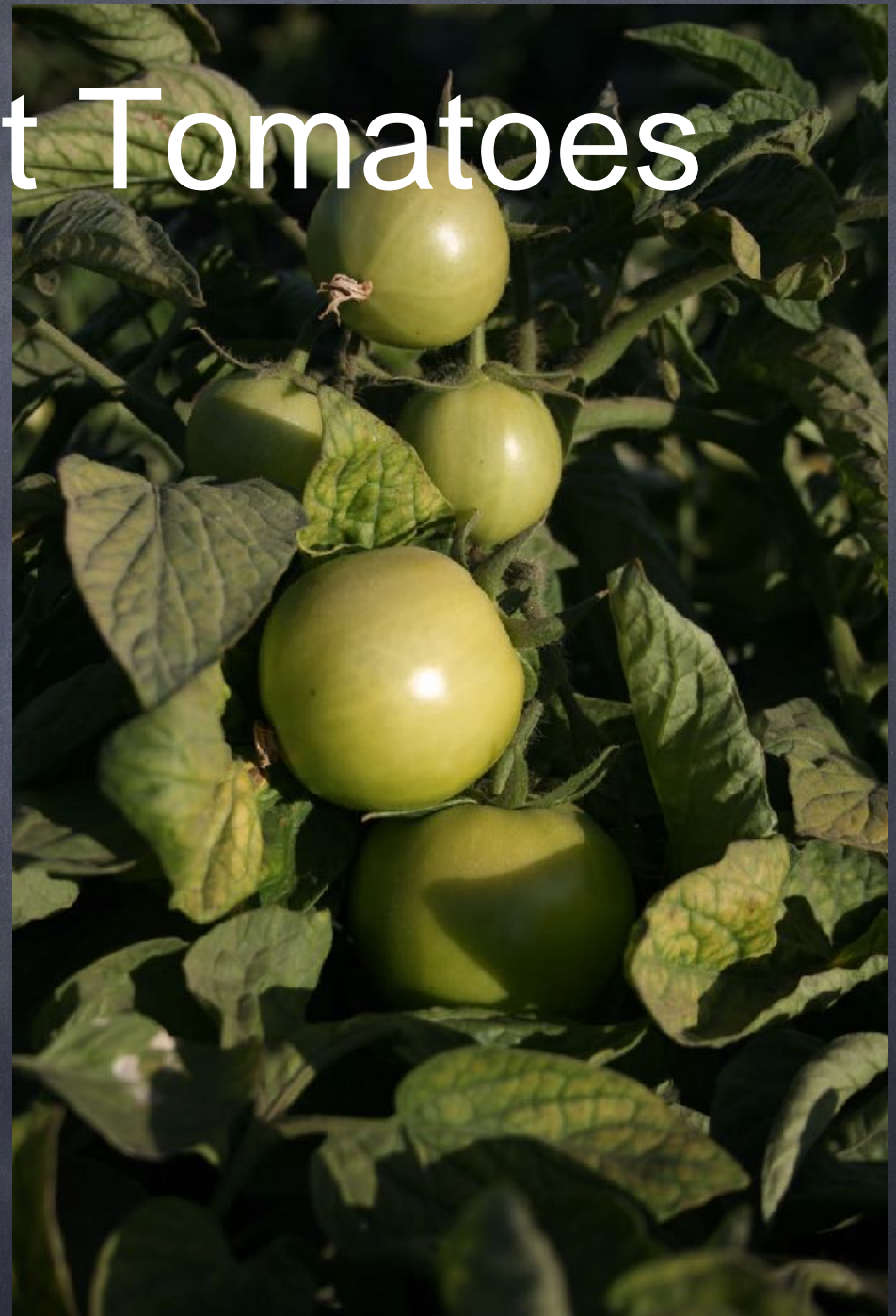
# LEAF SAMPLING

# black eggs	Number of white eggs					
	4 to 8	9	10	11	12	13
0	T	T	T	T	T	T
1		T	T	T	T	T
2			T	T	T	T
3					T	T
4						T
5						T
6						T



# Fresh Market Tomatoes

- Traps may help to determine first flight in July.
- 968 degree days
- Treat when 5 minute leaf sample has  $> 1$  egg.







# Scouting for tomato fruitworm




- This is a major pest. Mark the location with flag & mark your calendars!
- Use pheromone traps for monitoring flight
- ET = scout intensely for eggs/larvae if 7 adults per trap
- Scout for larvae during fruit set.
- ET = one larva per plant or one fresh injury per plant
- Improve scouting technique with experience



# UC IPM Guidelines

- Bt (40% - 60% control)
- Success (spinosad)
- Intrepid
- Asana
- Avaunt
- Dannitol
- Lannate
- Monitor (methamidophos)
- Sevin (carbaryl)
- Pyrethrins (PyGanic)
- Trichogramma pretiosum



many of the newly  
registered materials  
listed later in this  
presentation are not  
yet on the website.



# Western Yellowstripe Armyworm

Spodopera praefica



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# WYSA

- Many years can become very damaging in certain fields and certain times (late summer).
- Migrate out of alfalfa, beans, other crops.
- Strip treatments can be effective.
- Bt, Success not that effective. Lannate may cause leafminers to flare.
- Intrepid, Proclaim, Avaunt, Confirm all effective.



# Tomato Pinworm

Keiferia lycopersicella









# Pinworms

- Small, burrow into fruit from under the calyx.
- Late summer and fall problem. 7 - 8 generations per year.
- More likely to impact fresh market growers.



# Control

- Biological control: parasitic wasps.
- Cultural: disking after harvest.
- Monitoring and pheromone traps. 1 - 2 larvae per 6-ft section of row showing mines or folded leaf shelters.
- Insecticides: abemectin (Agri-Mek), Intrepid, Coragen, Asana, Lannate. Proclaim labeled.



# Alfalfa Looper, Cabbage Looper

## Trichoplusia ni





# Cabbage Looper

- More of a foliage pest.
- In processing tomatoes, levels of 10 per plant without needing to treat.
- Serve as a host for parasites that attack fruit worms and armyworms (wasps and virus).



# Hornworms

*Manduca* spp.



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# Research Trials





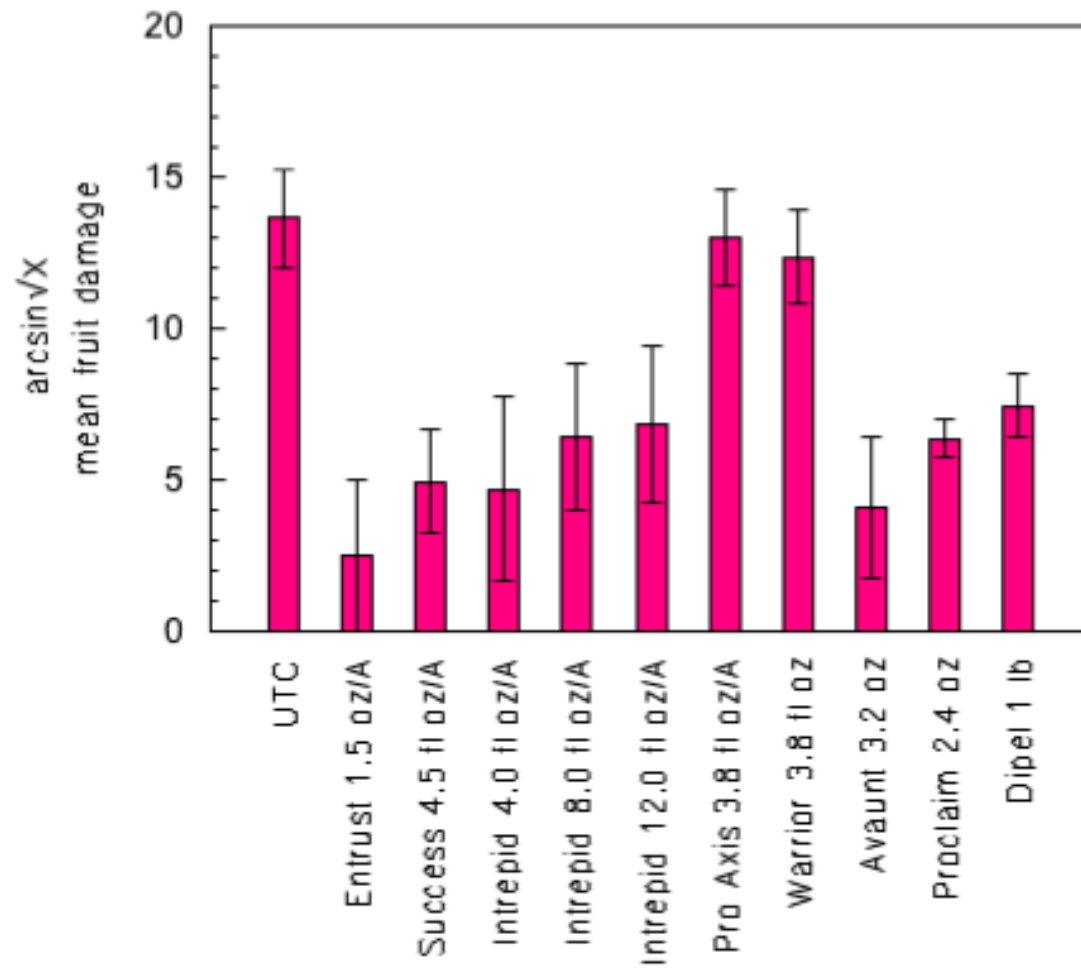
# Worm trial in fresh market tomatoes 2003

1. Entrust 1.5 oz/A
2. Success 4.5 fl oz/A
3. Intrepid 4 fl oz/A
4. Intrepid 8 fl oz/A
5. Intrepid 12 fl oz/A
6. Pro Axis 3.8 fl oz/A
7. Warrior 3.8 fl oz/A
8. Avaunt 3.2 oz/A
9. Proclaim 2.4 oz/A
10. Dipel 1 lb/A
11. UTC



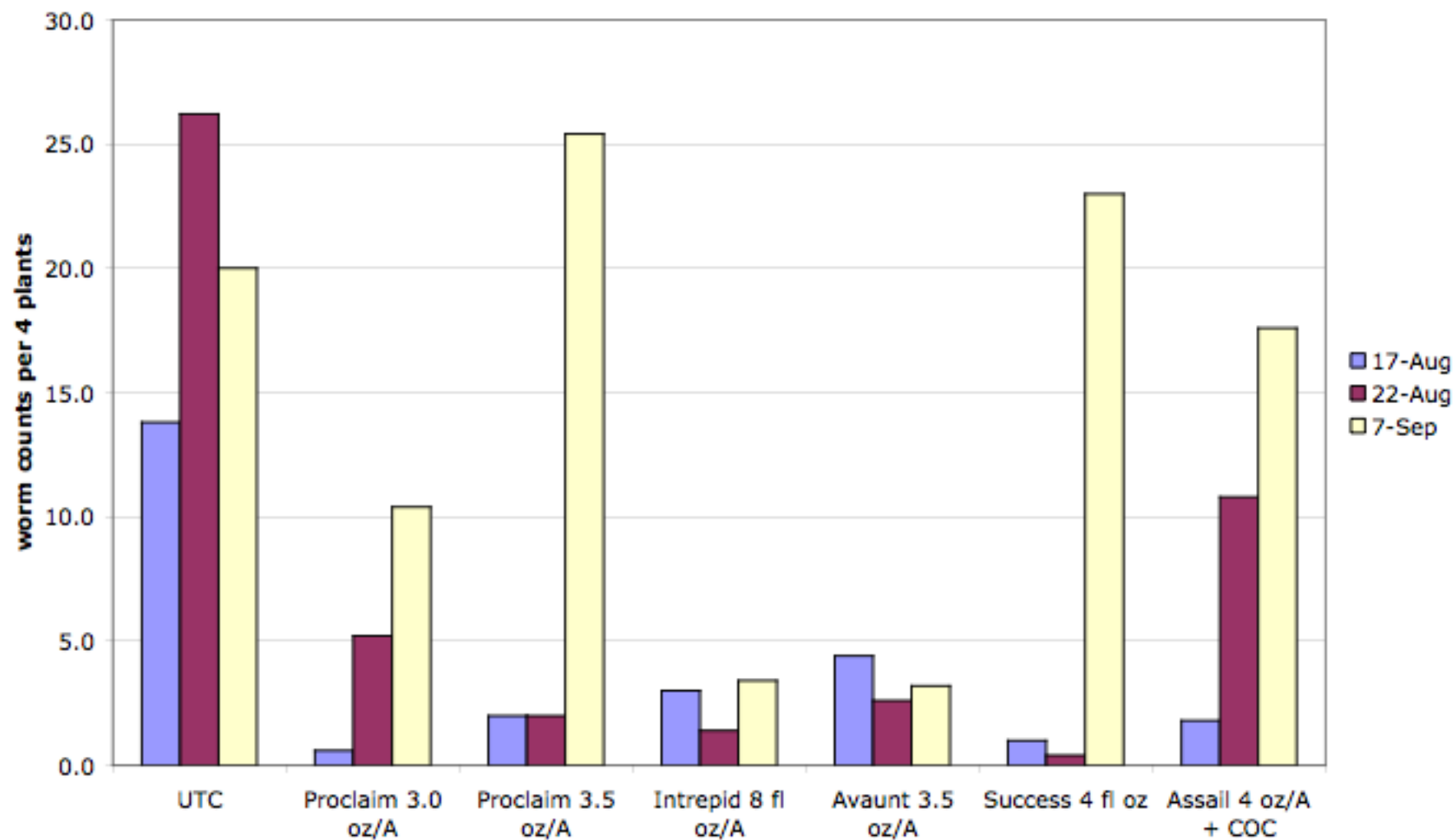
# 2003

dow worm 2003 Graph



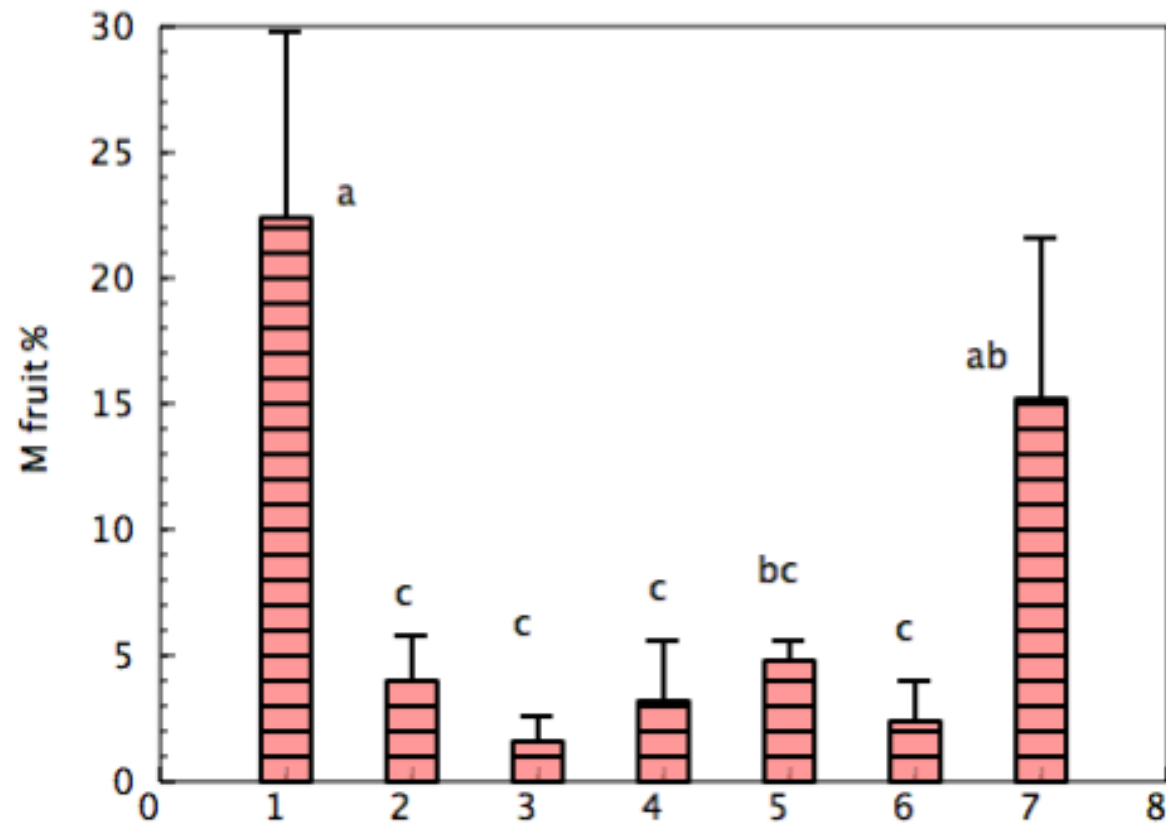


### 2006 Tomato Worm Trial Gun Club North





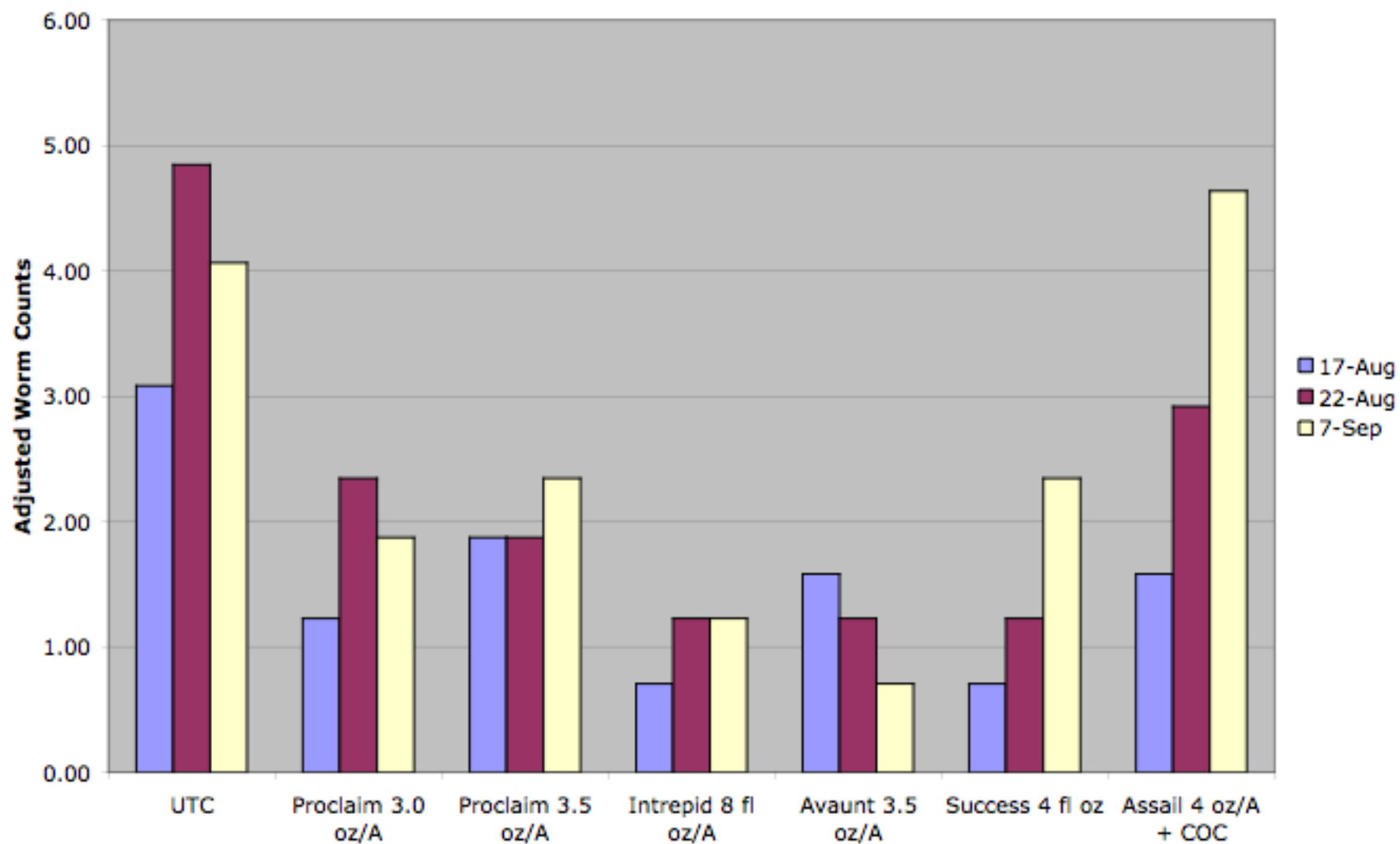
Fruit Damage  
Gun Club North



2006

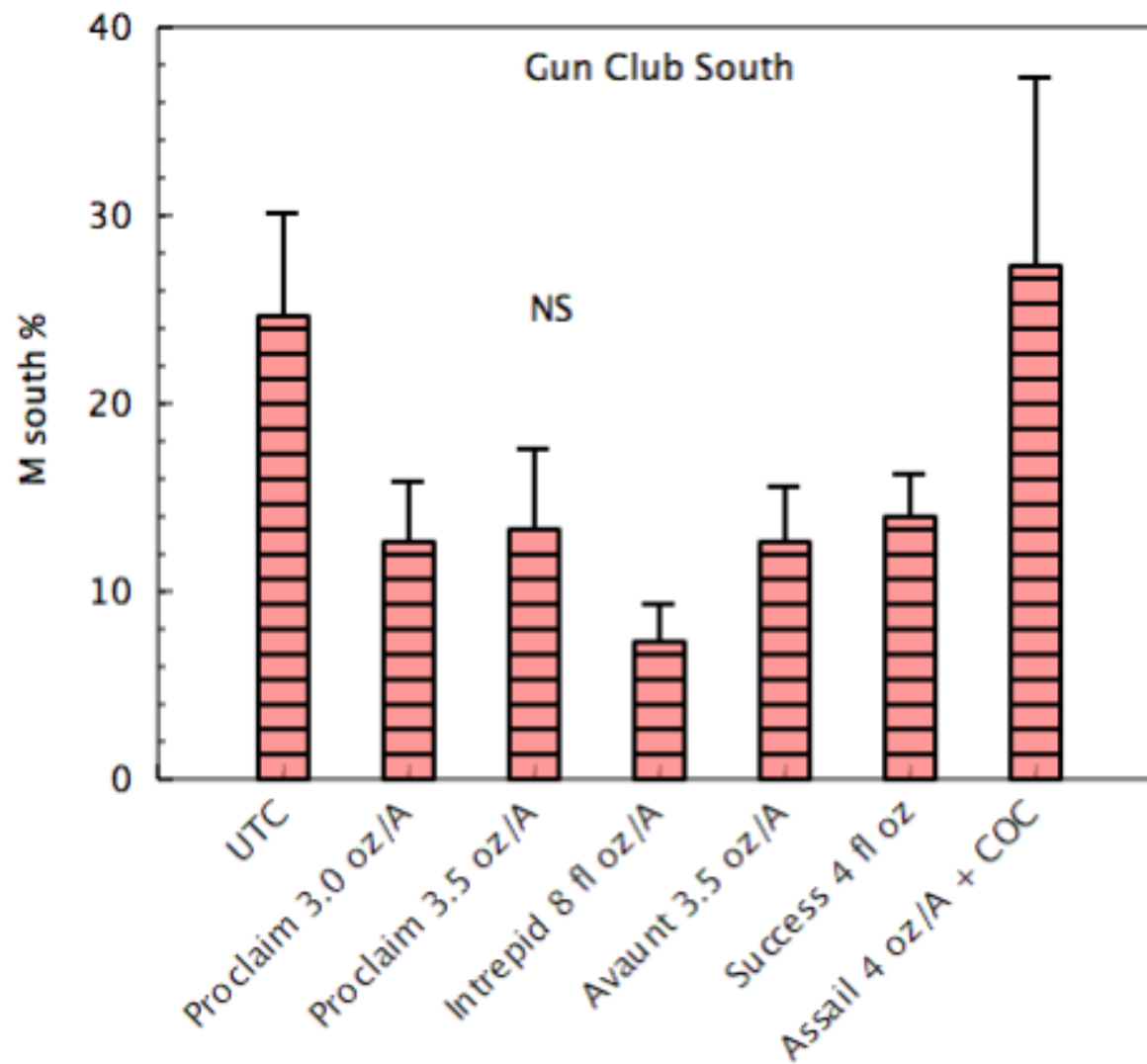


### Tomato Worm Trial 2007



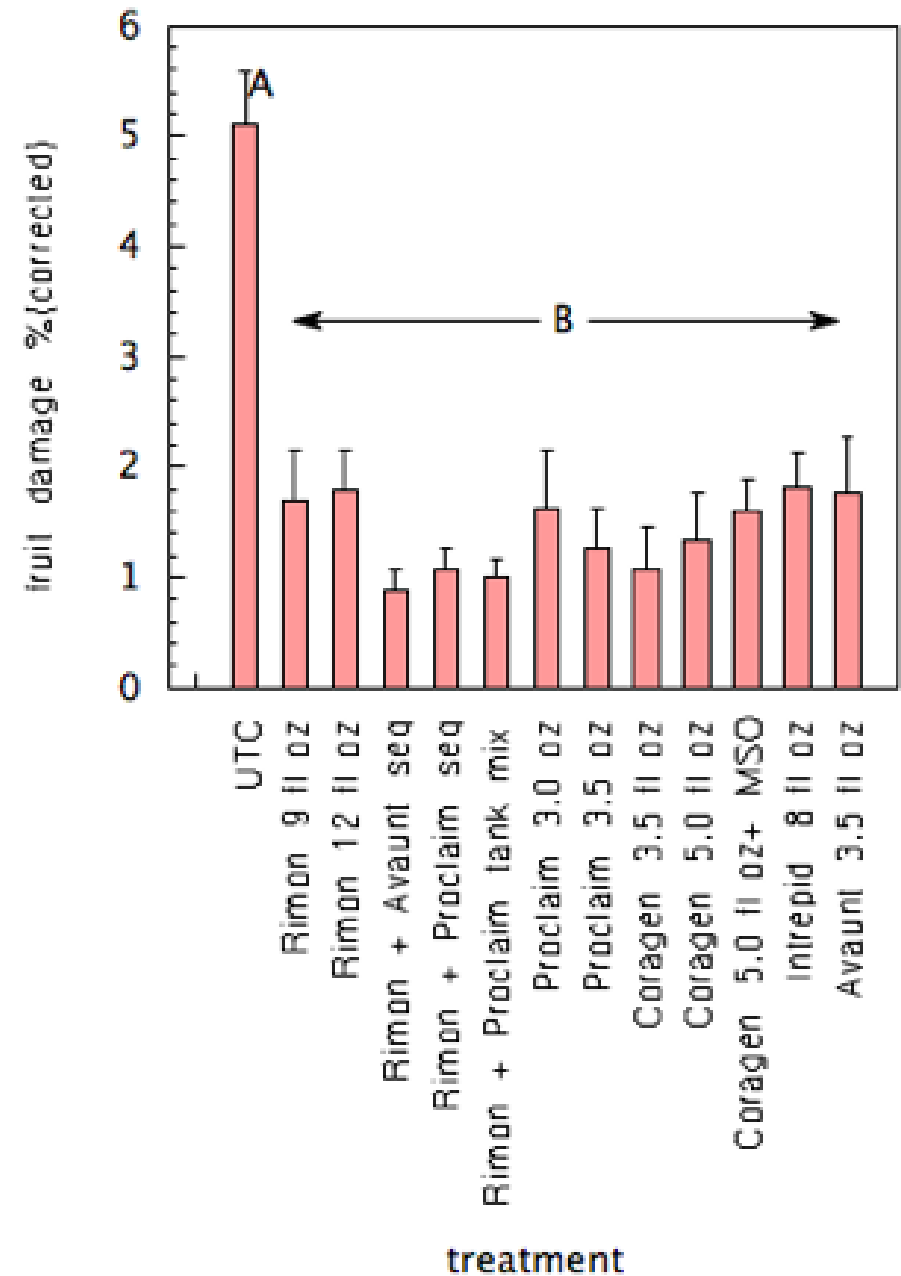
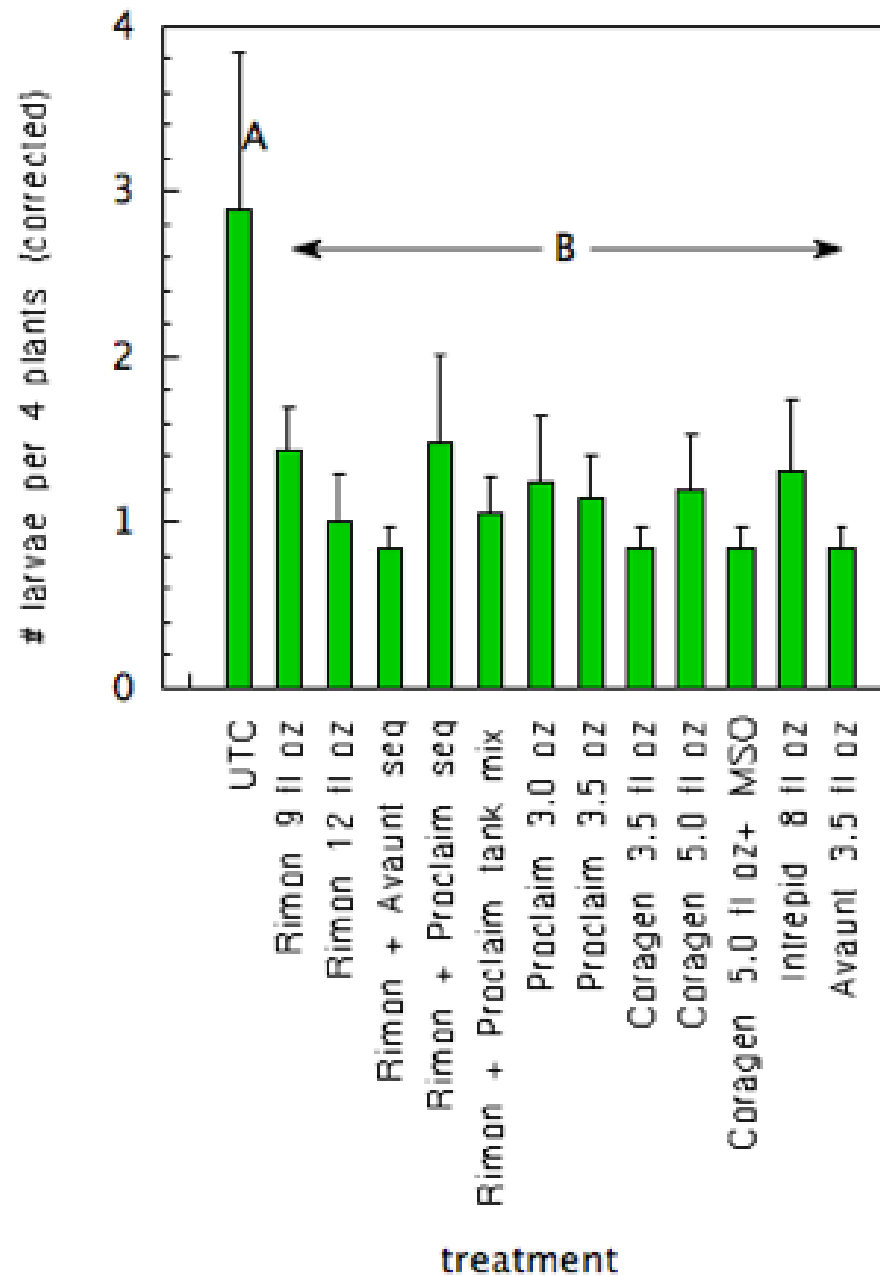


# 2007



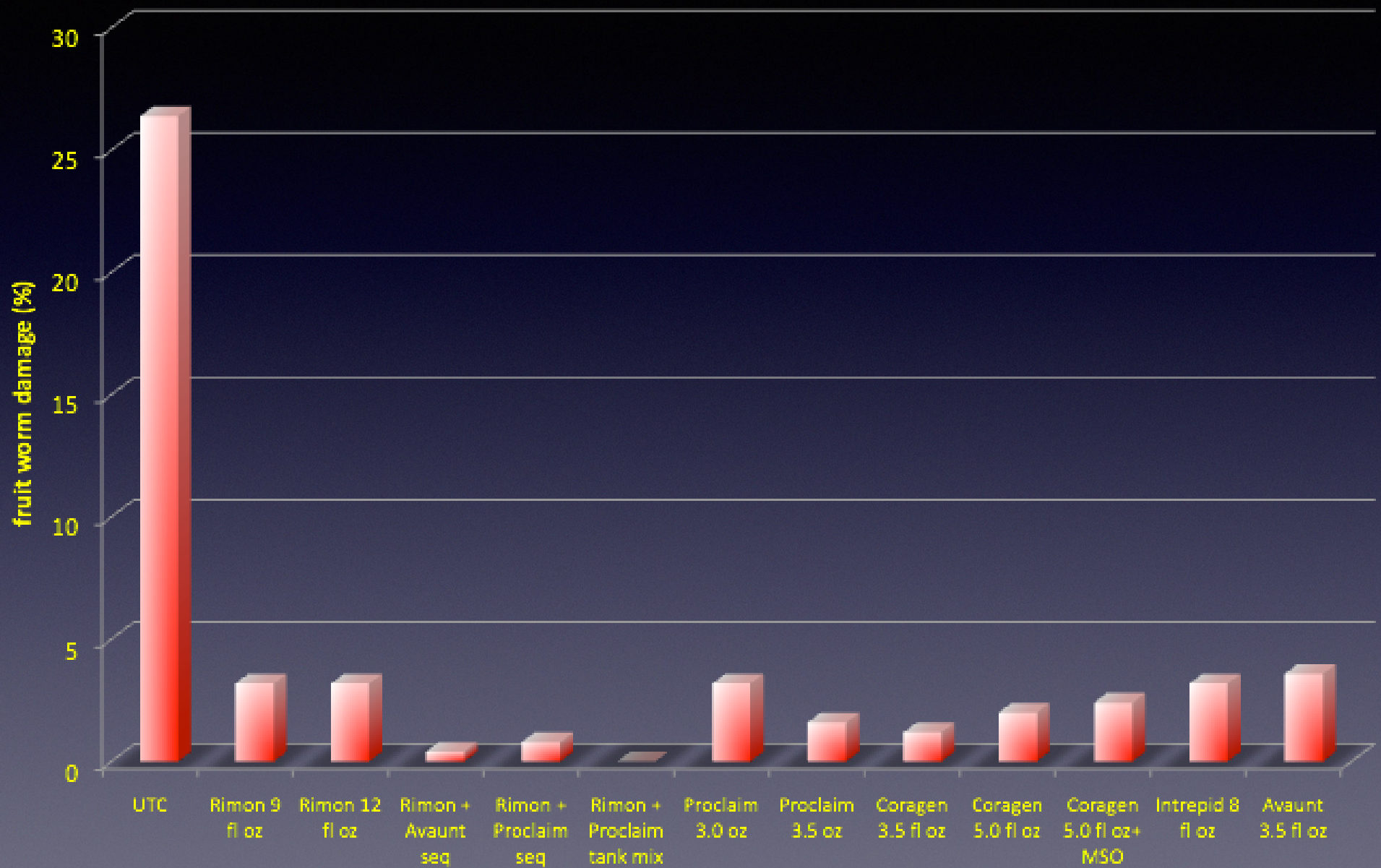


# 2008



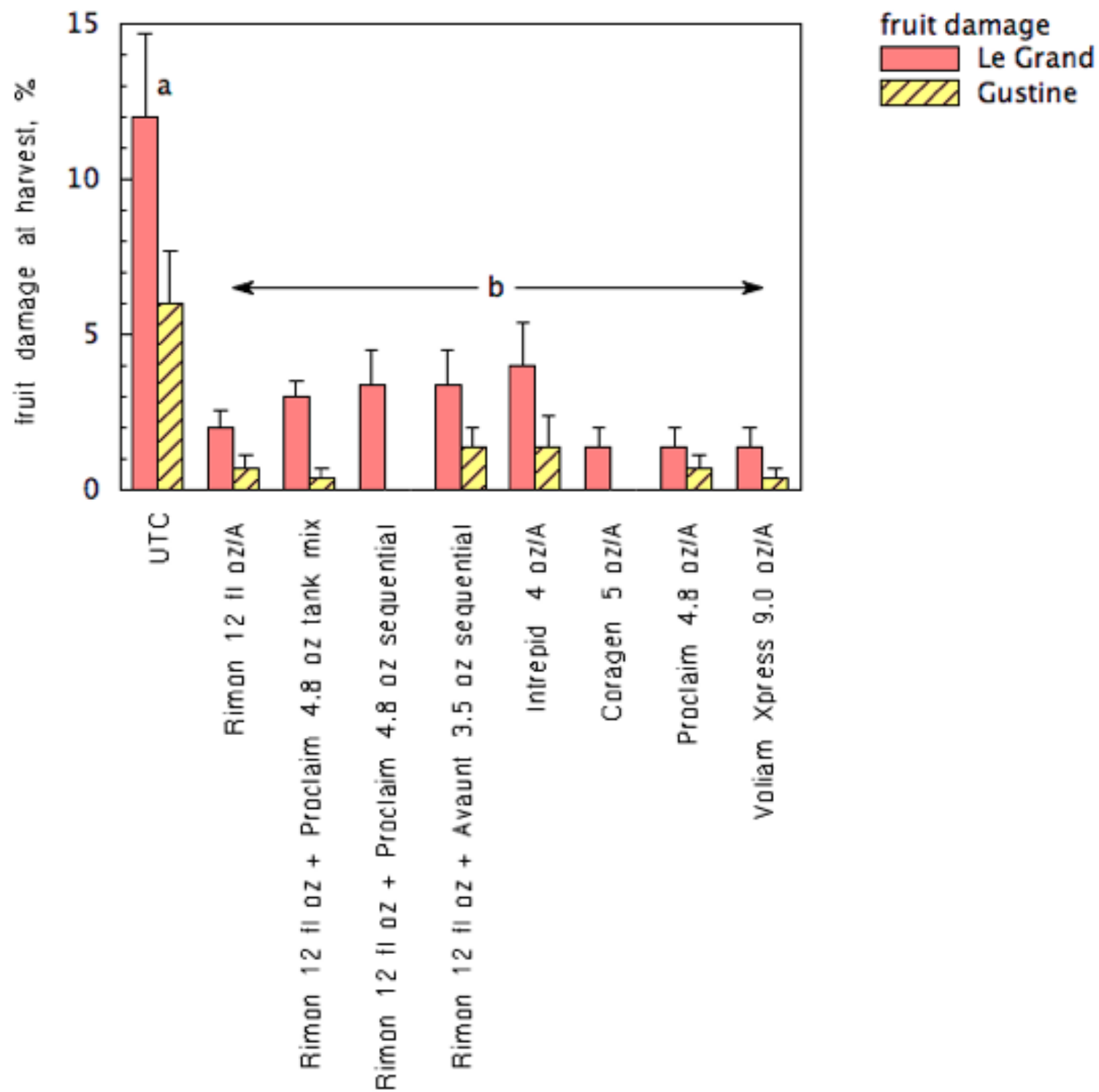


## Fresh Market Tomato Worm Trial 2008



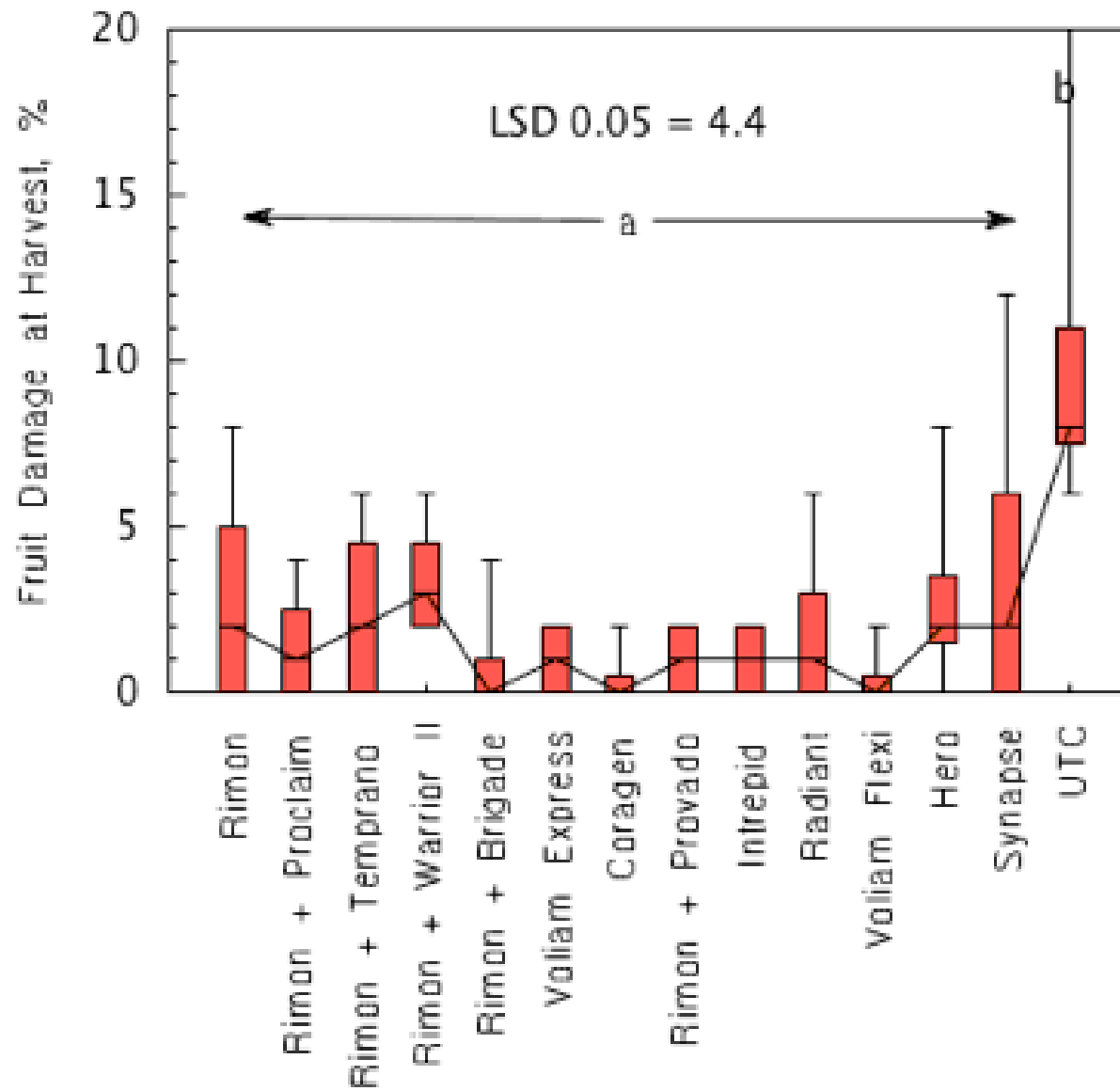


2009



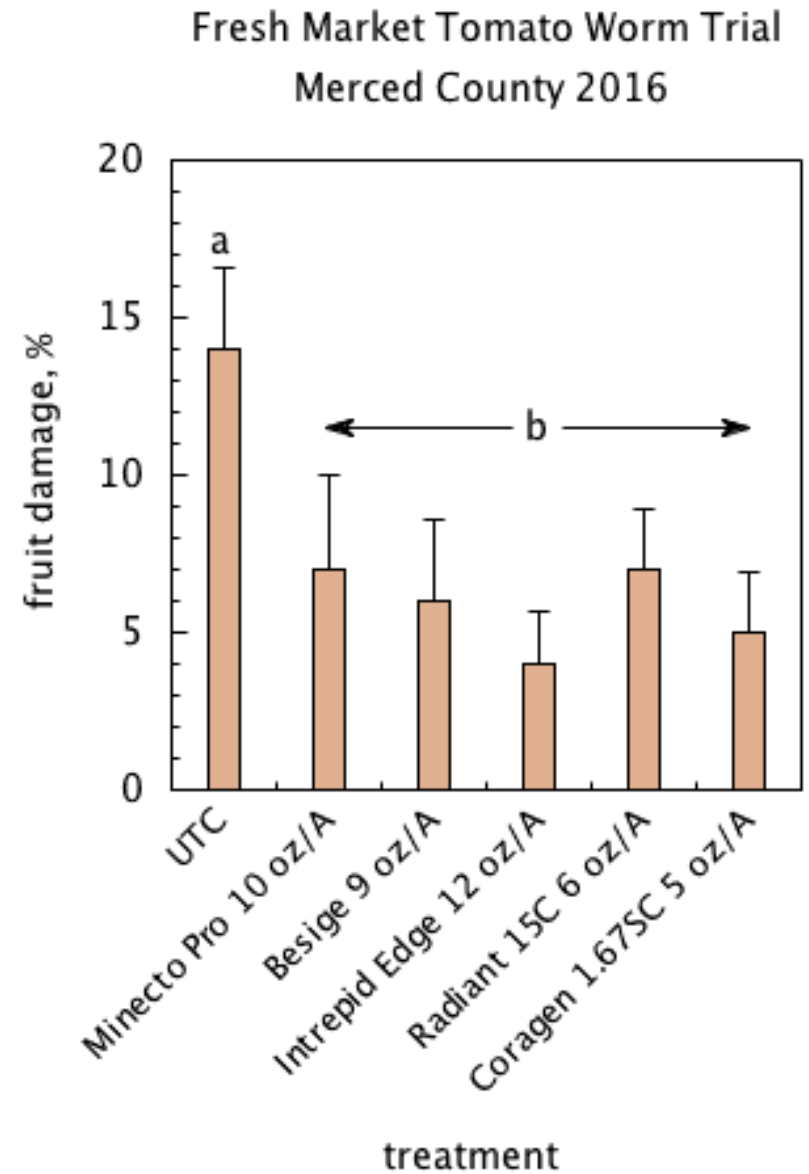
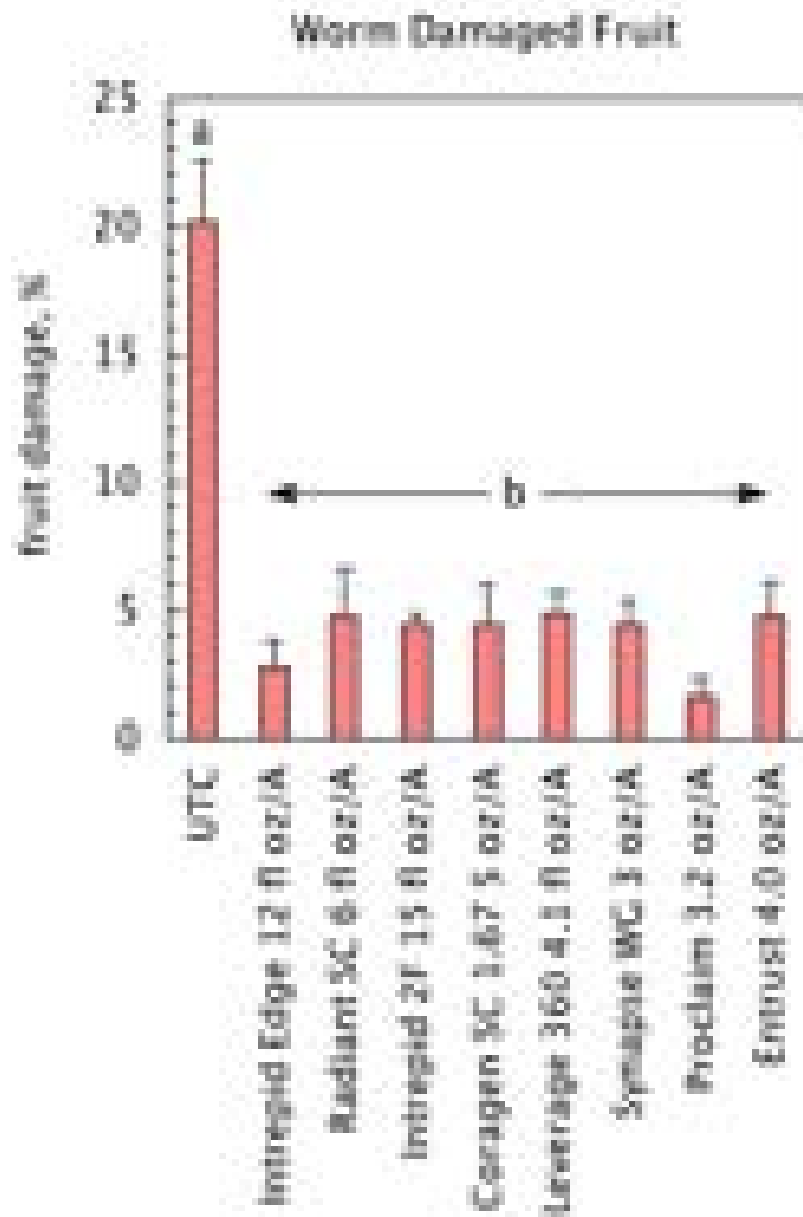


FM Tomato Worm Trial 2010 Graph





# 2015 - 16 Trial Results





# Conclusions

- New, reduced risk worm control insecticides give excellent control of tomato worm pests typical of central CA.
  - This translates into significantly reduced fruit damage as compared to untreated controls.
- Bt's, Success can also provide very good control, but can be weak on WYSA.
- Warrior, Assail, & similar chemistries did not provide better control than the untreated check plots.
  - knock-down beneficials?





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## STATEWIDE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



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For more information, see  
this UC IPM book:



Integrated Pest  
Management for Tomatoes

## How to Manage Pests

### Tomato

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**Year-Round IPM Program**—tells you what you should be doing throughout the year in an overall IPM program. Includes Year-Round IPM Program Annual Checklist.

[Year-Round IPM Program for Tomato \(1/07\)](#) [New](#)

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- [Late fruit set](#)
- [First red fruit](#)
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**Insects and Mites**