

Technical Bulletin for: **European Leafroller**

Archips rosana (Linnaeus) • Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • ARCROS





DISTRIBUTION	Europe, North Africa, Asia, Middle East, Iran, Iraq and the pacific North West in North America.
HOSTS	Apple, currant, pear, and hawthorn. Other hosts include other members of the Rose family
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Adults have a grey abdomen and a brown head and thorax with pale brown forewings. Hind wings are grayish brown. Adults are 7-9 mm in length (male) or 8.5-10.5 mm (female).
LARVAE	Usually green but color can vary, around 20mm in length and are similar to those of Adoxophyes orana, Archips podana, and Choristoneura rosaceana.
EGGS	Eggs are laid in masses of approximately 60 individual eggs on the woody parts of the host. Eggs overwinter and larvae hatch the following spring.
LIFE HISTORY	Adults are present late June to August. Eggs overwinter and hatch in the spring. Larvae feed on flowers, small fruit, and leaves. The last instar will pupate on the final feeding site.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENT, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z11-14Ac and Z11-14OH in a Red Rubber Septum. Field life: thirty (30) days.
TRAP TO USE	Wing Trap or Plastic Delta Trap
MONITORING STRATEGY	The use of pheromone traps for this species is not always a reliable indicator of potential damage. Usually, but not always, trap captures of 15 moths or less per week is an indication that the population will not cause significant damage to the crop. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Proper sanitation including pruning old or diseased branches can help in reducing pest populations. Removing old bark on the lower section of the trees can also help.

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