

Technical Bulletin for: **Cherry Bark Tortrix**

Enarmonia formosana (Scopoli) • Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • ENAFOR



DISTRIBUTION	Northern or Western Europe, likely introduced to Asia Minor and the United States
Ноѕтѕ	Various, notably hawthorns, apples, cherries, apples, pears, apricot, plum, peach, beech and ash; prefers mature trees.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	With a wingspan of 15-19 mm. The forewing measures 15-17 mm and appears cryptically ornate with a dark brown to black-purplish sheen coloration. It also exhibits yellow-orange markings and several white patches along the leading edge of the forewings.
Larvae	Whitish gray to pinkish with darker gray pinacula and brown head. Measures approximately 8-11 mm
Eggs	Roughly 0.7 mm in diameter, slightly dome-shaped. Initially milky-white, turning salmon-pink with maturity.
LIFE HISTORY	The adult moths fly from May to October in the temperate parts of the range. Eggs are laid singly or in small batches near areas of previous infestation 1-4 after emergence. Larvae feed on the bark of the host plants, producing reddish frass at the entrance to the tunnels, overwintering in mixed groups of instars. Upon maturity, larva pupate at the tunnel entrance, often enclosed by frass secured with silk.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	E9-12Ac and Z9-12Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: 30 days.
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps in the branches of trees in orchards, about 1-1.5 m off the ground. If trapping for multiple moths, a distance of 20 m between each trap is recommended. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Check bark for signature reddish-orange frass accumulations, as well as for eggs laid near damage to the bark.

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