

## Technical Bulletin for: Orange Tortrix

Argyrotaenia citrana (Fernie) • Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • ARGCIT



DISTRIBUTION	Southwest and Pacific Coast of the United States
HOSTS	Apple, Citrus, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape and Pear.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Gray or fawn colored with darker mottling on the forewings. Wingspan is 18-22 mm.
LARVAE	Yellow brown to light creamy yellow, brownish yellow head with black lateral stripe. Each abdominal segment has two pairs of faint creamy yellow spots. Length 15 mm. When disturbed they back up and drop on a silken thread.
EGGS	Cream colored, disc shaped and are laid in masses on both the upper and lower surfaces of leaves.
LIFE HISTORY	Larvae overwinter in pupal stage beneath dead leaves or in other protected places. Larvae begin feeding in late March or April and complete development in late May. Pupation occurs in webbed leaves on the host plant and in trash on the ground. Adults emerge in late June and early July. There are three to four generations per year.

## **MONITORING INFORMATION**

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENT,	Z)-11-Tetradecenyl acetate and (Z)-11-Tetradecenal on a Red Rubber Septum.
SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Lure Longevity: Four (4) weeks.



TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap
MONITORING STRATEGY	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.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROLS	Remove dead leaves and trash following harvest. Keep adjoining land clean cultivated and remove leaves or brush along fencerows.

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insect monitoring systems