

# FALL ARMYWORM

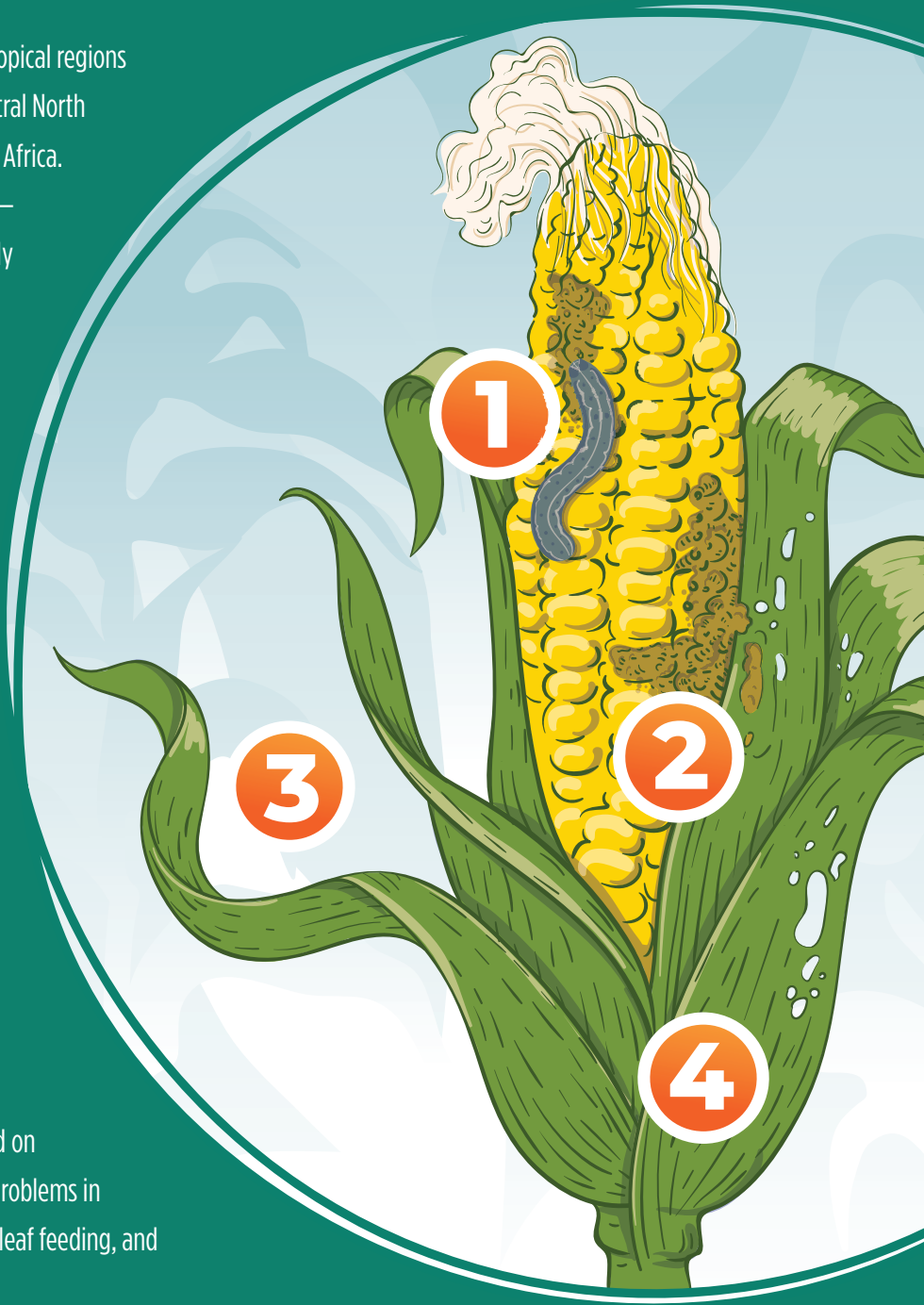
1 Fall Armyworm is native to the tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas and has been found in Eastern and Central North America, South America, and most recently, detected in Africa.

Because its mature moths can fly more than 300 miles<sup>1</sup> — that's back and forth to some satellites — it could quickly migrate from Africa into southern Europe.

2 The Armyworm damages an estimated \$6.2 billion of food crops per year and has the potential to put hundreds of millions of people at risk for hunger.<sup>2</sup>

3 Fall Armyworm can be managed through an [Integrated Pest Management](#) approach. Insect-resistant, biotech maize has been planted in the United States and parts of Latin America as a way to protect the food supply from the devastating effects this pest has on conventional crops<sup>3</sup>. Pesticides applied as seed treatments or early in the growing cycle stop the armyworm in its tracks.

4 This pest primarily affects maize but can also feed on rice, sorghum, cotton, and some vegetables.<sup>1</sup> It causes problems in all stages of the plant's life like seedling damage, early leaf feeding, and damage to the corn silk which impairs pollination.<sup>4</sup>



## Sources:

1) FAO Food Chain Crisis: Fall Armyworm

2) Fall Armyworm: On the March to Britain, the Deadly Pest That Devastated Swathes of Africa

3) WEMA Maize Shows Resistance to Destructive Fall Armyworm Pest

4) FAW Threats CropLife International