



Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

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University of Wisconsin Garden Facts

Hornworms

Karen Delahaut, UW-Madison Fresh Market Vegetable Program

Tomato hornworms (*Manduca quinquemaculata*) and tobacco hornworms (*Manduca sexta*) are large, blue-green worms that have a spine that protrudes from their rear ends. They are late-season feeders on tomatoes.

Appearance: Hornworms are easily identified by their blue-green color and large size. When fully grown, they can reach up to four inches in length. Tobacco hornworms and tomato hornworms have seven or eight white stripes respectively on each side of their body. A large red or black spine protrudes from the posterior end of the worm, giving rise to the name “hornworm”. Adults are large, heavy-bodied hawkmoths with a wingspan of up to five inches. Adults become active in July and are often mistaken for hummingbirds due to their large size and quick movements.



A tobacco hornworm.

Symptoms and Effects: Hornworms primarily feed on tomato leaves and fruit and when feeding on green fruit, they may leave scars. Hornworms can devour up to four times their weight in food each day. While capable of defoliating a tomato plant, they are usually noticed before this occurs. Hornworms rarely cause economic damage to tomatoes in Wisconsin.

Life Cycle: Hornworms overwinter as pupae in the soil. Adults emerge in late June and lay pale green, spherical eggs singly on the lower leaf surface of tomato plants. Upon hatching, the larvae begin feeding immediately and continue to feed for about one month before dropping from the plant to pupate. There is only one generation of hornworms per year.

Control: Rarely do hornworms cause enough damage to warrant the use of insecticides. Because of their large size they are easily removed from the plant by hand. Trichogrammid wasps offer natural control by parasitizing hornworm eggs. Braconid wasps often lay their eggs on the bodies of hornworms. When these eggs hatch, the larval brachonids feed inside the caterpillar. If left unharmed, these parasitized caterpillars will produce wasps that can parasitize other hornworms, thereby providing a continual source of biological control.

Commercial growers with large acreages of tomatoes should monitor their fields and treat if an average of more than two hornworm per plant is detected. There are several insecticides available to control the tomato hornworm. Refer to UWEX publication A3422 “Commercial Vegetable Production in Wisconsin” for a list of recommended insecticides.

For more information on hornworms: See UW-Extension Bulletin A3422, or contact your county Extension agent.

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