

## Clerk's snowy bentwing - *Lyonetia clerckella* F.

The body of the moth is 4-5 mm long, the wingspan is 8-10mm. The inner part of its white forewings has no pattern, there is a large rectangular dark spot in the outer third of the wings. The apical part is ornamented by several short stripes, which are bordered by a broad, semicircular band. The hindwings are grey. Both wings and especially the forewings are elongated, narrow, with long hairs along the backward edge.

Host plant of the larva is apples, pears, cherries, plums, medlars, but it can feed also on *Sorbus*, *Crataegus*, *Castanea* and *Betulus*. The larvae bore mines by eating out the green photosynthesizing tissues of the leaf.

The mines are long, snakelike, they characteristically go through the veins. By the time the larva becomes mature, its mine can even reach the length of 10 cm. Several mines can be found on a single leaf. This can result in the death of the leaf.

The pheromone trap should be suspended from branches at a height of 1 - 1.5 m in the tree canopy, on a branch with leaves. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is beginning of April.



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



*The moth, which is captured in the trap*

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): the trap is highly selective; other insects can be caught only by random.

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.

The development of outbreaks of leafminers is usually hindered by their enemies the minuscule parasitoid wasps. If for some reason these parasitoids are killed during spring (i.e. by a wrongly timed insecticide treatment), a leafminer outbreak can develop within some weeks. The application of **pheromone traps** is an ideal method for the **detection** of such phenomena. Usually there is no need to spray until the catch per trap remains below one hundred within 3-4 days. In case of higher captures it is advisable to spray only with a selective, environmentally harmless insecticide (chitin synthesis inhibitor, juvenoid, etc.[1])

[1 *Növényvédő szerek, termésnövelő anyagok. Évente megjelenő kiadvány, beszerezhető: megyei Növényvédő (NTSZ) Állomások*



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kígyóaknás ezüstm.  
L. clerkella

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