

Pear codling moth - *Cydia pyrivora* Danilev.

The wingspan of the moth is 16-21 mm. Its general outlook closely resembles codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*) in many respects. Adult pear moth differs from codling moth by a more pronounced strigulation of the forewing and reduction in the purplish metallic coloration of the ocellus. Genital differences allow reliable separation of the two species by taxonomists.



The moth, which is captured in the trap

The pest is present in the Eastern Palearctic, from Central Europe to the east. In Western Europe it has been recorded from Austria, Germany, Southern France and Northern Italy.

The **host plant** of the caterpillar is **pear** (grown or wild cultivars). The small larva hatching from the egg bores in directly into the fruit from below the egg cuticle, and goes for the seeds. The tunnel of the larva is free of faeces. The larva feeds exclusively on seeds. After having developed the caterpillar makes another direct tunnel to the surface of the pear, and leaves the fruit by a ca 2-3 mm round hole. Here wounded tissue can develop on some cultivars. The damaged pears do not fall down, but can start to rot from the inside.

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 **beginning / middle of June**.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): the trap can catch lower numbers of different *Grapholita* spp., which are much smaller than the pear moth.



Photo: Tóth M.

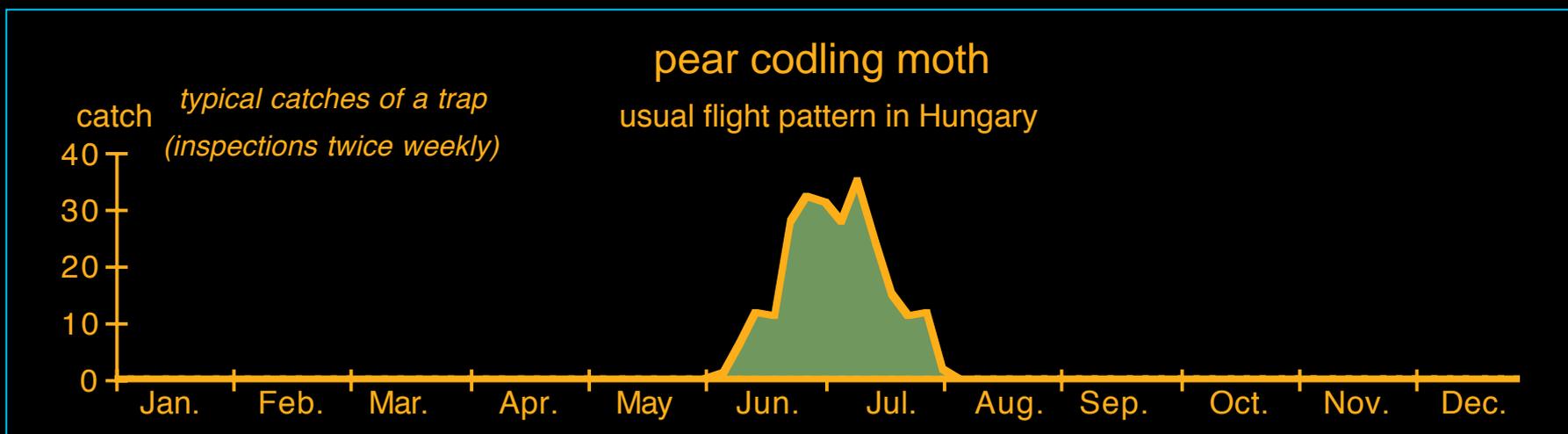
The damage of the larva, which should be averted

The bait of the trap will not attract any codling moth, since the active ingredient is completely different[1]!

Longevity of the CSALOMON® trap in field conditions: the active ingredient of the pear moth's pheromone is very sensitive, so it is **absolutely necessary to replace the bait dispenser at fortnightly intervals!** When performing this please refer to the advisory material sent together with the trap ("pheromone trap family") to avoid cross contamination of the traps! The old bait dispenser should be **removed** from the vicinity of the trap! Exchange of sticky inserts as necessary (usually at 7-10 days' intervals).

For detection and reliable forecast the use of one pair of traps can be recommended per 1-5 ha. As soon as we record moth catches in our trap, it is worthwhile to check the fruits for the occurrence of the first eggs (which are bright red to lilac in colour). For spraying an ovicidal insecticide should be used before hatching of the young larvae takes place[2]. Treatment is advisable to be repeated weekly.

[1] Makranczy et al., *BioControl* 43:339, 1998 [2] Bodor, J. *A növényvédelem korszerűsítése* 5:19-25



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Photo: Nagy Z. L.

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