

Hawthorn red midget - *Lithocolletis (Phyllonorycter) corylifoliella* Haworth.

The body of the moth is 5-6 mm long with a 9-11 mm wingspan. This species is bigger than the apple-leaf midget (*L. blancardella*). Wings in rest position are light brown with a wavy white strip along the middle. Back wings are ash-gray with a straw-yellow fringe. The shape of the wings is narrow and elongated. It can reliably be told apart from other *Lithocolletis* spp. only by genitalia analysis.

The main host plants of the caterpillar are pear and apple but it is considered to be pest on quince, plums and damson, cherry, almond and medlar. Larvae boring mines in the leaves cause the damage. The mine is first reddish-brown, later becomes a shiny silver-coloured round or oval spot.

Shortly an elongated, brownish inner spot appears in the mine. The mature mine is elongated, yellowish-white with a wrinkled surface. Strongly infested leaves become brown and fall early.

The CSALOMON® pheromone trap should be suspended from branches at a height of 1 - 1.5 m in the tree canopy. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is in early April.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap: the bait is highly selective; according to experience in tests in Hungary, catches of other moth species are only chance captures.



The damage of the larva, which should be averted

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The moth, which is captured in the trap

Longevity of the CSALOMON® trap in field conditions: depending on 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.

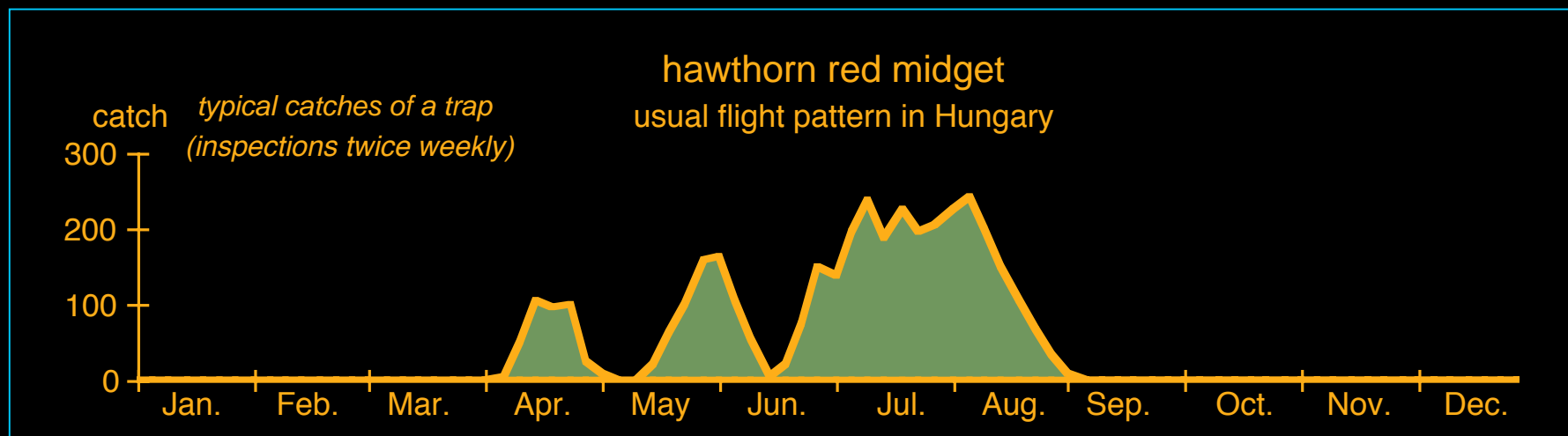
Their enemies, the even smaller parasitoid Hymenoptera, usually keep outbreaks of leaf miners in check. If in the spring however, by some reason these parasitoids are killed off (i.e. by insecticide treatment applied at the wrong time), an outbreak can develop very

suddenly within some weeks.

Pheromone traps are ideal for the timely **detection** of such an outbreak. If catches do not exceed one hundred per trap per 3-4 days, usually it is not necessary to apply an insecticide.

In case of larger catches one should use an environmentally safe insecticide, which will not harm the parasitoid wasps. There are a limited number of papers on the pheromone and its use in literature [1].

[1] Voerman S., *Entomol. Exp. Appl.* 23:96-98, 1978; Kutinkova, H. et al., *Acta Ent. Bulg.* 1:64-67, 1998; Voerman, S., *J Appl Entomol.* 112:207-210, 1991



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