

## Peach twig borer - *Anarsia lineatella* Zeller

The body of the moth is 5-7 mm long, the wingspan is 11-14 mm. The forewings are with blackish stripes, and with a row of gray hairs along the edge. The wings have an elongated oval shape. The palpus labialis is twice as long as his head. Host plants of the larvae include peaches, apricots, almonds, plums.

**Damages:** in the spring the larvae feed inside the buds, then continue to bore into the young shoots. Damaged peach shoots (3-4 leaves' developmental stage) die off, and the tunnel bored by the caterpillar can be found inside the shoots. In summer the larvae can damage the fruit, usually there is an outflow of resin by the pedicle, with a tunnel below leading towards the seed.

The pheromone trap should be suspended from branches at a height of 2.0-2.5 m in the tree canopy. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is beginning of May.

**Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap** (based on tests performed in Hungary): in the vicinity of forests the trap can catch substantial numbers of coleophorid spp., which are much smaller than the peach twig borer, and

their yellowish or grayish wings are very narrow.

Some specimens of *Erastria trabealis* (Noctuidae) can also be captured, which is larger than *A. lineatella* and has a very characteristic black and white striping on its wings.

**Longevity of the CSALOMON® trap** in field conditions: depending on the warmth of the weather at least 4-6 weeks.



*The moth, which is captured in the trap*



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 are excellent tools to detect and monitor the flight of the peach twig borer.

*The larva and its damage, which should be averted*

Treatments timed according to catch figures in our traps are most effective if they reach the young larvae after hatching and before boring into the fruit or stem. This usually happens after 7-10 days of the peak flight. If weather conditions are optimal for the pest in the given year, several flight peaks can be observed. In backyard gardens, organic farms, etc. damages can be somewhat reduced by regular, long-term application of 1-2 traps per tree[1]. In such a case sticky inserts should be replaced by new ones well before saturation.

[1] Sziráki, Gy.: *Növényvédelem feromonos rovarcsapdákkal. Biofüzetek 28, Mezőgazd. Kiadó, Planétás Gmk, Budapest, 1989*



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Photo: Nagy Z. L.

So it looks when caught in the CSALOMON<sup>®</sup> RAG trap!



Non-target catches:  
the trap frequently catches  
the noctuid *Erastria trabealis*

Fotó: Tóth M.

