



Technical Bulletin for:



Iris Borer

Macronoctua onusta (Grote) • Lepidoptera, Crambidae • MACONU



DISTRIBUTION	North America
HOSTS	Iris species
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Wingspan of 18-21 mm, brown and smoky gray with a black streak along the lower reniform spot
Larvae	Pinkish-white, Long & cylindrical
Eggs	Initially cream color with a greenish tinge, turning lavender with age. Highly sculpted
LIFE HISTORY	Moths lay their eggs on the foliage in late summer and early fall. The eggs overwinter on old foliage and emerge in the spring as tiny caterpillars that tunnel into the newly emerging foliage. Throughout the summer, they tunnel their way down to the rhizome, growing to about two inches long. By the time they are fully grown, they start tunneling into the rhizome. Once they are ready to pupate, they leave the rhizome to dig into the surrounding soil. In late summer, they emerge as moths, and the cycle begins anew.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	E-11-16Ac and E-11-16AId in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: Thirty (30) days.	
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps in host trees or plants during the late spring and early summer months to ensure maximum yield. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Check for damaged terminal leaves or fruits, excise and dispose of infested spots as yesterday.	

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