

## Dotted border - *Erannis (Agriopis) marginaria* F.

The wingspan of the male moth is 32 - 40 mm. The background colour of the forewings is light yellowish brown, dusted with small brown dots, resulting in a cinnamon effect. The transversal bands are brown, the outmost one is broken. Along the outer edge there is a row of brown dots. An interesting trait of the species is that only males have wings. The females are with deformed small wings, so they do not look like a moth.

The host plants of the larva include many orchard trees. Its damage is more frequent the vicinity of forests. Usually it causes damage jointly with other geometrid spp. Among forestry trees the caterpillars prefer oaks, birches, but they can survive on many other deciduous trees.

**Damage:** in the spring the young hatchlings chew on the buds from the outside, then they damage the bursting leaves and flowers. Later on they cause lobe-shaped feeding damage on the large leaves.

The CSALOMON® pheromone trap should be placed at the height of 1.0 - 1.5 m near the trunks of trees. Usual starting date for trapping is end of February (Hungary).

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): the non-pest geometrid *Plagodis pulveraria* can be captured, because there are similarities in their pheromone composition. However, *P. pulveraria* usually starts to fly several weeks after the end of the flight of *E. leucophearia*.

The traps could in theory also capture in larger numbers *Erannis defoliaria*, since the composition of its pheromone is similar. However, *E. defoliaria* flies exclusively in the autumn.

A CSALOMON® pheromone trap may start slowly to decrease its attractive activity after 6-8 weeks of field exposure (depending on actual weather conditions). This is usually enough to cover all the yearly flight period of the species.

♀



www.miljolare.no

*A wingless female*

♂



www.schmetterlings-garten.de

*The male moth, which is captured in the trap*

kimmos.freeshell.org



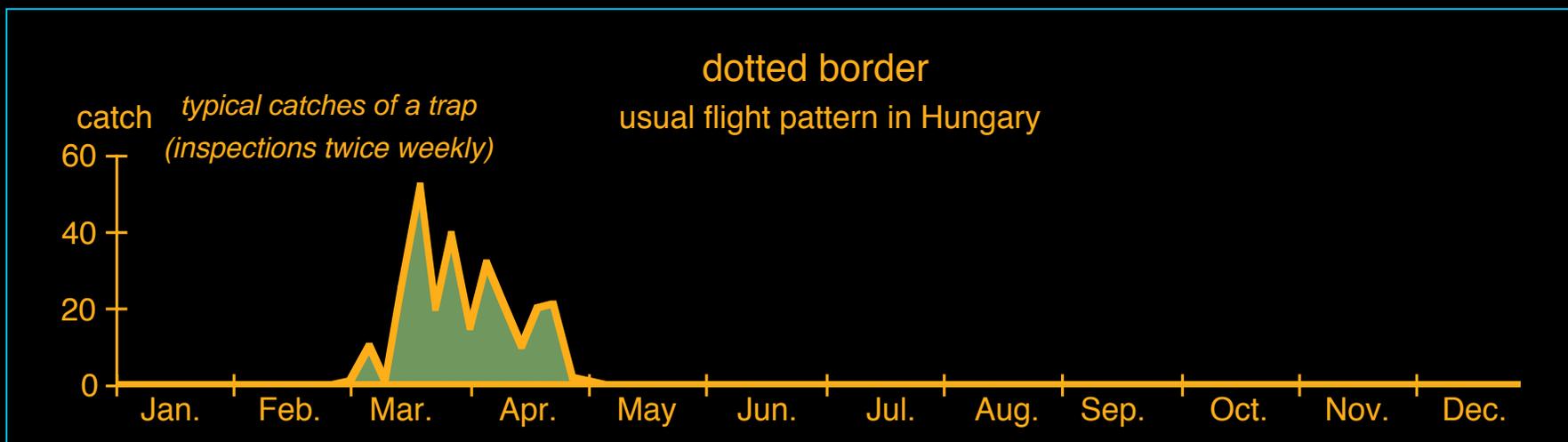
*The damage of the larva, which should be averted*

Trap design recommended: For detection our sticky trap design (RAG) is most suitable. It proved to be excellent and very sensitive for detection of occurrence of the species. The sticky insert can become saturated with captured specimens within a relatively short period (1-2 days even) at high population densities, so frequent renewal of sticky inserts may become necessary.

For catching large numbers of moths and/or for quantitative monitoring (i.e. monitoring of flight dynamics) the funnel (VARL+) design can be recommended. When using the funnel design it is advisable to kill the moths captured by placing an insecticide strip into the catch container.

Pheromone traps can be used for detecting the occurrence and for monitoring the flight pattern of the pest. The pheromone of this pest has been recently characterized.[1]

[1] Szőcs G. és mtsi., *J. Chem. Ecol.* 19: 2721-2735, 1993.



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