

Cereal tortrix - *Cnephasia pumicana* Zell.

The wingspan of the moth is 15-20 mm. The colour of the forewings is ashgrey, with some bluish tinge, and with a hardly conspicuous grey pattern. The hindwings are greyish brown.

The host plants of the caterpillar include: cereals, winter wheat, rye, winter barley. The pest causes regular damage in Western Europe. Its damages were first discovered in Hungary in 1994, near Székesfehérvár (Fejér county)[1]. The yellowish-green young larvae first bore inside the leaves, preparing "mines", then coming out to the surface of the leaves web the leaves rolling up longitudinally with fine webbing. Later they enter the ears of corn, which results in

whitening out of the ear, and the order of the glumes becomes irregular (the ear will become "ruffled").

The pheromone trap should be placed at the level of the surface of the plants, usually at the height of ca 1.0 – 1.5 m. Usual starting date for the trapping in Hungary is middle of May.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® pheromone trap (based on field tests performed in Hungary): in certain years especially in the vicinity of orchards the traps can catch significant numbers of *Enarmonia formosana*, of which the wings are broader, with a deep dark basic colour and light golden-brown marmorous pattern. So this species can be told apart from *C. pumicana* easily.



The moth, which is captured in the trap

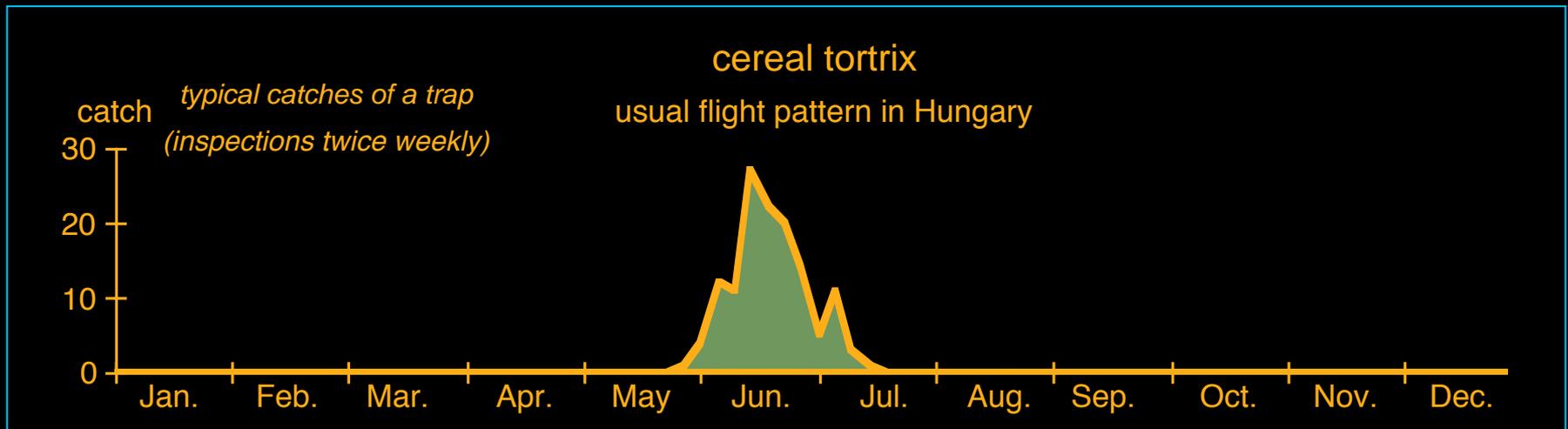


The larva and its damage, which should be averted

A CSALOMON® pheromone trap starts slowly to decrease its attractive activity after 4-6 weeks of field exposure (depending on actual weather conditions). After this period it is advisable to set up a new trap for reliable detection and monitoring. From the range of our CSALOMON® trap designs the sticky trap (RAG) was found to be most effective for this species. It proved to be excellent and very sensitive for detection of occurrence and monitoring of flight dynamics of the species. When the sticky insert becomes saturated with captured specimens, renewal of the sticky insert is recommended.

The traps are ideal for **detection** of the presence and for **monitoring** the flight of the pest. In Hungary the pest has only one generation per year. See under [2] selected references dealing with the pheromone trapping of *C. pumicana* from the literature.

[1] Szeœke et al, *Növényvédelem*, 31:205-210, 1994. [2] Biwer G. *Ann. Zool. Ecol. Anim.*, 10:129-138, 1978; Bathon H. and Glas M. *Nachrichtenbl. Dtsch. Pflanzenschutzd.*, 81-86, 1983; Chambon J.P. *Bull. Soc. Entomol. Fr.*, 86, 26-29, 1981



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Photo: Nagy Z. L.

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