

Grapholita lobarzewskii Now.

The body of the moth is 5-7 mm long with a 13-15 mm wingspan. Its forewings are slightly deep reddish-brown with dense pattern of wavy lines. There is a darkly contrasted spot on the wings, which is not so easy to see. The back wings are dark brown with a yellowish fringe. The specimens of this species are so similar to the only a bit smaller ledum piercer (*Grapholitha janthinana* Dup.), that earlier they were considered to be one single species.



The moth, which is captured in the trap

Only recently, more accurate works could confirm the fact that these are two distinct species. A supporting addition to the findings was that different pheromone blend can attract the males of these two species.

The host plants of the larva include **apples** and **plums**.

Damage: young larvae hatching from the eggs laid on the fruit surface bore themselves under the fruit skin. The damage continues with round borings under the skin. Later they bore into the core of the fruit, where they feed on the seed.

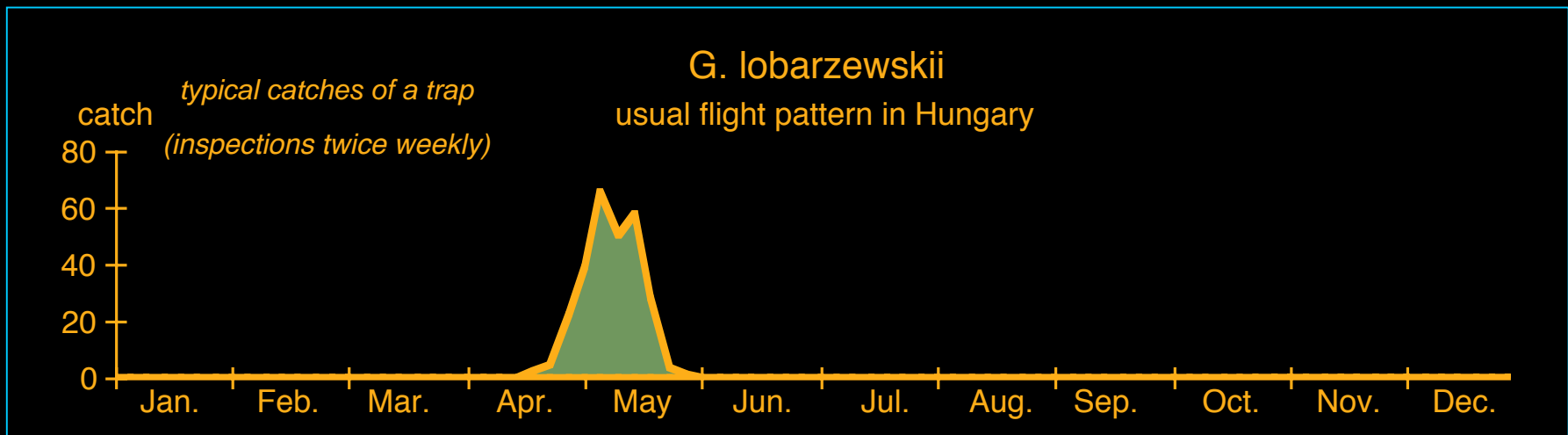
The pheromone trap should be suspended from branches at a height of 1.5 - 2 m in the tree canopy. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is **end of April**.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): in some years sizeable numbers of plum fruit moth (*Grapholitha funebrana*) can be captured, which has darker wings, they seem to be blackish. Traps operating close to woods might catch *Cnephasia* sp., which have different wing pattern from the target species.

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 is recommended in intervals of 7-10 days. In case of high catches this may become necessary more often.

Pheromone traps can optimally be used to detect the occurrence and to follow the flight dynamics of the species. Usually there are two flight periods yearly. In most of the cases insecticide applications against the codling moth reduce the abundance under economy threshold[1]. If measures are necessary insecticide applications based on trap catches are most effective when the small larvae hatch. According to experience first spraying can take place 12-14 days following the first catches. In an outbreak year it is advisable to apply a second spraying after 10-12 days. Selected references dealing with pheromone trapping of *G. lobarzewskii* are under[2].

[1] Szeőke és mtsi, *Növényvédelem*, 30:327-332. [2] Graf B. et al., *ENTOMOLOGIA EXPERIMENTALIS ET APPLICATA*, 93: 299-304, 1999.



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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/>>.



Foto: Koczor S.

So it looks when caught in the CSALOMON[®] RAG trap