

## European grapevine moth - *Lobesia botrana* Den. & Schiff.

The body of the moth is 5-7 mm long, the wingspan is 12-14 mm. The forewings are brown, with rusty, bluish grey or beige marbled patterns. The hindwings are greyish white, with brownish grey edges. The host plants of the larvae include grapes, currants, strawberries, cherries. In the spring larvae of the first larval generation make webbing on the flowerbuds and forming berries. Larvae hatching from the eggs laid by the first moth generation bore into the developing berries, and feed inside the bunch below their whitish webbing. A single caterpillar can destroy even a dozen berries during its development. In many cases the caterpillars chew through the pedicels, so parts of the bunch can dry down. In Hungary the pest usually has a third flight in August / September. Larvae hatching from the eggs of this moth generation damage inside the ripening berries. By wet weather their damage can promote the attack by moulds (*Botrytis*), resulting in further crop losses. The pheromone trap should be suspended inside the vineyards, preferably on leafy shoots at the height of the bunches of berries

(depending on the mode of culture; usually at 1 - 1.5 m). 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 traps can capture numbers of *Sterrhia* spp. (Geometridae), which are at least twice as large as the grapevine moth, and their wings are more or less uniform greyish brown. Occasionally *Agrotis segetum* can also be captured in low numbers. This noctuid is much larger than the target species.



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*The moth, which is captured in the trap*



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



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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.

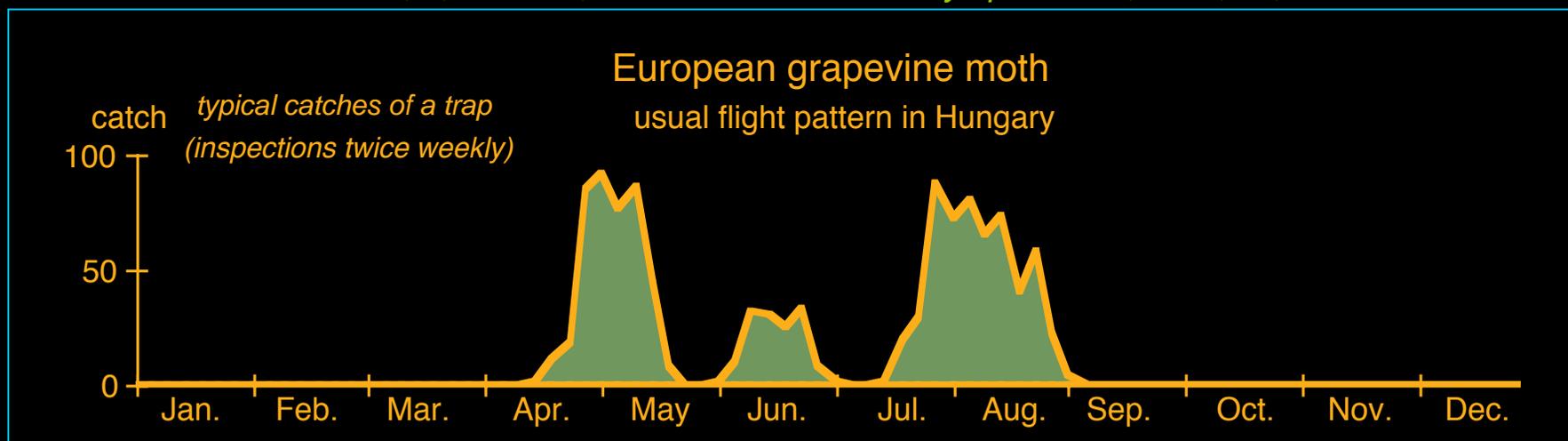
In case the traps are not set up at once after delivery, it is highly advisable to store the pheromone baits (unopened in their alufoil sachets) at minus 10°C or below. When storing at room temperature the sensitive dienic structure of the pheromone may undergo deterioration even after some months; in the freezer it can be stored for years without apparent loss of activity.

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



Pheromone trapping is a very widespread and almost exclusive method all over the world to detect the occurrence and to monitor the flight pattern of this pest. For best results insecticide treatments should be timed after 8-12 days following the peak flight; according to experience in Hungary it is usually not necessary to spray if the weekly catch does not exceed 25-30 moths per trap[1]. Some authors maintain that if one or two sprayings have been well timed after the first flight, it is not necessary to spray any more in the given season[2]. Results and methods of monitoring in other countries are given by several authors[3].

[1] Diófási and Sélley: *Agrofórum* 6:29, 1995. [2] Sziráki, Gy.: *Növényvédelem feromonos rovarcsapdákkal. Biofüzetek* 28, Mezőgazd. Kiadó, Planétás Gmk, Budapest, 1989. [3] Gabel B. and Renczes V. *Acta Ent. Bohemoslov.* 1985, 82, 269-277; Tranfaglia A. and Malatesta M. *Boll. Lab. Entomol. Agrar. Portici.* 1977, 34, 19-24; Moleas T. *Atti. Congr. Naz. Ital. Entomol.* 1978, 403-410., 403-410; Arsura E. et al., *Boll. Zool. Agrar. Bachic.* 1979/1980, 15, 15-28; Vrabl S. et al., *Zast. Bilja. Plant. Prot.* 1983, 34, 457-465; Roehrich R. et al., *Ann. Zool. Ecol. Anim.* 1976, 8, 473-480; Anshelevich-L et al. *Phytoparasitica*, 1994, 22, 281-290.



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Photo: Nagy Z. L.

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