







Technical Bulletin for: Red Clover Casebearer

Coleophora deauratella (Stoll) • Lepidoptera, Coleophoridae • COLDEA



DISTRIBUTION	Europe, Asia Minor, Tasmania, Lebanon and North America
HOSTS	Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>)
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Wingspan: 9-13mm, body length 8mm. Head metallic bronze. Antennae dark grey, apex white, towards base thickened with dense dark coppery-bronzy scales [Antenna thickened with projecting scales at base to beyond the first three segments]. Forewings shining brassy bronze, towards apex coppery-tinged. Hindwings dark grey.
Larvae	Hatched larvae enter florets to feed, then move between florets by chewing holes through corolla, eventually causing feeding damage to pods and developing seeds
Eggs	White eggs are laid on the calyx of florets
LIFE HISTORY	Adults take wing during June and July, attracted to the light. Larvae feed on developing seeds in the fall, building themselves a case closely resembling the plant's floret. They overwinter inside case amongst leaf litter, pupating in May.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z-7-12Ac and Z-5-12Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: Thirty (30) days.	
TRAP TO USE	Paper/Plastic Delta Trap or Uni Trap	  
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps near affected crops. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Cutting/removing red clover silage in late May/early July appears to disrupt lifecycle and helps prevent damage to seeds during bloom and seed fill period.	

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