

**Zimmerman's flea beetles on brassica**



Zimmerman's flea beetle damage on brassica crops (left and bottom right), its larval stage and adult (right top and middle). Photo courtesy: Teresa Rusinek, Cornell Cooperative Extension.

Last week, Zimmerman’s flea beetles were observed in Hudson Valley, NY (near Connecticut border) mining leaves in brassica crops. Zimmerman’s flea beetle looks similar to striped flea beetle, but the former is slightly larger (2-3 mm) than the latter one (2 mm). The striped flea beetle is fairly common on brassicas but lacks the objectionable foliar mining aspect that Zimmerman’s flea beetle has. Exclusion netting- covering the crop with insect netting or row cover- would work as long as the crop is planted on non-infested ground. Products labeled for flea beetles with systemic or translaminar activity might be helpful if leafmining is observed. These include Admire Pro (foliar application only for flea beetles), Radiant, Entrust, Assail, Harvanta, Verimark/Exirel. See [New England Vegetable Management Guide](#) for more options.

**Corn earworm (CEW)** moths migrate annually into the Northeast, traveling north on storm fronts, and may arrive anytime from late June through September. But this year, they are flying early. Trap capture was 2/night this week in a farm in Shelton, CT. CEW feeds in a wide range of crops and among vegetables its favorite crops are corn and tomato (hence it is also known as ‘tomato fruitworm’).

Table. Spray Intervals for Corn Earworm based on moth captures in Heliothis net traps.

Moths/Night	Moths/Week	Spray Interval
0 - 0.2	0 - 1.4	no spray
0.2 - 0.5	1.4 - 3.5	6 days
0.5 - 1	3.5 - 7	5 days
1 - 13	7 - 91	4 days
Over 13	Over 91	3 days



Corn earworm, photo by D. Ferro

**European corn borers (ECB)** are continuing to be trapped. Four ECB NY (E) moths per night were captured in a trap set in Shelton, CT, and 5 ECB NY moths/4 nights were captured in Berlin, CT. There was 18% infestation in one



of the sweet corn fields in Berlin. Corn with newly emerging tassels should be scouted weekly for the presence of ECB larvae by inspecting the tassels of 50 to 100 plants, in groups of 5 to 20 plants throughout the field. Treat if more than 15% of the plants have one or more larvae present. Use of selective products to control ECB will conserve natural enemies of aphids and ECB.



A video on how to set up traps for sweet corn pest monitoring by Cornell University  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i7r96MRix2I&t=199s>

**Continue to be on the lookout for**

- Imported cabbageworm
- Diamond back moth
- Colorado potato beetle
- Solanaceous flea beetle
- Brassica flea beetle
- Onion thrips
- Striped cucumber beetles
- Beet and spinach leafminer
- Allium leafminer

*This report is prepared by Shuresh Ghimire, UConn Extension. The information in this document is for educational purposes only. The recommendations contained are based on the best available knowledge at the time of publication. Any reference to commercial products, trade or brand names is for information only, and no endorsement or approval is intended. UConn Extension does not guarantee or warrant the standard of any product referenced or imply approval of the product to the exclusion of others which also may be available. The University of Connecticut, UConn Extension, College of Agriculture, Health and Natural Resources is an equal opportunity program provider and employer.*

