

Box tree moth - *Cydalima perspectalis* Walk.

The wingspan is 35-40 mm. The basic colour of the wings is white, slightly iridescent, the edges with a metallic brown border. A dark melanistic variation also occurs, where the basic colour of the wings is brown. In both cases a moonlike white dot is characteristic towards the middle of the front edge of the forewings.

Host plants of the larvae include: box tree (*Buxus*) species.

Damage: the hatchlings at first feed on the surface skin of the leaves, then they eat up the leaves fully baring the shoot totally. As a result of the damage serious loss of foliage can often occur. Recurring damage can destroy all the bush.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap: according to experience gained in trappings in Hungary the box tree moth trap does not attract any other moth species in significant numbers. Occasionally some specimens of the cotton

bollworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*) can be found in the trap, these are larger and their colouring is different from those of the target species.

Longevity of the CSALOMON® trap in field conditions: the lure starts slowly to loose from 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.

Trap design recommended: for the capture of the box tree moth the **VARL** funnel trap should be used.



The moth which is caught in the trap



The damage of the larva which should be averted

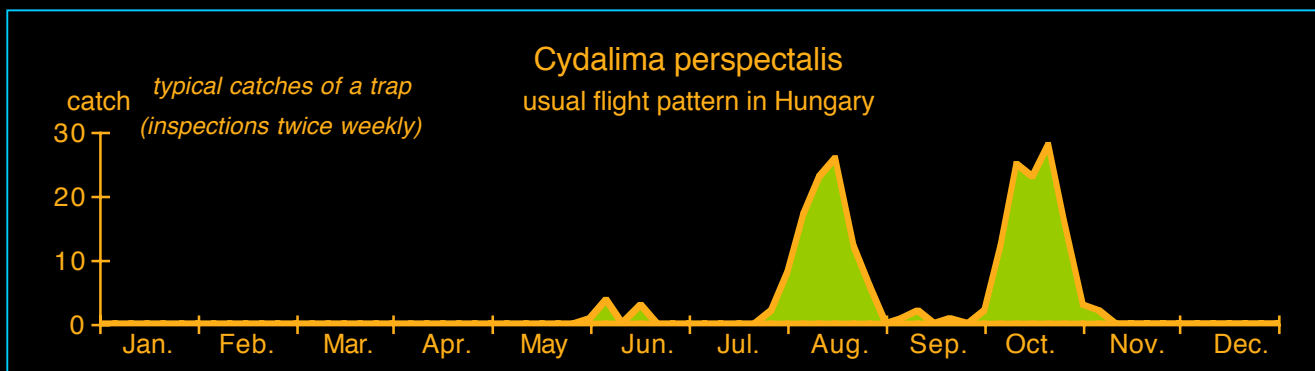


It can catch very large numbers of moths and follows population changes reliably. Sticky delta traps (i.e. RAG) were not satisfactory.^[1] The trap should be suspended at the height of 1.0 – 1.5 m on branches of trees or bushes. Usual beginning of flight in Hungary is beginning of **June**.

Pheromone traps are ideal for the **detection** of the presence of *C. perspectalis*. **Monitoring** of the flight pattern and the timely detection of mass outbreaks can also be performed. The box tree moth originates from Eastern Asia, it first appeared in Europe in 2000.^[2] By 2016 the pest reached to the east the border regions of the Ukraine and the northern coast of the Black Sea. The geographical spread of the species can be followed and local outbreaks can be forecasted exploiting pheromone traps catches. In backyard gardens the removal of plant parts damaged can be useful. If an insecticide treatment becomes necessary pheromone traps are useful in pinpointing the best time to spray.

[1] Véték, G. *Agrofórum*, 2016(5):38-43. (in Hung.)

[2] <http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/118433>; Nacambo, S., et al., (2014): *J. appl. Entomol.* 138:14-26. DOI: 10.1111/jen.12078



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Foto: Tóth M.

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

