

Dark oblique-barred twist - *Pandemis heparana* Den. & Schiff.

The body of the moth is 8-13 mm long, with a 18-24 mm wingspan. The forewings can be reddish-brown to brownish-yellow with fretty patterns. The moth itself usually looks liver-brown. The basis of the wing, the middle cross-stripe and the front, triangle shaped spots on the edge of the wings are blackish-brown. The back wings are brown. The host plant of the larva include apples, pears, quinces, medlars, almonds, apricots, peaches, plums, cherries, sour cherries, strawberries, raspberries, currants (both red and black), gooseberries. In the spring the larvae eat out the inside of the buds, they twist the young shoots; damaged leaves are webbed together in a characteristic pattern. In summer the small larvae prepare webbing and their surface feeding shows a mosaic-like pattern. The older larvae web leaves together, they eat out holes in the leaves, and the edge of the leaves is damaged in a lobate form.

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



i.pbbase.com

*The moth,
which is
captured
in the trap*



ukmoths.org.uk

They feed around the stems of developing fruits, and as a consequence the fruits may start to rot.

The pheromone trap should be suspended from branches at a height of 1.5 - 2 m in the tree canopy.

In raspberries or currants traps should be positioned at the top level of the shoots of the bushes. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is beginning of May.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): in some years sizeable numbers of *Etiella zinckenella* can be captured, which is much narrower, and there is an orange-colored cross-band on its forewings. Some *Yponomeuta* spp. can also be recorded; the wings of these are grayish-whitish.

Small numbers of other *Archips* and *Argyrotaenia* spp. can also be caught; the wing pattern of these is clearly different from those of *P. heparana*. During the period of the spring flight catches of the noctuids *Polia nebulosa*, during the summer flight period *Noctua fimbriata* can be captured, which are much larger. Depending on the site some *Zygaena* spp. can also be caught, their wings are with large white or red dots (on black background).

*The larva and
its damage,
which should
be averted*



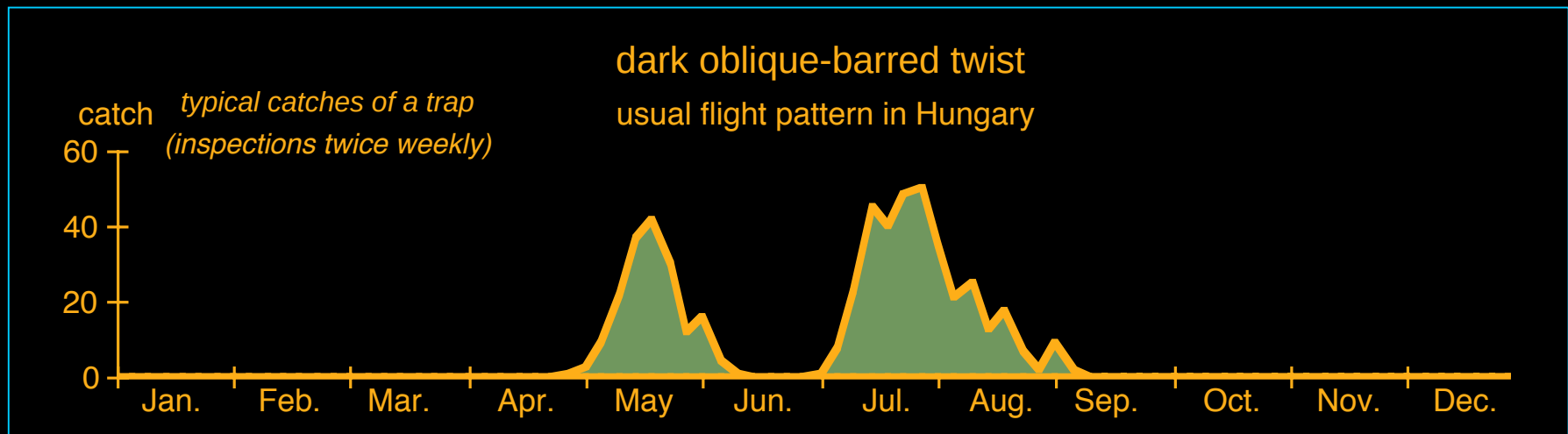
Longevity of the CSALOMON® trap in field conditions: depending on the warmth of the weather at least 4-6 weeks. After this period we suggest to set up a new trap for most effective detection and monitoring. Renewal of sticky inserts is recommended in intervals of 7-10 days. In case of high catches this may become necessary more often.

Pheromone traps can be used for detection and for the monitoring of the flight pattern. The timely detection of the development of a mass outbreak is also possible. There are a limited number of papers on the pheromone and its use in literature [1].



The damage of the larva, which should be averted

[1] Frérot et al., C. R. Acad. Sc. Ser. D. Sci. Nat. 288:1611-1614, 1979; Frérot, B. et al, Agron. Sci. Prod. Veg. Environ. 2:885-893, 1982.



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Photo: Nagy Z. L.

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