






Technical Bulletin for: Oblique Banded Leafroller

Choristoneura rosaceana (Harris) • Lepidoptera: Tortricidae • CHOROS



DISTRIBUTION	Throughout most of the United States except the arid southwest, and throughout southern parts of Canada.
HOSTS	Apple, peach, pear with members of the rose family being the preferred host, alder, cottonwood, willow, dogwood, hawthorn, antelope bush, chokecherry, and lupine and other woody wild and landscape ornamentals
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Bell shaped. Dark deep yellow to reddish brown with pale orange-yellow (males) to deep yellow (female) hind wings with alternating light and dark bands on the front wings. Females are larger than males, 0.7-1½ inch (1.7-3.3 cm) long.
Larvae	Larvae are green with black or brown head capsules, 6 instars, 2 generation per year. Mature larvae up to 7/8 in (20 - 25 mm) long.
Eggs	Greenish yellow masses of about 200 eggs measuring about ¼ in (7 mm) across..
LIFE HISTORY	Larvae emerge from overwintering in early July and complete development by late July or early August. A second brood begins emerging in mid-August, then enter diapause in the Fall when they construct hibernation sites on twigs or bark. First adult flight begins 3 to 4 weeks after petal fall on apples, and continues for 3 to 4 more weeks. The second flight occurs from early August through early September. Pupae are dark brown, about 4/5 inch (11 mm) long, and typically are found in rolled leaves on the tree. Eggs are laid after mating, hatching after 10 - 12 days.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	(Z)-11-Tetradecenyl acetate, (Z)-11-Tetradecen-1-ol, (Z)-11-Tetradecenal, (E)-11-Tetradecenyl acetate on a red rubber septum. Lure longevity: Four (4) weeks.	
TRAP TO USE	Paper or Plastic Delta  or Wing Trap 	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Pheromone traps and degree day models should be used to predict the timing and application of control products. After petal fall, four pheromone traps are hung in each 10 ha block at a distance of 30 m between traps along an orchard row. Place in easily accessible areas in block ideally with historically high injury problems. Fasten traps to limbs at eye level where air flow is good. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Several cultural practices reduce the severity of injury from obliquebanded leafroller. Diligent chemical and hand thinning of fruitlets to singles make less favorable feeding sites. Annual pruning to maintain an open canopy improves spray coverage. Avoid excess nitrogen to prevent excessively lush and prolonged vegetative growth that is attractive to obliquebanded leafroller	

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