

Technical Bulletin for: ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH Grapholita molesta (Busck) • Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • GRAMOL







DISTRIBUTION	Southern Europe, China, Japan, Korea, South Africa, South America, Australia. Introduced to the U.S. and Canada from Japan in 1913.
Ноѕтѕ	All stone fruit plus apple, pear, quince, and rose.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Grey to brown with a series of darker lines on the forewings. The wingspan is about 13 mm.
Larvae	Cream colored with a black head at first turning, then turning to brown head capsule, slightly pink, 9-13 mm long.
Eggs	White, oval, 0.9 mm in diameter.
LIFE HISTORY	Female lays over 200 eggs, singly on leaves, particularly young shoots, of the food plant. First generation larvae tunnel into terminal growth near the base of a leaf. The larvae may tunnel down the center of the twig for 2 to 6"causing twig dieback or flagging. Larvae often damage 2 or 3 twigs. Larvae of subsequent generations feed on fruit, when available, and twigs. As the twigs harden, the partially grown larvae leave them and enter the fruits to feed. Larvae bore right to the center of the fruit and feed around the pit. Larvae feeding on the fruit often cause it to drop. 3-6 generations per year.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE, FIELD LIFE	Z8-12OH, Z8-12Ac, E8-12Ac red rubber septum , 30 days
TRAP TO USE	Red Plastic or Paper Delta or wing trap
MONITORING STRATEGY	Place traps at the pink stage of bud development. Change the sticky trap liner every 4 weeks and change the lure every 4 weeks (OFM) or 8 weeks (OFM LL) or more frequently depending on temperature and dusty conditions. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Remove fruit from nearby unsprayed trees, unpicked in the orchard, as well as removing props, picking bins, and fruit piles from the orchard. Immediately destroy fruit that has fallen to the ground.

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