





Technical Bulletin for: Eastern Spruce Budworm

Choristoneura fumiferana (Clemens) • Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • CHOFUM



DISTRIBUTION	United States – Northern states, East of Montana.
HOSTS	Preferred hosts are balsam fir and white spruce.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT	Grayish with dark brown markings.
LARVAE	Cream colored upon hatching, later Yellow-green and about 2 mm in length, becoming dark brown and approximately 2.5 cm in length.
EGGS	Light green, approximately 1 mm in length.
LIFE HISTORY	One generation per year. Caterpillars overwinter and emerge in the spring and begin to feed on flower buds and older needles. As they mature, they prefer to feed on new foliage. Adults emerge during mid-July to August. Females lay about 200 eggs in masses of 20 eggs, and in several overlapping rows on the host plant, with caterpillars hatching after 8-12 days.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	E,11-14Ald and Z11-14Ald in a Gray Rubber Septum. Lure Longevity: thirty (30) days.	
TRAP TO USE	Green or Multi-color Uni-Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Traps should be hung in the lower crown of trees that are 9 m or more in height. The outer branches on clumps of trees are also acceptable sites for traps. Do not hang traps in dense foliage or in thickets. Traps should be a minimum of 22 m from the road. Check with local Forestry Service for further information and recommendations	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Forest management actions can reduce losses from budworm damage. If you start to notice budworm populations in stands of balsam fir, make plans to have them harvested as soon as possible to maintain their value. Don't wait to harvest trees.	

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