

GLMPMN Black Cutworm (BCW) Trapping and Reporting Instructions

High-risk fields include those with patches of low-lying annual weeds like chickweed in early spring, corn following soybeans or forages and no-till or reduced till corn fields.

Trap Set Up Instructions

1. Use 1 bucket trap per field. **All White or Yellow and White versions are preferred, though green buckets will also work.** Set up traps in late March, early April and monitor weekly until the end of June when the risk to corn has passed. Do not reuse a bucket trap used to monitor other pests in previous years.
2. Position the trap on the prevailing wind side, along the edge of the field so that the pheromone plume carries into the field being monitoring.
3. Mount the trap so that it hangs from a stake or T bar so that the bottom of the trap is **only 1 metre above the ground** (Fig. 1).
4. One lure is placed inside the small cage area (Fig. 2) hanging from the roof of the bucket trap while the vapour strip is taped to the inside at the bottom or side of the bucket (Fig.3). **Change the lure every 2 weeks.** Discard spent lures back home or the office (not in the field).



Figure 1. BCW Bucket Trap is set up to hang 1 metre from the ground.



Figure 2. Pheromone lure is placed inside the cage above the funnel and is changed every two weeks.

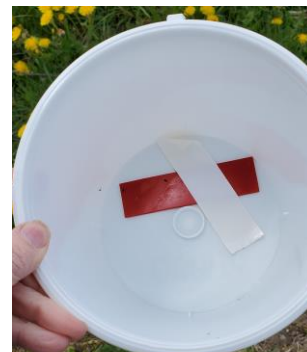


Figure 3. Vapour strip is taped inside the bottom or side of the bucket and lasts the entire season.

Trap Monitoring and Reporting Instructions

1. Traps should be checked at least weekly. Enter trap site info and weekly trap counts into the Great Lakes and Maritimes Pest Monitoring Network: <https://arcg.is/0Lry5a>
2. The “Instructions” tab on the site explains step by step how to enter trap sites and weekly counts.
3. As we approach peak flight, traps may need to be checked more than once a week so that moths are still easy to identify and have not lost all of their markings.
4. Change the BCW pheromone lures **every 2 weeks** so that the pheromone plume is strong enough to attract the moths to the trap. Discard the spent lure back at the office or at home.

Black Cutworm (BCW) Trap Supply Checklist:

- 1 Yellow and White or All-White Bucket trap per field (All White preferred to reduce risk of bee captures) – Green Bucket traps can also be used (but do not use bucket traps previously used for other pests (eg. WBC).
- 8 BCW pheromone lures* per field per year (changed every 2 weeks)
- Vapor strip (one - two strips per trap per season)
- 1-metre-tall wooden stake or metal T-bar
- Large Ziptie to hold the trap to the stake
- Box of disposable gloves – change every time you handle a lure
- Ziploc bags

Canadian WBC Trap Supply Company

distributions Solida 480, rang Saint-Antoine Saint-Ferréol-les-Neiges, Québec G0A 3R0 Tel.: 418 826-0900 <http://www.solida.ca/>

- Yellow and White Bucket a.k.a. Universal Trap –Item #301Y601
- Black Cutworm Pheromone Lures* – Scentry brand Item # 3010800 –available in packs of 12
- Vapour Tape II – Item # 301H800 - available as individual strips or case of 50

US WBC Trap Supply Company

Great Lakes IPM Inc. 7563 N Crystal Rd. Vestaburg, Michigan 48891
Tel: 800-235-0285 <https://www.greatlakesipm.com/>

- Yellow and White or All White Bucket or Universal Trap
 - Y and W - Item # GL/IP-2352-03 (for 3) or Item # GL/IP- **2352-25** (for 25)
 - All White – Item #GL/IP-2353-03 (for 3) or Item # GL/IP-2353-25 (for 25)
- Black Cutworm Pheromone Lures* – Two Brands Available – Scentry or Trece
 - Scentry brand BCW Lures Item # **GL/SC-3141-12** – pack of 12
 - Trece brand BCW Lures Item # **GL/TR-3141-25**– for pack of 25
- Vapor Strips (Hercon Vaporstrip) Item # HC-8001 (for 1) HC-8001 – 50 (for 50 case) - note these can not be shipped across the border into Canada

The is only a partial list of trap supply companies. This list does not imply any endorsement.

***Unused pheromone lures can be stored in a freezer and used a second season if properly stored.**

BCW Moth Identification



Black cutworm moths are similar in size to western bean cutworm moths. They have greyish brown wings with **small dagger-like marks running through a bean or kidney-shaped spot** on each of the forewings. They have long thin feathery-like antennae. Photo credit: Purdue University.