

Technical Bulletin for: **European Goat Moth**

Cossus cossus (Linnaeus) • Lepidoptera, Cossidae • COSCOS



DISTRIBUTION	North Africa, Asia and Europe
Ноѕтѕ	Many trees, including oaks, willows, pears, apple, plums, cherries, quince, apricot, walnut, persimmon, European olives, wild olives, mulberries, sea-buckthorn, poplar, alder, ash, birch, beech, maple, and elm.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Large moth with a wingspan of 68-96 mm. Wings are greyish-brown with fine dark cross lines.
Larvae	Have a red/purple stripe across their back and a black head, reaching a length of 9-10 cm
Eggs	Laid in wounds in trees. 200-700 eggs may be laid in a lifetime.
LIFE HISTORY	Moths take wing from April to August. The caterpillars feed in the trunks and branches of a wide variety of trees (see list below), taking three to five years to mature. The caterpillar holes can be found low on the stem (maximum 1.0–1.5 cm above the ground). When ready to pupate, the caterpillar leaves the tree to find a suitable spot.

MONITORING INFORMATION	
LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z3-10Ac, Z5-12Ac and Z5-14Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: Thirty (30) days.
TRAP TO USE	Green or Multi-color UNI Trap
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps above potential host plants at regular intervals. Make sure that traps are set during the summer, since larvae feed through fall and winter. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Check for damaged leaves on hosts, which may usually be found on the edge of the leaves. , Remove damaged/infected plants or dispose of as necessary. Physical removal of pest larvae is also possible.

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insect monitoring systems