

## Ledum piercer - *Grapholitha janthinana* Dup.

The body of the moth is 4-5 mm long, its wingspan is 11-12 mm. The basic colour of the forewings is brownish purple. A pattern with yellowish and dark marbly lines can be observed at the edge. There is a dot bordered with lighter lines in the middle portion of the wings. The hindwings are brownish grey. The host plant of the larva includes apple, medlar, and several other forest bushes and shrubs, i.e. *Crataegus*, *Prunus*, *Sorbus*, etc.



*The moth, which is captured in the trap*

The newly hatched larva bores into the skin of the fruit at the side of the egg. On apple it prepares a winding and forking gallery in the skin, then it makes a hole for ventilation and for its excrementa. Many galleries can be found below the point of entrance, at several levels. Finally the caterpillar makes a gallery running just below the surface, then it leaves the fruit through an "exit hole". 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 end of April.

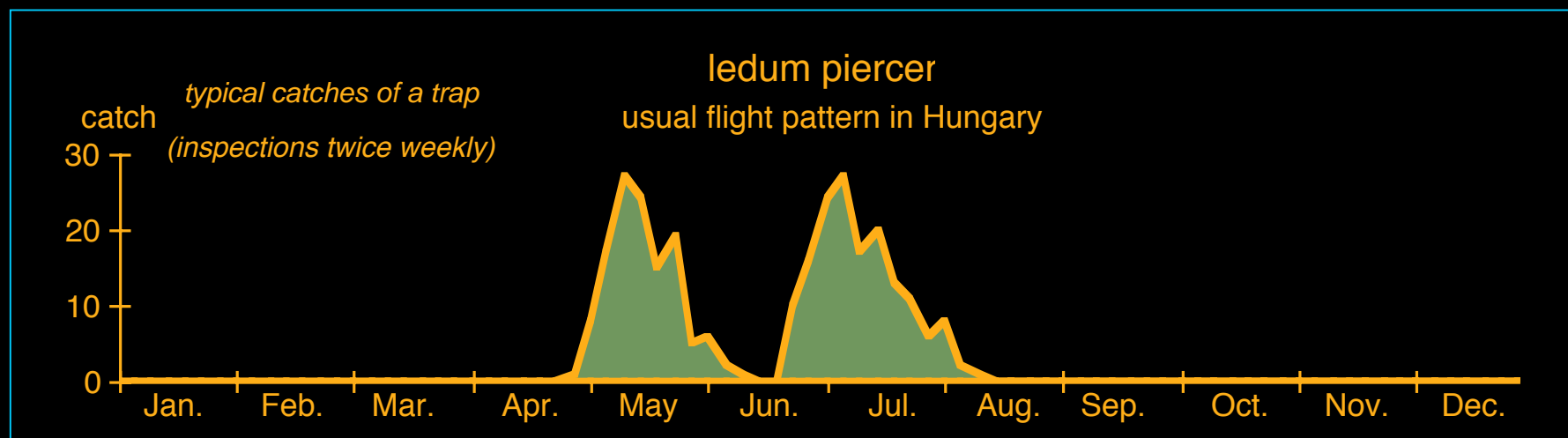
**Selectivity** of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): depending on the locality the trap can catch in some years a considerable number of plum moth (*G. funebrana*), of which the wings are darker and the size is slightly larger. In the vicinity of forests some *Pammene* spp. can come into the trap. These will have a whitish coloration in their forewings.

**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 occurrence and **monitoring** the flight pattern of the ledum piercer. The pest usually has two generations per year in Hungary.

In most cases the usual treatments against the codling moth will keep in check also this pest.[1] If an eventual spraying becomes necessary, 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.

[1] Szeőke et al, *Növényvédelem*, 30:327-332.



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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/>>.

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

5 mm