Technical Bulletin for:

Silver-striped Hawk Moth

Hippotion celerio (Linnaeus) • Lepidoptera, *Sphingidae* • HIPCEL

DISTRIBUTION	Africa, Central and Southern Asia (India, Sri Lanka). Introduced to Europe and Australia
HOSTS	Grapevines, Touch-me-nots, Foliage of Carrots, Flowering legumes (*Senegalia*), Docks and Sorrels, Bedstraws, and Willowherbs.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	The forewing is between 28 and 35 mm in length, with a wingspan between 60- and 80-mm. Bodies of the adults are green and ochre with silvery white dots and streaks, and a silvery band running obliquely on the forewing. The hindwings are red to pinkish and crossed by a black bar & veins.
LARVAE	4 mm long upon hatching, pale yellow with a long black horn. Body turns a glossy green after a period of a few hours. During the second instar the horn bifurcates at the tip. Final instar larvae are mid- to dark brown, rarely blue-gray, with a final length of 80-90 mm
EGGS	Range in shape from near-spherical to distinctly oval. They are clear, glossy, bluish green, though assuming a greenish yellow hue prior to emergence
LIFE HISTORY	No particular habitat preference is shown by the adult which may occur wherever flower-beds are plentiful; however, for breeding colonies to become established, the presence of cultivated or wild grape vines is essential. Adults are nocturnal, resting on stones, walls, tree trunks or among foliage of host trees, and take wing at dusk searching for tubular nectar flowers. Pairing commences a few hours after dusk and lasts only 1-3 hours. Each female lays eggs singly with an average of 144-155 eggs underneath the leaves of host plants. Upon hatching, larvae immediately consume their eggshells, then move off to find a resting place on the lower surface of a leaf. A period of several hours elapses before any plant material is consumed by the larvae. Pupation occurs in the soil or amongst litter. Up to 5 generations can occur, depending on geographic location.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENT, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	E,E-10,12-16Ald in a red rubber septum. Lure Longevity: thirty (30) days. 
TRAP TO USE	Green or Multi-Color Uni Trap  
MONITORING STRATEGY	Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Check for leaves on the underside of leaves and for damage to leaves and stems. Remove and dispose of infested areas as necessary.

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