

Yellow-legged clearwing - *Synanthedon vespiformis* L.

The wingspan of the moth is 15-22 mm. The middle ribbon of the forewings is copper red, or at least bordered with copper red. Its shoulders are lined with yellow. On the abdomen there are yellow rings on segments 2, 4 and 6 (sometimes also on 5), the segments 1 and 2 are yellow on the side. In the males (which sex is caught in the pheromone trap) the dorsal side of the brush at the tip of the abdomen is blueish black, while in the female it is golden yellow.

The host plants of the larva include oak, beech and chestnuts, but the species has been reported also from peaches and almonds. Recently in Hungary it caused heavy damages in thornless blackberry (*Rubus*) plantations[1].

Damage: it lays its eggs in the region between the root and the shoots. The larvae bore holes and galleries under the bark, as a

The moth, which is captured in the trap



The damage, which should be averted

result the attacked plants slow down in development, and in case several larvae attack the same blackberry bush, the whole bush can die. The pheromone trap should be suspended from branches at a height of 1.0-1.5 m. Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is end of April. Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): in blackberry plantations during the flight period of *S. vespiformis* no other moth species were attracted. Longevity of the CSALOMON® trap in field conditions: depending on the warmth of the weather at least 4-6 weeks. Renewal of sticky inserts in intervals of 7-10 days. In case of high catches this may become necessary more often. 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 in the catch container.

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. The sex attractant for *S. vespiformis* has been described on a population in France [2], and later the composition was optimized in Hungary.[3]

[1] Szeöke, *Keszthelyi Növényvédelmi Fórum* 17:139, 2006; [2] Voerman, *Entomol. Exp. Appl.* 34:203, 1983; [3] Szántóné-Veszélka, *Keszthelyi Növényvédelmi Fórum* 18:134, 2008.



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Foto: Koczor S.

So it looks when caught in the CSALOMON[®] VARL+ trap