

Common magpie - *Abraxas grossulariata* L.

The body is 10 mm long, the wingspan is 34-40 mm. The wings have a basic whitish colour, with large, round black patches. In the middle of the forewings there are two, parallel lines of dots, the space in between is orange yellow. The body of the moth is also with mixed colours of black-white.

The host plants of the larva include gooseberries, currants, plums, apricots, peaches, chestnuts, nuts, and some non-cultivated bushes, like *Cornus sanguinea*, *Prunus spinosa* or *Euonymus* sp.

Damages: in the spring overwintering caterpillars damage the buds and small leaves. Later they feed on mature leaves, causing visible holes in the leaf plate. The pheromone trap should be suspended at a height of 1 - 1.5 m on branches of bushes or in the tree canopy. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is end of May.



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*The moth,
which is
captured
in the trap*



Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): in the vicinity of alfalfa fields or meadows the trap can catch specimens



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*The larva and
its damage
which should
be averted*



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of the geometrid *Tephrina arenacearia*, which is much smaller and its wings are of yellowish-brownish colour.

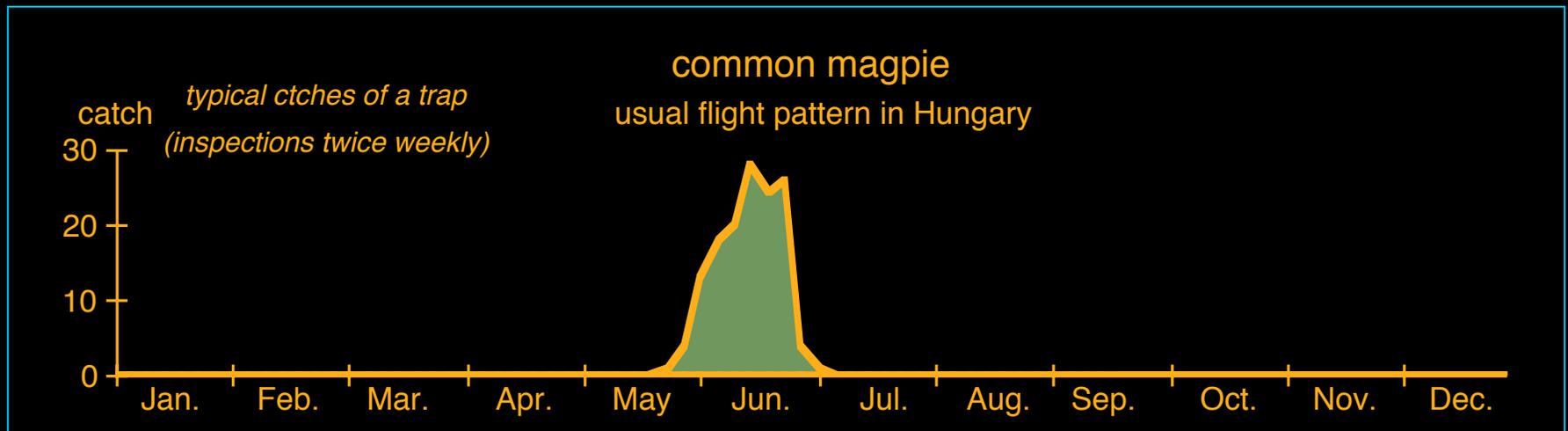
Longevity of the CSALOMON® trap in field conditions: depending on the warmth of the weather at least 4-6 weeks. After this period we suggest to set up a new trap for most effective detection and monitoring.

Renewal of sticky inserts in intervals of 7-10 days. In case of high catches this may become necessary more often.

Pheromone traps can be used for **detecting** the occurrence and for **monitoring** the flight pattern of the pest. Usually sprayings against leafroller moths also restrict *A. grossulariata*. In small backyard gardens damages can be averted - in case the pheromone trap indicated a sizeable population - by hand picking and killing off the conspicuously-coloured caterpillars.

The pheromone of this pest has been recently characterized.[1]

[1] Tóth M et al., *J. Chem. Ecol.* 18:13-25, 1992.



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Photo: Nagy Z. L.

So it looks when caught in the CSALOMON® RAG trap!