

Vegetable Program

Insect Management



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Insects

Aphid, Asparagus

Aphid, Cabbage

Aphid, Corn Leaf

Aphid, Green Peach

Aphid, Melon

Aphid, Pea

Aphid, Potato

Armyworm, Common

Asparagus Beetle, Common

Asparagus Beetle, Spotted

Asparagus Miner

Cross-Striped Cabbage Worm

Cabbage Looper

Cabbage Maggot

Carrot Rust Fly

Carrot Weevil

Colorado Potato Beetle

Corn Earworm

Cucumber Beetle, Spotted

Cucumber Beetle, Striped

Cutworm, Black

Cutworm, Variegated

Diamondback Moth

European Corn Borer

Fall Armyworm

Flea Beetle, Crucifer

Cabbage Looper



caterpillar

Trichoplusia ni

Diamondback moth and imported cabbageworm are pests throughout the growing season, while cabbage looper generally does not become a pest until mid- to late-season. Cabbage looper does not overwinter in New England but arrives in migratory flights from farther south. Generally numbers are not significant until late July or August. Adult moths are mottled gray-brown, 3/4 inch long, with a distinct round silver-white mark on the wing. Bucket-type pheromone traps can be used to monitor moth flight. Eggs are globe-shaped, light green or yellow, and laid underneath the foliage. Caterpillars are light green, with wavy white or light yellow lines down the back and sides, reaching 1 1/2 to 2 inches when full grown. Cabbage loopers of any size will raise the middle of their body in a characteristic "loop" shape. Feeding damage from older larvae consists of ragged, large holes in foliage, on both frame leaves and heads.

In the Northeast, there is generally no need to treat young plants unless weather conditions delay plant development and at least 35% of them are infested with any of these pests. Treat plants between the start of heading and harvest if 20% or more of the plants are infested. The most critical time to scout and apply controls is just prior to head formation. Use a 10-15% threshold throughout the season for kale, collards and mustard. Do not use less than 50 gal spray material/A; higher volumes provide better coverage. Better coverage of lower leaf surfaces can be achieved by using drop nozzles. Use a spreader-sticker.

Incorporate crop residues shortly after harvest to reduce movement to successive plantings and reduce overwintering populations. Populations are suppressed by natural enemies, which include parasitic wasps that attack larvae. Use selective materials or microbial products, to spare beneficials that help control aphids, DBM and ICW populations.

For Current information on production methods (including varieties, spacing, seeding, and fertility), weed, disease, and insect management, please visit the [New England Vegetable Management Guide](#) website.

Below you will find additional information on managing this insect, including photos, fact sheets,

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| Flea Beetle, Eggplant |
| Fungus Gnats |
| Hornworm, Tomato |
| Imported Cabbageworm |
| Japanese Beetle |
| Leafhopper Aster |
| Leafhopper, Potato |
| Leafminer, Beet |
| Mexican Bean Beetle |
| Mite, Twospotted Spider |
| Onion Maggot |
| Onion Thrips |
| Pepper Maggot |
| Sap (Picnic) Beetle |
| Seedcorn Maggot |
| Squash Bug |
| Squash Vine Borer |
| Stalk Borer, Common |
| Stink Bug |
| Tarnished Plant Bug |
| Thrips, Western Flower |
| Whitefly, Greenhouse |
| Wireworm |

articles, and power point presentations, when available.

Articles

- [Caterpillars in Brassicas](#)

[TOP](#)



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