




Technical Bulletin for: Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizer

Harrisina brillians (Stretch) • Lepidoptera, Noctuidae • HARBRI



DISTRIBUTION	The southwestern U.S. (from California to Texas, north to Colorado and Utah) and northern Mexico
HOSTS	Various, including species of Grape and other climbing plants.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Metallic bluish or greenish black. Body is 15 mm long and the wingspan is 25-33 mm.
Larvae	About 16 mm long, yellow in color with purple and black bands.
Eggs	Translucent and yellow.
LIFE HISTORY	Moths are diurnal. There are 3 generations per year. Eggs are laid in groups. After hatching, the larvae line up and feed side-by-side on the leaf underside until the early fourth instar stages, out of a total of five. When mature, larvae crawl under the loose bark or into ground litter and spin a dirty, whitish cocoon to pupate.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Sec-butyl-(Z)-7-tetradecenoate in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure Longevity: Thirty (30) days.
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap 
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps near gardens containing host plants, at least 1 m off of the ground. When trapping for multiple species of insect, Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Inspect for damage to crops, and for eggs or larvae on the underside of the leaf, or for pupae under host bark or among litter near the plants. Remove infested leaves, barks segments, or entire plants as necessary. Do not plant new crop near areas of recent infestation.

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