



Technical Bulletin for: Grape Leafroller

Desmia funeralis (Hübner) • Lepidoptera, Crambidae • DESFUN



DISTRIBUTION	Found across the United States and into Canada.	
HOSTS	Wild and cultivated grapes.	
DESCRIPTION		
Adult Moth	Wings are dark brown, almost black with oval white spots on the forewings – wingspan is approximately $\frac{4}{5}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.	
Larvae	Translucent yellow-green on the sides, with a light brown head.	
Eggs	Eggs are small (about 1/32 inch long), flat, iridescent, elliptical structures	
LIFE HISTORY	Overwinters as pupae in folded and fallen leaves. Egg hatching requires 10 to 17 days. A full understanding of the grape leafroller's life history is lacking but in California, it has been reported that the total time in larval stages was three to four weeks, pupal time 10 to 14 days, total time from egg to emergence of moth $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ weeks. Female moths of the second and third broods lay most of their eggs on leaves rolled by larvae of a previous brood. However, moths may fly into an uninfested vineyard as late as mid-summer and start what may become a serious leafroller problem. Up to three generations per year in southern states (Florida).	

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	(Z,Z)-11,13-Hexadecadienal, 11-Hexadecynal, and (Z)-11-Hexadecenal on a gray septum. Lure longevity: Four (4) weeks.	
TRAP TO USE	Paper or Plastic Delta	
MONITORING STRATEGY	A minimum of 2 traps per block should be used. The traps should be distributed uniformly through the vineyard, using the same trap locations each year. Place additional traps in hot spots. Hang traps in the shade inside the vines and at least 15 vines from the end of the rows. Traps should be checked weekly until the bio-fix is established. Then check weekly. Remove insects from the trap bottom after you count and record the trap catch. Replace trap bottoms monthly or more frequently if needed. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	During the dormant season remove mummy clusters and control weeds. French plow and disc clusters and weeds to bury overwintering larvae. During dormancy, prune out old fruit mummies and destroy by flailing or shredding. Early harvest can also prevent infestation by fourth generation larvae.	

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