

Dusky clearwing - *Paranthrene tabaniformis* ROTT.

The wingspan of the moth is 20-30 mm. It is usual among clearwing species that a great part of their elongated wing surface is transparent, without scales. The dusky clearwing itself resembles a fly to the unexperienced eye. There are only few parts on the wings without scales, namely on the smoothly brownish forewing there is a small surface at the base. The backwing is transparent with a brownish edge.

The host plants of the caterpillar are: **poplars** (all species present in Hungary) and willows.

Damage: the caterpillars bore inside the branches. In the branches attacked by the young larvae there are wet brownish debris (=faeces) to be seen. On thinner twigs galls appear in the course of the development of the pest. These galls are asymmetric in contrast with galls produced by the small poplar borer (*Saperda populnea*). The mature larvae bore upwards from the galls. Sometimes damage occurs in the trunk but without galls. The development of the larvae takes usually one year, but a smaller part of the population develops for two years.

The best is when the pheromone trap is suspended from branches in the middle of the tree canopy. In the case of older trees at a height of 4 - 5 m, in younger plantations at a height of 1.5 - 2 m. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is beginning of May.



ukmoths.org.uk



www.invasive.org

The moth, which is captured in the trap



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The damage of the larva, which should be averted

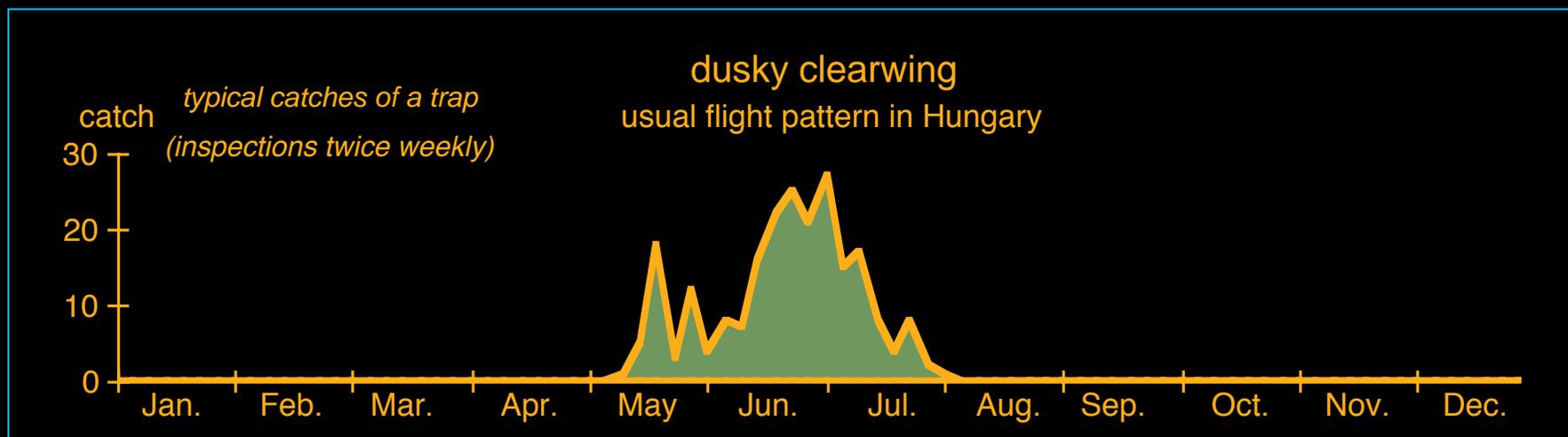
Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): the trap is highly selective. A CSALOMON® pheromone trap starts slowly to decrease its attractive activity after 4-6 weeks of field exposure (depending on actual weather conditions). After this period it is advisable to set up a 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 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.

For catching large numbers of moths and/or for quantitative monitoring (i.e. monitoring of flight dynamics) the funnel (VARL+) design can be recommended. When using the funnel design it is advisable to kill the moths captured by placing an insecticide strip into the catch container.

When the traps indicate the presence of many dusky clearwings, it is advisable to treat the wounds of the trees with a mixture of the oil AGROL PLUS and 1% Decis 2,5EC[1] similarly to the treatment against the apple clearwing moth (*Synanthedon myopaeformis*). In experiments carried out in China 15-30 traps/ha significantly reduced the damage [2], but other trials in the Netherlands were not successful [3].

[1] Le Duc Khanh és mtsi, *Növényvédelem*, 30:219-224, 1994. [2] Du, J és mtsi, *Contr.shanghai Inst.Ent.* 5:19-24, 1985. [3] Moraal, L.G. és mtsi, *Z. angew. Ent.* 116:364-370, 1993.



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

