

## Cream-cloak apple shoot - *Spilonota ocellana* F.

The body is 7-9 mm long, the wingspan is 12-16 mm. The basal part of the forewings is dark grey, the apical part is greyish black.

In the middle in between the two darker parts the wing has a broad light band, which is whitish grey or beige. The hindwings are brownish grey.

The host plants of the larva include pears, apples, quinces, apricots, peaches, medlars, almonds, plums, cherries, sour cherries, and the species also develops on wild pears, *Crataegus*, and on many other

forest bushes and trees. It overwinters as a larva. In the spring - during the period of budding to blossoming - the larvae bore into the buds. There are pieces of faeces visible at the apical part of damaged buds. Later the larvae damage inside the flowers. They chew through the pedicles, feed on the reproductive parts, consequently no fruit will develop. Damaged shoots cannot develop, they are covered with webbing. In rainy weather such shoots can even start to rot.

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

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

[www.pherotech.com](http://www.pherotech.com)

[www.agf.gov.bc.ca](http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca)



[www.lepidoptera.pl](http://www.lepidoptera.pl)

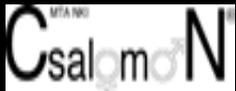
*The moth, which is captured in the trap*

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 end of April.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): occasionally the traps can capture *Lithocolletis* leafminer spp., however these are much smaller than *S. ocellana* and cannot be confounded with the target species.

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.

Pheromone traps can be used for detecting the occurrence and following the flight pattern of the species. There are usually two flight per year. Usually this pest is kept in cheque by treatments against codling moth or other leafrollers.



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Photo: Nagy Z. L.

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