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## Corn Earworm Survey-2011

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Annually, we conduct a survey to estimate Helicoverpa zea (corn earworm) infestation levels in field corn in mid- to late July. Corn is considered a nursery crop for earworm, allowing the pest to complete a lifecycle and then move on to other crops such as soybean, cotton, and peanut in August. Over 30 years of data show that there is nearly a 1:1 relationship between the infestation level in corn and the amount of soybean acreage that gets treated with insecticide for this pest $\left(y=1.12 x-3.36, r^{2}=0.46\right)$. This means that if $50 \%$ of corn ears are infested, we can expect about $52.6 \%$ of Virginia's soybean acreage to be treated for earworm.

To conduct the survey this year, the number of corn earworms found in 50 ears of corn was recorded in up to 5 randomly selected corn fields in each of 27 counties, totaling 6,650 ears and 133 fields sampled. When fields were known to contain Bt or non-Bt corn, this was noted. Otherwise, samples were considered to be random and assumed to be representative of the actual $\mathrm{Bt} /$ non-Bt composition in each county. Age of earworms, or if they had already exited the ears, was also recorded (data not shown). We greatly appreciate the help of Virginia Cooperative Extension Agriculture and Natural Resource (ANR) Agents, Virginia Tech faculty and staff, and volunteers in this effort. These cooperators are acknowledged at the end of this report. We also would like to thank the many growers who graciously allowed us to inspect their fields for earworm.

Results of the survey are provided in the attached Table. Statewide, 33\% of ears were infested with earworms. For comparison, $40 \%$ were infested in 2010 and $36 \%$ in 2009. Regional averages for 2011 were $26 \%$ infested in Northern, $20 \%$ in the Northern Neck, $24.5 \%$ in MidEastern, $48 \%$ in the Southeast, and $31 \%$ on the Eastern Shore. However, while this survey is intended to be a representative sample, it is not a complete picture. We always recommend scouting individual fields to determine exactly what is happening in terms of corn earworm as well as other pests and crop problems. As of July 21, weekly black light trap catches have been low (please see the Virginia Ag Pest Advisory for more details), but they historically begin their upward climb at the end of July. We will continue posting moth catch numbers and other information regarding the 2011 insect pest situation.

Table 1. Corn earworm survey of field corn in Virginia, 2011.

| County | \# Fields | \# Ears Sampled | \% Ears Infested | Field type(s) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastern Shore |  |  |  |  |
| Accomack | 5 | 250 | 36.8 | Random sample |
| Northampton | 5 | 250 | 24.8 | $1 \mathrm{Bt}, 4$ random sample |
| Regional avg. \% |  |  | 30.8 |  |
| Mid-Eastern |  |  |  |  |
| Charles City | 5 | 250 | 30.0 | Random sample |
| Essex | 5 | 250 | 9.2 | $4 \mathrm{Bt}, 1$ random sample |
| Gloucester | 5 | 250 | 21.2 | Random sample |
| Henrico | 5 | 250 | 22.4 | Random sample |
| King and Queen | 5 | 250 | 23.2 | Random sample |
| King William | 5 | 250 | 22.8 | Random sample |
| Mathews | 5 | 250 | 19.2 | Random sample |
| Middlesex | 5 | 250 | 43.6 | Random sample |
| New Kent | 5 | 250 | 29.2 | Random sample |
| Regional avg. \% |  |  | 24.5 |  |
| Southeast |  |  |  |  |
| Chesapeake | 5 | 250 | 29.2 | 5 Bt |
| Dinwiddie | 3 | 150 | 50.0 | 3 Non-Bt |
| Greensville | 5 | 250 | 86.8 | Random sample |
| Isle of Wight | 5 | 200 | 57.6 | $1 \mathrm{Bt}, 1$ non-Bt, 3 random sample |
| Prince George | 5 | 250 | 49.6 | 4 Non-Bt, 1 random sample |
| Southampton | 5 | 250 | 76.0 | Random sample |
| Suffolk | 5 | 250 | 60.0 | Random sample |
| Surry | 5 | 250 | 6.4 | $2 \mathrm{Bt}, 3$ random sample |
| Sussex | 5 | 200 | 40.0 | $3 \mathrm{Bt}, 2$ non-Bt |
| Virginia Beach | 5 | 250 | 20.0 | Random sample |
| Regional avg. \% |  |  | 47.6 |  |
| Northern Neck |  |  |  |  |
| Lancaster | 5 | 250 | 6.4 | Random sample |
| Northumberland | 5 | 250 | 18.4 | Random sample |
| Richmond | 5 | 250 | 28.8 | Random sample |
| Westmoreland | 5 | 250 | 26.8 | Random sample |
| Regional avg. \% |  |  | 20.1 |  |
| Northern |  |  |  |  |
| Caroline | 5 | 250 | 24.8 | Random sample |
| King George | 5 | 250 | 27.6 | Random sample |
| Regional avg. \% |  |  | 26.2 |  |
| State average |  |  | 33.0\% |  |


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