

Bright-line brown-eye - *Mamestra oleracea* L.

The moth has a wingspan of 36-40 mm. The forewings are reddish-brown. The reniform stigma is orange, which is characteristic to this species. Hindwings are grayish, and the thorax and abdomen have the same colour. The host plants of the caterpillar include cabbage, lettuce and other crucifers, poppy, sugar-beet. Larvae cause damage in Hungary in May-June, and from July till autumn. Young larvae damage the leaves by "peeling" (surface damage). Later they bore inside the cabbage and consume the leaves, just as larvae of the cabbage armyworm *Mamestra brassicae* do (they cause damage often together in Hungary).

The CSALOMON® pheromone trap should be placed in the vicinity of the plant culture to be studied, at the level of the top of the vegetation. It is advantageous to hang the traps from lower branches of nearby trees or bushes at a height of no more than 1 - 1.5 m above soil. Moths usually congregate in hedges, or the weedy edges bordering a field, so this is where high captures can be expected. The first moth flight usually starts in Hungary in the beginning of May, and the second flight in the beginning of July.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® pheromone trap: in tests conducted at several sites in Hungary apart from *M.*

oleracea, a few other moth species were sometimes also recorded: the noctuid, *Oligia furuncula*, is considerably smaller than *M. oleracea*. A few specimens of various *Mythimna* species, also noctuids, were sometimes also caught. These species can be distinguished from *M. oleracea* by their much lighter, yellowish colour.

A CSALOMON® pheromone trap starts slowly to decrease its attractive activity after 4-6 weeks of field exposure (depending on actual weather conditions). After this period it is advisable to set up a new trap for reliable detection and monitoring.

Trap design recommended: for detection our sticky trap design (RAG) is most suitable. It proved to be excellent and very sensitive for detection of occurrence and monitoring of flight dynamics of the species.



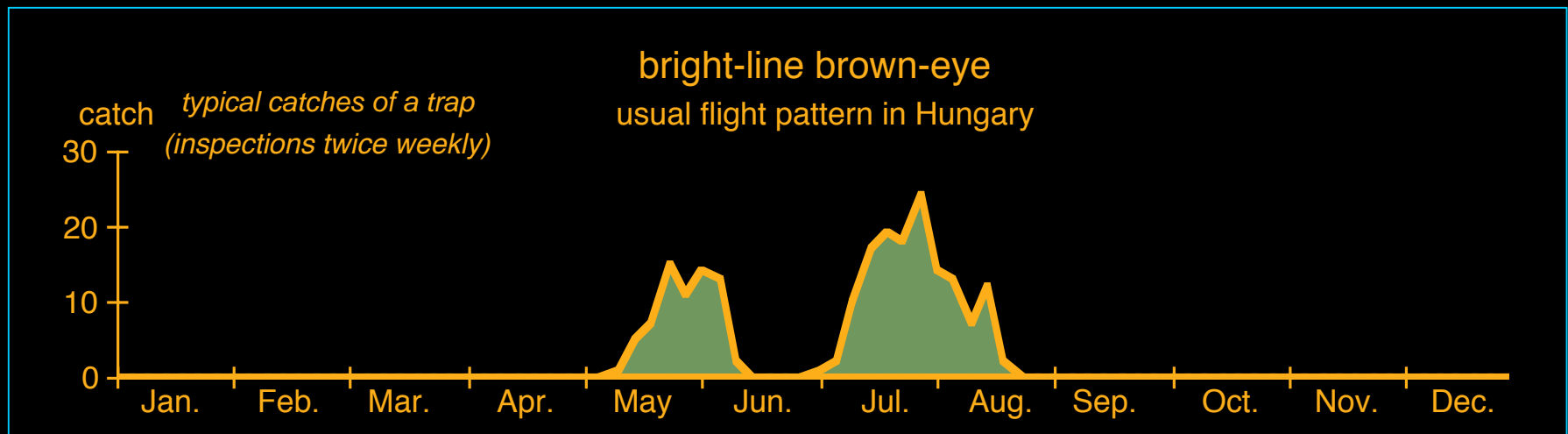
The moth, which is captured in the trap



The larva and its damage which should be averted

The sticky insert can become saturated with captured specimens within a relatively short period (1-2 days even) at high population densities, so frequent renewal of sticky inserts may become necessary.

For catching large numbers of moths and/or for quantitative monitoring the funnel (VARL+) design can be recommended. In case of the funnel design it is advisable to kill the moths captured by placing a killing agent (not provided with the trap) into the catch container.



is a registered trademark of the Plant Protection Institute, MTA ATK, Budapest, Hungary.

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/>>.



The funnel VARL+ traps can capture very large numbers without saturating.



So it looks when caught in the CSALOMON® RAG trap, which, although can be used for detection, can get saturated with the catch relatively fast.