

Twin-spot quaker - *Orthosia munda* Schiff.

The moth has a wingspan of 38-45 mm. The basic colour of the forewings is yellowish brown or yellowish gray, the patterns are not clear. On the inner side of the wavy line on the distal part of the forewings there are two sharp, dark brown or black dots. The hindwings are of lighter colour.

The host plants of the caterpillar include many broad-leaved forest trees, i.e. oaks, poplars, willows, etc., but it feeds also on hop or *Lonicera*. Orchard trees near forests can be attacked also. There is a single damaging period in each year in May-June. The caterpillars, which are nocturnal, feed on the leaves, later they can damage also the forming fruits. They are carnivorous; can feed on other caterpillars, i.e. of *Tortrix viridana*, or also of their own species.

The pheromone trap should be placed at the height of 1 - 1.5 m near the trunks of trees, on branches of trees and bushes. Usual starting date for trapping is beginning of March (Hungary).



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The moth, which is captured in the trap



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The damage of the larva, which should be averted

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): In Hungary occasionally some catches of the noctuid *Orthosia stabilis* can be observed. This is much smaller, and can be told apart easily from *O. munda* on the basis of its differing wing pattern and colour. (We offer pheromone traps optimized for *O. stabilis* also!) A CSALOMON® pheromone trap starts slowly to decrease its attractive activity after 6-8 weeks of field exposure (depending on actual weather conditions).

This is usually long enough to cover all the flight of *O. munda*. 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.

The species is present in the temperate parts of all Europe, Asia and Japan. Significant damages on hop have been reported in England[1]. There are few references in the literature dealing with the sex attractant of *O. munda*[2].

[1]Balachowski A.S. (ed.), *Entomologie appliquée à l'agriculture*, vol. 2. Masson et Cie Éditeurs, Paris pp. 1356,
[2]Ando T. et al., *Agric. Biol. Chem.* 45:487-495, 1981; Tóth et al., *Z. angew. Ent.* 115:342-349, 1993; Renou M. et al., *Physiol. Entomol.* 16:87-97, 1991



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