## Technical Bulletin for: Honeydew Moth <br> Cryptoblabes gnidiella (Swezey) • Lepidoptera, Pyralidae • CRYGNI



| DISTRIBUTION | Native to the Mediterranean. It has been introduced into South and Central America, including Mexico. Also present in Hawaii. |
| :---: | :---: |
| HOSTS | Citrus, including orange, apple and maize. The adults feed on honeydew. In Hawaii the hosts include Christmas berry, coffee, corn, green beans, and sorghum. |
| DESCRIPTION |  |
| ADULT MOTHS | Adults have a wingspan of $12-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ with a whitish to grayish forewing. The hindwings are white with black veins and a yellowish fringe. |
| LARVAE | Yellowish body with reddish-brown to black head approximately 12 mm in length. |
| EGGS | White, becoming yellow as they mature. |
| LIFE HISTORY | Females lay up to 150 eggs on fruit, either individually or in small batches. Eggs hatch in 4-13 days, depending on climate. Larvae can be found in sheltered places among the fruit or between fruits and leaves. Larvae go through five larval instars. Overwintering can occur in either the larval or pupal stage. There can be as many as seven generations, depending on the climatic conditions. |
| MONITORING INFORMATION |  |
| LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE \& FIELD LIFE | Z-11-16Ald and Z-13-18Ald on white rubber septum. Lure Longevity: Four (4) weeks. |
| TRAP TO USE | Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap |
| MONITORING STRATEGY | In smaller fields, use one trap every 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ acre. A minimum of two traps should also be used for fields of uneven topography. For larger fields (10 acres or greater) use 1-2 traps per five acres. Traps should be placed at approximately the same height as the crop. Traps should be checked weekly or more frequently, depending on pest population. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations. |
| CULTURAL \& PHYSICAL CONTROL | Check any fallen fruit for significant damage, especially if fruit has fallen off the branch prematurely. Remove if necessary. |

