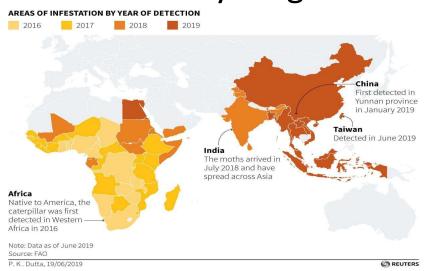


Fall Armyworm in Western Australia



Fall armyworm

- Spodoptera frugiperda
- Native to tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas.
- Since 2016 has rapidly spread to and throughout Africa, the Indian subcontinent, China and Southeast Asia.
- Spread by people
- Adults can fly long distances





Current situation

- January: First detection of fall armyworm in the Torres Strait, on the islands of Saibai and Erub
- Mid-February: Bamaga on the tip of Cape York, Queensland.
- Late-February: northwest Queensland. Larvae and moths collected from an infested crop.
- March: Lakeland, Tolga, South Johnstone
- Late-March: Darwin, Katherine and Douglas Daly, NT
- ■April confirmed in Kununurra, WA





Australia's response



- Consultative Committee on Emergency Plant Pests (CCEPP) met on 24 February 2020
- Fall armyworm is <u>not technically feasible</u> to eradicate — National Management Group decision

What it eats

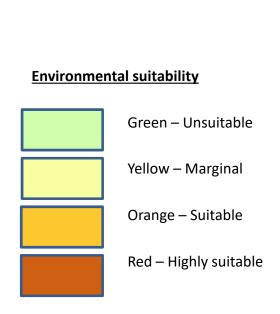
- Known to feed on more than 350 plant species
- Major cultivated crops including maize, rice, sugarcane, wheat, sorghum, pasture grasses, legumes, vegetable crops and cotton
- Will also feed on native plants and weeds
- Voracious in large numbers can completely defoliate and are extremely detrimental to crop survival and yield
- Causes significant losses overseas

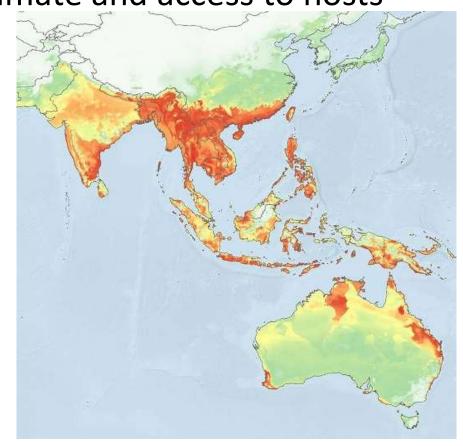


Fall Armyworm in Australia

 Australia's conditions are favourable for this pest to establish and spread

We have a suitable climate and access to hosts





Overview of presentations

- How to identify fall armyworm
- Trapping and monitoring
- Management options



Thank you Visit dpird.wa.gov.au

Important disclaimer

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