Dog´s tooth - *Mamestra suasa* L.

The moth, which is captured in the trap

The moth has a wingspan of 36-40 mm. The forewings are brownish grey, their pattern is uniform, the area between the cuneifomr and reniform dots has the same colour as other parts of the wing. Hindwings are grayish, and the thorax and abdomen have the same colour.

The host plants of the caterpillar include sugar-beet, cabbage and relatives, tobacco, soyabeans, alfalfa, but it can feed on manz other plants as well. 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 related armyworms *M. brassicae* or *M. oleracea* .

The 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.

The damage of the larva, which should be averted

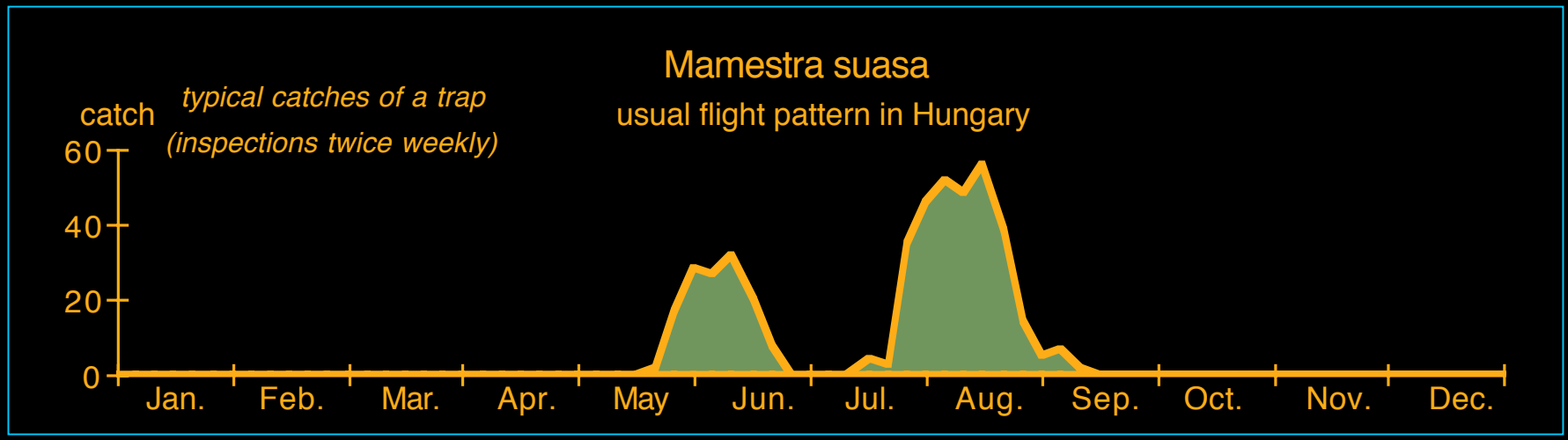
Selectivity of the CSALOMON® pheromone trap: in tests conducted at several sites in Hungary apart from *D. trifolii,* a few other moth species were sometimes also recorded. The noctuid, *Oligia furuncula,* is considerably smaller than *M. oleracea*. A few specimens of various *Mythimna* species, also noctuids, were sometimes caught. These species can be distinguished from *D. trifolii* by their much lighter, yellowish colour. Occasionally some specimens of *Mamestra oleracea* (reniform dots with orange scales) or other *Mamestra* spp. (bigger than *D. trifolii*) can be caught.

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 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.

M. suasa is present in all Eurasia, especially in the termperate and northern parts. Its damage is usually occasional [1]. Some papers deal with characteristics of its pheromone[2].

[1]*Balachowski A.S. (ed.), Entomologie appliquée à l'agriculture, vol. 2. Masson et Cie Éditeurs, Paris pp. 1337.* [2]*Tóth M. Acta. Phytopathol. 14:189-194, 1979, Subchev, M. et al., C.R.Acad.Sci.Bulg. 37:353-358, 1984, Tóth, M. et al., Ent. exp. appl. 42:291-299, 1986, Frérot, B. et al., C.R.Acad.Sci.Paris, III. 307:785-787, 1988, Lucas, P., & Renou, M., C.R.Acad.Sci.Paris, III. 312:71-76, 1991,*



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