





# Technical Bulletin for: Summer Fruit Tortrix

*Adoxophyes orana* (Fischer von Röslerstamm) Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • ADOORA



<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>	Native to Europe, but has been introduced to Japan, Korea, Taiwan and the Eastern United States.
<b>HOSTS</b>	Apple and pear suffer the most damage. Other hosts include blackberry, birch, apricot, cherry, currant, filbert, and elm among others.
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	
<b>ADULT MOTH</b>	A wingspan of about 15-22 mm with grey-brown forewings and lighter grey hind wings.
<b>LARVAE</b>	Yellow-green to dark green, up to 20 mm in length.
<b>EGGS</b>	Yellow, oval.
<b>LIFE HISTORY</b>	Females lay eggs in groups of 30-50. The eggs are laid mostly on the upper surface of the leaves and sometimes on fruits. Larvae feed on leaves, shoots and fruits. Pupation occurs in a cocoon in a folded leaf or two leaves spun together. Two to three generations per year.

## MONITORING INFORMATION

<b>LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE &amp; FIELD LIFE</b>	Z-9-14Ac and z-11-14Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Field life: thirty (30) days.	
<b>TRAP TO USE</b>	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap	
<b>MONITORING STRATEGY</b>	In smaller fields, use one trap every 1 to 1 ½ acre. A minimum of two traps should also be used for fields of uneven topography. For larger fields (10 acres or greater) use 1-2 traps per five acres. Traps should be placed at approximately the same height as the crop. Traps should be checked weekly or more frequently, depending on pest population. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
<b>CULTURAL &amp; PHYSICAL CONTROL</b>	Sanitation and mulching to enhance alternative for predators.	

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