



# Fall Webworm

Hi-Yield

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## Fall Webworm (FW)

Fall Webworm is a caterpillar pest of over 88 different plants. It does not attack conifers, only broadleaf plants where they eat the best parts of the leaf, leaving the veins (see bottom image ↓) The larvae build unsightly webs for protection on the outer most tips of branches (see image 2nd from the bottom ↘).

FW winter over as pupae. In the spring the adults emerge, mate and deposit eggs. The female will lay up to 600 eggs, these soon hatch out into larvae. Adults are a white moth, sometimes with markings on the wings (see two images →).

Two forms of larvae exist; black-headed (see top image ↗), these hatch out earlier in the season and are more common or red-headed (see lower image ↘) these hatch out a little later and prefer pecan trees. The larvae go through several molts before falling to the ground to pupate. Egg to adult is as little as 50 days. In the north, 2 generations per year, up to 4 in the south.

## Control

When trying to control FW it is important to get the chemical you use into contact with either the worms themselves or on the leaves they are feeding on. Many times this is difficult because the larvae are protected by the webs they create. To help with this, the addition of *Hi-Yield Spreader Sticker* is almost **mandatory**. *Spreader Sticker* will help to penetrate the sticky web and help it stick to the leaf for a longer lasting residue.

*Natural Guard Spinosad* is the BEST choice of product for FW. This is a natural wormicide that is translaminar so it will last the longest and is very low impact on beneficial insects.

*Hi-Yield Thuricide* is another wormicide that is natural, it contains Bt a living bacteria, the downfall of *Thuricide* is the residue is measured in hours so you have to repeat more often

For hard chemistry, *Hi-Yield Bug Blaster* will leave the longest residue and offers something a little more broad spectrum.

