# Plum moth - *Grapholita funebrana* Treit.

The body of the moth is 6-9 mm long, the wingspan is 9-13 mm. The forewings are brownish grey, with a row of yellowish white hairs along the edge. The ocellus is ashgray. The hindwings are brownish yellow. The species can be reliably told apart from the oriental fruit moth (*G. molesta*) only by genitalia analysis[1].
The host plant of the larva includes plums, peaches, apricots, walnuts, apple. The caterpillar bores into the inside of the fruit and feeds on the flesh around the seed. The damaged fruit gets colour earlier, mostly with a lilac tinge, usually there is an outflow of resin, and the fruit falls down prematurely.


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

The pheromone trap should be suspended from branches at a height of 1.5 - 2 m in the tree canopy. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is middle of April.
Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): depending on the locality the trap can catch some % of *Epiblema scutulana*-t, which is about twice the size of the plum moth.
In the vicinity of forests some *Pammene* spp.can come into the trap. These will have a whitish coloration in their forewings.
Our traps - in contrast to many other products - will not catch the closely related oriental fruit moth.


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

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.

Pheromone traps are ideal for detection of ocurrence and monitoring the flight pattern of the plum moth.

Treatments timed according to catch figures in our traps are most effective if they reach the young larvae after hatching and before boring into the fruit or stem. This usually happens after 7-10 days of the flight peak. If the weather is favourable for the pest, repeated treatments may become necessary. In backyard gardens, organic farms damages can be somewhat reduced by regular, long-term application of 1-2 traps per tree[2]. In such a case sticky inserts should be replaced by new ones well before saturation.

[1] *Deseö, Fol.Ent.Hung. 19:519, 1966.* [2] *Sziráki, Gy.: Növényvédelem feromonos rovarcsapdákkal. Biofüzetek 28, Mezœgazd. Kiadó, Planétás Gmk, Budapest, 1989.*


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

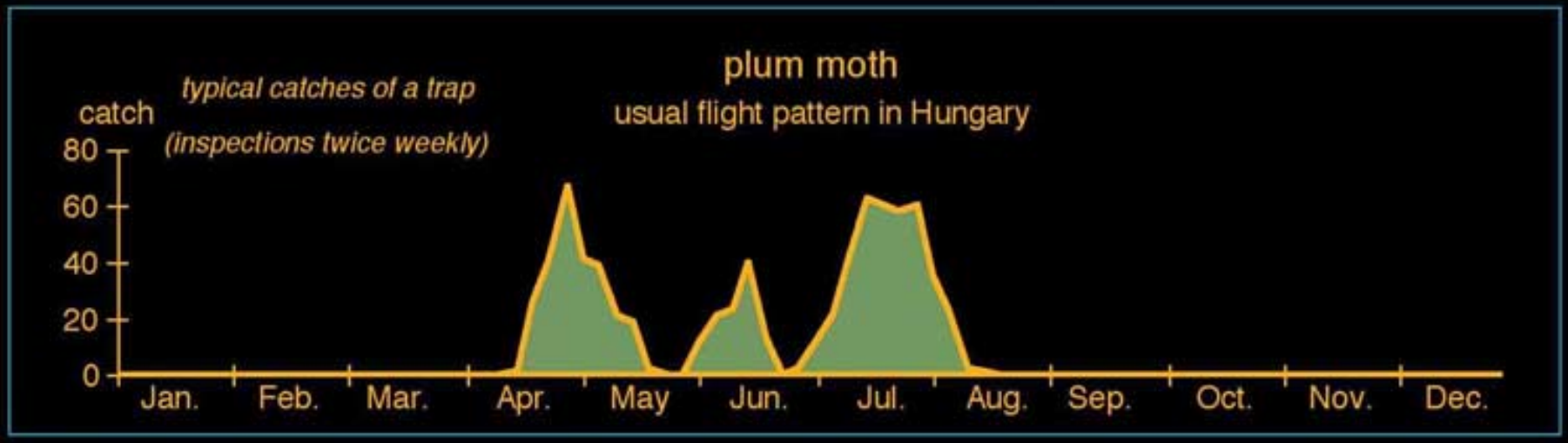




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Photo: Nagy Z. L.

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

# Non-target catches:


In the vicinity of forests the trap frequently catches *Pammene* spp. in the pring (on foto: *P. insulana)*


Fotó: Tóth M..