

Pink Bollworm on Cotton

Pectinophora gossypiella



Adult Pink Bollworm. (Photo by Mississippi State University, Bugwood.org)



Newly hatched (ringed) and third instar larvae. (Photo by Yelitza Colmenarez, CABI)



PB larva feeding on cotton flower as it burrows into ovary. (Photo by CABI)

Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict adherence to the cotton close season (1st May – 15th August). This is in place to combat this pest. • Avoid growing crops from same family, e.g. okra and sorrel, nearby. • Prior to the start of the cotton close season swipe, plough and harrow field so as to bury any pests. • Use of trap counts information from the growing season and close season to determine if PBW will be a serious pest in your area. • Wild cotton and volunteer plants should be destroyed during close season as these will harbour the pest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scout for PBW weekly. • Eggs – small, laid singly or in small groups, white when first laid but then turn orange, mostly found on squares and bolls. Hatch in about three to four days. • Larvae – white with a brown head when they hatch. They have four stages of growth (instars) and begin to turn pink in the fourth instar. • Adults: Use of pheromone traps to attract male adults (1 for 5 acres). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for fallen squares, floral buds or immature bolls. Rosetted flowers. Use PBW traps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routinely use PB-Rope L pheromone twisted ties at a rate of 100-200 ropes/acre • However, delay use of insecticides as long as possible to allow build-up of natural enemies. • If more than 7 adults are trapped in one night, action is required. • Alternatively if 5% of bolls are attacked, take action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPE should be worn when applying chemical pesticides • Spray with Indoxacarb (e.g. Avaunt) at a rate of 200 ml/acre • Spray with Diafenthiuron, (e.g. Phoenix 500) at a rate of 607 ml/acre • Spray with Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately hazardous (WHO Class II). IRAC MoA Classification -22B. Maximum Number Applications /Season - 4. Maximum application rate (lb. a.i./Ac). per application - 0.11. per season – 0.44. Pre harvest interval 14 days • Slightly hazardous (WHO Class III). IRAC MoA Classification -12A. PHI (days) - 30. Do not spray on plants under stress conditions. Combinations: the following products may be combined according to the instructions on their labels: Bifenthrin (Atlas) and Tebuconazole (Toledo) • Moderately hazardous (Who Class II). IRAC 1b



Barbados

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