



April 2010

W198 Green Cloverworm

The University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service

Follow this and additional works at: http://trace.tennessee.edu/utk_agexcrop



Part of the [Entomology Commons](#), and the [Plant Sciences Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

"W198 Green Cloverworm," The University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, W198 09-0096, http://trace.tennessee.edu/utk_agexcrop/97

The publications in this collection represent the historical publishing record of the UT Agricultural Experiment Station and do not necessarily reflect current scientific knowledge or recommendations. Current information about UT Ag Research can be found at the [UT Ag Research website](#).

This Insect, Pest and Disease Control - Soybeans is brought to you for free and open access by the UT Extension Publications at Trace: Tennessee Research and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in Field & Commercial Crops by an authorized administrator of Trace: Tennessee Research and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact trace@utk.edu.

Soybean Insects

Green Cloverworm

Scott Stewart, Professor, Entomology and Plant Pathology
Angela Thompson McClure, Associate Professor, Plant Sciences
and Russ Patrick, Professor, Entomology and Plant Pathology

Classification and Description: The adult green cloverworm (*Plathypena scabra*) is a moth in the

family Noctuidae. The moths vary in appearance, but are triangular-shaped when at rest and about



5/8 inch long. Males are bigger than females and are charcoal gray. Female moths also have a charcoal color with patches of brown and silver. Both sexes of moths have labial palps, which point forward from the head to make a distinctive “snout.” Eggs are laid singly or in small groups. Larvae are about 1 inch long when full-grown. They are pale green with a white stripe down the length of each side of the body. They are identified by having four pairs of abdominal prolegs (one pair at the tip of the abdomen and three additional pairs). Thus, they can be readily distinguished from loopers, which have three pair of

prolegs. The pupae are brown and found in a lightly wrapped silken cocoon.

Hosts, Life History and Distribution: The green cloverworm is native to the U.S. and is most commonly found in the eastern United States. Larvae feed on a wide variety of legumes. Cloverworms overwinter near the Gulf Coast and migrate northward each spring. At least three generations per year are possible in Tennessee. It takes about 25-28 days for an individual to develop from egg to adult.

Pest Status and Injury: In Tennessee, green cloverworms occasionally cause economic damage to soybean by feeding on leaves. Excessive defoliation can indirectly impact yield by reducing the amount of photosynthate produced by leaves for seed development. It is unusual for green cloverworms to cause economic damage by themselves, but infestations often coincide with other defoliating pests such as soybean and cabbage loopers.

Management Considerations: Beneficial insects and diseases normally keep populations of green



cloverworm larvae below economically damaging levels. When necessary, larvae are relatively easy to kill with insecticides. Insecticide recommendations are listed in the *Tennessee Insect Control Recommendations for Field Crops (PB 1768)*. Treatments are prescribed when larvae threaten premature defoliation. Soybeans are most susceptible to defoliation during peak pod filling (stages R1-R6). Defoliation thresholds vary from 20 to 30 percent depending upon the stage of crop development. Typically, it takes about 150 green cloverworms per 100 sweeps to cause greater than 20 percent defoliation. Once fields reach physiological maturity (R8), they are less susceptible to defoliation and insecticide treatment is not justified.

Reference:

Handbook of Soybean Insect Pests, L. G. Higley and D. J. Boethel (eds.), Entomological Society of America, 1994.



Moth of green cloverworm

This publication contains pesticide recommendations that are subject to change at any time. The recommendations in this publication are provided only as a guide. It is always the pesticide applicator's responsibility, by law, to read and follow all current label directions for the specific pesticide being used. The label always takes precedence over the recommendations found in this publication.

Use of trade or brand names in this publication is for clarity and information; it does not imply approval of the product to the exclusion of others that may be of similar, suitable composition, nor does it guarantee or warrant the standard of the product. The author(s), the University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture and University of Tennessee Extension assume no liability resulting from the use of these recommendations.