



Fall Armyworm (FAW)

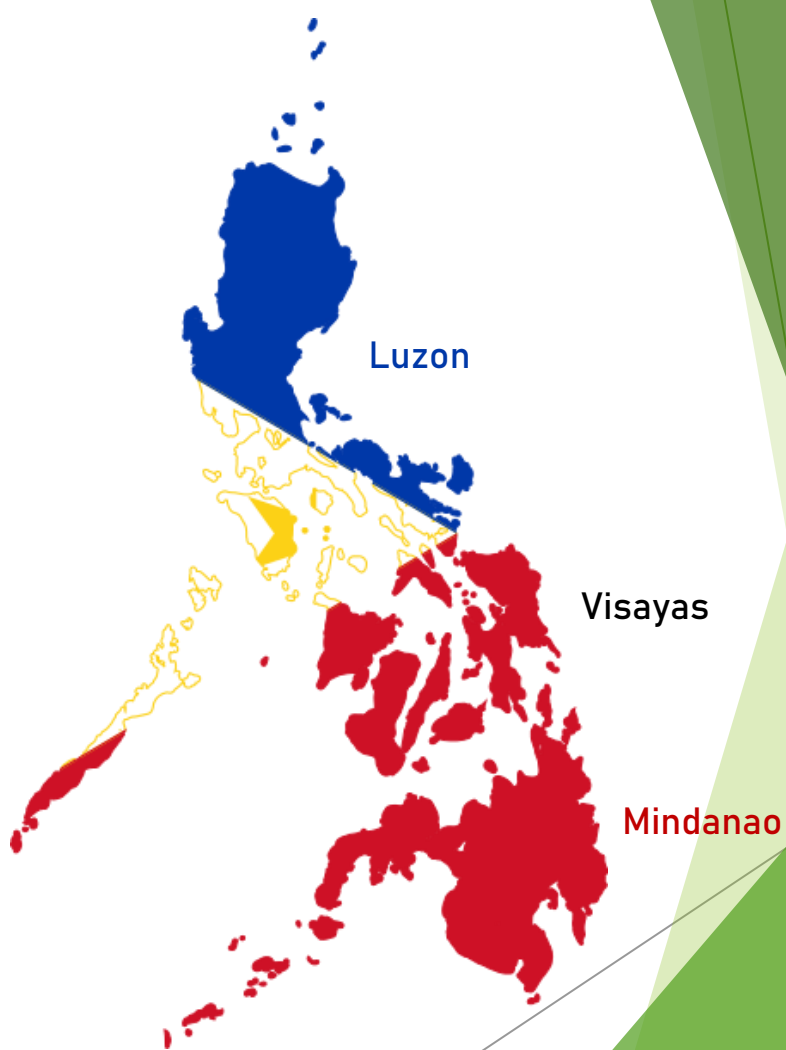
Spodoptera frugiperda

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

as of December 2020

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PHILIPPINES



Total Number of Provinces:	79
Total Number of Provinces Infested:	70
Total Corn Area Planted:	6,407,095.19 has
Total Number Hectares Affected:	20,457.54 has
National Average FAW Infestation per Hectare:	0.32%
Range of Infestation per Hectare:	0.00003-100%
National " Estimated " Damage	26.61%



Corn- The Most Affected



Sugarcane- Limited and already managed



Sorghum- Limited and already managed

Crops affected by FAW

- 1) **Open Pollinated Variety (OPV)**
- 2) **Conventional Hybrid Corn**
- 3) **Genetically Modified Corn**
 - Those with gene for Lepidopteran pests
 - Those with no gene for insect pest
 - Those unregistered varieties

Varieties of Corn Affected by FAW



Status of FAW by Major Islands in the Philippines

LUZON

Total Number of Provinces	38
Total Number of Provinces Infested	34
Total Number of Corn hectares Planted	2,748,954.05 has.
Total Number of Corn hectares Infested	12,463.76 has.
Island-wide FAW Infestation Average	0.45%
Range of Infestation per hectare	0.02-100%

VISAYAS

Total Number of Provinces	16
Total Number of Provinces Infested	14
Total Number of Corn hectares Planted	1,180,876.54 has.
Total Number of Corn hectares Infested	663.97 has.
Island-wide FAW Infestation Average	0.06%
Range of Infestation per hectare	0.05-100%

MINDANAO

Total Number of Provinces	25
Total Number of Provinces Infested	22
Total Number of Corn hectares Planted	2,477,264.60 has
Total Number of Corn hectares Infested	7,329.81 has
Island-wide FAW Infestation Average	0.30%
Range of Infestation per hectare	0.00003-100%

Department of Agriculture's **FAW** Management Strategy



GENERAL STRATEGIES

from Farmers Level to National Level

1. Implement pre-emptive measures to avoid and prevent occurrence and spread of FAW.
2. Empower and capacitate the farmers to take early detection and actions.
3. Proactively identify high risks areas and hotspots for FAW and implement intensified surveillance and monitoring.
4. Build capacity of farmers and local technicians to manage early stage of FAW spread.
5. Prepare contingency measures and actions to manage and contain large scale FAW outbreak.
6. Establish support programs to sustain capacity building and awareness in managing FAW.
7. Engage various stakeholders in the management of FAW through effective communication by using available tools/strategies.
8. Undertake Research for Development on FAW Integrated Pest Management.

FAW PROTOCOL

STRATEGIES	ACTION
A. PREVENTION/AVOIDANCE	1. FAW Awareness Campaign
	2. Pest Advisory
	3. Plant Quarantine Regulation
	4. Crop Diversification
	5. Synchronous Planting
	6. Field Sanitation
B. MONITORING	<i>B.1 Early Detection</i>
	1. Use of trap crops
	2. Field Inspection
	3. Use of Pest Attractants
	<i>B.2 Surveillance</i>
	1. Identification of Hotspots
	2. Field Scouting/ Survey

FAW PROTOCOL

STRATEGIES	ACTION
C. SUPPRESSION	<i>C.1 Early Infestation (Localized/ Small Areas)</i>
	1. Physical and Cultural Methods
	2. Biological Control
	3. Pesticides Control
	<i>C.2 Outbreak (Large Areas)</i>
	1. Chemical and Biological Control
D. RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT	2. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
	1. Basic Research
E. SUSTAINABILITY	2. Applied Research
	<i>E.1 Capacity Building</i>
	1. Training (Farmer Empowerment)
	2. Infographics
	3. Documentation
	<i>E.2 Networking</i>
1. Linking with all stakeholders in Crop Protection	

Preliminary Results of FAW Management Strategy

- a. Information materials in different platforms were created resulting to preliminary awareness of some farmers and concerned stakeholders.

Empowering and capacitate the farmers to take early detections and actions against FAW.

- b. National network of surveillance groups was created by the national government through the Department of Agriculture involving concerned national agencies down to village level through the Regional Field Offices of the Department of Agriculture.

This resulted to weekly data submission and weekly FAW status being reported to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

Preliminary Results of FAW Management Strategy

- c. Quick Response Fund was approved for FAW by the President of the Philippines which was used to purchase pheromone lures, organic and inorganic insecticides.

The regulatory agency for approval of pesticides gave the list of pesticides with conditional permits for the use against FAW.

- d. A Department Order was signed by the Secretary of Agriculture last September 2019 for Strengthening the Crop Pest Management System and related activities in the country.

THANK YOU!

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