



Photo 1. Visually checking a chickpea trap crop for *Helicoverpa* spp. Emerging cotton seedlings can be seen in the background in the adjacent cotton crop.



Photo 2. *Helicoverpa* egg on chickpea. The high number of small pinnate leaves with serrated edges make it very difficult to visually find eggs on chickpea plants.



Photo 3. Using a sweepnet to sample for *Helicoverpa* larvae in a chickpea trap crop



Photo 4. Using trowels to sample for *Helicoverpa* pupae under a chickpea trap crop



Photo 5. Emergence tents were used to capture *Helicoverpa* moths emerging from pupae in the soil under a previous chickpea crop.



Photo 6. Patches (12 rows x 12 metres) of chickpea trap crop set within a cotton field at ACRI. The flowering chickpea provides an attractive host in contrast to the emerging cotton.



Photo 7. A strip (12 rows x 180 metres) of chickpea trap crop set within a cotton field at ACRI.



Photo 8. A block of chickpea trap crop set within a cotton field at ACRI. This trap crop has matured and is no longer attractive to *Helicoverpa*.



Photo 9. A patch (12 rows x 12 m) of pigeon pea trap crop set within a cotton field at ACRI



Photo 10. The same patch of pigeon pea trap crop shown in Photo 9. Both the cotton and pigeon pea are flowering and attractive to *Helicoverpa* moths as oviposition hosts.



Photo 11. A flowering pigeon pea trap crop adjacent to a flowering cotton crop



Photo 12. A strip of sunflowers at ACRI. Despite the difference in height between the cotton and sunflower crops, the same *Helicoverpa* egg densities were counted on each crop.



Photo 13. Goal posts set up in a strip of pigeon pea at ACRI.

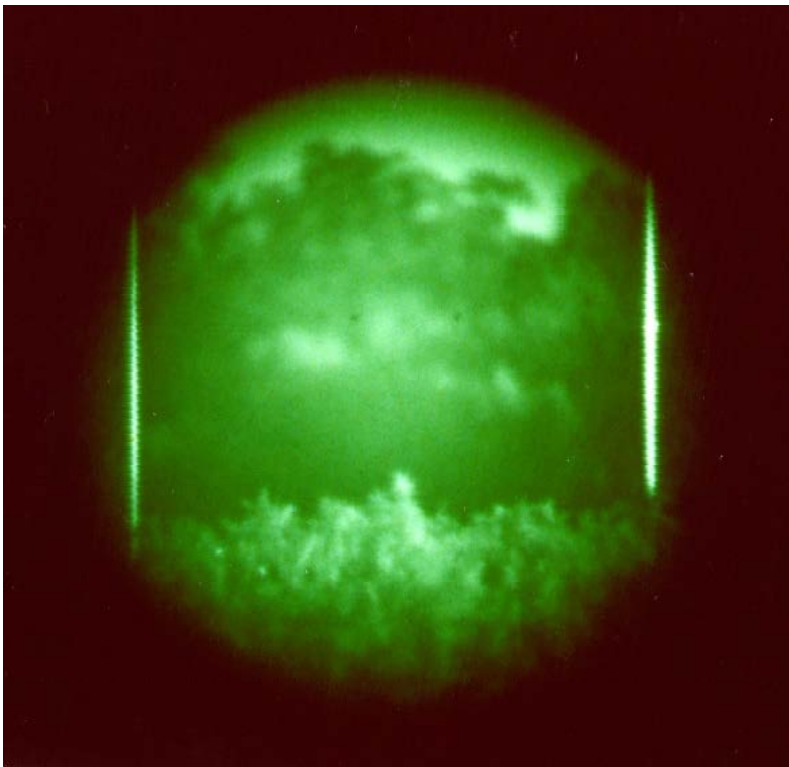


Photo 14. View of the same goal posts in Photo 13 through night vision goggles using supplementary infra red illumination.



Photo 15. Pigeon pea plants covered by egg exclusion bags. Individual plants were exposed to egg laying moths for a range of 1 hour intervals during the night.



Photo 16. Pigeon pea crops are most attractive to *Helicoverpa* during the period two days before the flower buds open. Note the eggs laid amongst the flower buds in the close-up on the right.



Photo 17. *Helicoverpa* eggs and a larvae on a mature pigeon pea pod.



Photo 18. A *Helicoverpa* larvae that has died of NPV infection within a pigeon pea trap crop.



Photo 19. A late season sorghum trap crop with heads emerging from their boots, adjacent to a mature cotton crop that has cut out.



Photo 20. Sorghum is highly attractive to *H.armigera* during the period as the head emerges from the boot (left) and the anthers fill (right). Once the head turns orange (centre) few eggs are laid on it. Most heads within a sorghum crop open within 7 days of each other, which results in a crop-wide window of high attractiveness about 12 days long.



Photo 21. A slashed portion of a staggered planting of sorghum trap crop at Auscott.



Photo 22. At least 7 *H. armigera* medium larvae can be seen crawling on the remains of a slashed late season sorghum trap crop. The field was subsequently cultivated, and pupae sampling did not detect any successful pupae in the soil.



Photo 23. Cultivating a chickpea trap crop to destroy *Helicoverpa* pupae.



Photo 24. Cultivating a pigeon pea trap crop to destroy *Helicoverpa* pupae.