

Carnation tortrix - *Cacoecimorpha pronubana* Hbn.

The body of the moth is 7-10 mm long, the wingspan is 15-17 mm. The color of the forewings is from warm ochre to greyish brown, lightly striped. Hindwings are ochre. The larva is polyphagous. Its most common arboreus host plants are apples, cherries, citrus species, raspberries, sour-cherries, willows, robinias; among arable crops and vegetables carrots, potatoes, savoy cabbages, clovers, tomatoes; among ornamentals carnations, roses, jasmines, chrysanthemums, lilaces, rhododendrons, lavanders, honeysuckles, ivies, English laurels (*Prunus laurocerasus*), daphnes, asphodels and rosemaries. The young larva pulls together some leaves or petals in its web or sometimes bores a short tunnel into the plant tissue. Cuttings may fall onto the ground and flowerbuds stop developing and dry out.

The pheromone trap should be suspended at the top level of the cultivated crop. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is early May, (or expected time of introduction of the pest). In Hungary it may appear all over the vegetation period.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap: the trap can catch significant numbers of *Archips* and *Argyrotaenia* species and *Tortrix viridana*. The size and wing pattern of the carnation tortrix makes it possible to distinguish it from all other species.

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.

With the aid of pheromone traps one can detect and follow the flight from the appearance of the moth.



The moth, which is captured in the trap

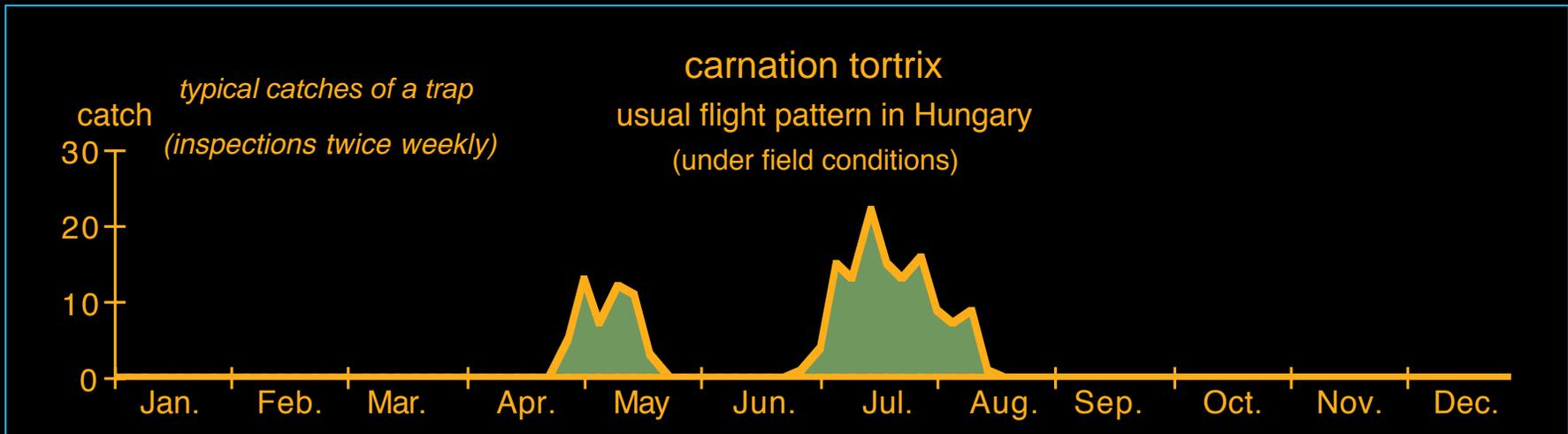


The larva and its damage, which should be averted

This species has established a population few years ago in Hungary, when carnation tortrix was first described on English laurel [1].

In other European countries there are 2-5 generations of the carnation tortrix yearly, depending on climatic conditions. At present when the species occurs in Hungary there is a compulsory treatment carried out and quarantine is stopped one moth following its last appearance at the spot[1]. Mainly the carnation tortrix is spread in the Mediterranean region, but it occurs in Switzerland Portugal, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, England and Ireland, as well[2]. Occasionally it is introduced to other European countries, but it couldn't establish a population.

[1]Szeőke, *Növényvédelem*, 38: 353, 2002; [2]Razowski, J. *Die Tortriciden (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae) Mitteleuropas, Bestimmung-Verbreitung-Flugstandort Lebensweise der Raupen*. Bratislava, 319 p



is a registered trademark of the Plant Protection Institute, MTA ATK, Budapest, Hungary.

To order / to inquire: MTA ATK Növényvédelmi Intézet (Plant Prot. Inst. MTA ATK) Budapest, Pf 102, H-1525, Hungary; phone. +(36-1)-391-8637, +(36)-30-9824999; fax +(36-1)-3918655; e-mail: <csalomon.orders@julia-nki.hu> or <h2371tot@ella.hu>; internet: <<http://www.julia-nki.hu/traps/>>.

Cacoecimorpha pronubana



www.aida.nu



img124.imageshack.us

So the insect looks, which is caught in the CSALOMON® RAG trap!