VegNet is an insect pest monitoring program funded by the Oregon Processed Vegetable Commission and managed by OSU Extension. To add or remove your name from this email, contact Dan McGrath, (503) 931-8307; daniel.mcgrath@oregonstate.edu

Aug 10, 2010

Bertha Army Worm
(Mamestra configurata)
Bertha moth counts are normal for this time of year and increasing. The second summer generation has begun. We are picking up a few moths in the Mt. Angel area. It is too early to see how intense the second flight will be.

Black Cutworm
(Agrotis ipsilon)
Moth counts are normal for this time of year, and a little higher in the south end of the valley.

Cabbage White Butterfly
(Pieris rapae)
The number of white Cabbage Butterflies continues to be remarkably low so far this year. Cabbage white butterfly larvae are referred to by many growers as “green worms”. They are uncommon this year.

12 Spot Beetles
(Diabrotica undecimpunctata)
On a regional basis, the above ground 12 spot beetle count moderately high and rising. Judging risk of bug bite is more complex now.

The best time to use a sweep net to sample beetles is in the morning. On a hot, sunny afternoon, beetles move low in the bean plant canopy. If you sweep in the afternoon, it is possible to sweep right over their heads and get a “false zero.”

The best place to use a sweep net in a bean field is on the edge of the field. This is true regardless of what is on the edge, even bare dirt. Beetles collect in higher densities on the edge of the bean fields. If you sample the edges, you will have a higher and in this sense, a more conservative sample. This is a good thing.

If you are going to base your spray decision in beans on a sweep net action threshold of 2-4 beetles per ten arcs of the sweep net at first blossom, plan to sweep a second time 5-7 days later. There are significant numbers of beetles in the landscape. They can invade bean fields after the first sweep net sampling. Be careful.

Diamondback Moth
(Plutella xylostella)
Diamondback moth pressure continues to be slightly above average. Look for “window pane” holes in the leaves. These are a sign of early instar diamondback larvae. The most common contaminates in unsprayed checks in the early and mid season broccoli harvests were diamondback moth pupa and cabbage aphid. Make your spray decision for diamondback moth and cabbage aphid at early button stage in broccoli.

Cabbage Looper
(Trichoplusia ni)
Cabbage looper pressure never added up to much this year. Looper eggs and larvae were highly regulated by weather, disease, and natural enemies. Alfafa looper counts are above average. Alfafa looper is sometimes a pest in mint. It generally does infest broccoli and cauliflower.
### Willamette Valley 7 day Ave Week of Aug 2nd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insects</th>
<th>5-Yr Ave.</th>
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<th>2010</th>
<th>Note</th>
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<td>BCW</td>
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<td>PHX</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3.48</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>CWB/2min</td>
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<td>2.83</td>
<td>0.50</td>
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### VegNet Key

- **BCW** = Black Cutworm Moths
- **CEW** = Corn Earworm Moths
- **PHX** = False Corn Earworm Moths
- **CL** = Cabbage Looper Moths
- **12S** = 12 Spot Beetle
- **AL** = Alfalfa Looper Moths
- **DBM** = Diamondback Moths
- **BAW** = Bertha Armyworm Moths
- **VCW** = Varigated Cutworm Moths
- **CWB/2min** = Cabbage Butterflies
- **YST** = Yellow Sticky Trap Counts
- **SN** = Sweep Net Counts/10 Arcs
- **na** = not available