

Oriental fruit moth - *Grapholita molesta* Busck

The body of the moth is 5-7 mm long, the wingspan is 9-13 mm. The forewings are brownish black, with a row of yellowish white hairs along the edge. The ocellus is ashgray. The hindwings are brownish yellow.

The host plant of the larva includes peaches, plums, almonds, apricots, medlars, pears, apples. On peaches the larva can cause dying of fresh shoots longer than 8-10 cm by boring into the stem; in summer it can damage the fruit, usually there is an outflow of resin by the pedicle, with a tunnel below leading towards the seed.

The pheromone trap should be suspended from branches at a height of 2 - 2.5 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 oriental fruit moth. In the vicinity of forests some *Pammene* spp. can come into the trap. these will have a whitish coloration in their forewings. The main selectivity problem is captures of the plum moth (*G. funebrana*) as several components of the pheromone are in common with the two spp. The two species can reliably be told apart only by genitalia analysis[1]. It is possible, although laborious to achieve complete selectivity if one puts in a sticky inserts in his traps only from noon to the evening. In this period exclusively oriental fruit moths will be captured, as the plum moth responds to the pheromone only at the end of the night and very early morning.



The moth, which is captured in the trap



The larva and its damage, 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.

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 peak flight.

According to literature data treatment is necessary if traps catch on an average 3-4 moths per 3-4 days[2]. In backyard gardens, organic farms damages can be somewhat reduced by regular, long-term application of 1-2 traps per tree[3]. 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., Tóth, M.: *Rovarferomonok felhasználása a növény-védelemben.* Agroinform, 1979. [3] Sziráki, Gy.: *Növényvédelem feromonos rovarcsapdákkal.* Biofüzetek 28, Mezögazd. Kiadó, Planétás Gmk, Budapest, 1989.



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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 spring (on photo: *P. insulana*)



↑
Epiblema spp. are
frequently caught

Fotó: Tóth M..