**Resin-gall shoot - Petrova resinella L.**

The body of the moth is ca 8 mm long, the wingspan is 16-20 mm. The background colour of the forewings is dark, blackish brown, with wavy lines of lead colour. The hindwing is light brown, with lighter fringes.

The host plants of the larva include firs, *Pinus silvestris*, other *Pinus* spp.

Damage: its developmental cycle covers several years. The young caterpillars feed below the wreath of buds, in consequence resin is emitted. The larva overwinters in a gall made of resin, nibbles and faeces. The next year damaging continues. At the end the gall grows to the size of a nut. Usually the caterpillar overwinters a second time in the gall and pupates in the third year. It can become very abundant especially in plantations of 6-10 years of age. Frequently it damages jointly with *Evetria buoliana* (a pheromone trap targeted for *E. buoliana* is also available!) The pheromone trap should be suspended from branches at a height of 2.0 - 2.5 m in the tree canopy. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is beginning of April.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): occasionally it can capture sizeable numbers of *Enarmonia formosana*, the wing pattern and shape of which (forewings with yellow/orange transversal bands on dark brown background) and can easily be told apart from those of *P. resinella*. 

**The moth, which is captured in the trap**

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

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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 in intervals of 7-10 days. In case of high catches this may become necessary more often.
The CSALOMON® pheromone traps can be used for detecting the occurrence and for monitoring the flight pattern of the pest. Based on our catches forecast of gradations becomes possible.
Few papers deal with pheromonal communication of this tortricid species.[1]

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

Photo: V. Jurkó & S. Koczor