

Pea moth - *Cydia nigricana* L.

The wingspan of this small moth is 12-16 mm. The forewings are oily brown, at their forward edge with well visible white and black wedges. The hindwings are dark brown. The host plants of the larvae include **green peas**, *Lathyrus* and *Vicia* spp. The small larvae bore into the pod. The entering hole heals fast, but a small black wound is still visible. The larva devours the developing peas. One caterpillar can destroy up to 2 pea grains.

The pheromone trap should be placed at the **level** of the **top** of the vegetation. The first moth flight usually starts in Hungary in the middle of April, and the second flight in the **middle** of July. Usually larger moth numbers can be trapped during the first moth flight. The species is more abundant in years with cool spring and summer.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® pheromone trap: in the vicinity of orchards (first of all apple) the trap can catch sizeable numbers from the leafminer *Lithocolletis blancardella* since there are common components in the pheromone of the two species. This leafminer is much smaller (5-6 mm) than *C. nigricana* and the general



The moth, which is captured in the trap



The damage of the larva, which should be averted

colour of its wings is much lighter. Please refer also to the colour photo of *C. nigricana* and *L. blancardella* (captured in sticky traps) as shown in the supplementary advisory material included.

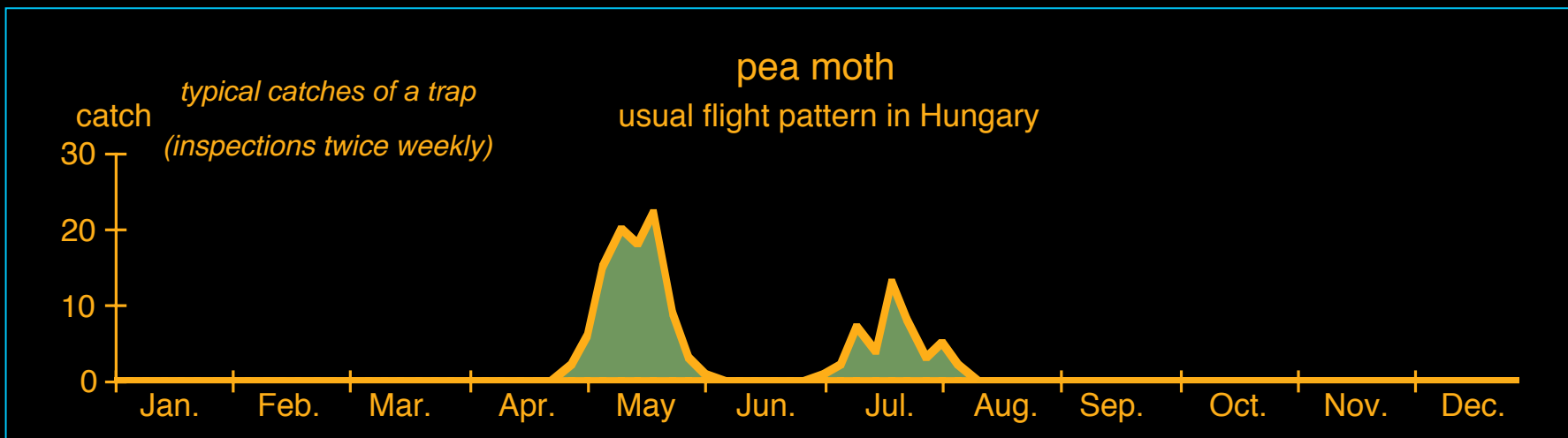
A CSALOMON® pheromone trap starts slowly to decrease its attractive activity after **4-6 weeks** of field exposure (depending on actual weather conditions).

After this period it is advisable to set up a new trap for reliable detection and monitoring. From the range of our 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.

When insecticide treatment is necessary, its timing should coincide with the period of maximal egg hatch. This usually takes place 8-10 days after the peak catch in the traps (Peak of flight; actual weather conditions can shorten or lengthen this period!). According to experience in England, no treatment is necessary in green peas if the average catch does not exceed 5-7 specimens per two days[1].

[1] Wall, C. *Monitoring and spray timing*. p. 39. In: Jutsum, A.R. and Gordon, R.F.S. (eds.) *Insect Pheromones in Plant Protection*. John Wiley, Chichester, 1989.



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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/>>.



Photo: Nagy Z. L.

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