

## **WAARSKUWING**

### **aan alle Lede**

## **Kommandowurm Uitbraak - Februarie 2017**

Uitbraak van Kommandowurms (Armyworms) in die Oesterbaai-, Palmietvlei- en Clarkson-omgewing is gerapporteer.

Sedert die aanmeldings van die Herfs-Kommandowurm-uitbrake het sporadiese gevalle van die gewone kommandowurm in ons area voorgekom. Op Vrydag, 17 Februarie 2017, is die eerste groot uitbraak in die Palmietvlei area bevestig.

Die Herfs-Kommandowurm het 'n wit 'omgekeerde' Y merk op die voorkant van sy kop met 4 donker kolle in die vorm van 'n vierkant op die bokant van sy agterste abdominale segment. (Sien foto's en inligting vanaf Crop Life hierby aangeheg.)

*Weidings kan binne 10 dae na uitbraak toksies raak as gevolg van swamgroei op die mis van die wurms.*

### **Die volgende beheermaatreëls kan toegepas word:**

#### **Opsie 1**

##### **Weidingsontrekking 7 dae**

1.5 liter Cungfu  
250 g Methomax  
100 ml Fastac (50 ml Vantex)  
200 ml Villa 51 of 100 ml Breakthru / ha in 200 liter water

#### **Opsie 2**

##### **Weidingsontrekking tot 42 dae**

1,5 liter Cungfu  
250 ml Steward Indoksakarb  
100 ml Piretroiede  
100 ml Villa 51 / 100 liter water

### **Opsie 3**

#### **Geen weidingsonttrekking**

500 g Dipel-kontak biologiese produk  
Bacillus thuringiensis var kurstaki  
100 ml Villa 51 / 100 liter water

### **Opsie 4**

#### **Weidingsonttrekkings 14 dae**

1,5 liter Cungfu  
250 ml Chlorpirifos  
225 g Methomax  
100 ml Villa 51 / 100 liter water

### **Opsie 5**

#### **Weidingsonttrekkings 14 dae**

300 g Emma (emamectin benzoaat 50 g)  
100 ml Villa 51 / 100 liter water per ha  
1,51 Cungfu

### **Die volgende blaarvoedingbespuiting word aanbeveel:**

#### **Blaarvoedingbespuiting**

25 kg Ureum  
1 kg MAP Tegnies  
1 kg Mangaan Sulfaat  
100 g Solubor  
10 g Molibdeen  
5 liter Multi Humate

Die belangrikste beheermaatreël is om die larwes op 'n baie jong stadium te identifiseer en te beheer aangesien die groter larwes gewoonlik diep in die blaarkelk gevind word, dikwels onder die 'prop' van geelbruin organiese materiaal, waar insekdoders nie die larwes kan bereik nie.

Vir enige navrae rakende die korrekte toepassing van die beheermaatreëls kontak :

Mossie 082 651 9115  
MC 082 771 5495

*Due to the time constraint in sending out this letter and the technical nature of the information this letter is not translated. We apologize for this but please feel free to contact Mossie or MC in case any information is required in English.*

# MANAGING THE FALL ARMYWORM (FAW) OUTBREAK IN SOUTH AFRICA

## A CROPLIFE SOUTH AFRICA PERSPECTIVE

14 February 2017

### Detection, identification and management protocol



**FAW adult larva  
(Green-brown morph)**



**FAW adult larva  
(Pink Morph)**



**FAW adult larva  
Green morph**



**FAW egg parcel**



**FAW hatchlings**



**FAW moth**



**Faw moth**

### Species invasion

The Fall Army Worm *Spodoptera frugiperda* has recently invaded South Africa and established itself mainly in maize but also in sorghum, cotton, some vegetables and probably also in sunflower. It has been recorded in Limpopo (widely distributed), Northwest (significant pockets), Gauteng (east and west), Free State (significant pockets), Mpumalanga (widely distributed), Northern Cape (localized) and the Western Cape (single locality). The first reports of FAW were received from KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape on 14 February 2017. This pest is likely to be found all over South Africa. It is likely that this invasive pest may also be invading these provinces soon.

**THE FALL ARMY WORM IS A DEVASTATING PEST THAT DEMANDS  
ALL FARMERS'S ATTENTION!! EARLY DETECTION IS CRUCIAL!!**

