## Fall Armyworm
*Spodoptera Frugiperda*

### Prevention
- Plough deep to expose the pupae to predators and solar heat
- Avoid late or off-season planting. Plant early to avoid the build-up of pest population
- Plant maize varieties with hard husk cover to prevent the pest from penetrating
- Do not move infested maize materials from one area to another to reduce spread of the pest instead graze livestock on them or make silage.

### Monitoring
- Start monitoring for the pest one week after germination
- Look for cream / grey egg masses covered in a felt-like layer of grey-pink scales on the underside of leaves
- Look for a green, brown or black larva. A mature caterpillar has a distinct white line between eyes that forms an inverted “Y” pattern on the face with pronounced 4 black spots aligned in a square on top of 8th segment near the back end
- Check for small shot or large ragged and elongated holes on the leaves and inside whors of young plants
- Set up at least one FAW specific pheromone trap per Ha to detect the pest
- Monitor damage on 10 consecutive plants in 10 sites. Tack action if 10% of plants are infested

### Direct Control
- Handpick and squash or drop caterpillar in hot water. Killing one caterpillar prevents more than 1500 new caterpillars after a period of 4 weeks.
- Put a half handful of sand / sawdust or soil in the whorl and upper leaves of the attacked plants to kill the larvae.
- Apply a pinch of 50gm ground hot pepper + 2kg ash into plant funnel at knee-high.
- Release egg parasitoid *Trichogramma* spp at a rate of 50,000 to 100,000 eggs per acre
- Spray *Bacillus thuringiensis* varazawai to control the pest
- Spray neem based product (50ml/20l of water).
- Spinosad Tracer at 4ml/20l. Repeat spraying after 14 days

### Direct Control
- Insecticides are effective on young larvae and before they enter the funnel and ear
- Spray after 6.00pm for best results.
- Indoxacarb (Avaunt 150 SL)
- Alpha-Cypermethrin (Bestox 100Ec at 60 ml/ 20l or Tata alpha 10EC at 6ml/20l of water)
- Chlorantraniliprole (Corragen)
- Spinosad Tracer at 4ml/20l. Repeat spraying after 14 days

### Restrictions
- Apply minimum 3 sprays, 2 weeks after emergence at knee high and before tasseling of maize
- WHO Class II (Moderately hazardous)
- WHO class II (moderately hazardous). REI is 24hours
- WHO Class U (Unlikely to cause hazard under normal use)
- WHO class III (slightly hazardous)
- Toxic to honey bees; Avoid spraying during flowering and near water ways); PH 3 Days, REI 12Hours

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**Kenya**

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