Indian meal moth (*Plodia. interpunctella* Hbn.) ***I*** **Mediterranean flour moth** (*Ephestia* (*Anagasta). kuehniella* Zell.) and other ***Ephestia spp.*:**

P. interpunctella has a wingspan of 12-19 mm, the moth is ca 7-10 mm long in resting position. The basal part of the forewing is whitish ochre, the outer part is chocolate brown or reddish brown. *E. kuehniella* is somewhat larger (wingspan 18-28 mm), and the forewings are with two dark bands. Other *Ephestia* spp. are usually greyish moths, with sizes between the two above pests.

The host plants of the caterpillar: they are stored product pests, attacking all kinds of stored plant material, i.e. grains, meal, dried fruit,
tobacco, chocolate, cakes, etc. The caterpillar feeds on the stored products, and it contaminates them with its feces.

The pheromone trap should be placed above the stored product in the warehouse. Trapping should be conducted continously during all year as long as the storage is going on.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): the bait attracts both *P. interpunctella, A. kuehniella,* and other *Ephestia* (= *Cadra*) spp. All of these species are pests of greater or smaller importance.

The moth, which is captured in the trap

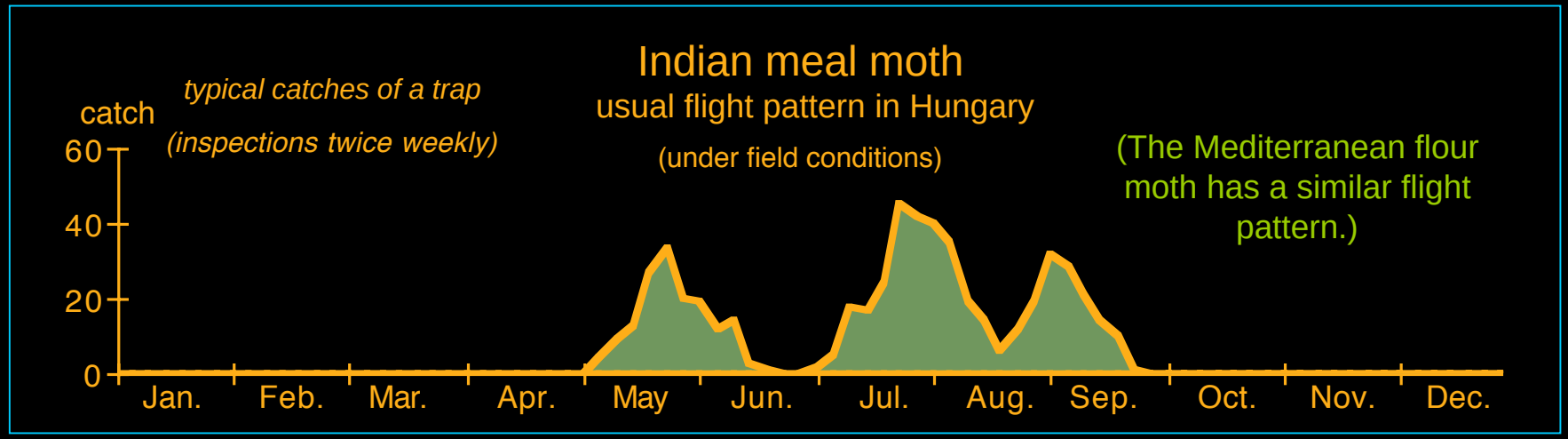
A CSALOMON® pheromone trap starts slowly to decrease its attractive activity after 6-8 weeks of field exposure (depending on actual temperature conditions). After this period it is advisable to set up a new trap for reliable detection and monitoring. Trap design recommended: for detection our sticky trap design (RAG) is most suitable. It proved to be excellent and very sensitive for detection of occurrence and monitoring of flight dynamics of the species.

The larva and its damage, which should be averted

By setting up a grid of sticky traps the starting points of infestation can be pinpointed very easily within a larger storehouse. Also, high risk periods, when introduction from the field is most intense, can be determined by using sticky traps around the storehouse or mill. 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 the funnel (VARL) design can be recommended, especially in dusty areas (mills).

According to general experience one trap per 200-300 m3 airspace operated for longer periods continously can keep the population of the moths at an acceptable level [1].

[1] *Trematerra, P. Battaini F., Z. angew. Ent., 104:336-340, 1987.*



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or <h2371tot@ella.hu>; internet: <http://www.julia-nki.hu/traps/>.

Photo: Nagy Z. L.

Funnel trap in a storeroom with *Plodia* / *Ephestia* catches

Photo: Nagy Z.

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

In dusty places (mills, stores) the use of the VARL funnel traps is more convenient.