

## Mottled corn clothes moth - *Nemapogon granellus* L.

The wingspan is 10-14 mm. The forewings are greyish brown. There is a conspicuous dark rectangular dot in the middle of the upper edge. This dot is clearly visible also on specimens with lighter colours. Other patterns are blurred. The hindwings are grey, the head is whitish.

The host plants of the larva include dry mushrooms, herbs, dried fruit, cork-wood, and other stored products. Among cereals the larvae prefer wheat and oats. Occasionally they feed on the mould (*Penicillium*) on the outside of salami and similar products.

**Damage:** a sure sign of damages is the webbing in the upper layers of stored cereal seeds. The caterpillars feed below this webbing. Their granular faeces pollutes further, significant infection by larvae can cause mustiness. The damages are more frequent and serious in stores with humid ambience.

The pheromone trap should be suspended above the stored product. According to experience the pheromone bait attracts moths from a relatively short distance of 5-10 m.



*The moth, which is captured in the trap*



*The damage of the larva should be averted*

Trapping should be conducted continually during all the year as the pest can occur at any time in heated storerooms.

**Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap** (based on tests performed in Hungary): other *Nemapogon* species can also be captured, which are also pests of more or less importance. In field conditions the trap can capture *Synanthedon myopaeformis*, which is much larger and looks similar to a fly or wasp, with a red ring on its abdomen.

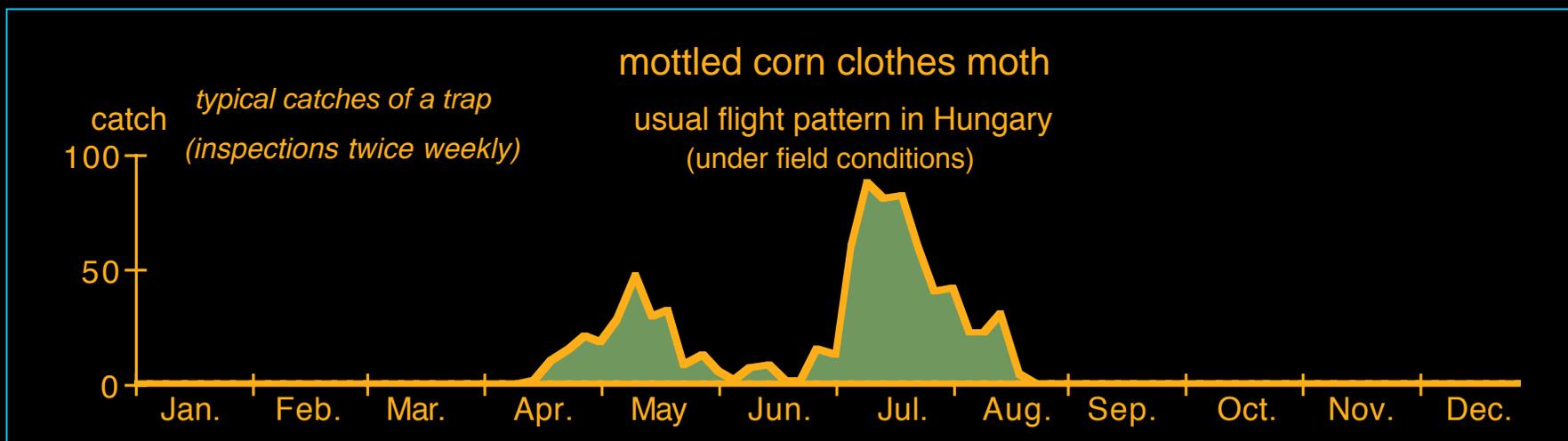
**Longevity of the CSALOMON® trap** in field conditions: depending on the warmth of the weather at least 2-3 weeks. After this period we suggest to set up a new trap for most effective detection and monitoring.

Renewal of sticky inserts in intervals of 7-10 days. In case of high catches this may become necessary more often.

Using a CSALOMON® pheromone trap one can easily and sensitively detect the occurrence of the pest.

The place of the source of infection can readily be determined when applying a trap grid in the facility. Traps are most useful inside the storeroom or just outside of it, to detect possible invasions from the outside. In heated facilities the moth can develop during all the year. Damages can mostly be prevented by keeping the stored product dry, and airing the room frequently.

Before disinfecting the facility all remaining stored products should be removed, and the rooms thoroughly cleaned, with special regard to places where pupae can survive, or fallen seeds can gather. At the beginning phase of infection the upper layers of grains which are covered by webbing can be removed to prevent further problems.



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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/>>.



Photo: Nagy Z. L.

So it looks when caught in the CSALOMON<sup>®</sup> RAG trap!