

## Codling moth - *Cydia pomonella* L.

The body of the moth is 9-12 mm long, wingspan is 18-22 mm. The forewings are greyish brown, there are two metallic bronze-coloured dots at their tips. The hindwings are brownish grey, with a lighter pattern. The hostplants of the larva in Europe include apple, pears, quince, walnuts, medlar, etc.

**Damage:** usually the larva bores a tunnel in the flesh of the fruit from the entrance hole to the core, the fruit stops developing, in most cases prematurely falls down.

The pheromone trap should be suspended from branches at a height of 2.0-2.5 m or higher in the upper part of the tree canopy. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is end of April.

**Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap** (based on tests performed in Hungary): infrequent catches of *Hedya* spp. can be observed. These differ from the codling moth in that they have whitish dots or a margin along the border of their wings.

**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.

For reliable detection and monitoring one pair of traps should be operated per 1-5 ha. In studies performed in Canada, after the first catch observed 250°C effective heat sum was measured until hatching of the first eggs.



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*The moth, which is captured in the trap*

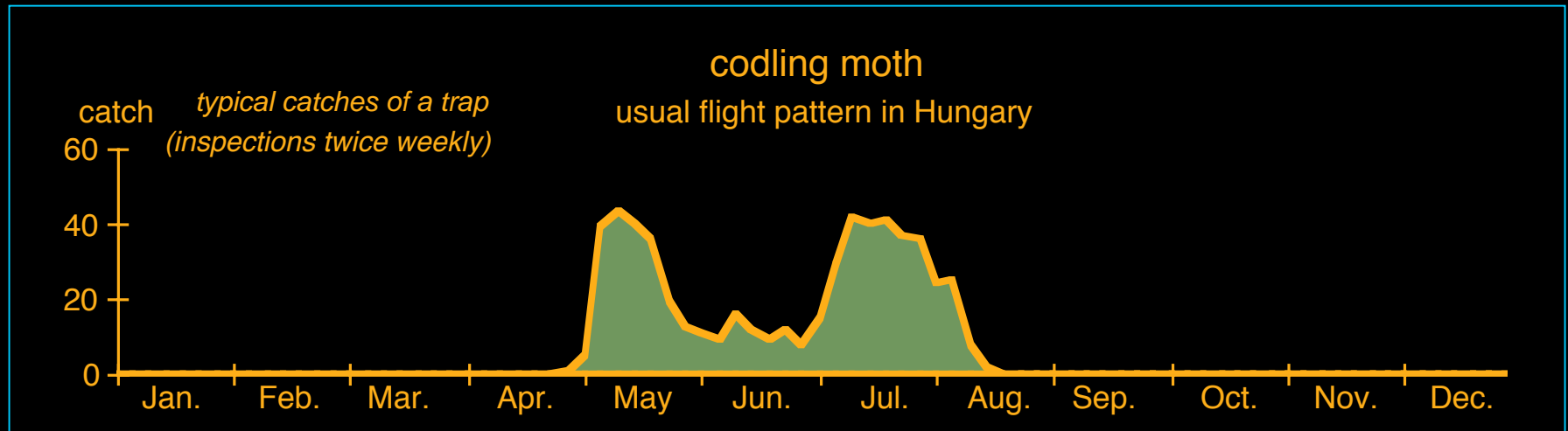
For 50% hatch 280°C heat sum was measured from the peak catch (flight maximum)[1]. In case of mass outbreaks several sprayings may become necessary.

According to general experience, spraying is necessary if traps catch on an average 3-8 moths per 3-4 days[2]. In mass trapping studies 15-20 traps were operated per ha[3].

Results and methods of monitoring in other countries are given by many authors[4].

*The larva and its damage, which should be averted*

[1] Riedl, H. et al., *Can.Ent.* 108:449, 1976. [2] Sziráki, Gy., Tóth, M.: Rovarferomonok felhasználása a növényvédelemben. *Agroinform*, 1979; [3] Madsen H.F. et al., *J. econ. Ent.* 69:597-599, 1976; Proverbs M.D. et al., *Can. Ent.* 107:1265, 1975. [4] Abashidze E.D. and Kipiani A.A. *Soobshch. Akad. Nauk. Gruz. S. S. R.* 1980, 97, 713-716; Alford D.V. et al., *Ann. Appl. Biol.* 1979, 91, 165-178; Audemard H. *Def. Veg.* 1979, 33, 29-43; Azarian G.Kh. et al., *Biol. Zh. Arm.* 1980, 33, 244-250; Bykhovets A.I. et al., *Khim. Sel'sk. Khoz.* 1980, 19-21., 19-21; Charmillot P.J. *Ann. Zool. Ecol. Anim.* 1979, 11, 587-598; Ghizdavu I. Perju T. *Bul. Inst. Agron. Cluj. Napoca.* 1980, 34, 91-99; Glen D.M. Brain P. *Ann. Appl. Biol.* 1982, 101, 429-440; Gonzalez R.H. *Simiente.* 1983, 53, 14-22; Hathaway D.O. *Adv. Agric. Technol. AAT. W. U. S. Dep. Agric. Sci. Educ. Adm. West. Reg.* 1981; Johnson D.T. et al., *Proc. Annu. Meet.* 1982, 51-54., 51-54; Madsen H.F. Carty B.E. *Can. Entomol.* 1979, 111, 627-630; Mazzone P. *Boll. Lab. Entomol. Agrar. Portici.* 1981, 38, 283-290; McNally P.S. Vansteenwyk R. *J. Econ. Ent.* 1986, 79, 444-446; Persson C. *Vaxtskyddsnotiser.* 1977, 41, 145-150; Pitcairn M.J. et al., *Environ. Entomol.* 1990, 19, 1253-1258; Riedl H. *Can. Entomol.* 1980, 112, 655-663; Thwaite W.G. Madsen H.F. *J. Aust. Entomol. Soc.* 1983, 22, 97-99; Wearing C.H. Charles J.G. *Proc. N. Z. Weed. Pest. Control. Conf.* 1978, 229-235., 229-235.



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Photo: Nagy Z. L.

So it looks when caught in the CSALOMON<sup>®</sup> RAG trap!