Heliothis virescens (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)

This short description has been prepared in the framework of the EPPO Study on Pest Risks Associated with the Import of Tomato Fruit. The whole study can be retrieved from the EPPO website.

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Africa	Asia	Oceania	North America	South-Central America and Caribbean	
Heliothis virescens (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) (tobacco budworm)					
Why	Identified in the EPPO tomato study. H. virescens is highly polyphagous and especia				
		pest of cotton, tobacco, tomato and maize (CABI CPC).			
Where		gion: absent	M ' HIGA (CADI CD		
		North America: Canada, Mexico, USA (CABI CPC - eastern and southwestern United			
		States, also known from California – Capinera, 2012; also reported from some western			
		States in CABI CPC) Central America: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama			
		(CABI CPC)			
	*	Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Cuba,			
		Dominica, Dominican Rep., Greater Antilles, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Lesser			
		Antilles, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the			
		Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United States Virgin Islands (CABI CPC)			
		South America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guyana,			
	Guyana, l	Paraguay, Peru, Ur	uguay, Venezuela (CABI	CPC)	
Climatic similarity	High. 13	common climates	considering the countrie	s listed above, possibly lower. In the	
		_	•	, but may survive cold climates in	
	_		-	rthwards annually. Its precise limit of	
0 111 1		ering is not known.		S III CARLORON C 1	
On which plants				families CABI CPC). Cotton, tobacco,	
				ettuce, squash, maize, flax sunflower,	
		sweet pepper (CABI CPC). Capinera (2012) mentions alfalfa, clover, cotton, flax, soybean and tobacco, sometimes vegetables such as cabbage, cantaloupe, lettuce, pea, pepper,			
		pigeon pea, squash, tomato, common pest of geranium and other flower crops (e.g.			
		ageratum, chrysanthemum, gardenia, geranium, petunia, marigold, petunia, verbena, zinnia)			
	(Capinera	•	gardema, geramum, petur	na, marigora, petama, verbena, zinina)	
Damage	` •		flowering or fruiting part	of the plant, and larvae feed on leaves,	
C				and blossoms, sometimes on leaves,	
	petioles a	and stalks, and may	enter fruit; pupae are in	the soil (Capinera, 2012). Larvae also	
	feed on le	eaves (Bayer Chile	e, ND). Larvae bore in p	ods and fruit, and feed on seed (King	
				nage on cotton, tomato, tobacco, maize	
				nd maize (at least), but not tomato, in	
				st of cotton in the Americas from the	
		1930s (Reed and Sarwar, 1982). In Central America, it is a minor and occasional pest, but			
		may be important in tomato and pigeon pea (King and Saunders, 1984). In North America, it is not a pest at northern latitudes (e.g. New York) and is sporadic in Central and South			
		(Capinera, 2012).	latitudes (e.g. New Tork)	and is sporadic in Central and South	
Dissemination			(CARL CPC) During su	immer, the pest spread northwards in	
Dissemination		nerica (CABI CPC)		innier, the pest spread northwards in	
Pathway				lants, cut flowers, soil, from countries	
- ·····		virescens occurs.	F	,	
Possible risks			re major crops in the E	EPPO region. The climatic similarity	
				ere it occurs and the EPPO region is	
				e introduced in areas where it could	
				part of the EPPO region.	
Categorization				ato), Japan 2011, Mozambique 2009,	
				from IPP); Eastern Africa A1 2001,	
	Southern	Africa A1 2001, Is	srael 2009 (from PQR)		

Bayer Chile. ND. Heliothis virescens. http://www.bayercropscience.cl/soluciones/fichaproblema.asp?id=1033

(Accessed August 2013)

Sources

CABI CPC. 2013

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e=bl&ots=xopGOSMmfD&sig=wjUkG49Wwcre-l9xl7AA6UImE4g&hl=en&sa=X&ei=eGP3Uc-yHunJ0AX78oD4BQ&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=agrotis%20repleta%20king&f=false (Accessed August 2013)

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Reed W, Pawar CS. Heliothis: a Global Problem. In Proceedings of the International workshop on Heliothis management, 15-20 November 1981, Patancheru, India International crops Research Institute tor the semi-Arid tropics.