

Great brown twist - *Archips podana* Scop.

The body of the moth is 9-13 mm long, the wingspan is 19-23 mm (male), or 23-27 mm (female). This is the largest *Archips* species in Hungary. The tip of the forewing of the male sharpens out with an arch. The background colour changes from fresh chestnut brown to reddish brown. There are blurred dots and sharp stripes on the wing. The hindwings are greyish brown at their base, turning into orange yellow towards their tips.

Host plants of the larva include: apples, medlars, apricots, plums, cherries and sour cherries, raspberry, currants, gooseberry, and almost all other orchard trees and forest bushes; i.e. walnuts, nuts, rose, lemon, blueberry and even fir.

Damages: the caterpillar overwinters, and then in the spring it damages buds, and young leaves. The second larval generation occurring from June to August causes damage to the leaves.

The pheromone trap should be suspended from branches at a height of 1.5-2.0 m in the tree canopy. In raspberries or currants, the trap should be suspended at the top level of the shoots. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is middle of May.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): in some years it can catch large numbers of *Zygaena* spp., which are much larger than *A. podana*, and the characteristic pattern of their wings is white or red dots on a black background. Occasionally it can also catch *Yponomeuta* spp., which have a much narrower wing with whitish background and a pattern of small dark dots.



The damage of the larva, which should be averted



The moth, which is captured in the trap

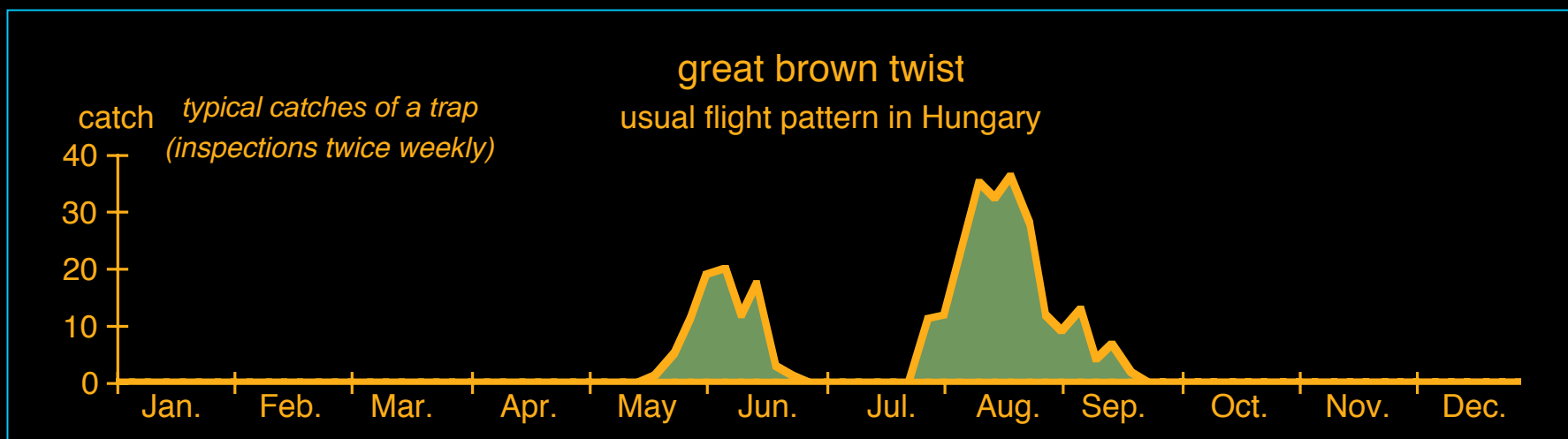
Longevity of the CSALOMON® trap in field conditions: depending on the warmth of the weather at least 4-6 weeks. After this period we suggest to set up a new trap for most effective detection and monitoring.

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

Pheromone traps can optimally be used to detect the occurrence and to follow the flight dynamics of the species. In a year with favourable weather conditions several maxima can develop within one flight period. Insecticide applications are most effective if applied when the small larvae hatch.

According to experience first spraying can take place after 12-14 days following the first catches. In an outbreak year it is advisable to apply a second spraying after 10-12 days. Choice of insecticides: Insegar, Bancol 500SC [1]. Preliminary experience shows that the application of Match 50EC is also possible [2].

[1] *Növényvédelem szerek, termésnövelő anyagok. Évente megjelenő kiadvány, beszerezhető: megyei Növényvédelem (NTSZ) Állomások.* [2] Szabó et al. (eds): *Integrált termesztés a kertészetben, 15, BFNTÁ, 1994.*



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Photo: Nagy Z. L.

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