

# Risk Forecast for Bertha Armyworm in Manitoba in 2025



The population of adult moths of bertha armyworms are monitored using pheromone-baited traps during the flight and egg-laying period. The monitoring period extends from about early-June through July (June 8 to August 2 in 2025).

The cumulative moth counts from the traps, which are presented in the table below, cannot predict what the level of larvae will be in the field a trap is in, but can be used, in conjunction with counts from other traps in a region, to determine areas of the province at higher risk and where increased monitoring of fields for larvae may be necessary.



Figure 1. Trap for monitoring bertha armyworm



Figure 2. Bertha armyworm moths

## Summary (as of August 2, 2025)

Data from pheromone-baited traps for bertha armyworm was reported from 83 locations in Manitoba.

- Cumulative counts remained in the low risk category in most traps (73 of the 83 traps), however traps near Makaroff and Durban in the Northwest region, Kenton and Whitehead in the Southwest region, Carman and Brunkild in the Central region, and Broad Valley, Lundar, Pleasant Home, and Arborg in the Interlake region increased into the uncertain risk category.
- Bertha armyworms were found in all 83 traps that counts were reported from.
- The highest cumulative trap count was 506 from a trap near Makaroff in the Northwest region.
- There were reports of high levels of larvae of bertha armyworm in some canola fields in the Southwest, Northwest and Central Regions.

**Table 1. Highest cumulative counts of bertha armyworm moths from five agricultural regions of Manitoba as of August 2, 2025.**

0-300=low risk    300-900=uncertain risk    900-1,200=moderate risk    1,200+=high risk

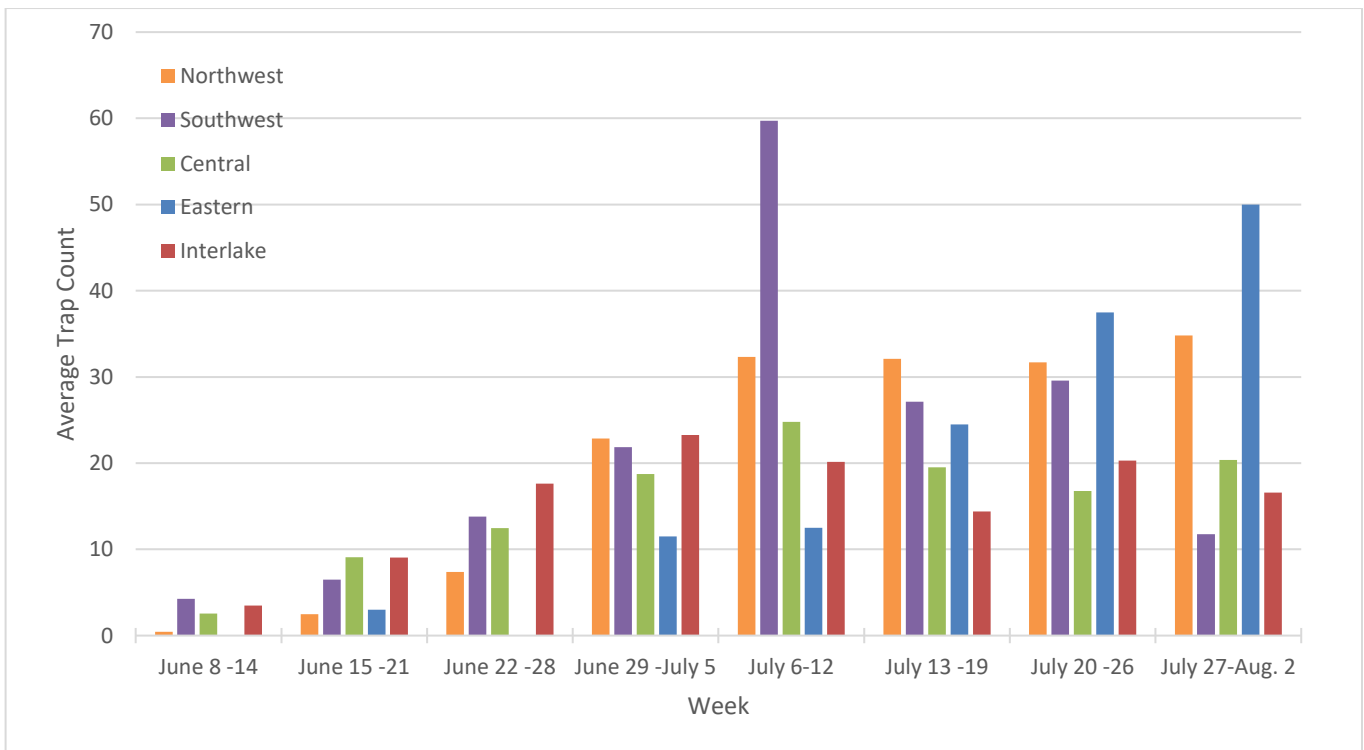
Location	Count	Location	Count	Location	Count
<b>Northwest</b>					
Makaroff	506	Carrot Valley	120	Inglis	77
Durban	358	Birch River	97	Craigsford	76
Swan River	285	Birchview	97	Angusville	70
The Pas	274	Russell	95	Silverwood	68
Dropmore	259	Calder, SK	87	Petlura	59
Bield	130	Shell Valley	80	Bowsman	56
<b>Southwest</b>					
Kenton	480	Metigoshe	195	Hartney	76
Whitehead	317	Ninga	130	Glenboro	71
Lyleton	236	Sandy Lake	124	Rounthwaite	49

Shoal Lake	218	Isabella	121	Pierson	42
Rapid City	214	Melita	88	Wawanesa	24
Central					
Carman	384	Haywood	123	Rosenfeld	86
Brunkild	309	Arnaud	122	Hilton	83
Baldur	212	Darlingford	113	Grund	80
St. Claude	211	Fannystelle	110	Glenboro	71
Cypress River	173	Belmont	91	Horndean	71
Emerson	170	Altona	90	Wingham	60
Eastern					
Ste. Anne	170	Tourond	108		
Interlake					
Broad Valley	374	Vidir	119	Clandeboyne	61
Lundar	332	Moosehorn	118	East Selkirk	55
Pleasant Home	326	Fisher Branch	115	Blind Bay	53
Arborg	306	Teulon	110	Gunton	44
Riverton	159	Hodgson	109	Faulkner	37
Warren	135	Finns	75	Gimli	36

## Interpreting Bertha Armyworm Cumulative Moth Counts

The following table relates the cumulative moth counts over the trapping period with the risk of larval infestation.

Cumulative number of Moths / Trap		
From	To	Larval Infestation Risk Level
0	300	Low - Infestations are unlikely to be widespread, but fields should be inspected for signs of insects or damage.
301	900	Uncertain - Infestations may not be widespread, but fields that were particularly attractive to egg-laying females could be infested. Check your fields.
901	1200	Moderate - Canola fields should be sampled regularly for larvae and for evidence of damage.
1200+		High - Canola fields should be sampled frequently for larvae and for evidence of damage.



**Figure 3. Average weekly trap counts for Bertha armyworm per agricultural region in Manitoba.**

For information on techniques to monitor levels of larvae of bertha armyworm, and economic thresholds, see: <https://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/insects/pubs/bertha-armyworm-factsheet.pdf>