





Technical Bulletin for: Apple Leaf Gall Midge

Dasineura mali (Keiffer) • Diptera, Cecidomyiidae • DASMAL



DISTRIBUTION	Europe, North America, New Zealand, and wherever else apples are grown
HOSTS	Apples and species of Malus
DESCRIPTION	
Adult	Small (2-3 mm long), blackish-brown with clear wings
Larvae	Yellow, sticky to the touch, becoming reddish-orange as they develop, and 1.5-2.5 mm in length at maturity.
Eggs	Brown, cigar shaped
LIFE HISTORY	Overwinters as pupae in the soil under infested trees. First generation adults emerge in May, and after mating, the adult females deposit eggs on developing leaves. After larvae complete development inside tightly curled leaves, some may pupate in the rolled leaves but most drop to the ground to pupate in leaf litter or just below the soil surface. A total of 2-4 generations may occur a year.

MONITORING INFORMATION

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, LURE, FIELD LIFE	(8Z)-13-acetoxy-8-heptadecen-2-one in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: 30 Days	
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	In smaller orchards, use one trap every 1 to 1 ½ 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 0.5 m. 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 for curled, dying leaves on trees, or fallen leaves before autumn, and inspect for maggots on developing leaves.	

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