Vine bud moth - *Theresimima (Ino) ampelophaga* Bayle-Barelle.

The wingspan of this moth is 20-26 mm. The wings are uniformly pale black (carbon black). The thorax and abdomen are shiny bluish-green. The males' antennae are pectinate, while those of the females look filamentary.

The host plant of the larva is exclusively cultivars of grapevine. In spring, medium instar old larvae leave their overwintering places [fallen leaves, fissures of cut (pruned), or living twigs], and bore into buds, just before bursting. They can make very serious damage, especially in years when bud bursting lasts for a long period of time. Later the larvae damage the leaves by making at first holes on them, then eating the leaves starting from the edge. They can defoliate the grapevine. Freshly hatched larvae of the next generation peel on the lower side of the leaves at the top of the shoots.

The moth, which is captured in the trap

The pheromone trap should be suspended inside the vineyards, preferably on leafy shoots at the height of the bunches of berries (depending on the mode of culture; usually at 1 - 1.5 m). Usual beginning of trapping in Hungary is middle of June.

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap (based on tests performed in Hungary): no other moth species is attracted.

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.

The larva - its damage should be averted

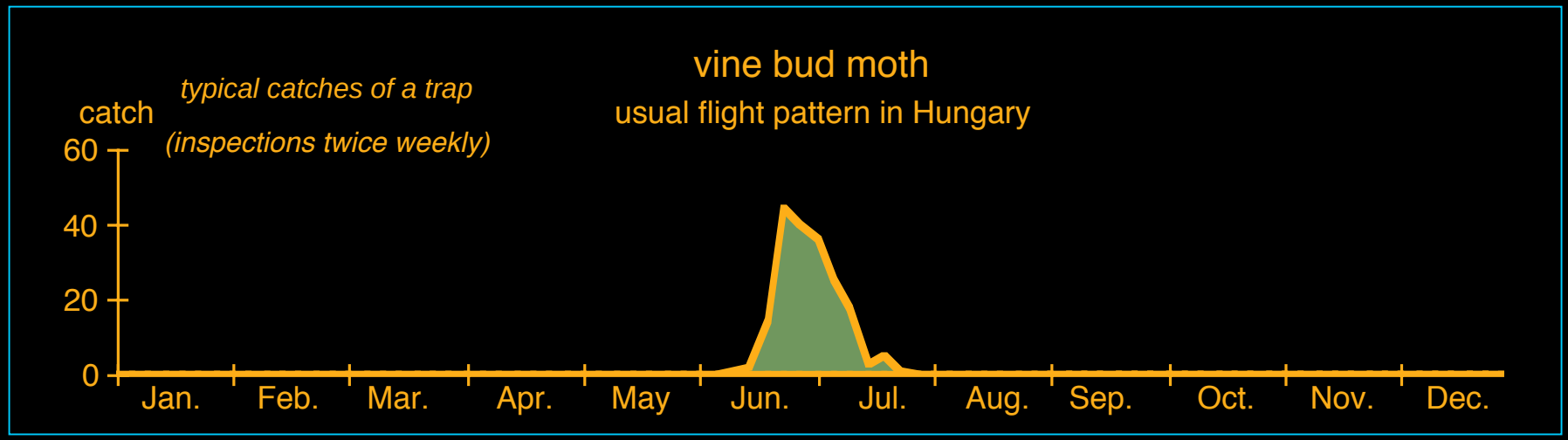
Trap design recommended: for detection our sticky trap design (RAG) is most suitable. It proved to be excellent and very sensitive for detection of occurrence and monitoring of flight dynamics of the species.

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 (VARL+) design can be recommended.
In case of the funnel design it is advisable to kill the moths captured by placing a killing agent (not provided with the trap) into the catch container.

There are some references in the literature dealing with the identification, synthesis and application of the sex attractant of the vine bud moth:

Hallberg E. and Subchev M. Intl. J. Insect Morphol. Embryol., 25:381-389, 1996; Subchev M. et al., J. Chem. Ecol. 24:1141-1151, 1998; J. Chem. Ecol. 25:1203-1203, 1999; Voigt E., Agrofórum, 11:46-48, 2000; Voigt et al., IOBC/WPRS Bulletin 23:167-170, 2000.



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

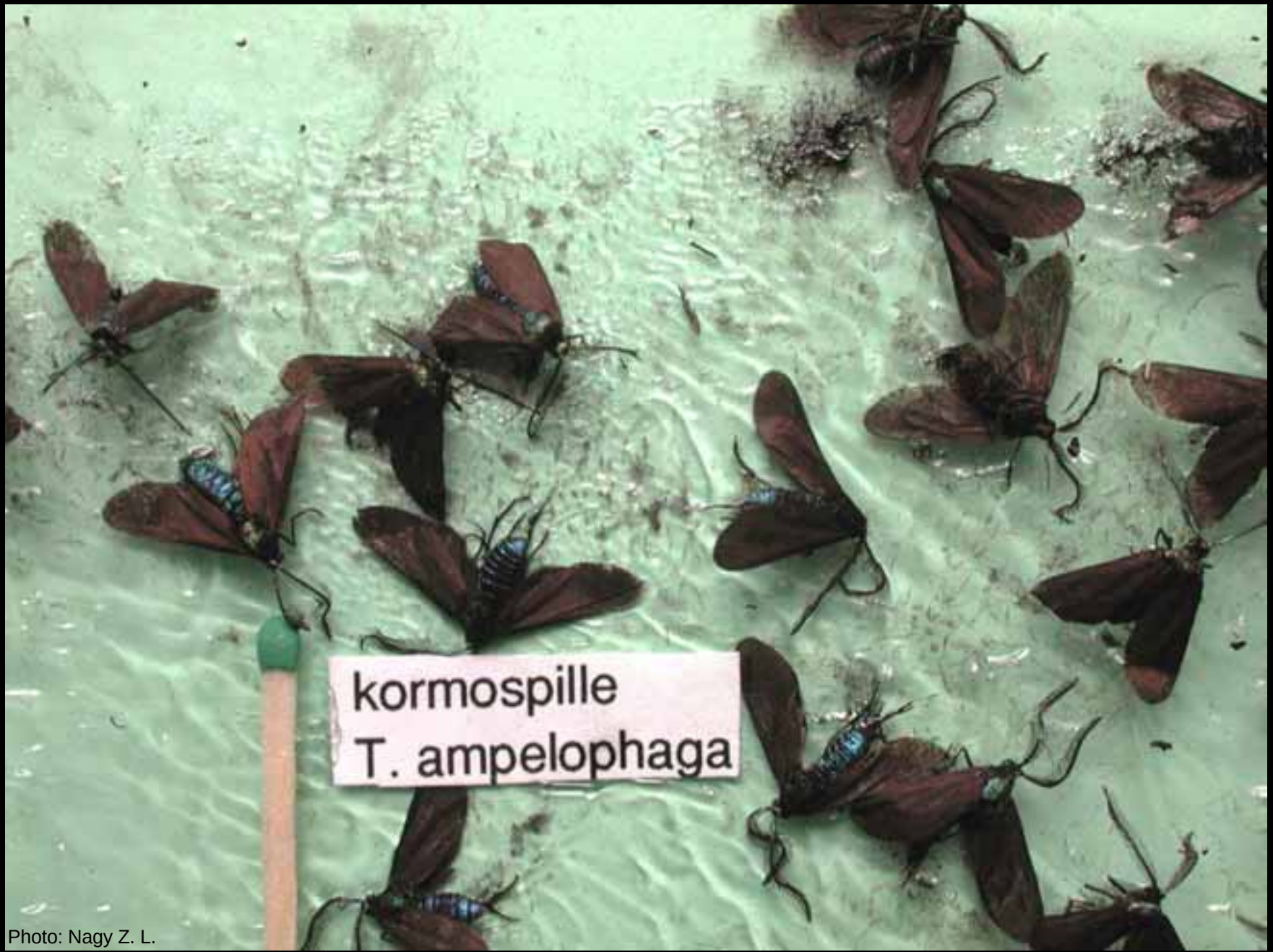

Photo: Nagy Z. L.

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