

Grey red-barred twist - *Argyrotaenia pulchellana* Haworth

The body of the moth is 6-7 mm long, the wingspan is 12-17 mm. There are large brown patches on silvergrey base on the forewings, however, there is a large variation in colouring; light brown specimens can occur as well as very dark ones. The hindwings are ashgrey, with silvery light.

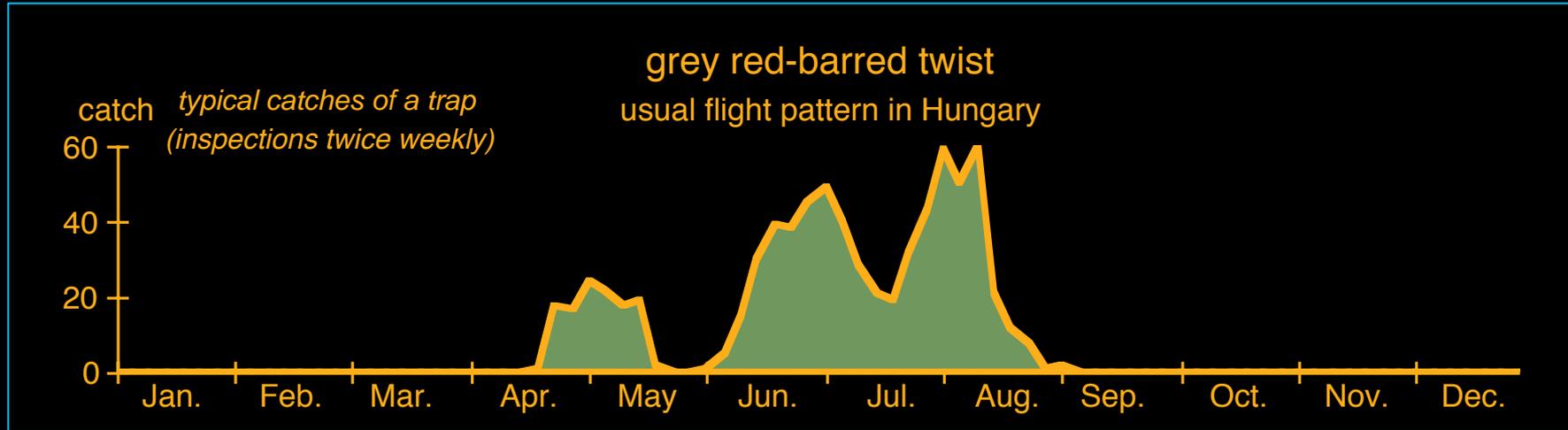
The host plants of the larva include apple, quince, apricots, plums, cherries, sour cherries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and almost all other orchard and ornamental trees, and shrubs. There are data even on its damages on walnuts, nuts, rose, lemons, cranberries, and even fir trees. The species overwinters in larval form, and the larva damages the buds and young shoots in the spring. The larvae of the second generation feed on leaves from June to August.



The moth, which is captured in the trap



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The larva causing the damage which should be averted

The CSALOMON[®] pheromone trap should be suspended from branches at a height of 1.5-2.0 m in the tree canopy, on branches, or at the top level of shoots (in raspberries or similar plantations). Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is middle of April.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON[®] trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): smaller numbers of *Archips xylosteana* can be captured, which are ca one and half of the size of *A. pulchellana*, and their wing pattern is clearly different.

Near forests our traps can capture larger numbers of *Zygaena* spp., which are much larger, and their wings are with large white or red dots (on black background).

Occasionally some specimens of *Aphelia paleana* can also be recorded. The wings of this species are uniformly buttery yellow, without apparent patterns.

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.

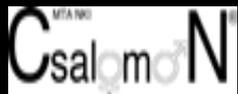
Renewal of sticky inserts in intervals of 7-10 days. In case of high catches this may become necessary more often.

Pheromone traps are ideal for the monitoring of the flight pattern and the timely detection of a mass outbreak.

Control measures are most efficient if applied against the young larvae.



Photo: Nagy Z. L.



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

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