





Technical Bulletin for: **LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH**

Epiphyas postvittana • Tortricidae, Archipini • EPIPOS



DISTRIBUTION	Australia (native), New Zealand, New Caledonia, Hawaii, Great Britain, Ireland, and recently in Western California from Alameda County to Los Angeles County.
HOSTS	Extensive host range: trees, ornamentals, agricultural crops like grapes, citrus, pome fruits, stone fruits, kiwifruit, persimmon, avocado, walnut, strawberry, caneberries, and cole. Known to feed on 250 plant species in over 50 families. Class A pest quarantined in California.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	A tortricid leafroller that is most serious in cooler, mild summers with moderate rainfall and moderate humidity. Size (about 8 mm) may vary during the season, larger during cool wet months, smaller during warm dry months. Coloration varies. Hind wings on both sexes are pale brown to gray, either uniform in color or mottled with wavy dark brown markings.
Larvae	Newly hatched, pale yellow-green with dark brown head, 2 mm long. Larval instars 5-6. Mature larvae, 10-18 mm long with light yellow-brown head and medium green body. Pupa is found in thin-walled silken cocoon between 2 leaves webbed together, dark reddish-brown.
Eggs	White to light green, broadly oval, flat with a pebbled surface, laid overlapping each other. Egg masses are deposited on upper leaf surfaces and occasionally on fruit and young stems.
LIFE HISTORY	Adults emerge after 1 to several weeks of pupation and mate soon after. Females begin laying eggs at night, 2-3 days after emerging. Most eggs are laid over 6-10 days, but can go on for 21 days. A single female lays from 120-1,500 eggs. Larvae hatch after 5-30 days and start feeding for 3-8 weeks until they pupate for 1-3 weeks. Generations 2-4.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE, FIELD LIFE	Red rubber septum, 30 days 
TRAP TO USE	Red Plastic or Paper Delta 
MONITORING STRATEGY	Deploy 1 trap per 5 acres in commercial crops to detect male moths. Examine leaves to detect eggs and larvae. Look for webbing at mid-rib vein on the underside of leaves and between leaves. At flowering, check blossom clusters for webbing and larvae. In shrubs they are found mostly on developing leaves on branch terminals. When fruit is present, look at fruit clusters between fruit. In winter, check ground cover and herbaceous plants for webbing. Look for larvae in fruit mummies.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Keep area free from weeds. Promptly remove all leaf litter, pruning debris, dead plants, fruit, and foliage. Dispose according to LBAM Program guidelines. Grow containerized plants on cleanable surfaces.

alpha scents inc.

insect monitoring systems

Alpha Scents, Inc., 1089 Willamette Falls Drive, West Linn, OR 97068

TEL: 503-342-8611 • FAX: 314-271-7297 • sales@alphascents.com • www.alphascents.com • m.alphascents.com