

Western Bean Cutworm: Characteristics and Management in Corn and Dry Beans

Fact Sheet No. 5.538

Insect Series | Crops



by F.B. Peairs*

Western bean cutworm, *Striacosta albicosta* (Smith), has been a pest of dry beans for many years. More recently it has been recognized as a serious pest of dryland and irrigated field corn in northeastern Colorado.

Description

The western bean cutworm passes through five developmental stages – egg, larva, prepupa, pupa, and adult (moth). The dome-shaped eggs, which are slightly larger than the head of a common pin, are laid in flat, irregularly shaped masses (Figure 1.), usually ranging from 15 to 50 eggs per mass. When first laid, eggs are white with a thin, red ring around the top. Eggs darken with age, first to brown and then to purple or black just before hatch.



Figure 1: Western bean cutworm egg mass. (Photo by F.B. Peairs)

Young western bean cutworm larvae are dark brown with faint diamond-shaped markings on their backs. They lighten in color as they mature and are gray to pinkish brown when fully grown. Mature larvae (Figure 2.) are about 1 1/2 inches in length and have three short dark stripes running lengthwise on the first segment behind the



Figure 2: Western bean cutworm larva. (Photo by F. B. Peairs)

head. The stripes behind the head can be used to distinguish western bean cutworm larvae from corn earworm larvae, which also are found feeding in ear tips. The prepupae and pupae occur in the soil and are rarely seen.

The body of the adult (Figure 3.) is about 3/4 inch long and brown in color. These moths have a wingspan of about 1 1/2 inches and are marked with creamy white stripes on the leading edge of the forewings. A white spot is found just behind and about half way along the white stripe, and a kidney-shaped spot is located near the end of the stripe. The light-colored hind wings are not distinctly marked.

Life History

Western bean cutworms complete a single generation each year. Fully-grown, nonfeeding larvae (prepupae) overwinter in the soil in earthen cells found at depths of three to nine inches. Pupation occurs in May and early June. The moths emerge between mid-July and early August. They are active at night and are attracted to lights. Eggs are laid shortly after the moths emerge. Egg masses are deposited on the top surface of upper leaves of corn or on the undersides of bean leaves. The eggs hatch in five to seven days. The majority of western bean cutworms feed until mid-September. Mature larvae enter the soil and construct the overwintering cells for the prepupal stage.

Quick Facts

- The western bean cutworm passes through five developmental stages – egg, larva, prepupa, pupa, and adult (moth).
- Infestations averaging several larvae per ear can result in the reduction of grain yield by as much as 30 to 40 percent.
- Larvae from a single egg mass may infest nearby bean plants within a 10 to 12 foot circle.
- Some naturally occurring biological controls, including birds, insect predators, and pathogens have been observed in the field.

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Treatment Guidelines Based on Pheromone Trap Catches

1. Materials
 - A. Scentry™ pheromone lures (<http://www.scentry.com/lures/>)
 - B. Milk jug traps (Figure 5.)
 - C. 4:1 mixture of water and antifreeze plus several drops of dish soap
 - D. Data sheets
2. Procedures
 - A. Place two traps per field in late June or early July.
 - i. Place traps on opposite sides of the field.
 - ii. Best locations are bean field borders near dense vegetation.
 - iii. Pin lure to lid of milk jug.
 - iv. Place trap on a post at about four foot high.
 - v. Fill base of trap with antifreeze mixture.
 - B. Monitor weekly until peak flight, then at least three times per week until catches start to decline in early August.
 - C. At each visit, using a small sieve to remove moths, count and record catch. Replenish antifreeze mixture.
 - D. When average moth catch per trap starts to decline, determine:
 - i. The date of peak capture.
 - ii. The total number of moths caught per trap for the season through the date of peak capture.
3. Treatment guidelines based on the average catch of the two traps per field from the beginning of the flight through the peak capture date are as follows:
 - A. If fewer than 700 moths were caught then the risk of significant western bean cutworm damage is low.
 - B. Catches between 700 and 1000 moths indicate low to moderate risk. Consider treatment if there is substantial activity in adjacent corn fields; or pod feeding is noted about three weeks after peak flight.
 - C. Catches of more than 1000 moths indicate high risk. Risk goes up as trap catches increase above this level. Risk can be confirmed by scouting adjacent corn and by checking for pod damage.
4. Treatments are most effective if applied 10 to 20 days after peak flight. This allows time for all eggs to hatch, but is early enough to avoid damage from large larvae.

Currently labeled insecticide products are given in the High Plains Integrated Pest Management Guide available on the Web at www.highplainsipm.org.