

## ARIZONA PINK BOLLWORM ERADICATION 2017 PROGRAM UPDATE

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### Abstract

In 2017, Arizona transitioned into year five of the Confirmation of Eradication phase of the Pink Bollworm eradication program. The concept of Confirmation of Eradication is outlined in the Pink Bollworm minimum standards document as adopted by the National Cotton Council's Pink Bollworm Action Committee. The confirmation of the eradication program phase started based on program results in 2013, with no native moth captures or signs of larval reproduction evident across the entire International Pink Bollworm Eradication Program area.

### Introduction

The following updates the progress of the 2017 Pink Bollworm eradication effort in Arizona. Background information including methods and materials can be found in previous Beltwide proceedings; information provided here will be generalized, condensed and focused on current program results.

### Results

Arizona cotton acreage for 2017 totaled 173,957, conventional cotton comprised 19,752 (11.3%) of the total acreage. Yuma County (Area III) conducted year ten of eradication activities. La Paz and Mohave counties (Area II) completed year eleven eradication activities. Central and eastern Arizona (Area I) completed year twelve of eradication activities (Figure 1). In the three zones, 1,391 traps were checked weekly.

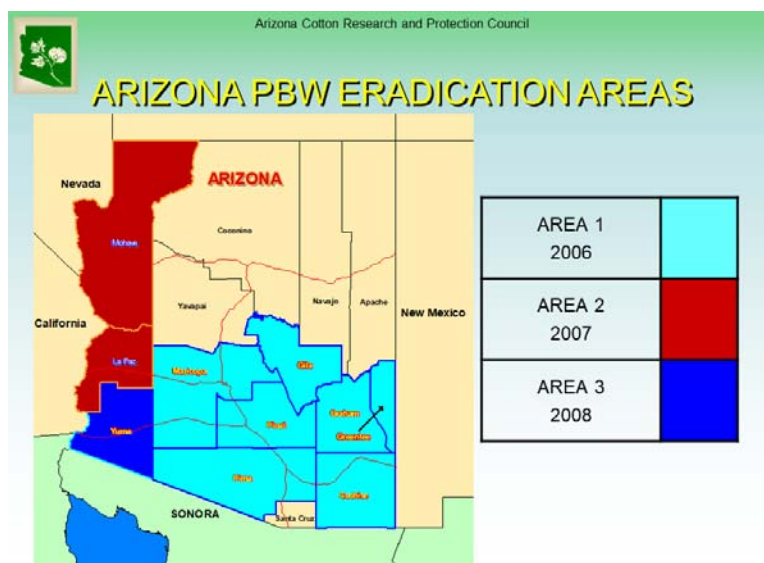


Figure 1. Arizona program areas.

In 2017, no pheromone or insecticide treatments were made for control of Pink Bollworm. In the three areas, no native moths were captured in 2017 (figure 2), and no immature Pink Bollworm life forms were detected in targeted boll sampling or boll incubation mirroring results in the previous seven years (figure 3).

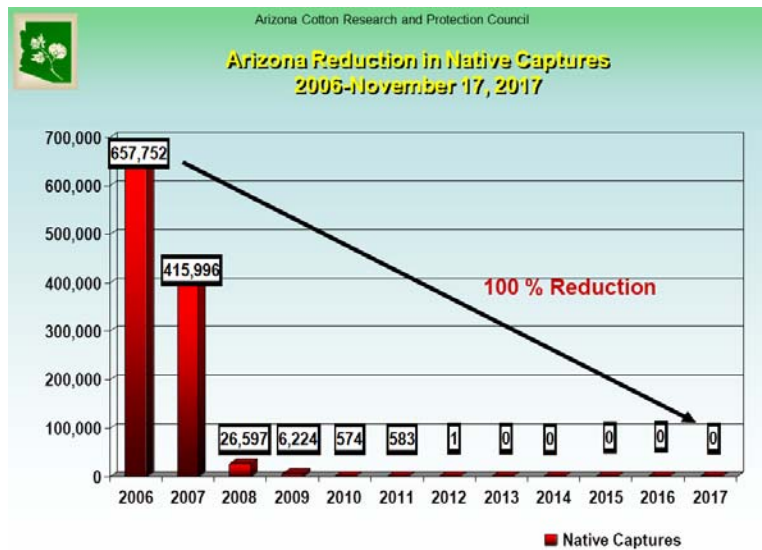


Figure 2. Statewide native moth captures

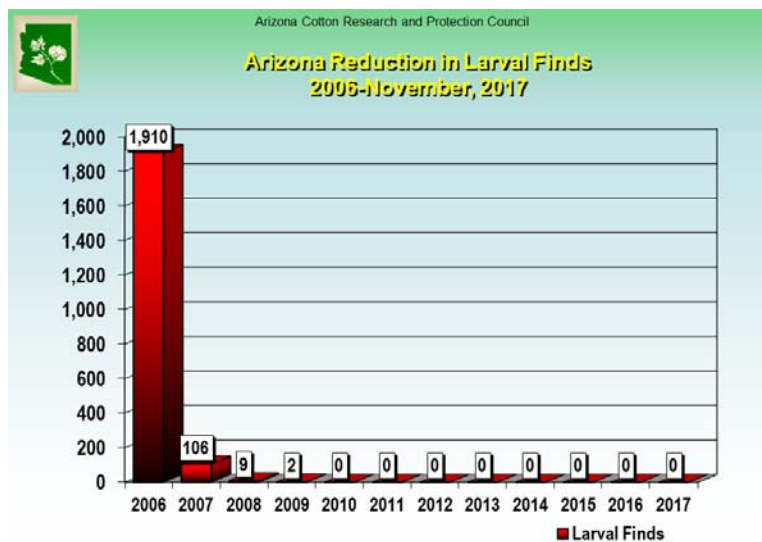


Figure 3. Statewide boll analysis results

For the seventh consecutive year desert line trapping produced no captures of native moths (figure 4).



Figure 4. Arizona desert line trapping.

## Conclusions

Arizona cotton continues to enjoy some of the lowest pesticide usage in cotton in over 37 years. This benefit to Arizona's cotton industry would not be possible without Bt cotton, advanced chemical formulations and Pink Bollworm eradication. Notwithstanding any positive finds in the coming seasons, we hope to claim eradication once the fine details of the post eradication regulatory and technical aspects of the program are determined.

Trapping, maximum Bt cotton use, sterile moth technology and good cultural control continue to be vital in supporting Pink Bollworm eradication and preventing other pests and diseases from filling the void where Pink Bollworm used to operate.

As we look forward toward the eradication phase of the program, maintaining resources and support including sterile moth technology for response to any reintroductions of Pink Bollworm, has become more challenging. As previously noted, this capability is vital to maintaining 24C special local need registrations for the 100% use of Bt technologies in conjunction with the active eradication, confirmation of eradication and post eradication monitoring phases of Pink Bollworm Eradication.

There are many challenges to the cotton industry in Arizona and the greater southwest. However, to allow insurgent populations of Pink Bollworm to re-establish through migration or direct introduction would be an unwelcome outcome following execution of one of the most successful integrated pest management projects in history.

Moving forward it is crucial to remember that, in the past, Pink Bollworm was the most costly pest of cotton in the southwest U.S. and, with the global movement of cottonseed and equipment, it could be again. Therefore, in the future much of the continuing challenge will be maintaining the support and resources to ensure this outcome does not become reality.