

## Rose twist - *Archips rosana* L.

The body of the moth is 8-10 mm long, the wingspan is 18-23 mm. The basic colour of the forewings of the male can change from reddish brown to greyish brown. The wingpattern is clear. At the apical part of the wing there is a dark brown dot, the apex comes to a point archlike. The hindwings are greyish brown. The forewings of the female end in a sharper tip, the pattern is not so clear. The host plants of the larva include apples, quince, apricots, plums, cherries, sour cherries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, blackberries. The young larva feeds inside the buds, and as a consequence the buds develop abnormally, the small leaves are twisted. At blossoming the larva feeds on the regenerative parts of the flower, the petals are webbed together, they turn to be brown. Later leaves are webbed together in a funnel-shaped fashion or into a cigar.

The pheromone trap should be suspended from branches at a height of 1.0-1.5 m in the tree canopy. In raspberries or currants traps should be positioned at the top level of the shoots of the bushes. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is middle of May.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON<sup>®</sup> trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): in some years the trap can capture sizeable numbers of other tortricids, i.e. *Clepsis strigana*, the shape of which is narrower, and the colouring is much lighter than those of the rose twist. In the vicinity of oak forests the trap can catch *Tortrix viridana*-t, which is of bright green colour. The occasionally captured *Yponomeuta* spp. are also much narrower, and the pattern of their wings is blackish dots on whitish background.



*The moth, which is captured in the trap*



*The larva and its damage which should be averted*

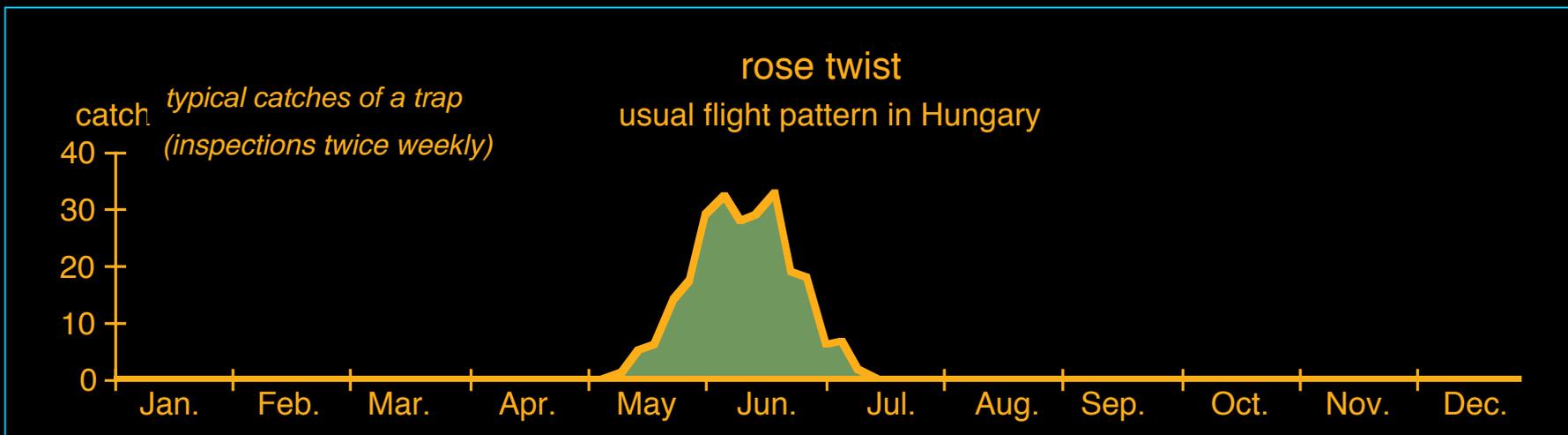
In some cases some *Zygaena* spp. can also be recorded, these are much larger, and their wings are with large white or red dots (on black background).

Longevity of the CSALOMON<sup>®</sup> 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 the detection of occurrence and the monitoring of the flight pattern of the species.

Insecticide sprayings are most effective if performed at the period when most young larvae hatch from the eggs.



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Photo: Nagy Z. L.



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