

VegNet is a pest and disease monitoring and reporting network serving the processed vegetable industry, provided by the Oregon State University Extension Service, and funded by the Oregon Processed Vegetable Commission. VegNet is available on the net: <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/linn> Go to commercial vegetables then VegNet. If you have questions or suggestions, and if you would like to add or remove your name from this newsletter mailing list, Contact: Dan McGrath, OSU Extension, PO Box 765, Albany, OR 97321 phone (503) 931-8307; email [daniel.mcgrath@oregonstate.edu](mailto:daniel.mcgrath@oregonstate.edu)

## Cabbage Looper

Cabbage looper moth counts continue to be above average for this time of year. This does not mean that you will have a problem with looper. This depends on the survival and progression of the looper worms from egg to pupa.

Insect eggs are a great source of food for natural enemies, ladybird beetles, Nabids, and others. Many cabbage looper eggs are laid; only a few survive.

Check your broccoli at the button stage when the developing flower is about the size of a quarter. If you find large looper worms at the button stage, one half to three quarters of an inch long, you need to apply an insecticide before the broccoli flowers begin to elongate. Timing is everything.

## Diamondback moth

The pupa of the diamondback moth is one of the most common contaminants of broccoli. One rarely sees larva in processed vegetable. They fall off at harvest.

However, fourth instar diamondback moth, about one half inch long, move up into elongating broccoli flowers and glue their pupa to the flower stems. Subsequent insecticide sprays kill the larva, but they remain as a contaminant in the harvested broccoli. Learn to recognize the diamondback moth. Check for maturing larva at the button stage.

## 12 Spot Beetles

Sticky trap and sweep net beetle counts are relatively high and continue to rise. However, the beetle populations are spotty. Beetle pressure is highly variable; pressure seems higher at the south end of the valley. The only way to know for sure if you have a problem is to sweep your beans just prior to first bloom. Use a conservative action threshold of 2 to 4 beetles per 10 arcs of the sweep net.

# VEGNET 2009

## Week of July 20, 2009 Willamette Valley, Oregon

	Aurora	Dayton	MtAngel	Gervais	Stayton	Dever	Corvallis
BCW	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.13	0.00	0.57	0.00
CEW	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.43	0.00
PHX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00
12S-YST	na	1.20	0.75	3.75	0.75	1.57	7.29
12S-SN	1.75	1.75	0.00	2.25	na	na	5.25
CL	95.00	na	25.00	56.25	10.00	0.86	16.00
AL	0.00	na	0.00	0.38	0.63	0.43	0.43
DBM	5.00	na	28.13	40.63	7.75	2.86	52.43
BAW	0.00	na	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VCW	0.00	na	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.14
CWB/2min	6.00	na	6.00	10.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

## Willamette Valley 7day Ave Week of July 20th

Insects	5-Yr			Note
	Ave.	2008	2009	
BCW	0.95	0.03	0.15	Normal risk
CEW	0.13	0.00	0.13	Normal risk
PHX	0.05	0.03	0.06	Normal risk
12S-YST	0.20	0.06	2.55	Above Average
12S-SN	na	na	2.20	Normal risk
CL	4.76	0.95	33.85	Above Average
AL	0.30	1.53	0.31	Normal risk
DBM	16.51	0.68	22.80	Normal risk
BAW	na	0.00	0.00	Normal risk
VCW	4.84	4.26	0.17	Normal risk
CWB/2min	1.80	0.00	5.17	Above Average

## VegNet Key

BCW = Black Cutworm Moths

PHX = False Corn Earworm Moths

CL = Cabbage Looper Moths

DBM = Diamondback Moths

VCW = Varigated Cutworm Moths

YST = Yellow Sticky Trap Counts

na = not available

CEW = Corn Earworm Moths

12S = 12 Spot Beetle

AL = Alfalfa Looper Moths

BAW = Bertha Armyworm Moths

CWB/2min = Cabbage Butterflies

SN = Sweep Net Counts/10 Arcs