



Technical Bulletin for: **WESTERN FRUIT MOTH**

Epiphyas pulla • Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • EPIPUL



DISTRIBUTION	Australia, particularly Western Australia.
HOSTS	Extensive host range: trees, ornamentals, agricultural crops like grapes, citrus, pome fruits, stone fruits, kiwifruit, persimmon, avocado, walnut, strawberry, caneberries, and cole. Known to feed on 250 plant species in over 50 families. Class A pest quarantined in California.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Almost indistinguishable from sister species <i>Epiphyas postvitanna</i> - the Light Brown Apple Moth. Wingspan is between 16-22mm, brown, with patterns present on males.
Larvae	Newly hatched, pale yellow-green with dark brown head, 2 mm long. Similar in appearance to <i>E. postvitanna</i> larvae
Eggs	White to light green, broadly oval, flat with a pebbled surface, lain overlapping each other. Egg masses are deposited on upper leaf surfaces and occasionally on fruit and young stems.
LIFE HISTORY	Adults emerge after 1 to several weeks of pupation and mate soon after. Females begin laying eggs at night, 2-3 days after emerging. Most eggs are laid over 6-10 days, but can go on for 21 days. A single female lays from 120-1,500 eggs. Larvae hatch after 5-30 days and start feeding for 3-8 weeks until they pupate for 1-3 weeks. Generations 2-4.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE, FIELD LIFE	E11-14Ac, EE-9,11-14Ac, 14Ac and 16Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: Thirty (30) days	
TRAP TO USE	Red Plastic or Paper Delta	 
MONITORING STRATEGY	Lure is species specific. If lure does not catch any specimens, likely that <i>E. postvitanna</i> is present instead. Deploy 1 trap per 5 acres in commercial crops to detect male moths. Examine leaves to detect eggs and larvae. Look for webbing at mid-rib vein on the underside of leaves and between leaves. At flowering, check blossom clusters for webbing and larvae. In shrubs they are found mostly on developing leaves on branch terminals. When fruit is present, look at fruit clusters between fruit. In winter, check ground cover and herbaceous plants for webbing. Look for larvae in fruit mummies.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Keep area free from weeds. Promptly remove all leaf litter, pruning debris, dead plants, fruit, and foliage. Dispose according to LBAM Program guidelines. Grow containerized plants on cleanable surfaces.	

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