Cabbage diamond back moth (020)

Common Name
Diamond back moth, diamondback moth

Scientific Name
*Plutella xylostella*

Distribution
Worldwide. It is recorded in Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Tonga.

Hosts
Members of the cabbage (brassica) family, e.g., head cabbage, Chinese cabbage, radish, cauliflower and broccoli; *Amaranthus* and watercress.

Symptoms & Life Cycle
The caterpillars do the damage. The first two stages are small and feed by mining the leaf; later, when they are too large to mine, they burrow through the leaf. The result is 1-2 cm wide cavities on the lower leaf surface leaving the waxy layer intact, which gives the appearance of windows in heavily damaged plants (Photo 1). Later, the caterpillars eat through the leaf (Photo 2).

The eggs are small (0.4 mm long), cylindrical or oblong, white when laid, changing to yellowish brown as they mature and ready to hatch. The eggs are mostly laid singly or in groups of two or three, on the lower leaf surface along major veins. One adult female lays 100-150 eggs in a life span of 3-7 days. The incubation period ranges from 3-8 days depending on the temperature.

There are four larval or caterpillar stages. At hatching, the caterpillars are grey-green; later, when fully grown, they
are dark green and approximately 12 mm long (Photos 1&2). When disturbed, the larvae wriggle backwards, and may drop from the leaf on a silk thread. The larval period ranges from 14-28 days, after which they make a silken cocoon and pupate (Photo 3).

The pupa is dark green or light brown, about 10 mm long, and usually stuck to the underside of the leaf. Pupation lasts 5-10 days.

After pupation, the adult moth emerges from the cocoon. It is about 10 mm long with a 13 mm wingspan, dark brown with three white diamond-shaped patterns on its back; these give the moth its common name (Photo 4). The adult lives for up to 35 days.

The life cycle is complete in less than 1 month (14 days at 25°C), depending on the temperature. The moth is most active at night.

**Impact**

Economic damage is most severe when heading begins. The caterpillars tunnel into the heads of cabbages. The diamond back moth is the most destructive insect pest of brassica crops throughout the world. Worldwide, the management of the annual damage caused by this insect has been estimated to be US$4-5 billion!

Note: other pests often occur on ball cabbages along with this moth, and the combined damage is considerable. The other pests are cabbage webworm, *Hellula undalis* (see Fact Sheet no. 114); cutworm, and cabbage cluster caterpillar, *Spodoptera litura*, or large cabbage-heart caterpillar, *Crocidolomia pavonana* (see Fact Sheet no. 78).

**Detection & Inspection**

It is very important to monitor the start of diamond back moth infestations by:

- Visiting the field everyday, looking for any adults or larvae on the plants.
- Putting yellow sticky traps in the field to catch flying adults.
- Putting sticky traps baited with diamond back moth sex pheromone to trap male adults.

Look for larvae (caterpillars) that are pale green, slightly tapered at each end and grow through four stages to a length of about 12mm. They have a dark head in the first two stages. They wriggle when disturbed, often dropping from the plant on a silken thread. Look for the moth with a diamond pattern on the back.

**Management**

**NATURAL ENEMIES**

There are several parasitioids of the different stages: eggs - *Trichogrammatoidea bactrae*, caterpillars - *Cotesia plutellae*, *Diadegma semiclausum*, *Microplitis plutellae*, *Oomyzus sokolowskii*, pupae - *Diadromus collars*.

**CULTURAL CONTROL**

Before planting:

- Always start with healthy, insect-free seedlings.
- Grow head cabbages during the cooler times of the year (June-November) to avoid infestations.
- Grow collard greens (*Brassica oleracea*), mustard (*Brassica juncea*) or Chinese cabbage (Bok Choy) as trap crops. Trap crops for the other species are: (i) radish and green mustard (*Brassica juncea*) for *Hellula undalis*; (ii) Chinese cabbage (*B. pekinensis* cv. *Tempest*) or flowering green mustard for *Crocidolomia pavonana*. (Note that the latter is also useful as a trap crop for *Halticus tibialis*). The companion crop is planted between rows of cabbages and other *Brassica* species. Plant a first row of the companion plant about 15 days before transplanting the cabbages, and a second row about 25 days after transplanting. The idea is to destroy the trap crop before the insects hatch.
- Where farmers have the resources, grow plants under nets or in screenhouses.

During growth:
Handpick larvae when numbers are low.

Destroy crucifer weeds before planting and during the cropping period.

For watercress grown on rafts in the river (Solomon Islands), sink one half for 30 minutes to drown the caterpillars, and then do the same for the other half. Drowning one half of the plants, then the other half, is done so that spiders are able to survive. Spiders are natural enemies of the diamond back moth caterpillars.

Monitor the crop regularly, looking for eggs and recently hatched caterpillars.

After harvest:

Collect and destroy crop debris after harvest.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

If pesticides are used, there is need for careful choice. If one chemical is used all the time, it is likely that the diamond back moth will develop resistance to it. Do the following:

- Use plant-derived products, such as neem, derris, pyrethrum and chilli (with the addition of soap), or synthetic products that contain disease-causing organisms, such as spinosad (Success) and Bt - *Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *kurstaki* (Dipel).

- If using Dipel:
  - Apply when the caterpillars are at an early stage of development.
  - Spray in the late afternoon or early evening, when the caterpillars are actively feeding and when the effect of UV on Dipel will be less.

- Two synthetic products with different modes of action are indoxacarb (Steward) and chlorantraniliprole (Prevathon). They should be used only when necessary (i.e., when there is likely to be economic damage to the crop), each should be applied only once during the pest’s lifecycle and they should be alternated to slow the development of resistance.