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Potato—Monitoring Potato Tuberworm Adults

Supplement to UC IPM Pest Management Guidelines: Potato

For Print Use Only

Grower_____

Field location_____ **Date planted**_____

Comments_____

Directions

Place pheromone traps in fields after plants have emerged. Position one trap at each corner of the field, but placed well into the field.

1. Check traps at least once a week and record the number of tuberworm moths trapped. This number usually is 0 for the earliest checks.
2. Calculate and record the average moths per trap and the cumulative average moths per trap—the sum of the average moths per trap for all monitoring dates up to and including the current date.
3. For the first count, record the number of nights the traps were in the field; for subsequent counts, record the number of nights since the previous count.
4. Calculate the moths per trap per night (M/T/N) by dividing the average moths per trap by the number of nights since last count.
5. Begin calculating the cumulative number of nights traps were in the field as soon as moths appear in traps. Cumulative number of nights is the same as nights since last count for the first date moths are found.
6. Calculate the cumulative average M/T/N by dividing the cumulative average moths per trap by the cumulative number of nights since moths first appeared in traps.
7. For fresh market varieties in Kern County, use a treatment threshold of 15 to 20 M/T/N or a cumulative average M/T/N of 10. Once a treatment has been made, additional treatments should be based on the 15 to 20 M/T/N threshold and not the cumulative average. Treatment thresholds are not established for all areas.

Date	Moths in each trap — Trap 1	2	3	4	5	Average moths per trap	Cumulative average moths per trap	Nights since last count	Cumulative # of nights since first moth catch	M/T/N this check	Cumulative average M/T/N

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