

Technical Bulletin for: Navel Orangeworm (Female/Male Lure) Amyelois transitella · Lepidoptera, Pyralidae · AMYTRA F/M

DISTRIBUTION	Native to the southwestern United States and Mexico, now present in California, Texas, Florida and as far north as Tennessee.
HOSTS	Almonds, pistachios, English walnuts, also has been reported as pest of citrus, stone fruits, figs and apples.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Greyish–brown, about 9-11 mm in length. The wings generally have silver-grey markings, but color can range from very light grey to almost black.
LARVAE	Reddish orange when newly hatched, later turning white.
EGGS	White, later turning orange in color.
LIFE HISTORY	Females lay up to 240 eggs in small groups, with larvae developing between 22 and 55 days depending on temperature and humidity. Larvae can overwinter in mummified nuts in trees or on the ground. The period between egg and adult can vary between 36 and 70 days, with maturation occurring more rapidly under humid conditions. Two generations per year in California.

MONITORING INFORMATION

Phenyl Propionate (PPO) on a coaster lure packet. Field life: 21 days.
Wing Trap
Place traps in mid-March (prior to first flights). Use at least three traps per grove/orchard. Traps should be placed 6-7 feet high in the tree and should be checked at least once per week. Replace sticky liner when dirty or saturated with insects. Replace lure every thirty (30) days. Pheromone traps are not effective in mating disruption orchards. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
Remove mummies from trees (leave less than 2 mummies per tree), harvest nuts as soon as possible. Before March, flail or burn all crop waste containing nuts.
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