

# European corn borer - *Ostrinia nubilalis* Hbn.

## BISEX trap

The lure of the CSALOMON® corn borer "**BISEX**" trap is NOT a pheromone, rather it is a feeding attractant, therefore the trap catches both **FEMALES** and **MALES**.

The length of the body of the moth is 14-16 mm, wingspan 20-30 mm. The outside appearance of males and females is very different. The forewings of the **male** are brownish-violet, the hindwings are greyish brown, both with yellowish white bands, dots and zigzagging lines. The color of the wings of the **female** is from yellowish white to clay yellow, on her forewings with brown, violet-brownish zigzagging lines and patches

**Host plants** of the larvae include **maize, peppers, hop, hemp,**



*The moth, which is caught in the trap*



Foto: Bozsik G.

extension.entm.purdue.edu.

ipmimages.org



wiki.bugwood.org

sorghum, and many more cultivated plants and weeds. Damages of freshly hatched larvae appear as "window-like" holes on fresh leaves of maize. Later caterpillars bore into the stem, which results in breaking of the tassels. Several caterpillars within one plant may weaken the stalk so that all the plant can break. Older larvae can bore into the cob damaging milky seeds, thus opening way also to fungal infections. Corn borer damage may appear in highly diverse forms on other host plants.

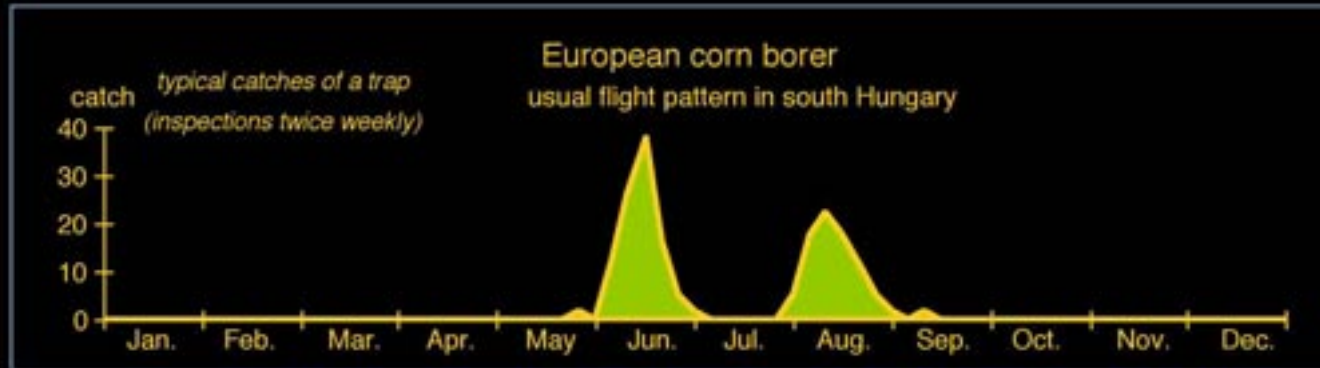
*The damage of the larva which should be averted*

**Geographical distribution:** the European corn borer is widespread in most of Europe, Asia and Mediterranean Africa. It has been introduced into North America in the early 20th century, and is present in the Far East (New Guinea, Guam) and in some places in Central America (Antilles, Guatemala) also.

The CSALOMON® corn borer "BISEX" trap should be placed at the height of **1.0-1.5 m** on the vegetation, or at the top level of lower vegetation. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is **end of May**.

**Selectivity** of the CSALOMON® corn borer "BISEX" trap (based on experience in Hungary): apart from the target pest it can catch (depending on site) also sizeable numbers of noctuids (*Autographa*, *Abrostola*, *Helicoverpa*, stb.), these are much larger than the corn borer and can be told apart easily. In some cases the related pyralid moth *Haritala (Pleuroptya) ruralis* (which lives on *Urtica*) can come into the traps. This is somewhat larger than the corn borer and the upside of its wings is slightly iridescent. Do not use the trap in the vicinity of beehives!

**Longevity** of the CSALOMON® corn borer "BISEX" trap in field conditions: depending on the warmth of the weather at least 3-4 weeks. After this period we suggest to exchange the bait to a new one for most effective detection and monitoring. The CSALOMON® VARL+ ("funnel") trap is suitable for sensitive detection, and for following the population density changes during the season. The trap can capture very high numbers of moths.



The CSALOMON® corn borer "BISEX" trap is best applied for early detection of the first occurrence of adult moths, and for monitoring the flight pattern. Since the trap catches also females, studies on mating status, fecundity, fertility etc. can be performed. Spraying timed according to catch figures in the traps are most effective if they reach the young larvae after hatching and before boring into the stem. The European corn borer has one flight (= generation) per year in central and northern European countries, while it develops more generations in the south.

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So it looks when  
caught in the  
CSALOMON® VARL+  
trap



Occasionally the trap  
can catch some  
*Haritala ruralis*



*Haritala ruralis*



*Ostrinia nubilalis*



*Autographa gamma*



Certain noctuids can come also into the traps

*MacDunnoughia confusa*



*Autographa gamma*



Certain noctuids can  
come also into the  
traps

*Abrostola* sp.



Certain noctuids can  
come also into the  
traps

*Helicoverpa  
armigera*



Foto: Tóth M.