

Currant borer - *Synanthedon tipuliformis* Clerck

The body of the moth is 10-12 mm long, the wingspan is 10-18 mm. Most of its wing surface is transparent, without scales. The body is bluish black, on the abdomen there are 4 (males) or 3 (females) thin yellow rings.

The host plants of the larva are red and black currant, gooseberries. The larvae bore inside the shoots, as a result the bushes weaken, the shoots break down, dry off, sometimes all the bush dies.

Damage: often part of the green leaves turn yellow and drop down. Damaged shoots yield less fruit, the clusters ripen only partly, there is both qualitative and quantitative yield loss.

The pheromone trap should be suspended from tall branches which grow higher and stick out above the average bush canopy level. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is beginning / middle of May.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): the trap is remarkably selective when operated in a currant plantation. Occasionally it can capture specimens of *Zeuzera pyrina*, which is much larger than the currant borer and its wings are white with black dots.

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 and monitoring of flight dynamics 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 the funnel (VARs+) design can be recommended. In case of the funnel design it is necessary to kill the moths in both the upper AND lower catch containers.



The insect, which is captured in the trap

The damage of the larva, which should be averted

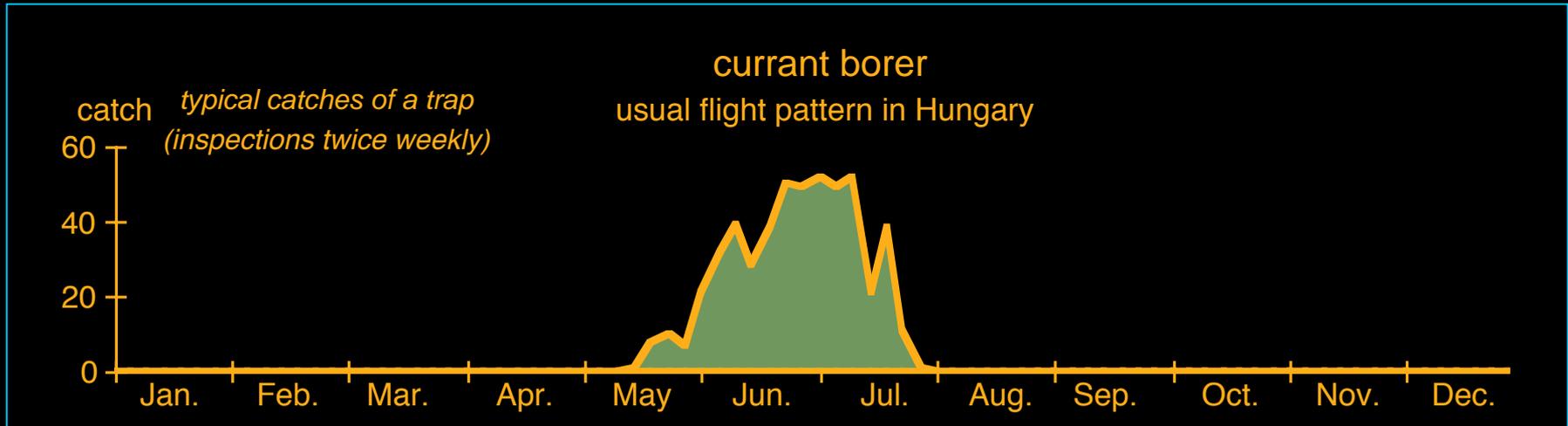
www.forestryimages.org

www.staff.it.uts.edu.au

Control of the pest is difficult since the larvae live inside the shoots and are not easily accessible for sprayed insecticides. Spraying is only effective against the newly hatched larvae until they bore into the inside. Spraying can be timed according to the peak flight. In case the captures per trap go beyond 5-10 specimens per 3-4 days, insecticide application may become necessary. Choose an environmentally not too harmful agent i.e. Insegar 25WP, or Dimilin 25WP[1].

In backyard gardens or bio-production damages can be limited in the long run by applying buckets filled up with rotting currant juice (i.e. 0.5 l currant juice + 1.5 l tap water + 0.3 kg sugar + 0.02 kg Brewer's yeast[2]). These buckets will capture both males and females of the currant borer. Effectivity of such bucket traps can greatly be increased if a pheromone bait is suspended above the water surface[3]. The time when setting up of the buckets is necessary can be defined by pheromone traps.

[1] *Növényvédő szerek, termésnövelő anyagok. Évente megjelenő kiadvány, beszerezhető: megyei Növényvédő (NTSZ) Állomások*[2] *Veszélka, Növényvédelem, 11:122, 1975.* [3] *Sziráki, Gy.: Növényvédelem feromonos rovarcsapdákkal. Biofüzetek 28, Mezőgazd. Kiadó, Planétás Gmk, Budapest, 1989.*



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To order / to inquire: MTA ATK Növényvédelmi Intézet (Plant Prot. Inst. MTA ATK) Budapest, Pf 102, H-1525, Hungary; phone. +(36-1)-391-8637, +(36)-30-9824999; fax +(36-1)-3918655; e-mail: <csalomon.orders@julia-nki.hu> or <h2371tot@ella.hu>; internet: <<http://www.julia-nki.hu/traps/>>.

When using our KLP+, VARs+ or VARb3z+ trap designs it is **absolutely necessary** to kill insects getting into the trap. The most widespread insecticide used in pheromone traps worldwide is an anti-moth strip with dichlorvos (DDVP 15-20%) active ingredient. (This from 2010 is not permitted in some countries!)

Colleagues in Italy successfully used an anti-moth strip VAPE bought in Italian supermarkets. This strip is having transfluthrin as active ingredient.

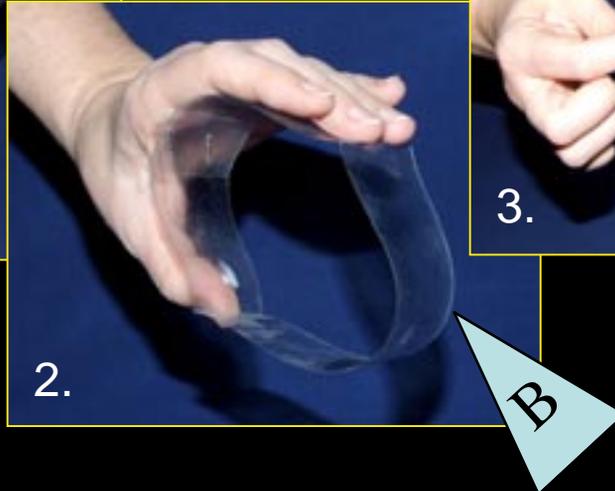
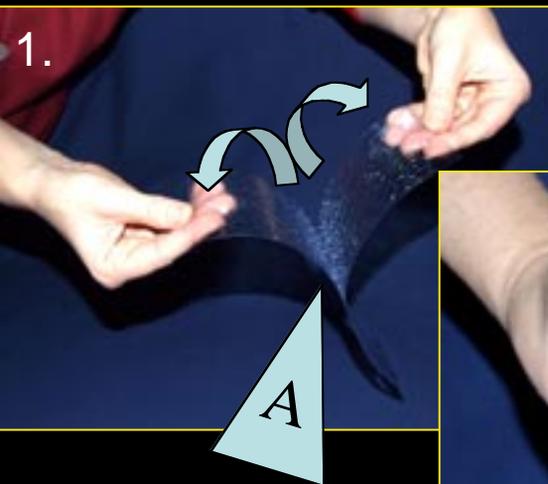
Another successful solution was to use pieces of dog collars (anti mite collars for pets) with diazinone (15%).

One can also spray the inside surface of the traps and catch containers (the largest surface possible) with sprayable household insecticides (permethrin, empethrin or deltamethrin active ingredients all found suitable), however, in this case one has to re-spray at weekly intervals.

For users who find the application of insecticides inconvenient for any reasons, as an alternative we supply our **cylindric sticky insert** (sent as a supplement to KLP+, VARs+ and VARb3z+ trap types).



Assembling instructions for Cylindric sticky insert



1. Separate one sticky insert (A) from the pair of inserts!

2-4. Place the sticky insert into the holder ring (B), so that the **STICKY SIDE FACES INSIDE!**

5. Put the assembled cylindrical sticky insert into both of the catch containers of the trap!

6. In case of the upper container place on it the plastic cone and assemble the trap as usual!



Photo: Nagy Z. L.

ribiszkeszitkár
S. tipuliformis

The funnel VARs+ traps
can capture very large
numbers without
saturating.



So it looks when caught in the CSALOMON® RAG trap,
which, although can be used for detection, can get saturated
with the catch relatively fast.