



Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Fact Sheets

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Taro cluster caterpillar (031)



Photo 1. Egg mass and young caterpillars of *Spodoptera litura* eating the underside of the leaf.



Photo 2. As the caterpillars of *Spodoptera litura* enlarge they eat deeper into the leaf; in this photo they have eaten the top surface of the leaf.



Photo 3. Caterpillars of *Spodoptera litura* have eaten through the leaf of *Alocasia macrorrhizos*, from the under surface, leaving the top waxy layer.



Photo 4. Mature caterpillar of *Spodoptera litura*.



Photo 5. Adult *Spodoptera litura*.



Photo 6. *Spodoptera litura* on capsicum, under protected cropping.



Photo 7. *Spodoptera litura* caterpillars on *Basella* species under protected cropping.



Photo 8. *Spodoptera litura* damage on *Basella* species under protected cropping.

Common Name

Taro cluster caterpillar, taro armyworm, tobacco cutworm, tropical armyworm

Scientific Name

Spodoptera litura

Distribution

Widespread. In the tropics of Asia and Oceania. It is recorded from Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Tonga.

Hosts

Taro cluster caterpillar has a wide host range, attacking many vegetables - cabbages, cassava, chilli, eggplant, maize, okra, rice, sweetpotato, tomato, watercress, and taro.

Symptoms & Life Cycle

It is the caterpillar (or larva) that does the damage. The young caterpillars radiate from the egg masses (Photo 1), stripping the leaf surface and eating the leaf between the veins (Photos 2&3). Later, they become solitary and eat all the leaf, including the petioles. Mostly, they feed at night.

The cream to golden-brown egg masses (4-7 mm diameter) are covered with hairy scales from the tip of the abdomen of the female. After hatching, the caterpillars stay together (hence the name 'cluster caterpillar'). They vary in colour: pale green at first, then dark green to brown (Photo 4). They have bright yellow stripes along the top of the body. The caterpillars moult five times during 15-30 days, depending on the temperature. Afterwards, they pupate in the soil for 7-10 days.

If the eggs are laid on a plant that is inedible, the young caterpillars drop silken threads and are carried on the wind to other potential hosts.

The body of the moth is grey-brown, 15-20 mm long, with a wingspan of 30-40 mm (Photo 5). The forewings are grey to reddish brown with a strongly variegated pattern. The hindwings are greyish-white with grey margins. The moths can fly up to 1.5 km a night. They are attracted to light.

Impact

Normally, the caterpillars are well controlled by their natural enemies, but occasionally, especially after natural disasters, such as cyclones, droughts, or where gardens are isolated, outbreaks occur, and these can be severe. The caterpillars chew large areas of the leaf and, when numerous, can defoliate a crop. In such cases, the larvae migrate in large groups from one field to another in search of food (hence the alternative name "armyworm").

The caterpillars can also be a problem when crops are grown under protected cropping systems (Photos 6-8).

Detection & inspection

Look for the egg masses: they are relatively easy to see against the dark green of the leaves. Look for the 'scratch' marks left by the newly

hatched larvae on the leaf surface. Look for the damage done by the adults as they eat leaf blades and petioles. Look for the older caterpillars at night.

Management

NATURAL ENEMIES

These include egg parasites - *Telenomus nawai*; and larval parasites - *Apanteles marginiventris* (wasp), *Peribaea orbata* (a fly), *Chelonus* sp. (wasp), *Palxorista* sp. (a fly), and many more.

CULTURAL CONTROL

It is important that growers visit their gardens frequently and regularly, twice a week is recommended, to check if there are egg masses and young caterpillars on the leaves. Mostly, taro cluster caterpillar is under control by natural enemies, and it is only very occasionally that outbreaks occur.

- Remove leaves with egg masses or young caterpillars - this is an effective control measure. In most cases the entire leaf does not have to be destroyed, only that part containing the eggs or caterpillars.
- Alternatively, destroy the eggs and/or caterpillars by rubbing them with a hand or another leaf.
- If there are many large caterpillars, and damage looks likely, let chickens into the garden.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

Pesticides are not normally recommended for the control of this moth on taro. They are only needed when the natural enemies have been destroyed by cyclones, droughts, or when plantings are in isolated places. In these situations, do the following:

- Use plant-derived products, such as neem, derris, pyrethrum and chilli (with the addition of soap), or commercial products that contain disease-causing organisms, such as spinosad (Success) and Bt - *Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *kurstaki*.
- Note, a variety of *Derris*, brought many years ago to Solomon Islands from Papua New Guinea, is effective as a spray. It contains rotenone, an insecticide, so it should be used with caution. There may be varieties of *Derris* (fish poisons) in your country that can be tried (see **Fact Sheet no. 56**).
- Synthetic pyrethroids are likely to be effective, but will also kill natural enemies.

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Photo 2 SKumar, Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Photo 5 Wikipedia. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spodoptera_litura). Photos 6-8 Mani Mui, SPC, Sigatoka Research Station, Fiji.

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